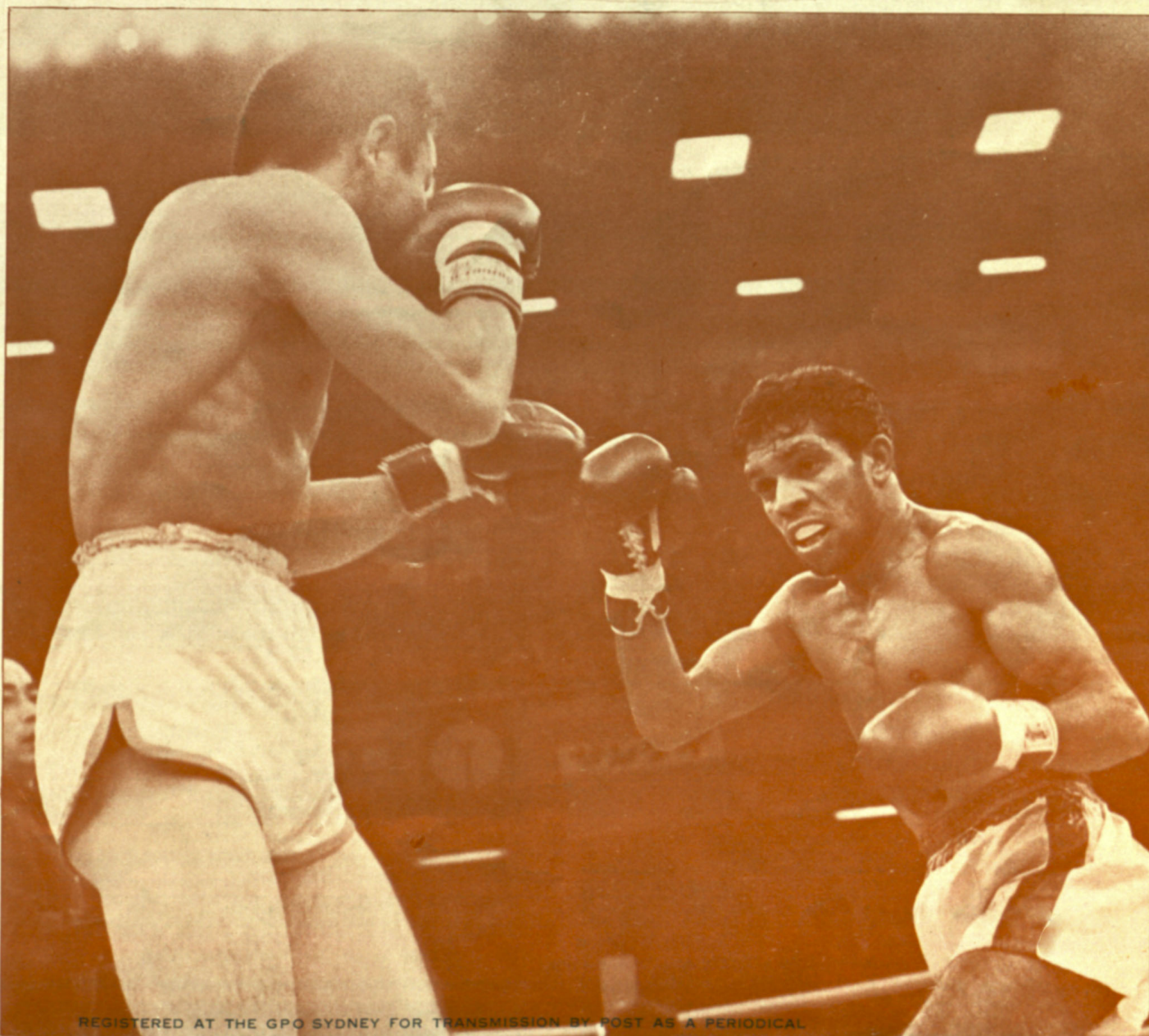


DAWNING

MAGAZINE FOR THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF N.S.W. MAY 1966

TOKYO, Tuesday.—Australian Lionel Rose tonight became the new bantamweight champion of the world when he outpointed Japan's Masahiko "Fighting" Harada over 15 rounds at the Tokyo Budokan Stadium.

Thousands gathered
Hall...
entire... as...
President Johnson.
Like Mr Johnson,
car was stopped
dense crowds swept
and hundreds sho
wands.
First there was a
welcome at Essendon
port when Rose's
arrived. About 5,000
were there.



REGISTERED AT THE GPO SYDNEY FOR TRANSMISSION BY POST AS A PERIODICAL

Crowds were dotted right along his route from Essendon to the city and the cavalcade, including cars containing Rose's grandmother, mother, brother and sisters, and a tourist bus of Aboriginal children from Drouin, his home

But the main crowds—running into thousands—packed both sides of Swanston Street for half a mile north of the Town Hall.

Outside the Town Hall more than 10,000 people waited for more than an

into the Town Hall for the civic reception, arranged by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne, Councillor Reginald Talbot.

The new Federal Minister in Charge of Aboriginal Affairs, Mr W. C. Wentworth

Round b
round in



VOLUME 17 NUMBER 5

A MONTHLY MAGAZINE

PRODUCED BY THE

N.S.W. ABORIGINES WELFARE BOARD

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FRONT COVER

Australia's Lionel Rose (right) won the world bantamweight championship by defeating Japan's "Fighting" Harada in Tokyo late in February (see story page 1). Photo courtesy *Sydney Morning Herald*

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LIONEL ROSE WINS WORLD TITLE



Lionel (with his ever-present pipe) is welcomed at Sydney airport on his return from Japan as the world bantamweight champion. Melbourne is his home-town now, and when he arrived there later in the day he couldn't believe so many people (in their thousands) were thrilled by his win (picture courtesy Sydney Morning Herald)

Nineteen-years-old Lionel Rose realized a life-long ambition to become a world boxing champion when he beat Japan's "Fighting" Harada in Tokyo late in February for the world bantamweight title.

It took him 5 years and 48 fights to get a shot at the titleholder in Japan, but Lionel pulled it off and brought the title to Australia.

His father was a fighter, too, who died 6 years ago of a heart attack after a life of taking on all-comers in boxing tents at country shows.

Lionel said that his father, Roy, taught him a lot more than how to throw a punch. Lionel has

invested his winnings (he received \$7,500 for his share of the title bout) into safe investments. "This is one Aboriginal boxer who will not die broke or finish up a tent fighter," Lionel said about himself. (In the first few days since he returned from Japan, Lionel received six offers totalling \$250,000 to defend his title.)

Jack Rennie (Lionel's manager) and Mrs Rennie practically adopted Lionel when he turned professional in 1964. They have advised him how to invest his money safely and treat him as a member of their family.

The Rennies went to Japan with Lionel and helped him overcome such distracting things as strange food, an extremely cold climate, and the feeling of homesickness.

When Lionel returned to Australia as champion he received a tumultuous welcome from thousands of Melbourne people, and newspaper editorials saluted him as a great Australian sportsman.

The Fight

The *Sydney Morning Herald* report said: Hundreds of Japanese fans rushed to shower their praise on Rose as police forced a passage for him to the dressing-room.

A clear winner on points, Rose had become the first Aboriginal and only the second Australian to win an official world boxing title.

Out-boxing his opponent, Rose won clearly under Australian methods of scoring, but the official result was close.

Rose fought a cool, methodical fight, piling up the points in a round-by-round display of science, courage and determination.

The fight was a last-minute arrangement when a contest with number one challenger, Jesus Pimental, of Mexico, fell through.

In Japanese boxing circles, it was freely said Rose was chosen because he looked an easy mark for Harada who in 52 fights up to the age of 24 had absorbed tremendous punishment.

The referee, Ko Toyama, gave it to Rose 72-71, judge Hiroyuki Tezaki favoured Rose 72-69, and the other judge, Ken Morita, made it a 70-all draw.

This was the first time an all-Japanese set of officials had controlled a world title bout.

When a decision was announced, Rose's manager, Jack Rennie, clasped his boxer so excitedly that the pair tumbled into midring and crashed to the canvas.

Australian fight fans, who had flown to Tokyo on special flights, invaded the ring and police had to clear many away to prevent it from collapsing.

Barrackers

"I did not feel strange in the ring, and it was just another big fight for me," said Rose.

"The Aussie barrackers, with their flags and their vocal support, made it really good.

"A couple of times I looked around and could see them waving the flag, and I knew I was not in there on my own," Rose said.

Right Answer

Harada came out for the fight throwing leather in his usual aggressive style but Rose seemed to have the answer right from the beginning.

He picked off the Japanese with his left, sliding away from his wild swings and stepping in consistently with a telling left counter-punch.

Rose won the first two rounds but Harada managed to make it even in the third, fourth and fifth.

Rose was docked a point in round six for hitting with an open glove.

It was Harada's best round, with the defender scoring with his right to Rose's head.

In the eighth round, Rose opened Harada's eye with his left and soon Harada's face was reddened from the cut, from a bleeding nose and from bruising.

Rose opened Harada's eye again in round nine and then sent the Japanese sprawling for the compulsory eight count.

Over the last four rounds Rose looked a champion all the way.

Harada's spirit was there but the power had gone and precision was winning the day.

Steam-roller

A desperate Harada threw everything he could during the last two rounds.

But Rose was untroubled by the steam-roller tactics which carried Harada to world honours against Brazil's Eder Jofre in May, 1965, and through four subsequent title defences.

In his dressing-room, an unscathed Rose grinned delightedly as Australian reporters crowded around.

Rose said: "He was a tough, game fighter. I didn't feel I had him until the 13th or 14th round—that's when I thought he started to tire."

Manager Rennie declared: "It all went according to plan, that was to outbox Harada.

"Lionel had his measure from the start but I felt he had him beaten from the third round.

"That's when Lionel started to contain Harada's rushes.

"I thought Harada was tiring from the sixth round and I said to Lionel: 'We will win this fight the way we did with Gattellari' (the former Australian bantamweight champion who Rose defeated last December)."

Longer Reach

Rennie continued: "I'm very thrilled and excited. It's a long way we've come and it's nice to go home with the big prize."

Harada's manager, Takeshi Sasazaki, did not question the judge's decision.

He said Rose had a longer reach than Harada and he had used his left and his right uppercut with great effect.

Harada had lost because of the ordeal of reducing from a normal 9-9 to the bantam limit of 8-6.

Sasazaki said he thought Harada could no longer remain in the bantamweight class and if Harada wanted to keep fighting he could consider moving into the featherweight class.

Harada would then try for the world featherweight title.

Caution Worry

Rennie said before the fight he had full faith in the impartiality of the Japanese officials who were to referee and judge tonight's match.

But he admitted he had had a moment's worry only when referee Toyama began to caution Rose against using an open glove.

Rose was repeatedly spoken to by referee Toyama and this provided the only concern for the Australian camp and its followers.

Afterwards, Rennie said that the referee kept telling Rose he would have to fight more or lose the contest.

This was because Rose was fighting on the retreat, and although scoring with much greater

frequency than Harada, his skillful display was not suiting the referee.

Rose disclosed that in the sixth round he had taken a moment off during a clinch to catch the eye of manager Rennie's wife Shirley.

"Shirl looked a bit worried. I thought I had better cheer her up," Rose said. "I gave her a big wink."

Mrs Rennie, who travelled to Tokyo to cook Rose's meals, sit with him playing cards and chatting to him in their hotel, said: "I am just relieved."

'Dad and Dave'

Mrs Rennie, who has been foster mother to Rose since he was 16 years old, was shaking and tense during the fight.

But every now and again, from her ringside seat, she shouted out: "Come on Dave (Rose's nickname)."

"Dave" was given as a nickname to Rose after the son in the Australian bush classic "Dad and Dave," a turn-of-the-century novel by author Steele Rudd.

Rennie explained: "They reckon we are like Dad and Dave."

Weights: Rose 8-5½, Harada 8-5½.

(A.A.P.-Reuter)

ROUND BY ROUND

The Australian Southern Cross flags fluttered in the hands of Australian fans as they waited for Rose and Harada to enter the ring.

Harada, in a tartan robe, climbed through the ropes carrying the Australian flag while Rose, in white trunks, carried the Japanese red sun.

The fighters shook hands and exchanged flags.

Rose was all seriousness, but turned to look into the balcony and smiled when a Harada cheering section, in the crowd of 10,000, erupted.

Then it was Rose's turn.

Just before the national anthems, a contingent of middle-aged Australian supporters stood and sang "Waltzing Matilda."

About 60 Australians made the trip, among them Stadiums Ltd head, Mr John Wren, but their ranks were swollen by Australians living in Tokyo.

The Japan Boxing Commission had earlier named a full Japanese panel to decide the fight—Ko Toyama as referee, Hiroyuki Tezaki and Ken Morita as judges.

ROUND ONE: Harada rushed straight from his corner into the lithe Australian Aboriginal who sidestepped the blows.

Harada met with lefts and rights and Rose clipped him with a left to the face.

They moved into centre ring, Rose probing with his left. He got a left and a right to Harada's head. They clinched and Harada waded in but Rose stopped the attack with a clinch.

Harada threw a wild right which missed and Rose brought his left in. He hurt Harada with a left hook to the jaw and then moved in with lefts and rights which put Harada on the ropes.

Rose was using his left effectively and at the bell the Japanese champion missed again with two more wild swings.

It was Rose's round.

ROUND TWO: Referee Ko Toyama warned Rose against hitting with an open glove. In centre ring the Australian was easily holding the champion at his distance.

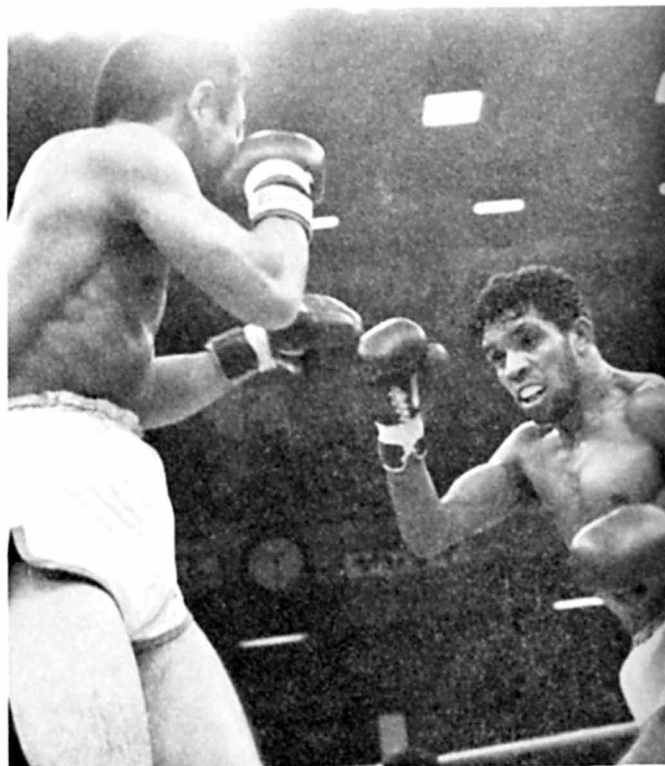
He shook him with a left and they slugged it out on the ropes but Harada's blows landed on the arms as they fell into a clinch.

As the bell went, Harada's glove glanced off the Australian's shorts.

It was another round for Rose.

Above: Lionel Rose waves the Australian flag while Harada waves the Japanese red sun before the title fight. About 60 Australians flew to Tokyo to barrack for Lionel, and many Australians living in Japan cheered him at ringside

Below: Lionel (right) looks like he's getting ready to let rip one of his unorthodox left hooks. When his left hook lands, his knuckles are vertical instead of horizontal. This doesn't matter if his opponent doesn't move, but if he bobs his head, Lionel hits with the inside of his left, which is hitting with the open hand—an illegal blow. The referee in Tokyo cautioned Lionel for this several times (pictures courtesy Sydney Morning Herald)



ROUND THREE: Rose threw three fast lefts which penetrated Harada's defences before they clinched.

Harada went back on the attack and referee Toyama warned Rose again to keep his gloves closed.

Harada moved in landing rights to Rose's body, but the Australian seemed unaffected and moved easily aside.

Then a heavy left caught Rose for the first time and shook him.

Rose slipped another right to his head but Harada was moving into the attack.

He cornered the Australian, who moved aside and countered with a right to the head, and Harada was suddenly wide-legged and almost about to fall as the bell went.

It was an even round.

ROUND FOUR: Harada spat blood during the interval but came out fast throwing lefts and rights at the slow moving Australian.

Rose found his mark with a left and a right, then they swapped punches and Harada got in a right.

Harada stepped on the attack and they slugged toe to toe as the crowd screamed.

The Australian landed a left and brought in a smashing right to the jaw, but Harada waded in with both hands and a heavy right connected against Rose's jaw.

He weathered the punishment and came out grinning.

A long left caught Harada on the face as the bell went to end an even round.

ROUND FIVE: Harada moved cautiously and more defensively, then he switched back to his furious attack but it ended in a clinch.

Rose threw his right against the champion's stomach and Harada got in a left to the head that drew cheers.

Rose took the fight to Harada and at the bell Harada was in Rose's corner.

It was an even round.

ROUND SIX: They went straight into a clinch and as they separated Rose hooked Harada to the face with his left.

Harada went back on the attack and slipped but the referee ordered the boxers to fight on.

Rose was warned again against hitting with an open glove.

Harada brought round a right hook to Rose's jaw and the Australian danced away.

It was Harada's round.

ROUND SEVEN: Harada flung lefts and rights, but Rose took them on his arms and drove off the champion with his long lefts.

Harada stepped up the pace and used his right, but the Australian's left was always dangerous. He caught Harada a tattoo to the face and then hooked him again on the jaw.

They slugged it out toe to toe in Rose's corner and then clinched.

The Australian still seemed fresh when the bell went to end an even round.

ROUND EIGHT: Both fighters were cautious with Harada moving up to the challenger and the first action came when Rose used his left.

Harada retaliated with a right but missed with a haymaker, then, his right eye suddenly reddened, he attacked Rose's body.

The Australian pecked away and blood began to flow from the champion's right eye.

They stood toe to toe, swapping punches, when the bell went.

It was Rose's round.

ROUND NINE: Harada swung punches, taking the fight to the challenger, who covered up and then went after the champion's eye with his long straight lefts that seemed always to land at will.

The blood started again and Rose used his right against Harada's head and the crowd gasped.

Harada was willing but Rose was in control, coolly dancing out of reach, waiting for his chance.

Harada rushed him into a corner but Rose slugged his way out and brought Harada down.

As Toyama separated the boxers for a compulsory eight count against Harada, Rose stumbled against the ropes.

It was Rose's round.

ROUND TEN: Harada was game as ever, walking up to his challenger, but the Australian moved freely, using his left continuously against Harada's head.

Harada stepped in and tattooed Rose's stomach, but the Australian did not appear to feel it.

It was an even round.

ROUND ELEVEN: Harada tried to finish off the challenger with a typical rush from his corner and forced Rose into a corner.

Rose escaped and moved out of reach.

A heavy right missed and Rose started blood flowing from the champion's nose with his left.

He was warned again for hitting with an open glove and the champion swept back into the attack.

Rose seemed unmarked but Harada's face was reddened at the end of this even round.

ROUND TWELVE: Rose took a heavy right to the jaw but came back to the attack with lefts and rights to even the score.

Harada missed with his left and the challenger scored again with a long left.

Harada stumbled and walked back again into Rose's damaging long left.

He missed with a right and kicked his foot in annoyance as he found a greasy patch on the canvas.

It was Rose's round.

ROUND THIRTEEN: Harada came out on to the attack again, but more slowly.

His punches were missing and the champion seemed annoyed by his failure to damage the methodical Australian.

Harada went after Rose with his left and got some home under the Australian's guard, but once more Rose's feet carried him away and out of trouble.

A left to the nose hurt Harada and the Australian followed rapidly with a right which put Harada back on his heels.

Harada went back on the attack, but Rose was landing two or three times as often as the champion.

His left shot out and Harada's right eye began to bleed again.

It was Rose's round.

ROUND FOURTEEN: Harada dashed into a fierce attack and Rose fell into a clinch and then went after his man with a left to the face and a heavy right to the jaw.

This time Rose was on the attack, after his points.

He used his right against Harada's jaw and then a left, catching Harada's own left on his forearm.

He caught Harada on the ropes and smashed a right into his face. Harada grinned and moved out.

Rose leaned on Harada on the ropes and went for his body with lefts and rights, throwing punches clearly as Harada clinched.

Rose's left came out again and they slugged it out toe to toe, but always it was the challenger's left that was doing the damage.

It was Rose's round.

ROUND FIFTEEN: The Australians in the crowd set up tremendous cheering as they came out.

Harada went for the knockout which would keep him the title and they slugged it out furiously.

The challenger held off the desperate champion with his left, dodged a wild right and waited for Harada to move in.

They fell into a clinch in Rose's corner and the referee broke them apart.

In centre, Rose threw a left and a right, then missed with a right, but Harada also missed with a right.

Harada moved in fast, throwing lefts and rights against the challenger's body, but Rose moved out throwing his left and danced away.

It was Rose's round.



YOUR FIRST SET OF WHEELS

Two years ago *Dawn* gave some hints on buying a second-hand car (June, 1966), but unfortunately not enough people took notice of what was written. Armidale welfare officer Mr D. G. Yates told *Dawn* that several Aborigines in his area only recently had been exploited by a few ruthless and unethical dealers selling second-hand vehicles.

This problem is common to many areas of the State. Many Aborigines buying cars know quite a bit about the car's mechanical condition, but not enough about the hire purchase agreements into which they enter.

"Your First Set of Wheels" was written by Mr Bob McMurchie for the Australian Finance Conference Ltd, which is a national organization of reputable finance companies. Read it carefully, then read the article "Credit Care or Credit Cares?"

Just about every young fellow's fondest wish is his first car—freedom to roam the world of pleasure at last.

No more waiting in the queue for the family car, no more riding on buses and trains. You can pick up your girl friend at her home for that night out, take your surfboard wave-hunting up and down the coast, or simply drive for pleasure.

You probably know just the car you want, but buying a car is no small investment, so pause and ponder before you tour the car sales yards with that fistful of hard-earned cash.

Stop and think awhile about financing its purchase, about registration, insurance, repairs and general running costs.

It has been estimated that a medium-sized family car being driven 10,000 miles a year costs \$20 a week to run. Registration costs \$50, insurance about \$130, depreciation between \$200 and \$300 a year.

Then on top of this, there must be an allowance for repairs, service and general maintenance on top of the normal accepted running costs. But some "first car" buyers often overlook these "hidden costs".

An estimated 40 per cent of all new cars and 70 per cent of all used cars sold each year are bought on credit. So chances are that you'll want to "raise the wind" for your set of wheels.

Finance for car purchase is readily available, but it is important that you understand the provisions of credit agreements which enable you to have immediate use of the car while you pay off the agreed instalments.

What happens if you buy a car, a television set, a stereogram or even an electric guitar on credit?

The best known form of instalment credit is hire purchase, which accounts for more than 70 per cent of all consumer credit in Australia.

A hire purchase agreement is a contract of hire with an option to buy. This means that a car, for example, does not legally belong to you until you have made the final payment.

The hire purchase contract and its provisions are designed by Act of Parliament for your protection, but your obligations under the Act include:

- Payment by regular monthly instalments which must be met promptly on the due date;
- A minimum deposit is provided of 20 per cent on new cars and 25 per cent on used cars;
- You must be 21 years of age—or have a responsible adult sign the contract as your guarantor.

As distinct from other forms of instalment credit—credit sale agreements, personal loans, Bills of Sale—hire purchase requires minimum deposits, and it is good thinking to put down the highest deposit you can to reduce the amount to be repaid along with the interest on repayments, minimize the instalments and shorten the repayment period.

When you're thinking about buying a car, you should always budget for unforeseen expenses which may occur, such as sickness and unemployment.

Don't "bank" on overtime, because if it cuts out, you could be in trouble meeting your instalments. Always allow a safety margin to cover these.

When buying a new car, the only thing to watch is the price. But a used car is often a bit of a headache. They have a habit of going wrong and repairs and replacement parts can be costly. So choose your car carefully.

If you do not know what to look for in buying a used car take a mechanic or someone who "knows" cars with you.

Insist on a test drive and make sure it is YOU who drives. If the dealer won't agree, go elsewhere.

Always remember that a car can be "doctored" to look like a bargain.

Look around and under the car for leaks from faulty oil seals. Tap the muffler with a screw-driver; it may be almost rusted through. Look under the mats for rust. (Also check under mud-guards.)

Look for tell-tale "overspray" under the bonnet, in the boot or on windows; the car may have been in a smash.

Check the tyres for uneven wear; the wheels could be out of alignment. Check if the car sags to one side; it could have damaged springs or the frame may have sprung.

During the road test have a friend follow you in another car.

He should check if the car "tracks" properly, whether the wheels wobble and whether there is excess of blue-grey smoke coming from the exhaust when you accelerate in low or second gear.

To have your own set of wheels is every young guy's dream. Chances are you'll be buying on credit, so use it wisely and always budget your expenditure.

MOTERING COSTS

Assuming an annual mileage of 10,000 and a medium-sized family sedan costing \$2,230 being obtained on Hire Purchase over three years, the average yearly operating costs are as follows:

| | |
|------------------------------|---------|
| | \$ |
| Registration | 55 |
| Insurance | 130 |
| Average Depreciation | 425 |
| Hiring Charges | 150 |
| *Oil/Service/Repairs | 30 |
| Petrol | 250 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total | \$1,040 |

This gives an average weekly cost of \$20 to run a motor car.

*N.B. After 12 months or 12,000 miles, the car is out of factory warranty, and may well need a new set of tyres.

Repossession is avoided if possible because it costs the company an average loss of \$200 a car.

Credit Care or Credit

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



res?

A Key to Wise Terms Buying

"People receiving credit should take stock of their situation and take into account the possibility of someone in the family becoming ill or having to face up to calls of an unexpected nature, such as the possible loss of a job"—The Hon. J. C. Maddison, M.L.A., N.S.W. Minister of Justice—May 10, 1966.

People are paid by instalments, so it seems reasonable that they should use their credit and pay by instalments from time to time . . . provided that the weekly or monthly instalments of their annual incomes are well in excess of any instalments they may undertake to pay in hire purchase or other credit contracts.

There is no doubt that instalment credit has influenced your life and the living standards of those around you.

Each year, on the average, more than \$985 million is provided in hire purchase and other consumer credit; this enables more than 1¼ million Australians to obtain immediate use of household goods, motor vehicles, plant and equipment, etc., for personal or business needs.

Instalment credit is a fact of life, without which employment, factory production, retail sales and our economy as a whole would be seriously affected.

Used wisely, it can be of tremendous help to people; used without care it can bring cares . . .

It is for this reason that the major finance companies comprising the Australian Finance Conference ask you to study this guide . . . as closely as you should study a contract.

Giving you Credit

Independent finance companies, which are not involved in merchandising activities, but provide specialized finance services, are responsible for almost three-quarters of all instalment credit in Australia. These companies, comprising Australia's finance industry, supply facilities to enable the public to obtain a wide range of goods and services on credit.

Also, some stores provide their own finance.

For your protection, you should understand the different types of credit available:

- **Hire Purchase** accounts for more than 65 per cent of all instalment credit in Australia and merits special mention (below) to describe your rights and obligations.

- **Credit Sale Agreements**, used mainly by self-financing retailers, also involve repaying by instalments but—unlike hire purchase—the goods become your property from the start and you cannot return them. The seller can sue for any amounts owing.

- **Bills of Sale**: Loans to enable you to buy goods may be advanced under Bills of Sale against the security of these goods, or other personal possessions.

- **Personal Loans** are provided by finance companies to credit-worthy people for virtually any worthwhile purpose, including education, home improvements, medical and dental expenses. These loans come under the provisions of the Moneylenders Act.

- **Retail Store Credit** includes monthly charge accounts, involving payment within 30 days, or, if you want longer to pay, optional terms accounts, carrying interest; budget accounts, giving continuous credit up to a fixed limit, with regular repayments required; store currency also issued up to a fixed amount; and lay by, where goods are reserved until paid off.

What is Hire Purchase?

Just what its name implies—a means of *hiring* goods until you have *purchased* them by making all payments due under the agreement.

- The finance company, which remains the legal owner throughout the contract period, buys the goods from a retailer or motor dealer, who gives delivery to the hirer.

- The hirer undertakes to pay his instalments at an agreed amount and on a specified date each month, and to keep the goods insured and in good order and condition.

- He must receive a preliminary statement, without obligation, detailing the cash price, terms charges, number, amount and the intervals of instalments, total amount payable (including deposit) and the difference between the cash price and this amount. If applicable, it must also state any insurance premiums, maintenance charges and registration fees.
- The hirer then receives an "Offer to Hire" containing details which should tally exactly with the preliminary statement; once he signs this and the company accepts it, it becomes a legally binding contract.
- The hirer may return the goods at any time during the contract, *but must meet any debt remaining to the company after resale at the best available price.*
- *This also applies if the goods are reclaimed and if the hirer takes no action to resume or conclude the agreement, after receiving notice of intention to repossess.*
- If repossession occurs, the hirer receives advice known as a "Fourth Schedule." This states his right to resume the agreement within 21 days by paying arrears, repossession and any storage or delivery costs, or to give notice within the same period of his intention to conclude the agreement by paying the total balance due plus any costs.

Do's and Don'ts

Follow these "Golden Rules" and you can obtain the full benefit to modern living which consumer credit—used with care—can provide . . .

- Carefully examine the goods to make sure they are in good order and condition and will meet the purpose for which you are acquiring them.
- Don't be rushed into signing a contract; study it to make sure of the type of credit it covers, check the total amount involved, not just the amount of each instalment, and think carefully whether you can afford the payments.
- Allow for regular commitments, such as rent and other living essentials, leave a "reserve" for the unexpected and don't bank on uncertain sources of income such as overtime, a part-time job or a "working wife."
- Consider registration, third party, comprehensive insurance premiums, maintenance, reasonable repair and running costs before buying a car.
- Be careful of low deposit advertising. Pay the highest possible deposit to give you a worthwhile equity and lower repayments and don't buy if you have to borrow the down payment.

- Avoid overlong repayment periods, which only increase the cost to you and remember, it is better to get one item at a time than to stretch your budget by trying to obtain several at once.
- Don't hesitate to contact your finance company if, through unforeseen circumstances, you have trouble in meeting repayments. All companies wish to help solve the problems of genuine clients.

Three Vital Questions

1. *Can I pay out a hire purchase contract before time?*

Yes, and you are entitled to a rebate of charges calculated exactly according to a standard scale laid down in the Hire Purchase Act. This recognizes that the amount financed, and, therefore the charges, are greater at the beginning of an agreement than later on. Thus, a contract for \$2,400, with total charges of \$156 over twelve months, would, if paid out half way, involve a rebate of \$42—not \$78—because the terms charges earned in the first half of the agreement are \$114, leaving \$42 over the last six months.

2. *What is a Flat Rate?*

Hiring charges are made on a "Flat Rate" basis—e.g., X per cent per annum on the full amount, over the life of the contract. This enables all instalments to be in equal amounts as stipulated in hire purchase laws in most States. A reducing charge basis would make every instalment different, causing confusion and adding to costs.

3. *What about insurance?*

You must keep the goods insured for the full contract period, but can select the insurance company. Generally, if you wish, you can have the premiums financed for the full term of the agreement. Also, if you would like sickness, accident and death cover, this can be arranged.

For further information:

The Australian Finance Conference

Federal Secretariat: Box 3537, G.P.O., Sydney, 2001
(Telephone: 25-6331)

| | | | |
|--------|------------------|--------|------------------|
| A.C.T. | Tel.: 49-7223 | W.A. | .. Tel.: 23-1277 |
| Vic. | .. Tel.: 34-4116 | Qld. | .. Tel.: 2-2765 |
| S.A. | .. Tel.: 51-6140 | Hobart | Tel.: 2-2449 |

YOUR CAREER

THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN NAVY

This information about a career with the Royal Australian Navy has been extracted from *Background to Careers*, published by the Vocational Guidance Bureau of the Department of Labour and Industry.

Persons under 21 years of age wishing to enlist in the Royal Australian Navy must have the written consent of parent or guardian; be of good character; British subjects resident in Australia; and reach the minimum height of 5 feet.

Officer Entry as Midshipmen

(a) Normal entry. Applicants should be 15 and under 17 years of age and sit for an entrance examination in English and Mathematics at approximately third-year standard.

(b) Matriculation entry. Applicants should be under 19 years and have matriculated, with pre-requisite subjects which vary for each branch.

Initial training is at Jervis Bay Naval College, followed by a year with the Fleet, and then further academic and specialist training in the United Kingdom.

(c) Fleet Air Arm. Applicants should be over 17 and under 24 years of age and have Higher School Certificate passes in English and Mathematics and three other subjects studied to that level.

(d) Graduates and undergraduates are also enlisted for specialist duties, for example, doctors, etc.

Apprentices

Training is available for shipwrights, aircraft artificers, fitters and turners and electrical fitters (covering electronics and radio equipment). The course takes 5 years and initial enlistment is for 12 years.

Applicants must be over 15 and under 17 years of age and have successfully completed third year. Special importance is attached to results in Mathematics and Science.

Ratings

Junior recruits aged 15½ to 16½ years, with second year standard of education, are given one year's

training in naval schools before allocation to duties.

General ratings must be over 17 and under 26 years and need at least sound primary education.

Junior musicians must be over 15 and under 17 years of age, have sound primary education and some musical knowledge and are given 2 years of musical training. Qualified musicians are also enlisted between the ages of 17 and 26 years.

In most cases, initial engagement is for 12 years.

Further information: Pamphlets and application forms may be obtained from Recruiting House, 18-20 York Street, Sydney. Postal inquiries to: Deputy Director of Recruiting, Box XYZ, G.P.O., Sydney. 2001.

Several Aborigines have enlisted in the Royal Australian Navy, and are serving with distinction.



222 Children Enter Savage Club Art Competition

Entries from 222 Aboriginal children throughout Australia in an art competition organized by the Sydney Savage Club were judged to be "generally high and in some cases, excellent."

The exhibition of entries in the Bank of New South Wales gallery was attended by the Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, late in February.

To the pressmen and club members present Mr Willis said that one of the most satisfying things he had seen since becoming Chief Secretary was the growing interest in community awareness of Aboriginal affairs.

"I heartily commend the Savage Club for its newest endeavour—this most successful art competition for Aboriginal children," Mr Willis said.

"There is a false impression in the community that Aborigines have lower intelligence, aptitude and ability than Europeans. But experts have shown that a cross section of the Aboriginal population has the same abilities as Europeans, and tends to excel in things such as art.

"We must remember that their skills are thousands of years old. It is only in recent times that we have seen, in the work of Albert Namatjira and others, the Aborigine's ability to adapt his natural talents to depict his interpretation of his environment in the glorious colours of the Australian countryside.

"I am not surprised to see so many vividly coloured landscapes in the style of Namatjira.

"I hope this competition will become an annual event, because it will help to bring out the latent talent of Aborigines and extend their self reliance and expression.

"Only recently I received a phone call from Los Angeles asking if I knew an agent who could purchase bark paintings in quantity. The American said there was a great market for them in the U.S.A.

"I asked him how many barks he wanted, and he said his initial order could be for 50,000 to 100,000.

"I believe Australia's annual production of bark paintings is about 500, so there should be strong demand for them for quite a few years."

The exhibition was opened by Savage Club president Mr David Hunter, M.L.A. The club was formed in 1934, and consists of many prominent

men in all walks of life who feel that the development of art, music, literature and the sciences is important to the community in Sydney and Australia.

For many years the club has sponsored scholarships for singing and musical accomplishments, and has made awards for cartoons and films.

Mr Adrian Ashton, club secretary and one of the judges, said it was strange that the club had not previously initiated an Aboriginal art competition because the club's motifs and badge were based on Aboriginal art. He thanked the people and authorities who assisted the club and announced the names of the winning entrants.

PRIZE WINNERS

Colour Section

First (\$30)

Rosemary Elizabeth WASSA (aged 14)

Umeewarra Mission, Port Augusta, South Australia

Title: "The Bluff" (watercolour)

Second (\$20)

Roderick BEDFORD (aged 14)

Halls Creek, Western Australia

Title: "The Never Never Land" (watercolour)

Third (\$10)

Eva WILLIAMS (aged 15)

Umeewarra Mission, Port Augusta, South Australia

Title: "View of the Flinders Ranges, S.A." (watercolour)

Three Special Prizes (\$5) each

Dorothy GUWALKUWAL (aged 12)

Methodist Mission, Milingimbi, via Darwin, N.T.

Title: "I was making a picture about pattern" (crayon)

Joe NEPARRJA (aged 13)

Methodist Mission, Milingimbi, via Darwin, N.T.

Title: "At the Plantation" (crayon)

Victor SEBASIO (aged 12)

Bamaga State School, via Thursday Island, Qld.

Title: "Corroboree" (crayon)

Black and White Section

First (\$15)

Benedict JACKSON (aged 16)

St Francis Xavier's Mission, Wandering, Western Australia (pencil)

Second (\$10)

Doris SHILLINGSWORTH (age not stated)

C.o. Post Office, Goodooga, N.S.W. (pencil)

Australia-wide

Entries were submitted by 222 children; there were 192 entries in the colour section and 49 in the black and white section. Children from 12 to 16 living in remote areas of the Commonwealth entered the competition.

They ranged from Port Augusta in South Australia and Hall's Creek in Western Australia, to Cooktown and Townsville in Queensland; Brewarrina and Goodooga in New South Wales to Hermansburg in Northern Territory and Thursday Island.

Work in the colour section completely predominated, and quality was generally high and in some cases, excellent; water colour and crayon were the favourite media. Entries in the black and white section were generally disappointing.

The judges, Messrs Les Dixon, Eric Jolliffe and Adrian Ashton, found that the majority of the youthful artists sought inspiration in the countryside and familiar scenes around them. In only a few instances were facets of Aboriginal culture, such as corroborees, depicted.

Portrayal, almost without exception, was in the traditional style of the white man, which, the judges said, reflected the instruction given at schools and missions.

But there was ample evidence of a natural technical skill and an innate appreciation of the grandeur of their native land and the innumerable and fascinating manifestations of Nature.

The competition was so successful that the Savage Club hopes to make it an annual event.

Left: Mr E. A. Willis, Chief Secretary (left) and Les Dixon, one of the competition judges.

Centre: These drawings caught the attention of Mr A. G. Kingsmill (left), Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and Les Dixon.

Bottom: The exhibition was held in the Bank of N.S.W. gallery.



21st WITH A DIFFERENCE

When she was seventeen Sandra Connors had no reason to expect that her 21st birthday would be much different from the others. Celebrating in a rusty-iron, out-of-town shanty is quite a bit less than gay. But in the past 4 years her life and expectations have changed so much that now the early years must be just a bad memory.

Mr D. G. Yates, Armidale area welfare officer, says, at the risk of embarrassing Sandra, that he first met her in 1961 when she was a scrawny young girl. "She was trying to make the best of life," Mr Yates told *Dawn*, "living in an iron shack, with few if any conveniences, in Sheep Station Gully, outside Inverell.

"Now, she is a very beautiful, composed and sophisticated young lady, highly thought of by the Inverell people and particularly by her employers, Mr and Mrs Devine."

The transformation began in 1964, when the Christian Youth Council built a house on Aborigines Welfare Board land in Hindmarsh Street. And the Connors family were chosen to make the house a home.

At the time the Inverell people who lived near Hindmarsh Street were apprehensive; there were all sorts of rumblings, and grumblings.

"With unswerving faith in the Connors family by people (such as Dr K. Whish and Mrs W. Brown) in the small but very dedicated Inverell Aborigines Advancement Group, we pressed on to what has become a success," Mr Yates said.

"Mr and Mrs Connors have so impressed the people of Inverell that I am sure there would be quite an uproar if the family ever thought of leaving the town.

"Sandra's sister is training at Inverell Hospital and one of her brothers has started at Inverell

Sandra (fifth from right) with some of the 40 people who helped her celebrate. In the group are Sandra's mother, Mrs Celie Connors (third from right), and Mesdames Devine, Brown and Hoyt

High School with the aid of a Welfare Board education grant."

Party

Mr and Mrs Devine, who have employed Sandra in their photographic studios for the past four years, gave Sandra her 21st party in their house.

Forty of Sandra's friends, workmates and family celebrated with her, and enjoyed seeing part of Mr Devine's unusual collection of photographic slides, between the many competitions and games at the party.

Mr Yates considers it a pleasure to visit the well-kept Connors home in Hindmarsh Street and look back on old times with Mrs Connor.

"The Connors story shows what can be done if an Aboriginal family wants to move to town and if the community helps them settle in," Mr Yates said.

Sandra cuts her cake in the lounge room of Mr and Mrs Devine's house. It is now 4 years since Sandra began working in Mr Devine's photographic business





Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH. Keep lettuce fresh for two to three weeks by standing the stalk in water in a closed container in the refrigerator.

▶ **Where's Betty?** Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Betty Charlton (daughter of the late Richard William Murray, of Karuah) should tell her that it would be in her interest to contact the N.S.W. Aborigines Welfare Board, or the Director of Native Affairs, Queensland.

▶ An Aboriginal girl from Quirindi has been awarded the third John F. Kennedy Memorial School Grant. The fund was established as a gesture by the people in the northwest region of the State after the death of President Kennedy. Each year three Aboriginal children receive \$50 grants for 3 years, to pay for school fees, books, sports fees and other education expenses.

▶ The first Aboriginal debutante in Condobolin will be presented to the Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, at the Church of England Ball on 3 May. *Dawn* next month hopes to print pictures and stories of the event.

▶ In February issue *Dawn* was pleased to print the story of the honour Moree people had bestowed on their fellow citizen Mr Alexander Stanley. Almost before the ink had dried it was learnt that Mr Stanley had died. Moree people were considerably pleased that he laid the foundation stone of the new \$500,000 Services Club, and equally saddened that he only lived with the honour for a few short months.



▶ A few months ago Harry Miles and Mrs M. Donovan, of Eungai, organized a barbeque dance at Macksville Showground. Drizzling rain during the afternoon must have worried the organizers, but it certainly didn't deter the 400 Aborigines who came from all parts of the north coast and tablelands. Profit from the night went to a fund to rebuild the Eungai Memorial Hall.

▶ Sort of man-bites-dog department: A runaway piano crashed into a parked car at Stanmore early in March. The piano fell from the back of a passing utility truck and slid across the road, hitting the car.

▶ Mr W. C. Wentworth, newly appointed Minister for Social Services and Aboriginal Affairs, knows a great deal about the people for whom he is now responsible. For years, on holidays, Mr and Mrs Wentworth flew to remote parts of Australia, hired a four-wheel-drive car and spent up to a month sleeping on the ground, exploring and finding out about the Aborigines. Mr Wentworth made 10 such trips—25,000 miles of travelling to Arnhem Land, Cape York, the Birdsville Track, the Kimberleys and the Roper River.

▶ Twelve-year-old Richard Donovan, of St Marys, started high school as a boarder at Waverley College early in March as the first Aboriginal boy to receive a scholarship under Operation Boomerang. The scheme began when Ald. Milton Jolly of Waverley suggested that the council should follow up the referendum on Aborigines with something concrete. The Waverley people raised \$1,200—the cost of Richard's first year at the college. Grace Bros provided him with a uniform, shoes, case, and even a brush and comb. Waverley Council hopes to send at least one Aboriginal boy and girl to a boarding school each year.

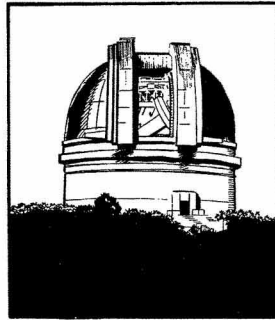
▶ Six-year-old twins Mary and Margaret Walford cooled off in Wallgett pool then played on the lawn as Welfare Officer Follan snapped this delightful duo. The picture gained for Miss Follan third prize in a camera club competition.



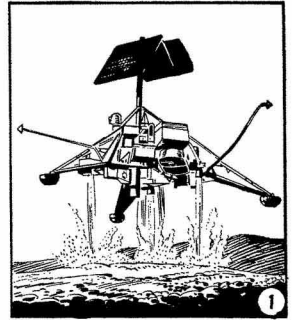
IT'S A FACT - SURVEYOR 1



In July, 1964, the U. S. unmanned space craft, Ranger VII, telecast the first high-resolution pictures of the moon's surface. Two other Ranger flights followed furnishing a total of 17,250 close-up aerial views of a large area of the Luna surface. Each of the Rangers sent back a stream of pictures as it approached the moon for a crash landing.



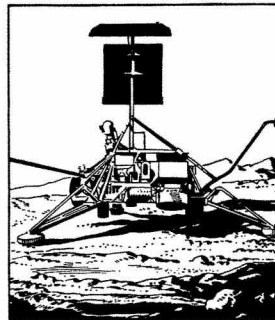
As the moon orbits around earth, it also turns on its own axis in such a way that it always keeps the same side facing us. Astronomers, equipped with telescopes, have mapped this view in great detail. The best telescope, however, brings the viewer within an equivalent distance of 500 miles (800 kilometers). Ranger reduced that distance to half a mile (.8 kilometers).



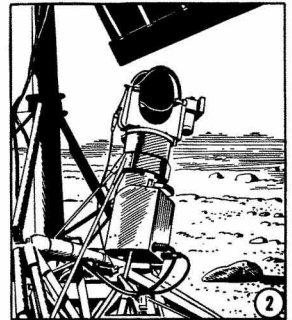
Surveyor 1 has reduced it to an on-the-spot view. The first of a series of seven, the camera-carrying craft soft-landed on the moon on June 2, 1966. After a .63-hour flight at a speed of over 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometers) per hour, it came almost to a halt, then dropped gently to the surface at less than 8 miles per hour (12.8 k.p.h.)



The flight of Surveyor 1 was programmed and directed by the scientists and engineers of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California. The highly complex mission was carried out to perfection. Surveyor landed almost precisely on target and within minutes began sending hundreds of brilliant pictures of its surroundings back to earth.



A lunar day is as long as 14 earth days. Surveyor landed on the moon with 12 earth-days of lunar daylight in which to operate. Sunlight was necessary to Surveyor as a source of electric power. Its topmost panel converts sunlight into electricity. During the lunar night it is silent.



Surveyor carried a television camera which pointed upward into a moveable mirror. The mirror could be moved up and down and turned in a complete arc of 360 degrees by engineers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. Commands were punched out on a computer and radioed to the craft, which executed them in seconds.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

Last month I got a letter from Sister Ignatius of Our Lady of Compassion Aborigines Mission, Wilcannia. She told about the Mission's health clinic, pre-school centre and junior school which have been on the Reserve since the beginning of 1966.

The Wilcannia "littlies" certainly must have a great time at the Mission schools. Each morning Sisters Mark, Ignatius and Urban pick up the children in the school bus and drive them to school.

The childrens' day begins with flavoured milk and vitamin tablets, and some have a shower in the health clinic. Each child is given his own towel, mug and toothbrush.

Sister Ignatius said that the neat appearance of many of the children was a credit to the way their mothers were co-operating with the Sisters.

Learning to look after the new furniture and attractive equipment is an important part of the training of pre-school and junior school children. The kids especially like the big-enough-to-sit-in wooden play trucks.

The health centre treats those who need first aid, and more serious cases are taken to the local hospital and the Flying Doctor Service.

The Sisters also hope to help the mothers of the children as much as they can. They will help them care for their babies and teach them the various ways of preventing disease.

Money from the Aborigines Welfare Board and the Catholic Church enabled the health clinic to be built and the Mission to be improved in other ways.

The Wilcannia Mission is just one of several pre-schools in New South Wales where young Aboriginal children are given a head-start in their future schooling.

Don't forget to write to me, boys and girls. I'm sure other children would like to read what you write to *Dawn*. My address is: Pete, c.o. Dawn Magazine, 121 Macquarie Street, Sydney, 2000.

'Bye for now, kids,

See you next month,

Pete



Top: Jeffrey Whyman, Kenny Hunter, Nicki Hunter and Stephen Burke wait for their turn as Spark Hunter takes his tonic

Middle: The kids at Wilcannia Mission line up for their flavoured milk and vitamins at the beginning of their school day

Bottom: Cheryl Smith, Joyce Bugmy, Selina Burke and Trevor Whyman do their sums with the help of Cuisenaire rods

One of the winning entries in an Aboriginal children's art competition organized by the Sydney Savage club. 222 children, many from remote parts of Australia, entered the competition (see page 12)

