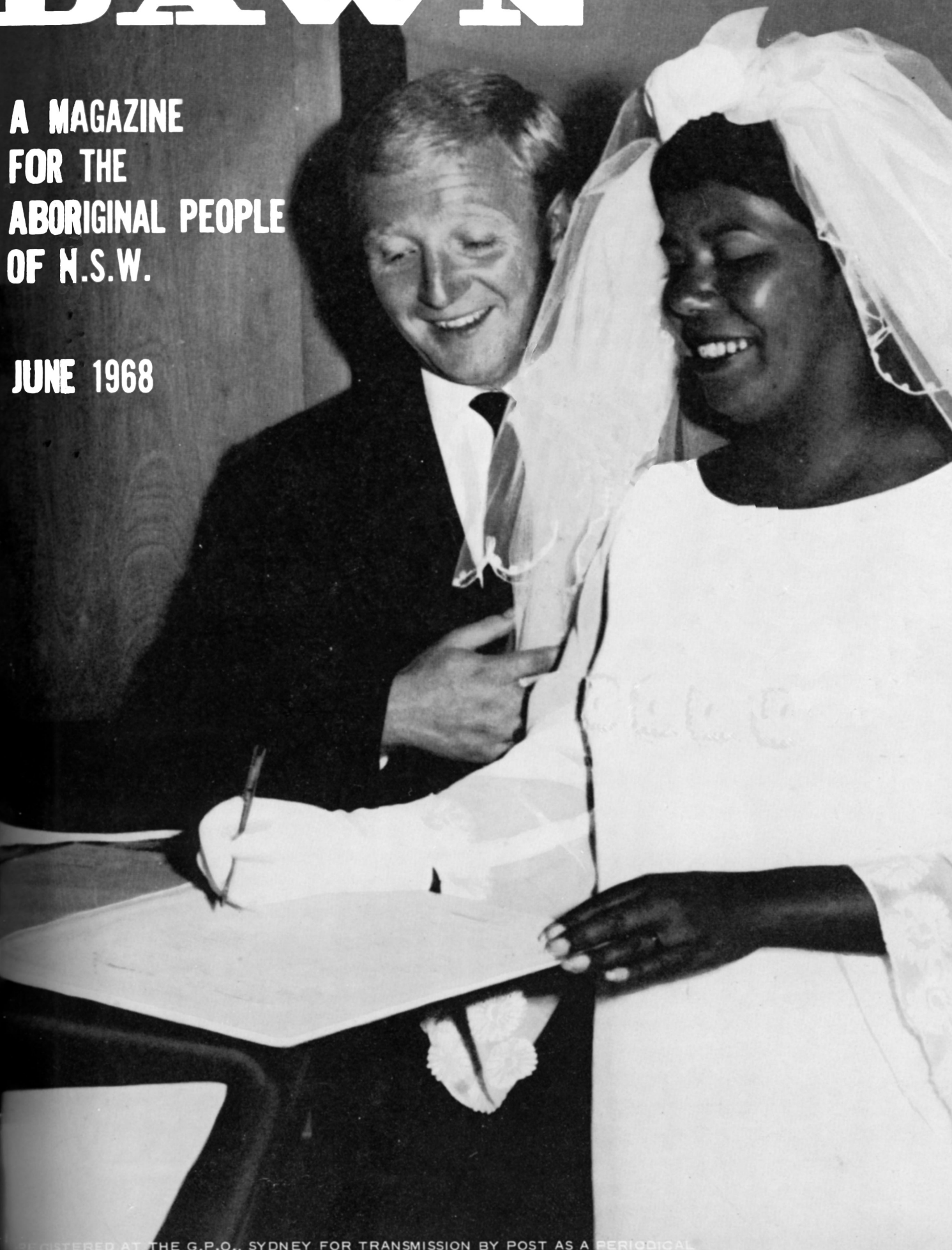


DAWN

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

JUNE 1968





VOLUME 17 NUMBER 6

**A MONTHLY MAGAZINE
PRODUCED BY THE
N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD**

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FRONT COVER

The war in Vietnam cut short the honeymoon of Terry Smith, formerly of England, and Tresia Flanders, of Coff's Harbour, after their wedding in February (see page 10).

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Two Aboriginal Women Study in New Zealand

Two women from Box Ridge Aboriginal Reserve, Coraki, left for New Zealand late in March to further their training in care of pre-school children.

They are Mrs Dorothy Knight and Miss Olga Yuke; last November they became the first in Australia to receive Helpers' Certificates.

The certificates were issued by the Northland Association of Play Centres, New Zealand.

"*The Northern Star*", which gave extensive coverage to activities at Box Ridge, said that earlier last year a group of Maori-trained play centre supervisors initiated family education centres at three district Aboriginal reserves—Box Ridge, Tabulam, and Coraki.

The Maori play centre training scheme covers about five years training. It is probably the most extensive system of pre-school training in the world, including the U.S.A. system.

The Coraki women's certificates are for stage one of the work. They had to watch and report on their children's activities.

In New Zealand, they will undergo an intensive program. The first three weeks will be for training, then two weeks visiting, another three weeks training and four weeks for special projects.

Left: Visitors to Box Ridge Aboriginal Reserve late in February included (left to right) Dr E. A. Icton (University of New England), Mrs E. McKenzie (Armidale Mothers' Club), Mr Lex Grey (Sydney University) and Mrs E. Ahoy (president, Armidale Mothers' Club). They are watching children at the reserve's play centre

Right: Box Ridge residents have progressed with the play centre because of their desire to learn, their attitude to the children, and their energy and enthusiasm

photo courtesy *The Northern Star*



Mr Lex Grey of the Sydney University's Adult Education Centre met the two women in Sydney for a final briefing before they left.

Self-help

Mr Grey said the women went to New Zealand to extend their experience and catch something of the vitality and self-help attitude of the Maoris, as well as to continue their training.

He said the Australian Aboriginal Play Centres were "pretty remarkable" projects.

They were joint ventures by two New Zealand and two Australian groups.

Sydney University and the Aborigines Welfare Board were behind the centres in Australia, and in New Zealand, the Maori Council and the Play Centre Federation.

BOX RIDGE INSPECTION

Lecturers from two universities and a group of Armidale women inspected the play centre at Box Ridge Aboriginal Reserve, Coraki, late in February.

"*The Northern Star*" carried a report of the inspection. It said that Box Ridge, Tabulam, and Woodenbong Aboriginal Play Centres were the first established in Australia.

They began last May. Now there are about 10 in Australia.

Visitors were Mr Lex Grey (Sydney University Department of Adult Education), Dr E. A. Icton (University of New England), kindergarten teacher at the Save the Children Fund's Aboriginal pre-school at Armidale, Mrs S. Fraser, and four Aboriginal women from Armidale, Mesdames E. Ahoy, E. McKenzie, L. Riley, and L. Smith.

Mr Grey, a New Zealander, was representing Mr Alan Duncan (Sydney University) who was in the U.S.A. on a Churchill Scholarship. Mr Duncan was the chief adviser in establishing family education centres at reserves in this district.

Mr Grey inspected Tabulam and Woodenbong reserves' play centres during his visit.

The Armidale women said they had learned a great deal from the Coraki play centre.

Aboriginal women at Box Ridge have been taught to observe and record their children's play activities.

Mr Grey said play centre progress was not dramatic—"We have so far to go, it is not funny."

However, it took 21 years in New Zealand before play centres "caught on".

Now, almost 28 years after first being established, they were part of the New Zealand landscape.

Mr Grey said the white community could help Aborigines by learning more about their different attitudes.

Although the Aborigine might learn to speak English well, he very often thought like an Aborigine, emphasizing different things to white men, he said.

Mr Grey said the Box Ridge women had progressed with their play centre because of their:

- Desire to learn.
- Attitude towards the children.
- Energy and enthusiasm.

To some minds no progress would have been made because the play centre still did not have a building and was at the mercy of the weather.

Dr Icton is a doctor of medicine who now lectures on community development at the University of New England.

One of the community groups with which he keeps in touch is the Aboriginal people of the Armidale district.

The Aboriginal women have a Women's Home League group and a Mother's Club at the Aboriginal pre-school.

Mrs McKenzie is a member of both groups.

Dr Icton said they had heard the Box Ridge centre was "worth coming to see".

Big Incentive

Mrs Fraser said she definitely would be taking Box Ridge methods back to the Armidale pre-school.

The Box Ridge women were doing a marvellous job against terrific odds, she said.

Now that some Armidale Aboriginal women had seen these new methods operating, it would be a big incentive to introduce them at Armidale pre-school.

She hopes to get mothers in a roster system to come to the Armidale pre-school to observe their children, as is done at Box Ridge.

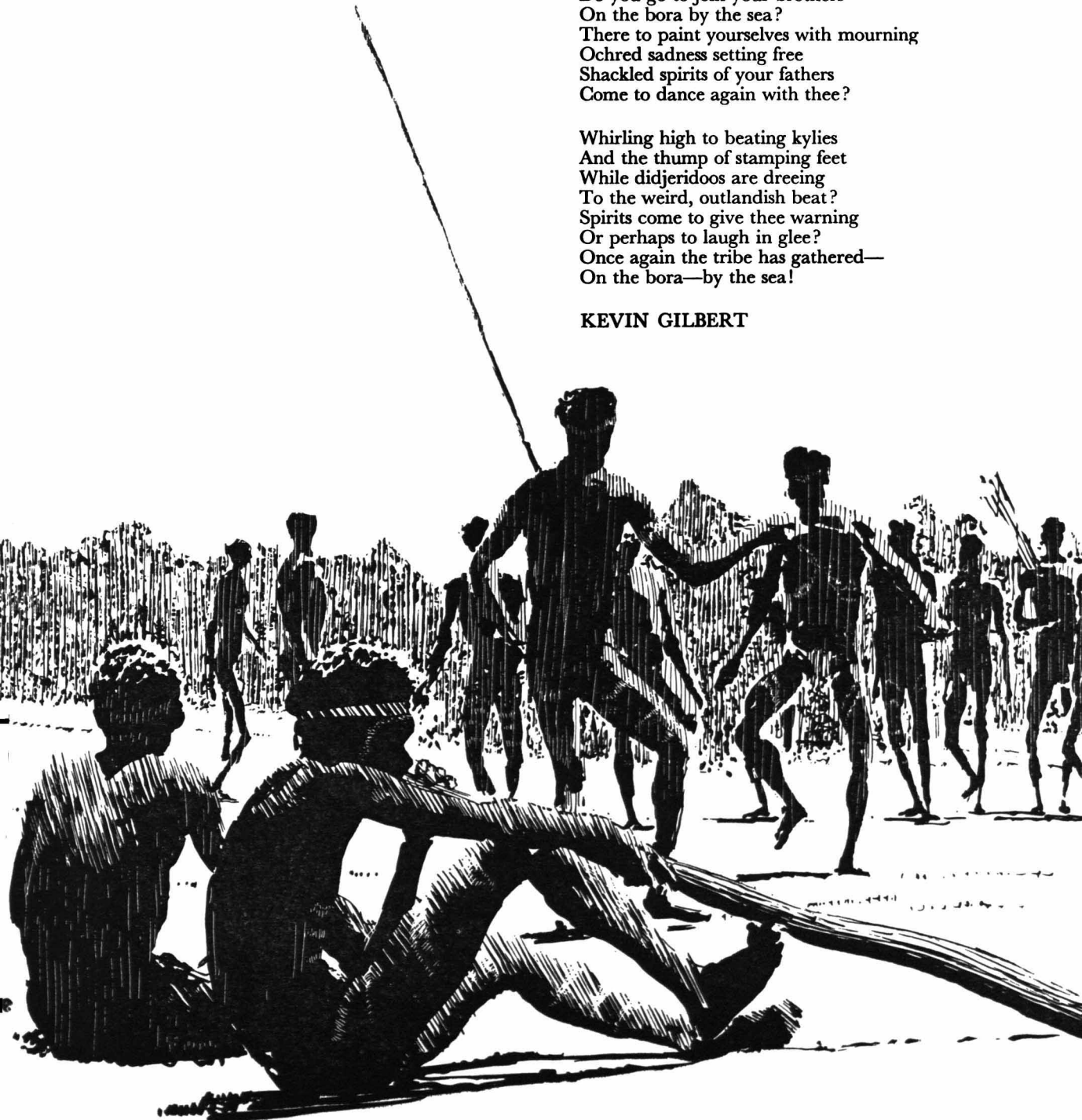
Mrs L. Capeen, of Box Ridge reserve, said the women there had not realized how their children could advance until they saw it themselves.

Corroboree

Whereaway oh Coontajerra,
Whereaway oh Cooraki
Do you go to join your brothers
On the bora by the sea?
There to paint yourselves with mourning
Ochred sadness setting free
Shackled spirits of your fathers
Come to dance again with thee?

Whirling high to beating kylies
And the thump of stamping feet
While didjeridoos are dreeing
To the weird, outlandish beat?
Spirits come to give thee warning
Or perhaps to laugh in glee?
Once again the tribe has gathered—
On the bora—by the sea!

KEVIN GILBERT



Woodenbong Camera

Miss Margaret McBride, of Woodenbong, wrote to *Dawn* and said that she enjoyed reading the magazine, but that "there really should be more photos in it". And the editor is pleased to print the photographs Margaret sent in to remedy the situation.



Above: The colour photo Margaret McBride sent to Dawn clearly shows Ronny Riley's (left) beaut. red shirt; with him is David Currie



Below: Sandra McBride in the garden of her home at Woodenbong



Far right above: Sandra and a younger McBride, baby Barry



Far right below: There's sure to be a few of those famous Woodenbong footballers in this group of David Currie, Billy Boota, Laurie Mundine, Earl Monsell, and Arthur Close

Your Career Air Hostessing

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

It is the duty of the hostess, while the aircraft is in flight, to attend to the comfort of the passenger, serving meals and refreshments, answering questions, tending sick and incapacitated persons, and rendering similar services. Before the flight, she must check equipment and take delivery of refreshments.

Personal qualifications. This work is often tiring, and the hostess must be in first-class health. She must speak fluently and clearly and have good eyesight, a pleasing appearance and personality, and an ability to get along well with people.

Entry requirements. An applicant should be educated to at least School Certificate standard and be between the ages of 19 and 30. Some companies demand that applicants hold a General Nursing,

First-Aid, or Home Nursing Certificate, although it is often possible to undertake such training in conjunction with air hostess training.

Applicants should also be between 5 ft 2 in and 5 ft 8 in high, and, in general, weigh not more than 10 stone 2 pounds. The minimum age is 19, 20 or 21 years—depending on the airline.

Training. The air hostess is trained during a probationary period of about 3 months. Instruction is given in aircraft passenger service and safety and customs regulations.

Prospects. Demand for hostesses is fairly constant and scope for employment is expanding steadily. Salaries vary slightly between different companies but are in the range of about \$34 to \$50 a week after four years service.

Further information can be obtained from the personnel officers of the airline companies, and from the Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Air Hostessing*.

Cancer Can Be Fought

Unrelenting research into the cause and nature of cancer has provided much information about the disease and weapons for its treatment.

Many people are being cured today—more perhaps than may be generally supposed. Many people who have been treated successfully are reluctant to discuss the matter, and more is heard of failure than success in fighting the disease.

The Department of Public Health says that the two big obstacles in combating cancer are ignorance and fear. If more people learned to detect the danger signals of cancer and had immediate medical treatment at the first warning sign there is little doubt that many more lives could be saved each year.

The disease is not painful at its beginning, and because of this its victim's attention is not drawn to the condition at the time when its conquest would be relatively easy and certain.

Be alert for any of these signs:

- any sore that does not heal;
- a lump or thickening in any part of the body—particularly in the breast;

- any unusual bleeding or discharge;
- any change in a wart or mole;
- persistent change in normal bowel habits; and
- persistent hoarseness or cough.

None of those symptoms is a sure sign of cancer, but watch for them and seek medical advice immediately they appear. It is a good idea to have regular check-ups covering all parts of the body where cancer is likely to develop.

Women over thirty-five should have such examinations twice a year. To jog your memory pick a time you will remember—say, a week before your birthday and half-way between birthdays.

Women under thirty-five should have a check-up once a year.

A yearly examination for men, especially from the age of forty onwards, is advisable.

Your family doctor can detect most forms of cancer in its early stage without using elaborate equipment. If you need a more detailed examination your doctor will tell you.



When time means money...

The story of credit and the "Golden Rules" of terms buying in Australia today.



Time means money

"Time means money" is an old saying and a very true one, particularly if you are talking about hire purchase or other forms of instalment credit.

The TIME which a retailer or a finance company gives a customer to repay a credit contract means MONEY to the customer . . . money on credit to enable him to obtain immediate use of goods which otherwise might only become his property after years of saving.

The idea of credit is as old as the hills . . . among them the hills of Rome.

Plutarch tells of how Crassus stood at the gates of Rome and offered houses on instalments to Romans who had fled to the hills before a tornado. But Crassus wasn't the first "financier." History records instalment buying in the days of the Phoenicians and in ancient Babylon Emperor Hammurabi set up a code of commercial laws governing credit.



But instalment credit as we know it today really developed with the advent of mass production when Henry Ford laid down line production at Willow Run, U.S.A.

To have mass production you must have mass consumption—and this can only be possible if goods can be paid for not only from accumulated savings but also through credit which "harnesses" the purchasing power represented by the customer's future income.



Credit in Australia

Credit in one form or another in Australia dates back to the time of the First Fleet. However, instalment credit and more particularly hire purchase, began to emerge at the beginning of the century when certain retail establishments offered credit plans which

enabled customers to obtain goods and then to pay them off with regular instalments.

The growth of this type of credit was slow and it was not until the nineteen twenties when the first independent finance company appeared. This was the beginning of Australia's finance industry, consisting of companies which do not sell goods but which provide credit to enable the public to acquire goods from retailers or motor dealers and then pay for these over a period of time. Today, the independent finance companies provide approximately three-quarters of all hire purchase and other instalment credit available in Australia. When World War II ended in 1945, the total owing on hire purchase contracts amounted to some \$12 million; 20 years later, the amount owing on instalment credit was \$1445 million. Today, it has reached the point where it, directly or indirectly, affects the lives and the living standards of every Australian.

The role of credit



Instalment credit is a fact of life without which Australia's present economy would be seriously affected.

Australians are living in a time-payment world, with more than 13¼ million hire purchase agreements alone being signed every year. However, we don't owe too much on hire purchase or other instalment credit. Our total "debt" is about \$94 per head of population, compared with \$US313 in America. At the same time, Australian savings bank deposits per head are more than four times the instalment credit total per head. How does instalment, or consumer credit as it is sometimes known, contribute to our way of life?

Manufacturing and Sales Stimulus

By adding greatly to the consumers' purchasing power, instalment credit has made a major contribution to the post-war development of many manufacturing businesses, particularly our large automotive industry,

and factories producing industrial and agricultural plant and equipment, household furniture and domestic appliances.

Aid to Exports

Instalment credit has helped develop a local mass market and assisted many manufacturers to lower production costs so that they can compete against other countries on competitive world export markets.

Living Standards

The countries of the world with the highest standards of living are those with the most highly developed instalment credit systems.



Types of credit

Apart from hire purchase, there are a number of types of consumer credit in Australia:

- **Credit Sale Agreements** involve payment by instalments but—unlike hire purchase—the goods become your property from the start.
- **Retail Store Credit** includes monthly charge accounts or, if you want longer to pay, optional terms accounts, carrying interest; budget accounts, giving continuous credit up to a fixed limit; store currency also issued up to a set amount; and lay-by, where goods are reserved until paid off.
- **Bills of Sale:** Loans to enable you to buy goods may be obtained under Bills of Sale against the security of those goods, or other personal possessions.



- **Personal Loans** are provided by finance companies to credit-worthy people for such needs as education, home improvements, travel, medical and dental expenses.

These types of credit are distinct from overdrafts and other bank advances, and loans from life assurance companies, building societies and pastoral firms, etc.

Hire purchase

Hire purchase—provided by independent finance companies or, sometimes, directly by retailers—is by far the most widely used form of time payment in Australia.

It is governed by special Acts of Parliament in all States and the Australian Capital Territory which clearly set out the rights and obligations of customers.

The hire purchase agreement is a contract of hire with an option to purchase which enables the customer to have immediate possession of the goods.

There are a number of steps involved:

1. The customer chooses the goods and examines them to make sure they are in good order and condition and fit for the purpose for which he needs them.



2. The motor dealer or retailer gives the customer a preliminary statement, known as a "First Schedule" on which he has filled out the cash price, terms charges, number, amount and intervals of instalments, the total amount payable (including the deposit) and the difference between the cash price and this amount.
3. The customer then completes an "Offer to Hire" giving the same details as the preliminary statement.
4. He signs this and it is then sent to the retailers' credit department or to an independent finance company for a check of his credit-worthiness.
5. The independent finance company or retailer, which owns the goods until the final payment, then signs the agreement and sends a copy, together with a summary of the customer's rights and privileges to him.
6. The customer pays his instalments regularly and becomes the owner with the final payment.

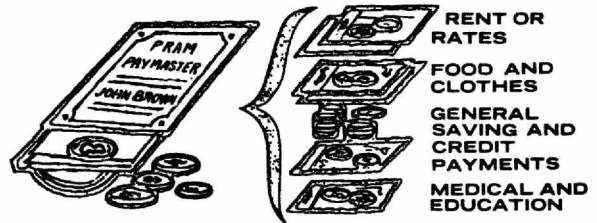
The customer may return the goods at any time during the contract, but must meet any debt remaining to the company after the goods have been resold at the best available price. This also applies if the goods are reclaimed and if the customer takes no action to resume or terminate the agreement after receiving notice of the intention to repossess. If repossession occurs, the customer receives a notice which tells him how he can resume the goods within 21 days, or finalise the contract.

Hire purchase charges are on a "flat rate" basis; i.e., X% per annum on the full amount over the full

term of the contract. This enables instalments to be in equal amounts. Rates may vary slightly according to the type of goods, and the State in which the contract is written, but examples are 7% flat p.a. for new vehicles, 9% flat p.a. for used vehicles, and 10% flat p.a. for household goods.

Sample H.P. terms for new car over 3-year period at 7% p.a., including 12 months' insurance:	Cash Price	\$2276.00	Less Deposit	\$629.65
	Registration	63.55	Residue	1840.00
	Insurance	130.10	Add Charges	386.24
	Total	\$2469.65	Total Rent	\$2226.24
	36 monthly instalments of \$61.84			
	Total amount, including deposit, \$2855.89.			

Servant or master?



RENT OR RATES
FOOD AND CLOTHES
GENERAL SAVING AND CREDIT PAYMENTS
MEDICAL AND EDUCATION

These "Do's and Don'ts" can help you make instalment credit your servant and not your master when you are old enough to sign a contract:

- Make a careful check of the goods and the wording of the contract before signing any agreement.
- Work out a complete budget to ensure that you can afford the payments, providing for commitments such as rent and other living essentials.
- Leave yourself a "reserve" for the unexpected and don't rely on uncertain sources of income such as overtime, a part-time job or a "working wife."
- Remember, the highest possible deposit and the shortest possible repayment period reduce the cost to you.
- Don't buy if you have to borrow the deposit and remember, it is better to get one item at a time on credit.



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This pamphlet is published by the Australian Finance Conference, Box 3537, G.P.O., Sydney. 2001. If you would like a copy write to the Conference, or to "Dawn", 121 Macquarie Street, Sydney. 2000.

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Death of Miss Evelyn Barlow

Miss Evelyn Barlow's death last January in Port Macquarie Hospital will greatly sadden the hearts of all who met this noble lady during her 66 years.

Mr W. K. Boxsell, of Erina, and his family were lifelong friends of Miss Barlow, who worked for the Boxsell snr family and watched their children grow up. Mr Boxsell wrote to *Dawn* and it is fitting that he should write about his friend.

"Evelyn Barlow leaves many memories," Mr Boxsell writes, "for wherever she worked she evolved friendships of unfailing durability—loved and liked by young and old in every sphere of association.

"The Cootamundra Girls Training Home (where Miss Barlow was cared for as a child) was truly 'home' to many of the girls. With outstanding women chosen as matrons, these girls were given the opportunity in selected homes of cultured and pious families. It was with such experience Evelyn acquainted herself with the highest ideals in an art of dignified service, adding to her personal character the qualities of a lady.

"Evelyn's first appointment was with Mrs Campbell, of Mosman, with whom she stayed for many years. Much of her time also was spent with General McKay's family at Wallendbeen. Later

years were spent with the Boxsells at Cullinga and Cootamundra.

"For some time Evelyn was employed by the Aborigines Welfare Board (as cook) at the Training Home, but with health failing she was forced to retire.

"Several happy years—despite her health—were enjoyed in the 'pink cottage opposite the school' (Cootamundra High) where bicycles clanked, school cases thumped, with out-of-school chatter a daily feature; here again, Evelyn made friends with the young in heart. These were crowning days where visits were proudly received from many of her former employers, Matron Hiscocks, the girls from the Home, and old friends.

"Miss Barlow spent the last few years in her flat with Mrs Vic Boxsell at Port Macquarie, in restful but failing health.

"Here is a life which evolved, a character worthy to be placed amongst the noblest of them all, a character of which the Welfare Board can feel proud. As one of her many friends—I feel I can speak for them all—we were proud to share with her modest shyness and natural dignity, and love and respect for her will live in memory long into the future."

Coff's Harbour Wedding "Taped" For Relatives in England

Father McEvoy officiated during the wedding ceremony in St Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Coff's Harbour, in February

The entire ceremony and breakfast speeches of the Tresia Flanders-Terry Smith wedding at Coff's Harbour in February were tape-recorded for the groom's relatives in England.

The beautiful Tresia, daughter of Mr and Mrs Tom Flanders of Coff's Harbour, and Terry, who migrated from England, were married in St Augustine's Catholic Church by Father McEvoy.

More than sixty friends attended the nuptial mass and wedding breakfast, which was held in the church hall.

Tresia's attendants were her sister Carmen, bridesmaid, and niece Georgina Phillips, flower girl; her brother Gregory Flanders was altar boy.

Bridegroom Terry Smith's best man was his friend Michael, who migrated from England with Terry.

The Vietnam war cast a shadow on the happy couple, who had to cut short their honeymoon when Terry was called for active service in Vietnam.





Left: The bride's parents, Mr and Mrs Tom Flanders (far right, far left) with the newly-married Mr and Mrs Smith

Below left: Tresia, outside St Augustine's, with her sister, Mrs Roberts

Below: Tresia's sister Carmen (left) was bridesmaid, and her niece Georgina Phillips made a charming flower girl



Care of the Food We Eat

We will not remain well for long nor live long unless we take care of the food we eat. Our health depends to a large extent on what we eat.

Some of us spend much money buying medicine to cure illnesses caused by bad or contaminated food. Many lives of infants are sacrificed yearly through the carelessness of the mothers in the management of infant foods. These things need not be so.

Food which is supposed to make us well sometimes makes us sick. We eat meat, fish, vegetables, fruits, fats, and oils. To most of them we do three things.

We buy them

We store them

We cook and eat them

In any of these stages, the food may go bad or be contaminated. Therefore, let us be wise in our buying. The time of the housewife is always precious in the morning. Some prefer to buy meat and fish at night, because they say they have a cheap bargain.

Do you know that animals and fish also suffer from disease? Like men, animals are born, suffer from disease, and die of disease or old age. Tuberculosis, pneumonia, anaemia, jaundice, and worms are some of the diseases common to man and beast. Animals can pass the diseases to you.

In the large cities, meat is inspected by the Local Authorities and therefore comes to you safe in most cases. But meat can be kept too late and allowed to get spoilt at night, and do not be fooled.

Fish is brought to the market from many sources; you have to be an expert in detecting bad fish. Of course, we all know a stinking fish when we smell one, but what we want to know is how to detect it before it goes too bad.

Let me give you a few hints which you will find helpful.

Fish which is firm, with bright eyes and has clean gills is good fish. When the eyes become dull, lose their shine and become sunken, and the gills become grey and slimy; when there is a red line of discoloration near the spine and the flesh separates readily from the spine and skeleton, the fish is bad. Look out for these things and be careful, especially at night, not to buy bad fish.

Apart from going bad, fish can also convey diseases such as worms, and some of them are poisonous.

In good cooking we destroy a number of disease germs.

Vegetables are valuable. Some of them contain minerals and others vitamins. Some we cook, and others we eat raw. Vegetables grow in all types of soil. It is wise to wash very carefully all vegetables, especially those we eat raw.

Remember that if you want to store your vegetables, they need plenty of air and should not be too tightly packed.

Store your onions at low temperature with plenty of air. Be careful with your mushrooms. Avoid the ones with pale brown flesh, which are soft and slightly fibrous with pale gills. They are poisonous.

(From African Challenge)



52 Teams in Nowra Basketball Comp.

Two teams from Wreck Bay Aboriginal Youth Club this season are playing with 50 other teams in the Shoalhaven Amateur Basketball Association's competition.

Mr Ross Moore, of Wreck Bay, told *Dawn* that the settlement's Youth Club had entered a boy's team called "Shadows" and a girl's team called "Roulettes" (formerly called "Fadeaways").

"The boys have been assured that they will win every match in their division," Mr Moore said, "however more ball shooting and dribbling practice is needed.

"The girls need more practice at holding and passing the ball, and also ball shooting and dribbling."

The Wreck Bay teams play at Bomaderry Stadium and are followed by a large group of proud supporters.

This season is the second competition in which the Wreck Bay girls have played, and competition is very tough.

Mr Moore said that basketball at Nowra was a very big sport, and that a bright future had been predicted for the Wreck Bay boys' team. Their hardest competitors were the five Navy teams and the "Surf 11" team.

"As the season wears on we shall endeavour to iron these teams out," Mr Moore said.

Later in the season *Dawn* hopes to print photos of the Wreck Bay basketballers.

Roof with Corrugated Iron

To get good results when you put up new galvanised corrugated iron roofing you must take a few precautions.

First, you must decide which gauge iron you will use. The lighter 26 gauge is suitable for sheds and many other jobs, but for a really good job the heavier 24 gauge is better.

Wooden roof battens to which the iron is fixed should be not more than 2 ft 6 in apart when you use 26 gauge; battens up to 3 ft apart can be used with 24 gauge iron.

The iron must be lapped enough to keep out rain. For a roof with an average pitch or slope, the usual side lap is $2\frac{1}{2}$ corrugations, that is, one full hill or high section and half a hollow; the end lap should never be less than six inches.

When end-lapping, make sure that the highest sheet always overlaps the lower one.

Low-pitch skillion roofs should be side lapped $2\frac{1}{2}$ corrugations; end lap should be nine inches. A roof sloping less than 10 degrees should not be covered in corrugated iron.

Round-head roofing screws with lead washers give the best job when fixing corrugated iron, but

galvanised springhead roofing nails are quite satisfactory.

Before driving each nail, make a starting hole with a sharp prick punch and hammer. This prevents distortion of the corrugations.

Also, don't over-drive the nails—drive them to make firm contact with the iron. Driving them too far flattens the washer or cone head and makes them ineffective as a seal against leaks. Nails should be about three or four corrugations apart, and, naturally, nailed through the crown of the corrugations.

When you fix the sheets, make sure that they are square with the building at the start, and check occasionally to see that they are still in line. To help you keep to the line, fix the edge sheets first to prevent them spreading.

Ridge and hip capping should be lapped six to nine inches on each side, with the outside edges beaten down neatly to conform with the corrugations. The ends of the bottom row of sheets should project at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches into the roof gutter.

Paint won't stick properly to new iron, so leave the iron to weather for a few months before painting. If you have to paint immediately, primer paints will provide a base for the finish coat.



TIP FOR THE MONTH When drying wet shoes stand them on their heels—the soles dry much quicker this way.

► Ballina welfare officer L. A. Ridgeway tells *Dawn* that the people of Maclean are up in arms about the heading of the story on page 3 in March issue. Lenore Randall, who graduated from Grafton Base Hospital as a nursing sister last December, comes from Maclean, not Ballina. And the Maclean people want the record straightened; they alone can claim to have fostered this talented and attractive young lady.

► A Sydney woman told radio station 2SM early in April that her pet galah had torn \$1,360 in notes to shreds. The money, a gift from her mother, was kept in a tin under a cupboard. But the galah, in an angry mood, ripped off the lid of the tin and attacked the money with its claws and beak. The woman said: "I wasn't game to tell my husband. I thought he might kill the bird with a stick." She took the money to the Reserve Bank, where a team of girls spent six weeks piecing the money together again. The woman got all but \$20 back from the Reserve Bank.

► Another bad-luck-with-money story was told in Sydney late in March. Owen Smith, a 20-year-old glass cutter-glazier, withdrew from a 20-man syndicate of workmates two weeks before it won \$200,000 in an Opera House lottery. Owen is saving to get married next year, but the sixty cents saved on the lottery ticket cost him \$20,000. His winning workmates felt bad about the situation, and presented Owen with the extra prize of \$1,500 they won for being one ticket number off first prize.

► Quadruplets—all girls—were born in Darwin early in April to Mrs Mabel Mein-Bel, a full-blood Aboriginal woman of Daly River, Northern Territory. The quads are believed to be the first born to an Aboriginal mother and are the first born in the Northern Territory. The babies have been named Joan of Arc, Luidi, Regina Ann, and Phillipa. The father's name is Dandy Gambang Urra. The parents are not Christians but gave permission for the quads to be baptised. Tribal elders decided to give the babies the surname Jimarin, after their paternal great-grandfather, a primitive hunter of the Moil tribe in the northwest coast of Northern Territory. The parents have seven other children.

► Mr Wally Norman, president of the St George Auxiliary of the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, wrote to *Dawn* a few months ago about the excellent support the auxiliary had received in his area. "You may be interested to know that we have found in the St George area," Mr Norman wrote, "a great deal of public sympathy for the Aboriginal people and their problems. Public support for our Auxiliary has been so generous and spontaneous that, after only 18 months in existence, we have been able to supply the Foundation with a 16-mm projector for visual education, an up-to-date washing machine for their newly renovated premises, a piano for their social rendezvous, some wrought iron furniture, plus a cheque for \$150 for three scholarships for Aboriginal children's school supplies. We are very fortunate in having a very enthusiastic and dedicated committee and look forward to bigger and better contributions towards the advancement of the Aboriginal people, on behalf of the residents of the St George-Sutherland area."

► Melbourne University late in March announced a scholarship scheme to enable an Aborigine to study at the University. It includes a living

allowance of up to \$1,040 a year. No Aborigine has yet matriculated in Victoria but several are studying for the exam. (In recent years in N.S.W. at least 5 Aborigines matriculated and several others passed the leaving certificate or higher school certificate.)

► People of the Urunga-Bellinger area of the State were saddened by the death in March at Concord Repatriation Hospital of the widely respected Aboriginal personality Mr Andrew Boney, aged 60. He served overseas in the A.I.F. in World War II, and had a long record of service with the Railways; he lived at Urunga. After a service in the Roman Catholic Church, Urunga, the large funeral procession moved to Urunga cemetery for the burial. An R.S.L. service was also held. Many Nambucca residents attended the funeral and members of the 2/3 Pioneer Battalion from Nambucca Heads placed a wreath, a replica of Mr Boney's army colour patch, on the grave. Mrs Boney, a married daughter Margaret and sons Kevin and Robert, both of Goulburn, survive. *Dawn* adds to the sympathy extended to the bereaved.

► Matron Marshall, of Cootamundra Girls Training Home, reports that fourteen-year-old Barbara Doolan, of the Home, was selected to represent Australia at a ceremonial candle-lighting

to celebrate International Week of the Business and Professional Womens clubs organization. The ceremony of lighting the candles, which represent the 43 countries in the club federation, was held in the Cootamundra Methodist Hall. The Cootamundra club is one of 93 in Australia; the movement started in the U.S.A. about 50 years ago, and spread throughout the world—reaching Sydney in the 1930's.

(Photo Courtesy *HERALD STUDIO*, Cootamundra)



Barbara Doolan (centre), who represented Australia at the Cootamundra candle-lighting ceremony. With her are Dina Murer (left), an Italian girl, and Nellie Steele, who received the Cootamundra club's scholarship for her secondary schooling.

Paul's a Prefect

Sixteen-year-old Paul Coe has become the first Aboriginal scholar at Cowra High School to study for the Higher School Certificate and to be elected a prefect by his schoolmates.

Paul is the son of Mr and Mrs Leslie Coe, of Erambie Aboriginal Station.

Mrs G. H. Millard, president of the Erambie Scholarship Fund, told the *Cowra Guardian* that Paul deserved the honour of being made a prefect.

"Five years ago, when it was realized that no child from Erambie Aboriginal Station had ever sat for the Intermediate Certificate examination, a group of women called a meeting to form a scholarship fund," Mrs Millard said.

"The aim of the scholarship was to encourage a child from Erambie to remain at secondary school for three years and to sit for this examination."

The idea received so much support that an additional scholarship was awarded to a pupil at The Brigidine Convent.

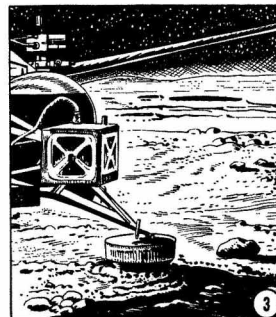
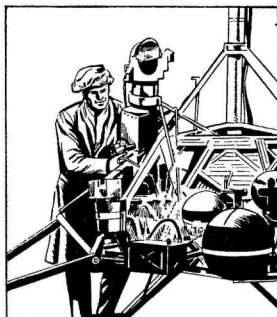
Paul Coe was chosen by the principal of Cowra High, Mr Plummer, as the most likely to benefit by the scholarship.

"He worked well," Mr Plummer said, "and not only passed the Intermediate Certificate examination, but on his own initiative continued for another year and passed the School Certificate examination.

"His ambition now is to pass the Higher School Certificate examination at the end of this year and then train as an art teacher.

"Paul shows marked ability in art and for two years has attended the ten-day Art School in Sydney during the Christmas vacation."

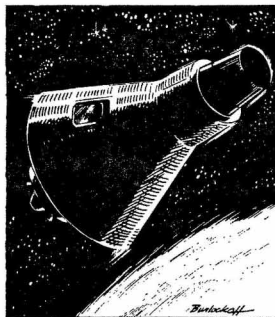
IT'S A FACT - SURVEYOR 1



The thousands of pictures received from Surveyor show the surface of the moon as an astronaut would see it because the viewing mirror was set at eye-level. Engineers shut the camera off for two days while the sun was directly overhead. They feared the intense heat of midday might damage its several electric motors. Also the overhead sun would provide no contrasting shadows.

Surveyor landed in an area labeled the Ocean of Storms, one of the nine areas scientists believe will make suitable landing places for the man-carrying Apollo. The major mission of the Surveyor series is to test landing techniques and photograph terrain features to prepare for an eventual moon landing by men. Surveyor 1's landing place is level, with rock-like objects scattered nearby.

Surveyor has proven that the moon's surface can, at least on one spot, support the weight of the Apollo landing craft. Much of the speculation about the moon, scientists feel, can only be ended when a man lands there and returns with samples of its surface. Surveyor 1 is a step in that direction.



With the unmanned space craft collecting necessary data about space conditions, the United States is in the second of three phases of manned-space flight. The first phase was Project Mercury which, using a one-man craft, proved that man could survive the weightless condition of space and return safely. Seven Mercury flights completed phase one.

Phase two is the Gemini program, scheduled to end in early 1967. The Geminis are two-man craft put in earth orbit to give astronauts experience in complex maneuvers such as rendezvousing and docking with another spacecraft. In this phase astronauts have climbed out of their ship while in flight to see if it is possible for men to work in that environment.

The three-man Apollo is the third phase, and the one which will go to the moon. A successful suborbital test flight has already been made by the Apollo. Several earth-orbiting Apollo flights are scheduled before the moon attempt will be made. The Apollo will not land on the moon. Two astronauts will descend to the surface in the spidery 4-legged landing craft on Apollo's nose while the other astronaut orbits the moon waiting for their return.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

The two beautiful quick-sketch drawings on this page are by fourteen-year-old Christopher Saunders, of St Marys. He is the son of Mr Reg Saunders, the first Aboriginal commissioned officer in the Australian army; Mr Saunders was a captain in World War II and has fought in Korea.

With the excellent example his father has set it's not surprising that Christopher wants to serve Australia in the defence forces, too.

Christopher is in second year at Colyton High School, near St Marys, and has a good school record.

Ross Moore, of Wreck Bay, wrote to me last month about his disappointment that so few *Dawn* readers write to the editor.

"In the interests of 'Dawn'," Ross wrote, "I am sure that we can strive to make this a bigger and brighter magazine. However, to do this we need the readers' support."

"Like myself, I am sure that there are many other readers who are interested and who can contribute to such a worthwhile cause."

"So how about it readers? It's up to you, because 'Dawn' is your magazine."

Well, that's what Ross Moore said, and I couldn't agree more.

Another letter not long ago came from Delma Currie, of Cootamundra Girls Training Home. Delma has been at Cootamundra for a year, and has made good friends at the high school. The teachers there helped her when she found the work difficult, Delma said.

Delma would like to see more photos in *Dawn*, but all the ones that can be printed are printed. If more photos reach the editor, he will print them in *Dawn*.

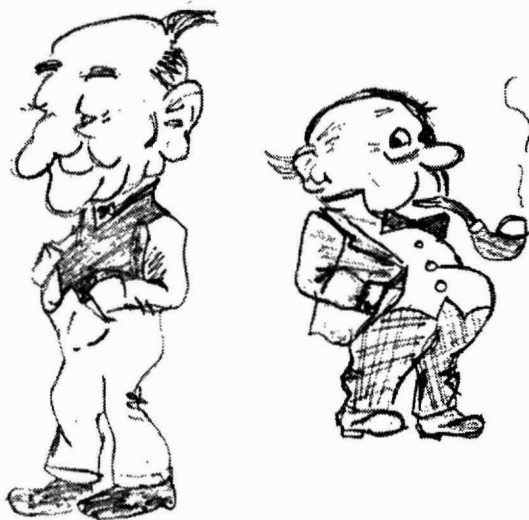
I like to print the letters I get on my page, boys and girls, because it lets you know what other

people would like to see in the magazine. I like to read your ideas about *Dawn*, so write to me C/o Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney. 2001.

Bye for now kids,

See you next month.

Pete



Pen Pals Please

Delma Currie and some of the girls at Cootamundra Girls Training Home would like pen pal boys aged 16 to 17.