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In This Issue

- 1 James Morgan lived in two worlds
 - 2 Simple service ends an era
 - 3 Prime Minister speaks on Aboriginal affairs
 - 5 Erambie "Image" is good
 - 6 National Aborigines Day celebrated throughout the State
 - 10 Oranges—the fruit of sunshine
 - 11 Break the smoking habit
 - 12 Your career—Television
 - 13 Seal those draughts
 - 14 Smoke Signals
 - 16 It's a fact
- Pete's Page (inside back cover)

FRONT AND BACK COVERS

There's no doubt about it: those boys at Manly High have a lot of talent in art. This month's cover, by fourteen-year-old John Shepherd, proves it.

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James Morgan lived in two worlds

FROM *THE NORTHERN STAR*, LISMORE, 12th JULY, 1968

The late Mr James Morgan was a man who lived in two worlds—that of the Aborigine and of other Australians.

Several speakers made this point in tributes to Mr Morgan yesterday.

He collapsed and died on Wednesday shortly before he was to address a large crowd in Casino's Civic Hall for National Aborigines Day celebrations.

A full blood Aborigine, Mr Morgan was known as "the last of the Dyraaba tribe".

Area officer for the Aborigines Welfare Board, Mr E. J. Morgan, said yesterday the late Mr Morgan's roots were deep in the Dyraaba area.

He was born on the site of Casino racecourse.

He was a fluent speaker of Bunjalong and had a working knowledge of the twelve dialects in the

Bunjalong area which extends from Ipswich to Grafton.

He was completely influenced by the pre-white culture with its sorcery, ritual, and magic, but adhered to his belief in God and was a Christian, Mr Morgan said.

He could communicate much better with his own people by being able to speak Bunjalong, but also spoke English faultlessly and was an excellent public speaker and letter writer.

Virtually he was self-educated. He became fascinated with the English language and read widely.

He also was an expert on folk lore of this area. He made many recordings for Richmond River Historical Society with journalist, the late Mildred Norledge, Mr Morgan said.

District Aborigines, in a statement yesterday, said they were happy Mr Morgan had died in that manner, as it was the way he would have wished.

He was 68, and leaves a widow and seven children, Rex, Alex, Patricia, Ray, Gloria, Keith, and Bruce.

The secretary of the Aborigines' Welfare Board, Mr J. A. Henderson, came from Sydney to represent the board at the funeral.

Mr Henderson said Mr Morgan became a member of the board in 1964.

The board, which is to be abolished soon, consists of eleven members, two of whom are Aborigines.

Mr Henderson said Mr Morgan was fully assimilated in the Australian way of life, but retained a deep love of his Aboriginal people.

Mr Henderson said he had no doubt Mr Morgan had a real sense of responsibility towards representing his people.

Possibly he sometimes attended meetings at considerable inconvenience to himself.

He retired from the Department of Public Works as a maintenance worker in 1967, after 20 years service.

Mr Morgan (centre) collapsed and died only half an hour after this picture was taken by a Northern Star photographer. On the right is Mrs R. W. Manyweathers, president of the Casino Aborigines Welfare Association. On the left is the Mayor of Casino, Ald A. S. Naphthali



Simple Service ends an Era

FROM *The Northern Star*, LISMORE, 12th JULY, 1968

A simple, informal service at Box Ridge on Saturday closed an era of Australian history.

Two hymns and an oration made up the funeral service of Mr James Morgan—"the last of the Dyraaba tribe".

There was no pomp or ceremony, generally extended to warriors and great men, and dress was informal. Yet the dignified simplicity of the service and the humility of the mourners would have honoured any man.

Pastor Frank Roberts conducted the service in the tiny chapel at the Aboriginal settlement. Mourners—coloured and white—came from all part of the North Coast, from Tweed to Taree, and some from Sydney.

Many government, local government, church and civic leaders stood beside the local residents at the chapel.

It was impossible to estimate the crowd. Scores, possibly hundreds, remained in cars parked on the reserve or stood in groups under the trees. About forty were inside the chapel.

People from all walks of life attended the funeral at Box Ridge, Coraki, on Saturday, of Aboriginal leader Mr James Morgan. In this group, from left, are, Cr H. C. Junor (president Kyogle Shire Council), Ald. A. S. Napthali (Mayor of Casino), Pastor Frank Roberts, who conducted the service, Mr J. Henderson (secretary, N.S.W. Aborigines Welfare Board), and Mr R. W. Manyweathers, M.L.C., of Casino



Great Advocate

There was little movement or talk from people in cars and outside the chapel. Nearby two baby Aborigine girls swung on a gate, unaware of the solemnity of the occasion.

An old man sat in a chair smoking his pipe, and a dog wandered into the chapel.

After a hymn and prayers, Pastor Roberts described James Morgan as the greatest advocate among the Australian Aborigines. He had fulfilled this office "to the letter". No man had been greater or more fitted to hold the "unique" position on the N.S.W. Aborigines' Board than had James Morgan.

He was a pillar of the Church and a spiritual leader of his people. James Morgan had been a great moral character.

Pastor Roberts described him as "unshakeable, humble, and God-fearing".

Near Ancestors

He closed by quoting Martin Luther King: "We are not looking back to the sorrows of yesterday, we are looking forward to the promises of tomorrow".

Scores of cars followed the hearse on the short journey to the cemetery. Prayers and a hymn made up the graveside ceremony.

They buried him not far from a tall fig tree, in country, no doubt, often hunted by his ancestors.

Prime Minister speaks on Aboriginal Affairs

This article is the text of an address by the Prime Minister, The Rt Hon. John Gorton, at the Conference of Commonwealth and State Ministers responsible for Aboriginal affairs, at Parliament House, Melbourne, 12th July, 1968

As a result of the 1967 Referendum the Commonwealth now shares with the States powers and responsibilities for the advancement of our Aborigines.

In fact, of course, the powers of the Commonwealth are paramount in the sense that in any conflict of law its law will prevail, but there is no such conflict at present and I have every confidence that none will arise. We are all of us trying to do our best to advance our Aborigines and I believe that we can do this between us in an atmosphere of goodwill, and irrespective of whether we are using a State or a Federal power.

Each State has a different problem—different numbers of Aborigines—different levels of development—different priorities.

I take this opportunity of congratulating the States on the vigour of their approach to the question of Aboriginal welfare which has been manifest in their policies over recent years. We recognize this and are ready and willing to play our part, in full co-operation with the States, in the task of improving the pace of our advance.

It will be recalled that the late Prime Minister, Mr Holt, had already made some significant moves in this matter before his tragic death. He had appointed a Commonwealth Council for Aboriginal Affairs, and had set up an Office of Aboriginal Affairs within his own Department. It was as part of this plan that the important conference of Federal and State officers was held early this year to consider the whole Aboriginal situation.

At the end of February, I appointed the Hon. W. C. Wentworth especially responsible to me for the development of Commonwealth policy and its co-operation with that of the States and he is the Minister who will be working directly with you.

Leaving aside the specific Commonwealth responsibilities for Federal Territories I believe that the Minister and the Council, in their relations

with the States, should seek to discharge three main functions:

1. To allocate funds from the Commonwealth to the State for Aboriginal advancement, using State machinery to use these funds for an agreed purpose to the greatest possible extent.
2. To gather information regarding Aboriginal matters (especially welfare) and to act as a clearing house for such information both as between the various States and as between States and Commonwealth.
3. Where appropriate to assist the States in the co-ordination of their policy and in setting the general direction of the Australian approach to Aboriginal advancement.

We propose to give the fullest co-operation to the States, and I am sure we will get the fullest co-operation in return.

Our ultimate objective is, of course, the assimilation of Aboriginal Australians as fully effective members of a single Australian society. This policy was enunciated by the 1965 Conference between the States and the Commonwealth on Aboriginal affairs, and from the Aboriginal viewpoint, there is nothing arbitrary about it. I think I should quote again the exact text there decided upon:

“The policy of assimilation seeks that all persons of Aboriginal descent will choose to attain a similar manner and standard of living to that of other Australians, and live as members of a single Australian community.”

In other words, without destroying Aboriginal culture, we want to help our Aborigines to become an integral part of the rest of the Australian people, and we want the Aborigines themselves to have a voice in the pace at which this process occurs.

We will measure policy proposals against this objective, and will wish to avoid measures which are likely to set Aboriginal citizens permanently apart from other Australians through having their

development based upon separate or different standards.

We believe that if Aboriginal Australians can be helped, and encouraged to help themselves, to develop their aptitudes more fully, to accept further responsibility for their own individual activities, to become self-supporting and thus re-acquire their dignity of life—that then they will be readily attracted to and welcomed to the assimilation we aim for. In this way they could contribute from their own traditional culture to the complex of influences so diverse in origin which makes up our national life, and, while sharing in this complex, continue to take pride in their own contribution to it.

However, we recognize that, despite progress over the last quarter-century, many Aboriginal Australians are subject to special handicaps which impede their advancement. We are ready, therefore, to support additional action designed to help Aboriginals overcome these handicaps in the transitional phase.

We propose to assist State policies directed towards these ends in three specific areas:

Health Education Housing

We have already had some information from the States on these aspects, and we hope that some general principles in relation to them will be discussed at this Conference. This will enable us to make definite arrangements with each of the States without delay under each of these three headings.

We recognize that the needs of different States will need to be met in different ways, so that a co-ordinated Australian policy need not be a uniform one. It is because of this that we feel it is preferable to make individual arrangements with the various States on the basis of the general principles which may emerge from discussions at this Conference.

After we have received detailed proposals from the various States, and after our own Budget has been brought down, we shall indicate to each State the way in which we think we can best assist and the funds available for such assistance. In dividing the available funds between the States, we shall get some guidance from the size of their Aboriginal populations, although we may not always conform strictly to this rule.

Any amounts contributed by the Commonwealth will be in addition to the normal annual allocations made at Premiers' Conferences and Loan Councils, but we expect any Commonwealth assistance to be a net addition to and not in substitution for any

amount which would otherwise be spent by a State upon Aboriginal welfare. And this will be a condition of the grant.

While we believe that the major part of the application of this welfare policy within each State should be done by the State Administration concerned, this does not preclude the possibility of some independent Commonwealth action. Clearly, in any such instance, we shall consult the States concerned before we undertake any such measures within their boundaries.

It is clear that our Aboriginal population is now not only increasing, but is also increasing at a faster rate than the Australian average. Unhappily, the additional population is not yet self-supporting, but remains in large part dependent upon charity, Social Service benefits and similar benefits. The continuance of such a state of affairs is obviously incompatible with the general concept of Aboriginal dignity which we all seek to foster. It should be a primary aim of our policy to make our Aboriginals self-supporting as fully and as quickly as possible. They are entitled to have the opportunity to attain their economic independence. And indeed effective assimilation is dependent upon Aboriginal citizens being able to stand on their own feet.

We are aware of, and welcome, the interest both of the States and of Church and other organizations working towards this objective, and we propose to reinforce what they are doing.

We have therefore approved in principle the provision of a Fund for special assistance, including capital funds, for potentially viable enterprises to be established for or by Aboriginals either individually or co-operatively. Provision of such funds will not, of course, be unlimited or indiscriminate, and we shall be glad of any comments which this conference may make upon the way in which we should administer them. In due course we would hope to obtain advice and help from the appropriate State authorities before approving any particular projects within their boundaries.

This capital assistance will be available on an Australia-wide basis, and will be controlled by the Commonwealth through its Office of Aboriginal Affairs. We regard this proposal as an essential part of our policy of assisting our Aboriginals to become self-supporting, whether it be in the field of primary or secondary industry. In parallel with this, the Commonwealth Department of Labour and National Service will undertake detailed surveys of employment opportunities for Aboriginals and of the necessary measures to expand them and

to provide incentives for Aboriginals to take them up. In this, we shall hope to work with the fullest co-operation of the corresponding State machinery.

In short, we propose to apply ourselves constructively to the task of Aboriginal advancement, with special emphasis upon making our Aboriginal citizens independent. We shall rely very largely upon the State administrations and we are ready to receive and evaluate any suggestions which the States may make to us, either at this conference or subsequently.

Over the short term, the kind of proposals we envisage will undoubtedly increase our outlay upon Aboriginal welfare, but in proportion as our policy succeeds (and I believe, between us, it has every chance of success) our outlay will diminish. In spite of the extra outlay initially involved, I consider this policy to be not just an extension of the "hand-out" principle, but in fact the very anti-thesis.

Finally, may I add that we have noted the efforts being made by the States to involve Aboriginals themselves in the administration of their own affairs and in the exercise of proper authority among their own people. This is also an essential part of restoring Aboriginal motivation. We welcome these efforts, and will ourselves emulate them.

We feel too that this Conference should now be established on an annual basis, and the Commonwealth would be pleased next year to act as the host for it, should this Conference decide that that is what they wish.

Commonwealth Aid

Late in August Mr W. C. Wentworth, Minister for Aboriginal Affairs, announced a Commonwealth vote of \$5 million for Aboriginal health, housing and education. The money will be allocated according to the Aboriginal population of the States.

New South Wales will receive \$775,000; Victoria \$225,000; Queensland \$1,450,000; South Australia \$350,000; Western Australia \$825,000; and Tasmania \$25,000. This leaves \$1 million for the Northern Territory and \$350,000 for later allocation.

Of its total of \$775,000, New South Wales allocation is for expenditure of \$525,000 on housing, \$200,000 on education, and \$50,000 on health.

Another \$5 million in a Commonwealth trust fund will be used to underwrite individual projects by Aborigines.

Erambie "Image" is good

A group of five talented 18-year-old musicians from Erambie Aboriginal Station have formed a band called the "Image", and have started things jumping up Cowra way.

The boys are Joe Bugg, lead guitar; Jimmy Williams, rhythm guitar; Lindsay Connolly, bass guitar; Sandy Glass, singer; and his brother Fred, drums.

John Bugg, Joe's 28-year-old brother, is managing the group, and his efficiency and public relations (and the band's ability) have brought the "Image" quite a lot of work.

The boys in the band started practising about five months ago. Mr G. Sullivan, Griffith area welfare officer, says that the group's instruments are valued at \$1,000. The boys use five guitars, two amplifiers, microphones, and a set of drums.

Mr Sullivan says that the boys can't read music, and pick it up by listening to other groups and from records. But their playing is confident, and a big hit with local audiences.

Two of the boys, Sandy and Fred Glass, came from Griffith to play with the band, and now work in the district during the day.

The band practises hard in the Erambie Hall, and has played at dances at Canowindra, Cowra, Forbes, and other towns in the region.

The *Cowra Guardian* said that the boys concentrated on rock-and-roll style music composed by the American singer-composer Chuck Berry, but many of their songs were from the "Top 40".

Two radio auditions have been planned for the "Image" because of its good sound. And the boys look good on stage too: they wear blue cardigans, check trousers, and white shoes.

National Aborigines Day Celebrated throughout the State

Last month's *Dawn* reported some of the events in Sydney during observance celebrations for National Aborigines Day, held in July. The pictures and stories here give you an example of how strongly the idea of the Day has been accepted by many towns throughout the State

Kempsey

For the first time Aboriginal people of Kempsey gave white townspeople a chance to share in celebrations for National Aborigines Day. Mrs R. Archibald and Mrs W. Duroux (pictured), assisted by Mrs D. Morrison of the Macleay Aboriginal Welfare Committee, spent several days decorating a show window of the county council.

The *Macleay Argus* said that Aboriginal artifacts—some hundreds of years old—were obtained on loan

from historical societies and private collections.

Aboriginal artists and craftsmen in Taree and Kempsey contributed to the display.

Children at the Burnt Bridge infants school painted posters in which they made their own plea for racial tolerance and understanding.

Taree

The Manning River Times included an article prepared by Mr H. F. S. Roberson, welfare officer of the Aborigines Welfare Board at Taree. Mr Roberson outlined the work of the National Aborigines Day Observance Committee.

He described some of the work of seven organizations and many individuals who work for Aboriginal advancement in the Taree area.

Griffith

Two Aboriginal students at Griffith High School addressed the National Aborigines Day observance at the school. The *Griffith Area News* said it was the first time that Aboriginal pupils at the school had spoken on such an occasion.



Fourteen-year-old Eric Ferguson, prominent at football and cricket in the district, said: "You have been told of Aborigines who have been successful and of those who are trying to help the Aborigine, but these are only a few and everyone should be concerned.

"What we need to do is to make sure that everyone including the Aborigine makes the most of his chance at an education.

"The needs of Aborigines, particularly in education, have been taken up by the students of Australian universities. But the real need in education is not in universities but in high schools."

The other speaker was Gwen Callen, 14, also a pupil at Griffith High School. Gwen said that prominent Aborigines had shown what could be done, and people were proud of them.

"But we also realize", Gwen said, "that it is our responsibility to continue the work that they have started."

Gwen said that with the co-operation of everyone we could build Australia into a really great nation where everyone had an equal opportunity.

Seven Aboriginal children in Griffith appeared on a local television programme with Miss Anne of the Channel Niners Club. The children are Sandra, Vicki, and Debbie Simpson, Joanne and Robert Reid, and Robert and Bernie Monaghan.

A civic reception was another event on the Griffith National Aborigines Day observance programme. Sixty people, representing the Wade Shire Council, welfare services, service clubs and churches, welcomed Mr Les Darcy and Mr Victor Allen.

Mr Darcy, part-Aboriginal member of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and Mr Allen, an Eskimo from north-western Canada, spent two days in Griffith during the celebrations.

Moree

N.A.D. celebrations are held a week earlier in Moree than other centres in New South Wales, and the Aboriginal Ball there early in July was a hard event to beat. The pictures (pages 8-9) tell the story.

At the N.A.D. ceremony in Moree's Heber Street, displays by young Aborigines interspersed the official speeches.

Inspector of Schools, Mr David Maher, told the assembly that it was intended to re-name all Aboriginal schools by substituting the name of the original tribe native to the area for the term "Aboriginal".

Casino

N.A.D. celebrations in Casino were marred by the tragic death of Mr James Morgan. He collapsed just before he was to speak to the hundreds of people at the N.A.D. observance in Casino's Civic Hall.

Mr Morgan was full-blood Aboriginal representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board, and was re-elected unopposed in January, 1967, for his second term on the Board; he was first elected in 1964, and was the first full-blood representative on the Board since 1948.

In August, 1967, Mr Morgan retired from the Department of Public Works after 20 years' service. He was the last member of the Dyraaba tribe which was once strong on the Richmond River.

Earlier Mr Morgan had been described as the most respected leader of the Aboriginal people on the North Coast, by a guest speaker Rev. W. A. Brown, of Lambton.

"The Aborigines in the area look to Mr Morgan for guidance", Rev. Brown said.

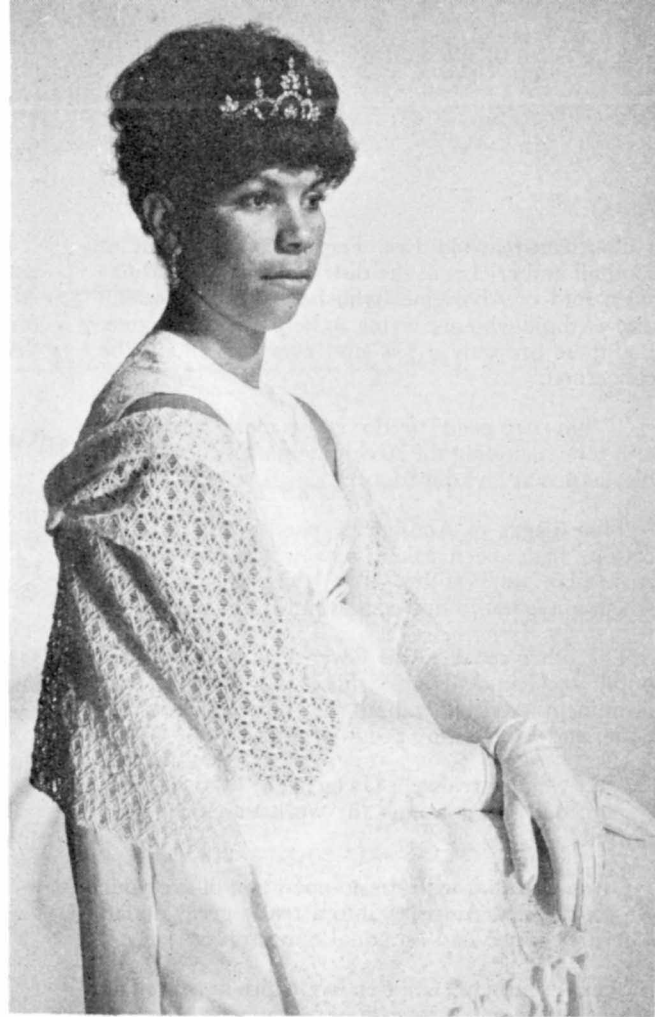
Mr Brown, who is the former Rector of St Mark's Church of England, Casino, and a former president of the Casino Aboriginal Advancement League, said Mr Morgan assisted greatly in the success of league's work in the area.

"Mr Morgan expressed the Aboriginal people's wishes to the league", he said.

Sydney

Last month *Dawn* mentioned the Annual Debutantes Ball of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. Two of the beautiful debs (see pictures next page) came from Wollongong. They are Marcia Smith and Dorothy Henry. Dorothy is one of the few people who have been given a badge bearing the coat of arms of the Greater City of Wollongong. When she danced with Prime Minister Gorton, he asked her about the badge and its motto.

Welfare officer Miss H. Southwell says that Dorothy and Marcia had such a night to remember that they are still talking about it.



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Annual Aborigines Day Celebrated Throughout the State

*Opposite Page :
Left: Eighteen-
year-old Marcia
Smith, of
Kemblawara,
Wollongong, was
one of the
debutantes at the
Annual Ball of the
Foundation for
Aboriginal Affairs,
held in July in
Sydney Town Hall*

*Right Top :
Dorothy Henry,
of Warilla,
Wollongong, had a
thrilling night at
the ball. After all,
it's not often you
get to dance with the
Prime Minister of
Australia*

*Right Bottom :
Mrs Alma Tighe,
Ball Hostess,
welcomed Moree's
mayor, Alderman
Lloyd, to the N.A.D.
Ball. Mrs Tighe
was judged
"Matron of the
Ball", and Mr
Lloyd presented her
with a sash and gift.*

*Below : These
happy children from
classes 3B and 2A
at Moree
Aboriginal School
took an interest in
the Heber Street
ceremony*

*Below Left : Miss
Marion Green was
"Belle of the Ball".
Here she is being
"sashed" by Mr E.
Bushell.*



*At Left : Mr
John Curran,
president of the
Association for the
Advancement of
Aborigines, Moree,
shows that he has
not forgotten how
to do the New
Zealand Haka.
Mr Curran left
New Zealand 19
years ago. His
dancing partner,
Mrs Roimata Ruhe,
is a Maori who
visited Australia
during N.A.D.
celebrations.*

*(Pictures courtesy
North-West
Champion).*

Oranges-The Fruit of Sunshine

Oranges are grown throughout the world and appreciated for their health-giving properties and delicious flavour, but the orange had its origin in ancient China.

Manuscripts dating back more than 2,000 years describe oranges as having the power to heal disease. Today, the orange and its by-products still contribute a great deal to the well-being of modern man.

Oranges are eaten fresh, and in many other ways. They are processed to make marmalade, sweets and preserves, and used as flavouring for many cooked exotic foods.

Perfume makers use orange peel for its oil, and waste orange pulp is highly prized as a cattle feed. But juice is the most common product of fresh oranges.

Orange juice is a major source of vitamin C, and just about the most popular health drink you can buy. It also contains vitamin A, iron, and pectins.

When you see the football coach running out to give his team oranges at half-time, you know he's giving them a concentrated source of nutrients.

Modern processing is at last able to capture the elusive flavour of fresh orange juice while retaining all the natural goodness of the orange.

Companies able to handle this job are being established in citrus growing districts to produce a quality juice at an acceptable price. And many people are buying it.

One of the companies is Sunburst Foods Pty Ltd, which spent much time and money in research before marketing Sunburst Orange Juice, a juice which has the full goodness of fresh oranges.

Official tests showed that Sunburst has the same vitamin C content as fresh orange juice, and that it keeps its goodness for long periods when chilled.

Fresh orange juice delivered each day by Sydney milkmen is becoming very popular because of its convenience and economy.

For people with large families to safeguard, this seems to be an ideal and economic way for them to obtain enough vitamin C for their daily needs.

Break the Smoking Habit

Bronchitis and lung diseases, heart and circulatory diseases, and lung cancer, have been linked to the smoking habit by a steady accumulation of evidence from world authorities.

As a result of the mounting evidence against smoking, thousands of smokers throughout the world are giving up the habit, says the N.S.W. Department of Health.

Giving up smoking is easier said than done: many methods have been tried and there is no easy road to success.

Scientists seem to think there are two main types of smoker.

- The first type of person feels no real need to give up smoking—nor does he want to. He has good health—or so he thinks—and resists anti-smoking arguments when they affect him.

- The second type is worried about his health and would like to give up smoking.

Strangely enough, people in the first group could give up smoking—if they could be persuaded to change their attitude—more easily than those in the second group.

The second group, loosely called the “addicts” (although smoking is not a true addiction), find it much more difficult to give up the habit.

Useful tips

If you are seriously determined to give up smoking for health and economic reasons here are a few suggestions by a leading chest specialist.

Pick a suitable day, on which to stop smoking completely, when you will not be under social or business pressures, or other tensions.

Look ahead and pick a favourable day to launch what probably will be a hard fight, and remember: the first few weeks are the toughest.

When you have stopped the habit, try to avoid situations where smoking was your usual reaction.

Instead of lighting up your first smoke of the day, take an orange or lemon drink. When you finish a meal, or a cup of tea or coffee, get up and leave—don't light up a smoke.

Suck a pen or pencil when dialling the phone and refuse offered cigarettes when meeting friends.

Don't be a carrier

DON'T carry cigarettes or matches in your pocket or handbag (or have them in the house). You put half the cigarettes you smoke in your mouth without being aware of doing so.

Avoid commercial TV for a while. Cigarette advertising is very powerful—it's meant to be that way!

Make a list of the danger periods when you reach for a cigarette, study them, and be on guard.

Keep these useful hints in mind:

- begin your programme with a change of routine, a holiday, or a new job, or even a weekend, but *not* just before a period of stress;

- take up a new form of regular exercise;
- travel in the non-smoking sections of trains and buses;
- enjoy your food more (and you will!) but don't be tempted by sweets or nibbling foods;
- spend the money you save (by not smoking) on luxuries;
- make better use of your spare time; and
- don't be discouraged by symptoms of withdrawal (crankiness, etc.) and measure your success day by day.

If you start smoking again after a spell of freedom from the habit, don't worry too much: you have lost only one round—not the whole fight.

Better luck next time—and luck does play a part—but make sure there is a next time, when you start again to give up the smoking habit for good.



Your Career— Television

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

The television industry provides employment opportunities in scientific and technical fields similar to those of radio and broadcasting, and in artistic fields similar to those of stage and film production.

As such a large and varied team of people is required to produce and broadcast a television programme it seems best to consider very briefly the different departments and some of the positions available.

The engineering department

Professional television engineers may supervise the complete operation of the technical equipment or may be engaged in research. They are usually graduates in Electrical Engineering, or diplomates with electronics and communications qualifications, who have worked for some time in the television field.

Television technicians may install, service, and modify, under supervision, television equipment. Technicians usually complete the Electronics and Communications Certificate Course or a special course at North Sydney Technical College.

Television station operators control the station's equipment while it is on the air, manning the vision and sound "mixers", working on the teletext equipment and so on. The Australian Broadcasting Commission requires them to hold a Broadcast Operator's Certificate or a Television Operator's Certificate or to have passed a Commonwealth Public Service examination.

Some stations employ operators with less technical training who call in a maintenance officer when a fault develops in the equipment.

Television servicemen install and repair television sets in private homes. The Technical College course

"Television Receiver Servicing" requires students to have passed the Radio Trade course or to possess equivalent qualifications.

The Film department

The film department is concerned both with the production of films and the preparation of programmes for transmission. The employees include film directors, film production assistants, cinematographers, administrators, clerical staff, electricians, and other personnel concerned with film editing, film distribution, and sound recording.

The ABC operates a training scheme for film trainees who are required to study the Television Studio Techniques course at North Sydney Technical College.

The production department

Producers and directors Some grow up in television, probably starting work as studio crew, while some come into television from the stage, screen, and radio. All must have not only considerable creative ability but also a deep appreciation of the possibilities of the medium of television and its limitations.

Staging, lighting, art, and make-up crews Before a television show "goes to air" a set has been designed, constructed, painted, erected, and dressed with props by the scene designers, painters, carpenters, studio hands, and props man; the set has been lit by electricians, and the actors and actresses have been suitably dressed and made-up.

Most of the people engaged on these aspects of production have not had any formal training for television work but have been trained elsewhere and have gained experience and skill in film or stage work previously.

Programme planning This section employs programme planners, script writers, film and music librarians, script assistants, and floor managers.

Specific training varies from station to station. The ABC recruits trainees for the programme departments and these trainees are given experience in both television and radio. In general, newcomers are placed in the studio as floor assistants, their promotion depending on ability and experience.

Other employees include those concerned with administration, clerical staff, and journalists. Commercial television stations maintain their own advertising departments whose job is to sell the stations programmes to sponsors.

To succeed as a *television artist* or *performer* requires considerable training and talent as well as a personality that will "televise".

Technical College Training Courses (North Sydney Technical College)

Television Station Operators This is a one-year course requiring attendance for nine hours weekly, and requiring for entry a Broadcast Station Operator's Certificate or its equivalent.

Television Studio Techniques This is a two-year course, requiring attendance for six hours a week. It is available both day and evening.

Technical Training Course for Television Technicians A four-year course for Technicians-in-Training of the ABC and selected Technicians Assistants.

Further details of these courses may be obtained from the Guidance Officer of North Sydney Technical College.

Prospects The television industry in Australia is relatively small and employment opportunities are

restricted. This is because a large proportion of programmes shown are not made in Australia and because there is a high level of staff stability within the industry. However, opportunities occur from time to time as a result of the normal movement of staff to other industries or by their promotion to higher duties within the television industry.

There are also opportunities created by the expansion of the industry as the amount of programme material made in Australia is increased. In selecting staff to fill a vacancy, preference is usually given to an applicant who has either previous experience or Technical College training. Consequently, opportunities for direct entry in the creative field are very limited. On the technical side, previous experience is also important but opportunities do exist for entry, mainly at the trainee level.

Further information Employment officers of television stations; Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Television Careers*.

Seal those Draughts

Stop shivering in your house and make it snug by tracking down and sealing the cracks and openings that let in draughts.

Start outside your door. If there's a big gap between the door bottom and floor you can stop it with a draught excluder from a hardware store.

Modern sealing or caulking preparations will close almost all gaps and cracks in brick walls, woodwork, and plaster. The preparations retain flexibility after application to counteract any movement caused by expansion and contraction.

There are three main types of sealing compounds: one is a plastic strip; another is something like putty and is applied with a knife or trowel; the third is thinner in consistency and can be used with a "gun" similar to a grease gun.

Some makers also supply the thinner grade in plastic tubes fitted with a plastic nozzle.

When selecting a caulking compound you must know its base material. Some have an oil or rubber manufacturing base, others have bitumen.

Bitumen is very good for sealing and caulking, but must never be used on work to be painted.

The oil-base type should be used before painting because it has no reaction on subsequent coats of paint. It is available in black, grey, and cream.

Methods

Use this method to caulk the gap between the back of the kitchen sink or bath and where it meets the wall tiles or wallboards.

- remove grease and grime from the gap area by wiping first with a cloth dampened with white spirit.
- press in a length of strip sealer or feed in a strip from the nozzle of a gun or tube.
- smooth off to shape if necessary with a knife dipped in water; leave undisturbed for a few hours for a tough film to form on the surface.

An alternative method is to fix lengths of quarter-round moulding with contact or latex-based adhesive.



Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH Clean garden tools in an old bucket filled with sand and oil. The sand cleans off dirt and the oil prevents rust.

► Welfare Officer Pam Olney, of Lismore, reports that the three-day school for Aboriginal adults and children at Evan's Head earlier this year was a great success. Pictured by *The Northern Star*, Lismore, are Tina Gomes (left), of Box Ridge, Miss Olney, and Brenda Roberts (of Woodenbong), pasting and cutting; and Sam Walker (right) and Suzanne Cavanagh, with four of the Aboriginal women who attended the conference.

► Four streets in Greenhill, Kempsey, are to be named after Aboriginal servicemen who were killed in action in World War 2. It is the policy of Kempsey Municipal Council to name subdivisional streets in memory of local men killed in the 1939-45 war. People who know of Aborigines who died in action in the war are asked to contact the Town Clerk, Mr H. D. Pittendrigh, or Mr J. H. Brown, M.L.A., an active member of the Kempsey R.S.L.

► A Sydney man late in August had a few beers too many at his local RSL club. It was way past the time he should have been home to his wife, and he had lost a lot of money on the poker machines. Then he cracked four aces on the biggest jackpot machine! He put \$50 in notes in his pocket, with a few more in silver, and headed for home. He tripped at his front door, dropped all the silver, and decided to pick it up the next morning. His early-rising son shattered his sleep, telling him to come to the front porch, quick. The man was wondering how to explain all the silver coins, but instead he found 74 bottles of milk.

► Two bank robbers charged in New York early in August bought their getaway car by trading in their pet lion called Tojo. The car dealer advertised that he would take any kind of a trade-in, and the





prospective robbers took him up on his offer. Tojo the lion had been well cared for, and provided great publicity for the car dealer, until the Humane Society told the dealer that a State law prohibited the use of wild animals for publicity and promotion stunts.

▶ A swarm of furious bees stung a man to death after his car smashed into a tree destroying their hive, in France late in July. The man's wife was driving the car when she was stung by a bee; she lost control of the car and it crashed into a tree, shaking down a bee hive. The bees swarmed over the couple, who had been only slightly hurt in the crash, and killed the man within a few minutes. His wife recovered in a hospital.

▶ Pictured by the *Newcastle Herald* recently was Daphne Pitt, of Moree, an Aboriginal nurse who has been training for several months with the Daughters of Charity at St Joseph's Convalescent Home, Sandgate. Sister Brendan, of St Pius X Aborigine Mission, Moree, knows Daphne well, and sent *Dawn* the picture of her and some of her fellow nursing aides. Left to right are Mrs Ricky Lasance from Holland; Helen Bell from Malaysia and Ceylon; Mrs Joy Bright of Wallsend; Nell Preece of Clarendontown; Daphne; and Anne Ford, formerly of England.

▶ An advertisement in a Hong Kong paper in August: "Two-bedroom apartment for rent. Second bedroom suitable dog, mother-in-law, or similar".

▶ During peak-hour traffic in Sydney not long ago a set of faulty traffic lights were put right by a motor cycle policeman, who got off his bike and kicked the control box. The correct light sequence resumed immediately.

▶ TV and club entertainers got together at Eastern Suburbs Leagues Club, Bondi Junction, late in July to raise funds for Aboriginal advancement. Some of the entertainers were Hazel Phillips, John Mahon, Jimmy Little, George Raymond, Sean Kramer, Jimmy Brooks, the Napier Brothers, Jack and Christine Billing, and The Windmills.

▶ A large-scale sea and air search for three men supposedly missing off the coast near Sydney early in August, was called off when one of the men, safe in his home, saw the search on TV, and telephoned the police. The three men were taking part in a Sydney to Wollongong water-ski endurance run. Their boat developed engine trouble and they dropped out of the event and went home. Organizers of the ski run did not know that the men were safe, and notified the police who began the search.

IT'S A FACT



Albert Michelson's great experiments furnished the basis for Einstein's theory of relativity which opened the door to the nuclear age. In 1879, at the age of 26 he made scientific history by measuring the speed of light. Later in 1927 when a more exact measurement was made Michelson made it. In 1907 he became the first U.S. citizen to win the Nobel Prize in science.



The fame of the University of Georgia's School of Veterinary Medicine attracts patients from all over the U.S. Serving the southeastern U.S. the school has an enrollment of 230 students and a record of a number of firsts in veterinary medicine. It has pioneered techniques for removing fatal parasitic heart-worms from animals and curing mange (long considered incurable). Probably its most spectacular achievement is straightening crooked living bones in animals.



Monument Valley in southwestern United States is named from the unusual formations that dot its landscape. The Valley is the tribal park of the Navajo Indians who live there. Once so remote that few travelers ever saw it, the Valley is now easily accessible by means of a new highway. Sunlight on the colored sandstone formations gives the appearance of continual change.



A rainbow at midnight is a rare thing--but it does happen. There are only two places in the world where it occurs. At the full of the moon, a pastel rainbow glows in the mist over Cumberland Falls, Kentucky, in southeastern U.S. The other place it happens is at Victoria Falls in central Africa.



A woman's voice alerts U.S. Air Force pilots to mechanical trouble while in the air. The voice is a recording that goes on automatically--a different recorded warning for each of several possible emergency situations. The female voice, heard among an all-male crew, draws attention faster.



The burrowing owl is one of the few bird species to live underground. Found on the prairies of northwestern U.S., it can dig a hole in loose sandy soil but usually prefers to move into one abandoned by some other animal. Unlike most other owls that hunt at night, the burrowing-owls see well in daylight.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

The children of Cummeragunja School decided to write to me, so their teacher, Mr John Lynch, joined pieces of their letters into the one here. The children said:

"We like your magazine and so are sending you some pictures of us at school. Our teacher, Mr Lynch, took them. There are about thirty of us at school from kindergarten to sixth class.

"At the mission we also have a play centre run by Jessie McGee in the hall. She looks after lots of little children on the mission.

"We all like swimming and are good swimmers as we are only yards from the Murray River. Some paddle steamers still go past. The boys (and girls too, sometimes) play Australian Rules football and not rugby. We like it best. We put in our own goal posts in the school yard next to the school.

"We live near the Barmah Forest where there are lots of kangaroos, emus, wild pigs, possums, snakes, and wild horses. Some of us have pet cockies, galahs, kangaroos, pigs, and turtles.

"Goodbye now, from the children of Cummeragunja School!"

Thanks a lot for the letter, kids (and Mr Lynch). I like to show children throughout the State what other children are doing at their schools.

Don't forget to write to me.

'Bye for now, kids,

See you next month.

Pete

Cummeragunja children on the school verandah

Jessie McGee keeps an eye on some of her pre-school charges at the Cummeragunja play centre

Playing draughts are (left to right) Steven, Kevin, and Alf Atkinson

Girls like playing draughts too: left to right are Glenda McGee, Leon and Marlene Atkinson, and Hilda Walker.



