



DAWN

SEPTEMBER 1965

A MAGAZINE
FOR THE
ABORIGINAL
PEOPLE
OF N.S.W.

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N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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Our Cover

Lynette Dixon plays in the pre-school kindergarten at Greenhill (See story page 1)

The Board

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Editor

Rex M. Small *Chief Secretary's Department*
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), Sydney

£270,000 on Houses in 1965-66



This is one of the dwellings on the Burnt Bridge Aboriginal Station. Like the other houses at Burnt Bridge, it is not in good condition, and there is very little incentive for the tenants to keep it tidy

The Aborigines Welfare Board has been given approval by the New South Wales Government to spend £270,000 on housing for Aborigines during the financial year 1965-66.

This amount is £104,000 more than last year's grant.

Tenders have been let for the construction of 47 new houses at Balranald, Condobolin, Coonabarabran, Tingha and Moree, and work has been completed or is under way on another 75 houses in other parts of the State.

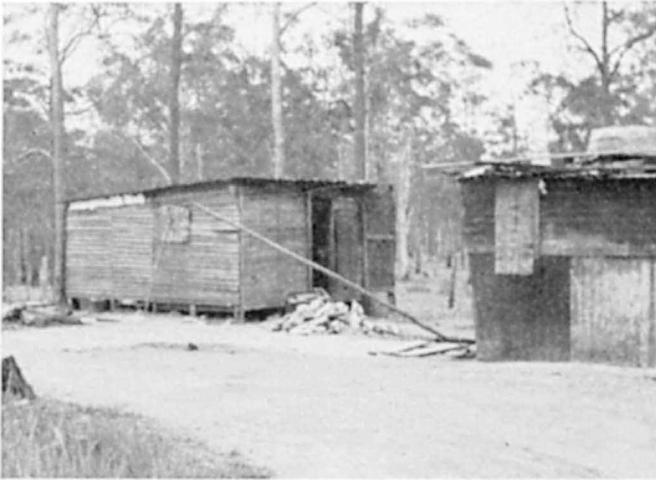
This year's grant brings to £811,000 the amount spent by the Board on housing in the past five years.

The Board knows that provision of suitable housing for Aboriginal people is one of its most important responsibilities, and it is pleased that the Government has provided the money.

The houses are built to Housing Commission standards; many of them are situated in town areas, when suitable land can be purchased and the Aboriginal people wish to live in towns. Suitable housing for Aborigines is probably the greatest

This general view of the Burnt Bridge settlement shows some of the 23 houses there. Built in 1939, they will be replaced by new houses financed by the Aborigines Welfare Board to meet the need of the Aboriginal community





These unauthorised shacks near Greenhill, Kempsey, are on Crown Land not administered by the Board. Families living in them will be offered accommodation in eight new houses at Greenhill built by the Board

Fire destroyed this Kempsey house and killed its occupier, Sylvester Morris. The Board will claim insurance and build a new house similar to others shown opposite



single thing to help maintain self respect and to encourage assimilation into the general community.

The following tables show where and how the money will be spent.

NEW WORKS—SPECIFIC JOBS, 1965-66

Location	No. of houses	Estimated Total Cost
Balranald	6	£ 14,000
Condobolin (2) ..	8	23,000
Coonabarabran* ..	2	5,000
Tingha*	4	9,000
Moree*	27	99,000
Totals	47	£150,000

* Tenders let

WORKS IN PROGRESS

Brewarrina	30	95,182
Bomadery (CYC)	2	4,780
Condobolin (1)* ..	12	34,075
Coonabarabran (H/C)*	2	7,920
Coraki	1	700
Dubbo (H/C)	2	7,048
Grafton*	5	15,000
Kempsey (Greenhill)*	8	19,680
Kempsey (sewer)*	..	6,500
Moree (sewer)	21,000
Maclean	1	3,400
Walgett*	12	37,564
Totals	75	£252,849

* Work completed

COMPLETED WORKS, 1964-65

Location	No. of houses	Estimated Total Cost
Yamba	6	£ 14,605
Guyra	9	23,164
Enngonia	16	48,948
Warren	2	5,545
Grafton	1	2,250
Nambucca Heads	1	1,855
Kempsey (pre-school)	1	2,475
Gilgandra (CYC)	1	2,149
Casino	1	3,127
Dareton	1	1,600
Gilgandra (H/C) ..	1	3,848
Bomaderry	2	6,945
Warialda (gift to Board)	1	22
Purchase of land—(various)	..	648
Totals	43	£117,181

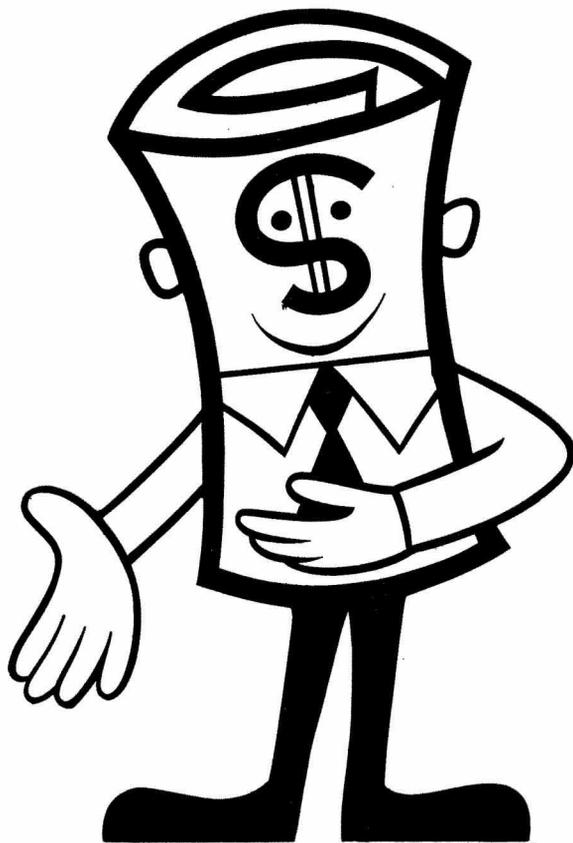


Eight new houses have been completed recently by the Board at Greenhill, as well as a pre-school kindergarten run by Mrs Herman for the Save The Children Fund. They contrast sharply with houses nearby previously built by the Board many years ago, and the shacks in the previous photos



GET READY FOR THE NEW MONEY

Dollar Bill—the cartoon character evolved by the Decimal Currency Board to help publicise and inform the Australian people about their new decimal currency



Australia will start using decimal currency on 14 February, 1966. This day is being called C-Day. There seems to be some doubt about what the C stands for—some people call it Currency Day, others favour Conversion, Change-over, or Cent Day, and a lot of people are thinking of it as Confusion Day.

Although the decimal system of currency will be much simpler for all when it is introduced, compared with pounds, shillings and pence, the change-over will present problems that must not be overlooked.

Publicity about the decimal system has left many people confused, so if you are confused you are not alone. Other people are cocksure that they know all the answers, but many of them will be rudely shocked if they don't take the trouble to learn some of the facts about decimal currency before C-Day next year.

In the decimal system, dollars and cents are the units of currency. One dollar is made up of 100 cents. Our present paper money, or notes, of 10s., £1, £5 and £10, will be replaced by equivalent decimal notes of \$1, \$2, \$10 and \$20.

New coins will be 50 cents (equal in value to 5s.), 20 cents (equal to 2s.), and 10 cents (equal to 1s.). The other decimal coins will be 5 cents, 2 cents and 1 cent, but because cents and pennies are



The new decimal coins that will replace the present currency: Left to right; the 50-cent silver coin (equal to 5/-) features the kangaroo and the emu—traditional supporters of Australia's coat of arms; the 20-cent coin, cupro-nickel (equal to 2/-) with the platypus; the 10-cent coin, cupro-nickel (equal to 1/-) with the lyrebird; the 5-cent coin, cupro-nickel (equal to 6d.) with the echidna (spiny anteater); the 2-cent coin, bronze (has no exact equivalent in pence, but is about equal to 2d. and 3d.) with the frill-necked lizard; and the 1-cent coin, bronze (equal to 1d.) with the feather-tail glider

not exactly equal, look carefully at this table showing their relative values.

Pennies	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Cents	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	9	10

The only coins now in use that do not have an exact equivalent in cents are the threepence, penny and halfpenny. To avoid confusion when decimal money is being used, give more money than the cost of the article, and you will get exactly the right change; for example, if you want to buy something priced at 4 pence, give the shopkeeper a 5 cent coin. Five cents equals 6 pence, so he will give you 2 pence change. If the article is priced in decimal money at 37 cents, give 4s. Four shillings equals 40 cents, so you will get 3 cents change.

If something costs £3 17s. 6d., change this amount to shillings and you get 77s. 6d. Change the 6d. to 5 cents, and move the stroke back one space and make it a dot, and you get \$7.75 (seven dollars, 75 cents).

From C-Day all banks will give you money in decimal currency and £ s. d., but it will take shops 1½ to 2 years to change completely. While shops are making the change-over, you will see them displaying a sign "This is a £ s. d. shop" or "This is a decimal shop". But it does not matter if you take decimal money into a £ s. d. shop, or £ s. d. money into a decimal shop.

An amount in decimal currency is written as \$29.26 (that is, 29 dollars, 26 cents). The symbol for the dollar is a capital S crossed by two vertical strokes (\$). A decimal point separates cents from dollars (\$29.26), but a zero should be added for amounts in dollars and cents if there are less than ten cents, for example, two dollars, eight cents, is written as \$2.08.

The decimal point should be placed above the line when writing amounts by hand. Where an amount of less than one dollar is written, the symbol "c" for the cent also can be used, for example, 75 cents, or 75 c.

When writing cheques it is important to use a hyphen instead of a decimal point: \$29-26.

Written in words this would be the sum of Twenty-nine dollars 26 (the word cents need not be added).

Australia is changing to decimal currency because it will save the community millions of pounds. Recording and calculations of money will be much easier and quicker, and children and teachers will be able to spend more time on other matters.

After the initial confusion of C-Day, everyone will find calculations involving money much more easy. But make sure that you are one of those who know what it's all about.

YOUR CAREER: INTERIOR DESIGN

This information about interior design has been extracted from the booklet "Background to Careers", published by the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Department of Labour and Industry.

The interior decorator designs layouts, colour schemes, furnishings and the general pleasing appearance of offices, homes and commercial displays. The work may involve estimating costs, purchasing the various materials and objects, and supervising their installation and arrangement.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS

Natural artistic ability, a good sense of colour and a temperament that likes to please and cooperate with others (many Aboriginal children could justly claim to meet these requirements). An interest in antiques and architecture is an asset.

TRAINING

The Department of Technical Education conducts the following courses:

- ▶ Interior Design course—3 years, 30 hours a week full-time. Also available part-time. No educational or occupational requirements for entry, but applicants must qualify for admission by passing an art aptitude test. Fees are £30 a year full-time.
- ▶ Design and Crafts Diploma course—3 years full-time. Fees are £30 a year. A two-year preparatory course (£15 for first year, £24 for second year) must be completed before this Diploma course is started (making five years in all). Bursaries and scholarships may be awarded for the course.
- ▶ Interior Decoration—1 year, 2 evenings a week. No educational or occupational requirements.

Further details are available from the Head of the National Art School, East Sydney Technical College, Forbes Street, Darlinghurst.

PROSPECTS

There is a growing demand for interior designers but the field is fairly competitive. They may be employed by architects and industrial designers working in government departments and private firms; in the furnishing departments of wholesale or retail stores; and as colour consultants to paint manufacturers.

Children interested in this career can obtain further information about it from the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Interior Design*.

South Grafton Dance Benefits Appeal

Proceeds of £40 from a successful dance held at South Grafton have been added to the Mary Shipman Appeal. The dance, organised by Mr Freddie Skinner, attracted a large crowd of Aborigines and whites to the School of Arts early in September.

Organisers of the Appeal, which has raised nearly £2,000 since it began, will use the money to educate and rehabilitate Mary Shipman, a young girl who had her leg amputated after an accident.

Mr Skinner said he was privileged to welcome the distinguished guests, among them the Mayor and Mayoress of Grafton, Aldermen and Mrs E. Crisp, Mr Ray McNaughton, secretary of the Appeal committee, and the Member for Clarence, Mr W. R. Weiley, and Mrs Weiley.

Mr Weiley congratulated Mr Skinner on the success of the dance, which, he has said, demonstrated just how well the Aboriginal community could organise functions to benefit worthy charities.

The big crowd of dancers was delighted with the jazz combination of guitars and "bush bass" provided by the "Sea Foams"—the Aboriginal musicians at the dance. The boys received applause that would have pleased the Beatles.

Mr Skinner said the Aboriginal people were willing to assist any worthwhile charitable cause, so there's every chance that *Dawn* in future issues will have more stories about functions organised at Grafton.



Open discussion at the conference was of great value to individual officers and the Board

MANY PROBLEMS AIRED AT AREA WELFARE OFFICERS' CONFERENCE

Area Welfare Officers throughout the State met in Sydney early in September to discuss many of the problems facing Aborigines during assimilation.

The Conference was opened by Mr A. G. Kingsmill, Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board. The Hon. E. A. Willis, the Chief Secretary, attended one of the sessions and said that integration of Aborigines into the community depended as much on the Aborigines themselves as on the white community. He said all State Governments were fully aware of the need to do something more for Aborigines, and were determined to do it as quickly as circumstances and the interests of Aborigines themselves permitted.

One of the subjects discussed by the welfare officers was property maintenance as part of social training. Most of them felt that maintenance by Aboriginal tenants was neglected or carried out incorrectly mainly because of lack of knowledge. It was reasonable to expect some damage to houses during the transition from shack-dwelling.

Other topics were rent collection, and the role of the Area Welfare Officer in the community.

Mr H. J. Green, Superintendent of the Board, said that the open discussions at the conference were of great value to each officer and the Board, because they outlined problems and prompted opinions of the various ways of dealing with them.

At a tea-break Mr Yates (left) of Armidale discusses a point raised in one of the sessions with Mr Giblett, secretary of the Board, and Mr Humphreys (right), senior welfare officer



Cootamundra Girls Get the Red Carpet

Wednesday, 1 September, 1965, was a big day in the lives of 25 girls from the Cootamundra Aboriginal Home. They appeared on television, had afternoon tea at Parliament House, met several members of Parliament (including the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr McEwen), toured Canberra, and completed their 234-mile trip—all in 12 hours!

It all began for the girls at 8.30 a.m. when they left Cootamundra in a bus hired for the trip by Clubs in the town. First stop was Yass. Here the girls had morning tea which was arranged by Mr Doug Boag, who also planned the tour of Canberra.

Deputy Matron Mrs E. Gardiner and Mrs W. Walkon, of the Home, and a reporter from the Cootamundra newspaper accompanied the girls on the tour which ran like clockwork.

From the moment the bus crossed into the Australian Capital Territory the girls were very much in the public eye. They were treated like celebrities by the newsmen, photographers and television cameramen who followed the tour.

The girls visited the Australian War Memorial and then the newly constructed mint. At the mint the girls saw all the operations involved in making the new decimal coinage. In their interesting half-hour there the girls proved that they knew quite a lot about decimal currency.

Black Mount look-out, with a magnificent view over newly formed Lake Burley Griffin, was the setting for lunch, but they were soon on the go, down the mountain and into the valley, for a visit to Parliament House.

Mr Pettit, Member for Hume, met the girls and introduced them to Mr McEwen, the Deputy Prime Minister, who spent quite some time talking to the girls.

This was probably the first time that a party of Aborigines had been shown through Australia's Federal Parliament. The girls were escorted by Mr Pettit to their reserved seats in the House of Representatives where they listened to Question Time. After this, they went on a tour of the galleries and spent a short while in the Senate.

Their visit to Parliament concluded with afternoon tea in the Members' dining room, for which the girls thanked Mr Pettit.

Reluctantly, the girls boarded the bus for the long return journey to Cootamundra. They were tired, but who wouldn't be after a day like that!



Treatment at Canberra

Mrs Gardiner thanked all responsible for the trip, and said that it was a very educational experience for the girls, and their interest showed that more trips like it would be welcomed.

You can be sure that the girls will be waiting eagerly for the next one.

Some of the Cootamundra girls outside Parliament House with Mr McEwen, the Deputy Prime Minister. They all had a wonderful time—well almost all of them—but we can't be sure that the little one is brushing away a tear; it could be dust. And anyway, you don't meet a Deputy Prime Minister every day
(Photo courtesy Herald Studio, Cootamundra)



Kinchela Boys Strike Again in Boxing and Soccer

Here are three reports about successes of boys at the Board's Training Home, Kinchela, near Kempsey. The Kinchela boys excel at sport, and because of their good sportsmanship—win or lose—they have become wonderful ambassadors for their race. These reports give instances, at Gloucester, Singleton, and Kotara (near Newcastle), of the way in which the Kinchela boys have created their reputations, and how people in the towns open their houses to them.

BOXING

Mr H. A. Henricksen, manager of the Kinchela home, reports: "On 31 July, the Kinchela Boys' Boxing Team travelled 132 miles in the home vehicle to take part in a boxing tournament at Gloucester.

"Unfortunately only 6 of the 13 boys were matched. Of the six, three won and three lost. The winners, Ken Johnson, Robbie Peters and Carey Jarrett fought very well indeed. Robbie won on a TKO in the second round, Ken's man could not come up for the last round, and Carey got a well-earned points decision.

"Ken Johnson, in the ring for the first time, gave a polished display—his heavy, straight punching had his man in trouble from the bell and Ken did not let up.

"After the bout Ken was congratulated by many of the trainers and managers and all predict big things for him in the boxing world.

"Of the losers, Dennis Johnson was the unlucky one. Many thought he had won, but most of his punches were ill-directed and many failed to find the mark. Cec Leon, having his first bout, was very nervous and failed to take advantage of the many opportunities presented to him, and, as a consequence, he lost. Tommy Clayton also lost, for the same reasons."

Two weeks later, the boys went to Singleton, 222 miles from Kinchela. Of seven bouts, they won three and lost four. Cec Leon, Dennis Johnson and Tommy Clayton showed that they had learnt

from their previous bouts and won easily. Cec KO'd his man early in the second round, and Dennis and Tommy won comfortably with clean, straight punching.

Ken Johnson, Carey Jarrett, Gus Bates and Doug Russell fought well but lost their bouts on close decisions. Gus Bates, current State 5 st. 7 lb. title holder, was matched with the current Police Boys' Club champion. Gus was not up to his usual good form and many of his punches went astray. His lack of form, and Doug Russell's, has understandable because they had not fought since the titles in May.

SOCCER

On 21 and 22 August, seven teams from the Kempsey Soccer Association (including 24 boys from Kinchela) went to Kotara, near Newcastle, to play 14 social matches with the Kotara club.

One of the best efforts from the Kempsey teams was the performance of Kinchela's senior team, who were undefeated during the carnival. They played against a team who had not been beaten for two years. Kinchela won the first match 2-0, and drew the second 1-1.

Mr H. J. Byrnes, team manager for Kinchela, said that Kotara were amazed by Kinchela's teamwork, speed and ball control. All the Kinchela boys played soundly, and Henry Suey, Ken Johnson, Arthur Russell and goalie Tommy Clayton gave a polished display. For a team playing its first season at Soccer the Kinchela boys did remarkably well.

The junior side lost both their matches but most certainly were not disgraced. Adrian Bates as goalie earned many rounds of applause by saving many shots that looked like certain goals. Trevor Knight, Greg Cromelin and Cec Leon more than earned their place in the team, and Kinchela's two nine-year-old Soccer addicts, Ian (Crow) Lowe and Allan (Boomps) Cooper, showed great promise.

The Kinchela boys were billeted during their stay at Kotara in houses of club members. The Kotara people proved to be good hosts and on the Saturday night Kinchela boys could have been found at the drive-in movies, ten-pin bowling, or watching TV.

Dawn passes on the sincere thanks of the Kinchela boys, and Messrs Henricksen and Byrnes, to the people of Kotara, Singleton and Gloucester, and to the Aborigines Welfare Board for making these trips possible. The hospitality and friendliness shown by the townspeople is a good guide to the way they feel about the Kinchela boys.

GOOD EATING FOR ATHLETES

The world envies us our sportsmen as record after record is broken. To attain prominence in a sport much hard training and discipline is needed. Knowledge of the body and how it works is being used more and more to extend the limits of performance.

For the body to perform well it must be efficient, and efficiency depends, among other things, on adequate nutrition.

Some of the diets of our swimmers and runners have received much publicity because these diets are unusual, and sometimes queer. But normal diets with accent on certain ordinary foods are all that is necessary for athletes.

The same milk, meat, eggs, cheese, fruit, vegetables and brown bread and cereals that are needed for the health of the average person are needed by the athlete. There are no magical foods which provide super power or agility.

The energy requirements of individual athletes vary a great deal. Depending on the sport or activity, an athlete might use up twice as much energy as an ordinary person. Because of this, an

athlete must eat enough good food to reach and keep the ideal body weight for maximum efficiency in his chosen sport.

The best sources of energy are sugars, starches and fats, but the body cannot use fats as efficiently as the other two sources. To enable the body to use sugars and starches, certain B vitamins are needed. These vitamins are provided by whole-grain cereals, which do away with the need for vitamin tablets.

Fats, however, are a concentrated source of calories (a calorie is a unit of energy contained in foods). Fats in the diet can be obtained from butter, milk, cheese, meat, eggs and nuts.

Training increases the size of an athlete's muscles, and he needs slightly more protein-rich food, such as meat, fish, eggs, cheese and milk. One large serving of this kind of food at each meal should be adequate.

Athletes need no special restriction of the amount of fluids they drink, except before exercise, when the drinking of large amounts may cause cramps.

Contributed by the Department of Public Health

HAWKESBURY

*A dry green moss on sandstone's spongy brown,
That crumbles where the roots of lichens lead,
And leaves in anthills at the boulders' feet —
Our sandstone seed.*

*Old as the hills these crumbling tors retain
In windworn caves that powder at the touch of man,
Man's first primeval message, stained with blood of
stones —
Our heritage.*

*The wind now whistles through the dreaming grounds
Of kitchen middens whitened by the sun,
And crabgrass crawls among the broken shells
Of bygone feasts.*

*Now early sounds throb through the lonely scrub
That hides the black-roofed caves which first knew fire;
And warbling with a whiplash whirl and thrill —
Currawong.*

Duncan Paterson



Veronica (front) with some of her classmates

*Veronica practises broad jumping
in the Burnt Bridge school ground*



Little Girl in a Big Hurry

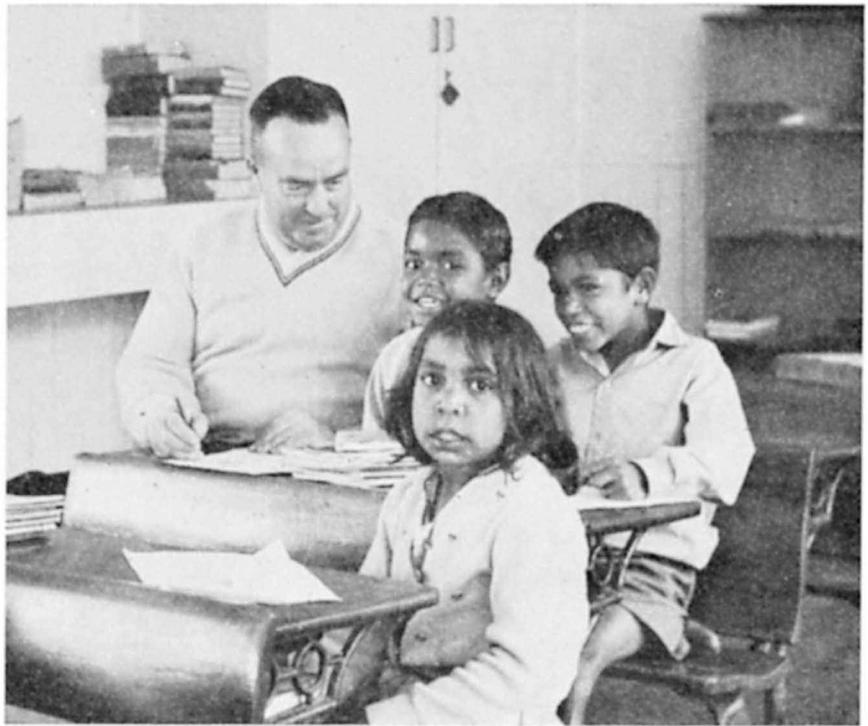
Nine-year-old Veronica Waters, of Burnt Bridge, near Kempsey, is making a name for herself in the athletic world. Veronica has won and been placed in several championships at Newcastle and in the Macleay area, and soon may be appearing on the State scene.

Her most recent success was at the Macleay P.S.A.A. sports, held in Kempsey last month. Veronica won the nine-year-old championship over 75 yards, and the junior championship over the same distance. As well, she came third in the broad jump.

As a result of this success, she has been selected to represent Macleay district at the Newcastle Area Carnival in October.

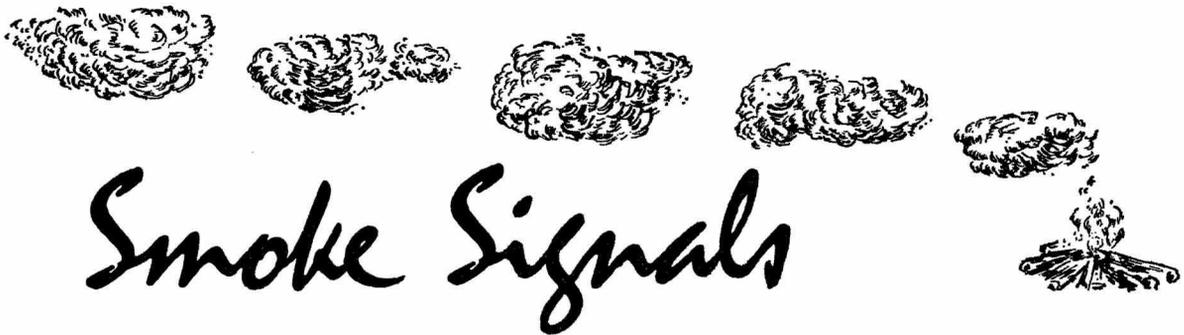
Mr J Daniels, Principal of Veronica's school, said that she showed great promise as an athlete, and he hoped she would continue her run of success.

Right:
Mr Daniels explains a problem to Claude Flanders (left) and Keith Marr. In front of them is little Agnes Dumas



Below:
Burnt Bridge Aboriginal school is just across the road from Veronica's home in the Aboriginal Station





Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH

Keep flies away
this summer

by wiping window sills
and casings
with a rag dipped in parrafin oil

► The Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs has decided to form a Younger Set. Mrs Butler, a member of the Foundation's entertainment committee, says that all young people will be welcome and should enjoy themselves. Members of the Younger Set will hold barbeques and picnics, learn dancing and organise other entertainment. One of their worthwhile activities will be to visit Aborigines from the country and help them to settle into city life, and to visit the sick in city hospitals.

► The Taylor family of Lake Cargelligo thank through *Dawn* all their relatives and friends for kindness and sympathy shown after the death of their loving father, Mr Arthur Taylor. He died in Lake Cargelligo hospital on 9 September. The family especially thank the doctor, sisters and nurses of the hospital.

► The *Sunday Mirror* newspaper brought four Aboriginal rainmakers to Sydney in September, in an attempt to put more water in the dams. Robin (Quartpot) Campbell, Bertie Powell, Jack O'Lantern and Shillin' Jackson came from Weilmoringle, in north-western New South Wales, and held a rain dance and ritual on the catchment area of Woronora Dam. Although the dance was followed by the hottest September day for 34 years, and record water consumption of 267 million gallons on several days after it, within a few weeks there was so much rain that people in Springwood, on the Blue Mountains, sent the men a telegram saying "Stop it". Unfortunately, Weilmoringle missed out on the rain.

► The Aborigines Inland Mission of Australia has had a birthday—its sixtieth. *Evangel*, the Mission's journal, in the latest issue gives a brief summary of the Australia-wide work of the Mission. As well as providing Christian training through its Bible colleges, training institutes and churches, the Mission has materially helped Aborigines through such things as childrens' homes and care of sick people. Many Aboriginal people in New South Wales have benefited from work of the A.I.M.

► Evonne Goolagong, up-and-coming tennis star (see story in *Dawn*, April, 1965), helped the New South Wales girls' high schools team to defeat the Queensland girls 4-0 in Brisbane during September. Evonne won both her singles matches in straight sets, and teamed with Pam Arentz to win both doubles matches in straight sets too. As a 14-year-old, Evonne was the baby of the team. Her school is Barellan High.

THE MOON



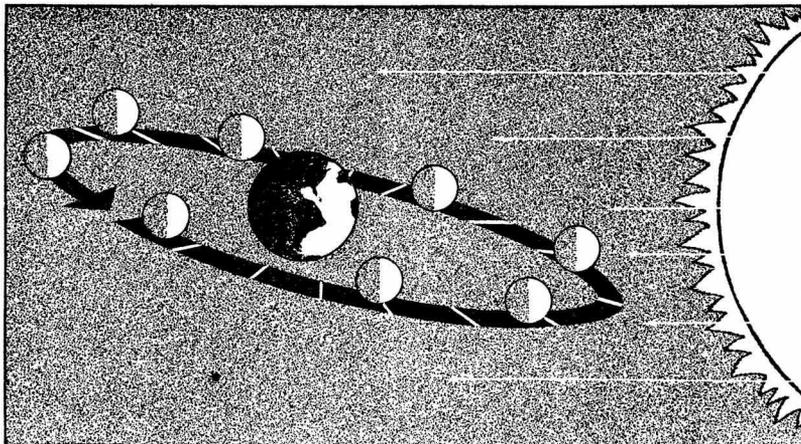
The earliest records of man show that he has been fascinated by the moon. It has occupied an important part in his life. It has been used to tell time by almost every civilization. Our present calendar month was based on the moon cycle. The time for planting and certain religious rites have been based on the phases of the moon.



A natural satellite and our nearest neighbor in space, the moon is about one fourth the size of earth and an average of 238,855 miles (382,168 km.) away. If the moon were set down on the western United States, it would extend from the west coast city of San Francisco eastward to the city of Cleveland, Ohio, a distance of 2,160 miles (3,456 km.).

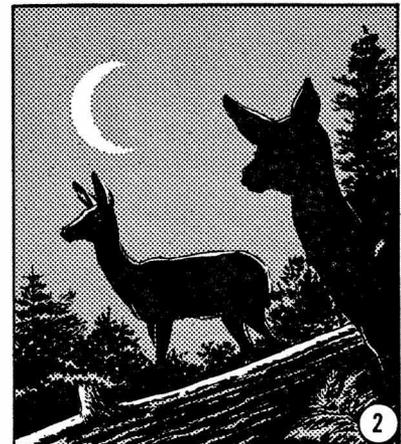


The origin of the moon is the subject of much scientific speculation. One of several theories advanced is that the moon was flung out of the earth, leaving a hole that is now the Pacific Ocean. Another is that the moon was once an independent planet that came too close to earth and was "captured" by the larger planet's gravity.



We on earth see only one side of the moon. This is because as it circles the earth, it also turns on its axis, always keeping the same face toward earth. It takes 29½ days for the moon to orbit around the earth. In the meantime it only revolves once in relation to the sun. Thus a day on the moon lasts over two weeks earth time. The moon

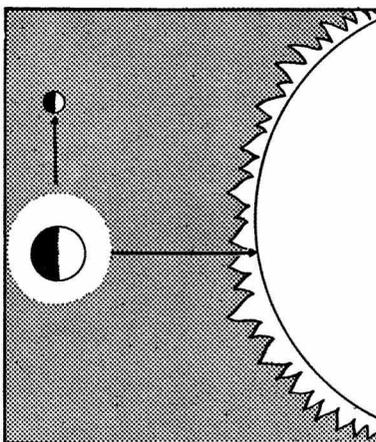
gives off no light of its own, but reflects light from the sun. Scientists say the moon is really dark brown but, seen through the earth's atmosphere, it appears a silver or orange color. When rising or setting it appears redder because the atmosphere at the horizon is thicker and shuts out the silver rays.



We see the moon apparently change size and shape according to a fixed pattern. These apparent changes are called phases. Beginning with the new moon phase, when it is entirely invisible, it "grows" to full size to the full moon phase in about two weeks. It then gradually "shrinks" to the half-moon of the third quarter, then to the invisible new moon to repeat the cycle again.



The moon's force of gravity is one sixth that of earth's. An object weighing six pounds (kilograms) on earth would weigh only one on the moon. In spite of its relatively weak gravitational pull the moon still exerts a force on the oceans of earth. The moon's pull on the ocean creates two tides a day.



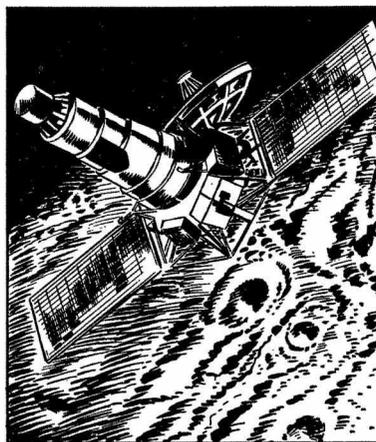
The moon's attraction sets up two tidal bulges—one on the side nearest the moon and one on the side farthest away. These bulges travel around the earth until stopped by land. Differences in depth and coastline effect the range of the tides. The tide cycle follows the moon and like the moon, is about fifty minutes later than the preceding day's tide.



Dry plains, called seas—the dark areas visible on a clear night—cover vast areas of the moon. Mountains, valleys and ridges cross the moon. The highest mountains tower 26,000 feet (7,800 meters). The most familiar features of the moon's surface are the thousands of craters that range in size from a few feet to hundreds of miles across.



Scientists seeking to solve the mystery of the earth's origin hope to find valuable clues on the moon. Its airless and waterless state preserves it from the weathering process which has obscured earth's early history. President Lyndon B. Johnson maintains a constant interest in the U.S. space program and has supported its use for the advancement of scientific knowledge.



The U.S. series of Ranger moon probe spacecraft have sent back thousands of closeup photographs of the moon's surface. Ranger IX, in March, 1965, sent back pictures that were televised and seen by millions of people. However, the pictures did not disclose the nature of the lunar surface. Unmanned Surveyor and Prospector spacecraft will make gentle landings to make surface tests before the eventual astronaut landing.



All these steps are preliminary to the main event. Until a man lands and brings back chunks of the moon, scientists can only guess at its origin. When the first man steps out onto the lunar surface, will electrically charged dust leap up on all sides and envelop him? Will he sink out of sight in space dust? Every attempt will be made to solve these and other problems before the landing will be tried.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

Did you remember to send in your answers to the puzzles in last month's *Dawn*? Because each issue of the magazine is prepared before the previous one is printed, I will not be able to tell you in this issue who won last month's competitions.

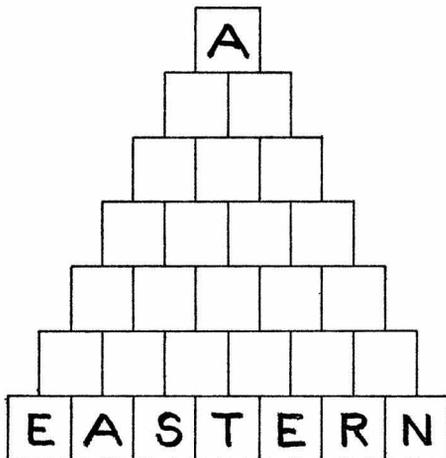
If you liked the three puzzles last month see how you make out with the four new ones below.

There is an item in this *Dawn* about careers, and there was one last month, too, and I think that all children should read them. Reading about all the kinds of jobs that you might be able to do when you leave school will help you to plan ahead with your studies. When you find a career that interests you, study hard and you will be able to do it.

'Bye for now Kids,
See you next month,

Pete

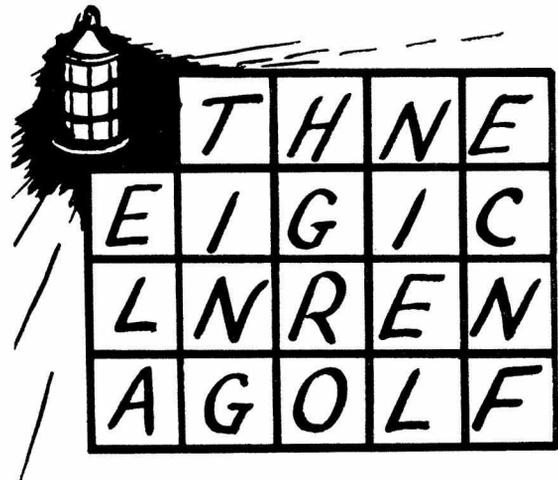
TRY A TRIANGLE Can you build up A into EASTERN by adding one letter at a time and always making a complete word?



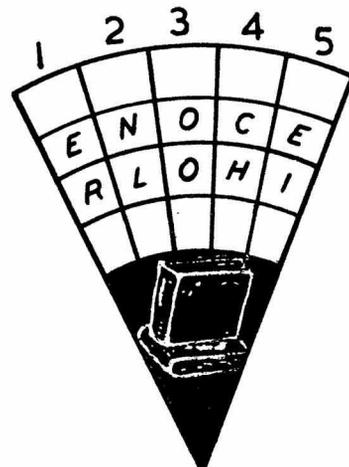
HIDDEN METALS The names of three metals are hidden in the lines below. See if you can find them.

The gale advanced very fast; in fact, the large fir on Brook Hill was soon blown down.

LETTERS FOR A LADY Start in one corner and pass through each square only once. The letters will form the name of a lady who was a famous nurse a hundred years ago.



POET PUZZLE



The answer to each clue is a four-letter word. Write the answers in the blank spaces and you will make the names of two great poets.

1. Plant used in medicine.
2. If a thing is unique it is the one in the world.
3. An area of open waste ground.
4. Sound that comes back.
5. Strap for guiding a horse.



This is not an early photo of Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald, but a recent one of Leslie Ryan (5) and his partner. The little girl made her debut at a "Deb." Ball held in September for kindergarten children attending St. Felix's school, Bankstown. Leslie is a boarded-out ward of the State, and seems to be getting a better deal out of life now that he has love and attention.