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SUBURBAN HOME CONCEALS ALADDIN'S CAVE OF ART TREASURES

Many comfortable homes like Stan and Jean Moriarty's on the hills of Narraweena in Sydney boast magnificent views of golden beach and blue Pacific. But 30 years of collecting New Guinea and islands artefacts has turned the Moriarty home into a mini-museum respected by the world's leading anthropologists.


The originally spacious home now is crammed with more than 3,000 pieces—some unique, and all of irreplaceable value. This private collection is probably the biggest of its kind in Australia.

Stan Moriarty, long established in his own advertising business, took on the role of part-time excavator and only a few months ago completed the transformation of the nether region of his home. It is now a fitting showplace for his remarkable collection of art treasures and a veritable Aladdin's cave.

Sepik River statues from New Guinea, masks from South Pacific Islands, Australian Aboriginal bark paintings, weapons, ornaments, objects used in long-past rituals, headresses, wooden and clay figures stare balefully on the museum visitor.

Jean Moriarty, mother of Pateenah (Aboriginal for "Life"), 13, and Simon, 14, laughingly claims





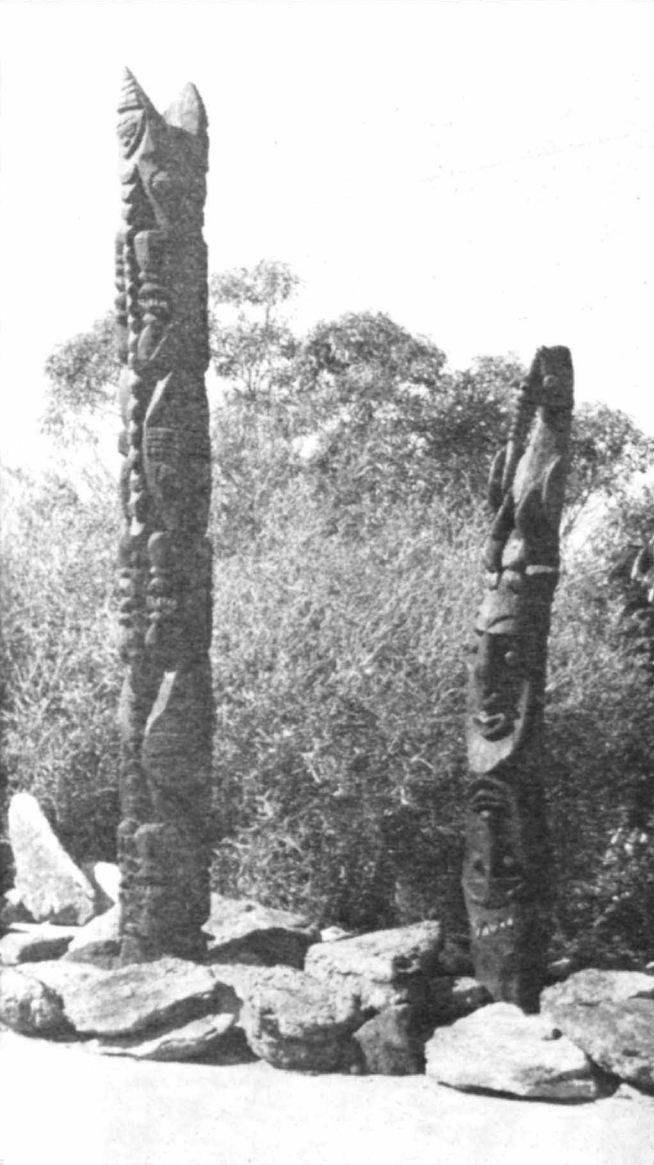
she must be the only woman in the world who is housewife, mother *and* curator of such a collection.

Has the museum and her husband's collecting created special problems for Mrs Moriarty?

"Dusting. That takes a bit of time," says Jean in masterly understatement about those 3,000 objects. "But it's funny how much interest you develop.

"One of the figures I called 'Little Grandma'. I didn't know how attached to it I was until Stan swapped it for another piece. I bawled my eyes out for days after," Jean said.

The 3,000 objects in Mr Moriarty's collection come from areas of New Guinea—particularly Sepik River—and surrounding island groups, such as New Britain and New Ireland. Intricately carved ebony ceremonial knives, life-size wooden carved statues with brilliant bird-of-paradise plumage, human hair and grass masks, and Aboriginal bark painting and artefacts are well displayed in the grotto-like basement museum



Little Grandma

"Little Grandma" was one of the very few pieces Stan Moriarty has swapped, and certainly the last if Jean has anything to say.

She has her own collection of jewellery and objects, mostly of jade, given as gifts by Stan. "Years ago before I met Stan," Jean said, "I had a brooch of what I thought was jade, but Stan said it wasn't."

"That brooch sat in my drawer for 10 years before an 'expert' visitor verified that it *was* jade. I've never let Stan forget that," Mrs Moriarty said wryly.

She often wears a beautiful but bizarre New Zealand tiki, fashioned not in traditional greenstone but from a human skull.

Dusting is not the only problem when your home is a museum. You have to keep a good supply of coffee for the hundreds of visitors who come, see, and stay to sign the visitor's book.

The visitor's book reads like a Who's Who in the world of anthropology. Experts from museums throughout the world have visited the Moriarty home, and left in wonderment at the excellent way in which the collection is displayed, catalogued, and at its size.

"You can't put a money value on work like this," Mr Moriarty says as he conducts you through the grotto-like basement. "Some of the methods used and special treatment of some subjects are done just once by the native artists, and never repeated. Many of the objects are truly irreplaceable."

Rituals

New Guinea highland rituals, seen by very few Europeans, have been photographed and tape recorded by Mr Moriarty. He is also an accomplished artist, and his richly toned oils of New Guinea native life blend well with artefacts in the Narraweena home.

His collection, and its essential documentation, is held in high regard by Australian anthropologists and artists. Mr Moriarty on several occasions has loaned part of his collection for special exhibitions at the Art Gallery of N.S.W., Sydney University Union, and Manly Art Gallery.

What starts a man on a course of passionate collecting that so far has spanned 30 years?

"I guess it all started in Melbourne—at the art gallery and Museum," Mr Moriarty said.

"My mother was widowed, and as the youngest of six children there wasn't much else I could do but go to the museum.

"I came to Sydney in 1932 and for the next 20 years didn't take a holiday. Since then I've made up for lost time, and whenever I can get away I go to New Guinea and the islands on collecting expeditions."

The Moriarty children, like their parents, have become absorbed in the culture of the island peoples.

Thirteen-year-old Pateenah attends Glen Aeon school at Middle Cove, and the special syllabus devised by school founder Rudolph Steiner places emphasis on culture and art. This suits Pateenah, whose bedroom walls are covered by native masks and paintings.

Masks

Mrs Moriarty said that at Pateenah's fifth birthday party it was the mothers of invited children, not the kids, who threw up their hands aghast at the primitive statues and masks.

"'They'll never sleep for a week' is what the mothers said, but the children were not in the slightest bit worried," Mrs Moriarty said.

"You've got to let children form their own opinions about things like that."

Simon has inherited his father's interest and has been on two trips to places in New Guinea where Europeans rarely go.

This handsome lad, who attends Narrabeen Boys High School, is a member of the Anthropological Society of N.S.W.—a rather unusual interest for a fourteen-year-old.

Many of Simon's school mates have seen the 'junk', as they call it, at the Moriarty's, but Simon has the last laugh.

Mr Moriarty left on his ninth expedition to New Guinea three months ago, and for the first time Mrs Moriarty will join and accompany him.

"I've been trying for years to get him to take me," Jean said, "and at last I've made it.

"Tramping through the jungle might be a bit hard for me, but I've just got to make sure he doesn't bring back too many things. It's the dusting, you know."

Run, Robert, Run

Twelve-year-old Robert Veen, of Albury, beat 479 competitors to win a tough 4-mile cross country run early in May.

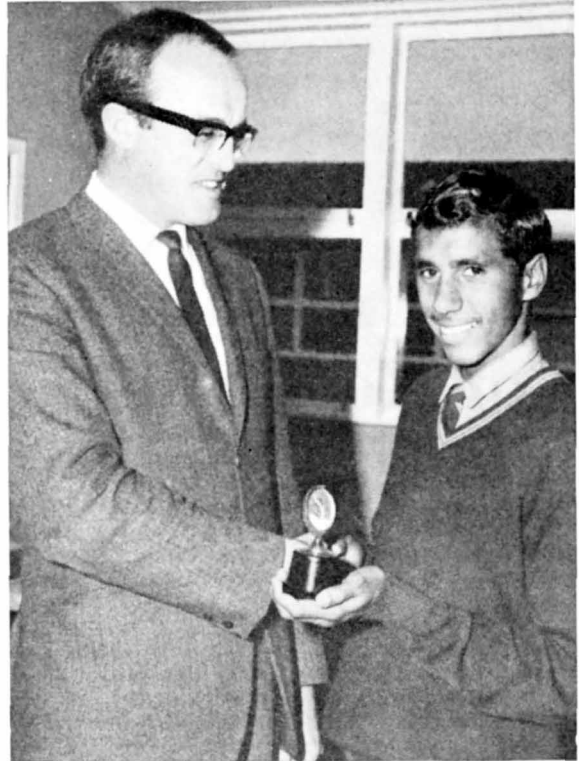
Robert crossed the finishing line more than 200 yards in front of his nearest rival.

The cross country event is held each year by Robert's school, Wodonga Tech, and boys from all sections of the school enter the race; this year four teachers entered, too.

Robert also does well in competitive swimming. Mr Carmicheal, deputy headmaster of Wodonga Tech, said that Robert set a new record for the under 13 years 50 metre freestyle event at a recent combined schools sports day. His time? A stunning 34'8 seconds.

Mrs Dorothy Hall, Aborigines welfare officer at Deniliquin, says that if Robert is able to show as much ability in school room subjects as in sport his future is assured.

Mr Thomas, headmaster of Wodonga Tech, presents Robert Veen with his trophy for winning the tough 4-mile cross country run



Holiday Fun at Purfleet

Children of Purfleet Aboriginal Reserve had plenty of fun during school holidays in May, reports Mr H. F. S. Roberson, Aborigines welfare officer at Taree.

Their time was filled by attending a daily vacation Bible school in the Purfleet hall; as well as Bible instruction, the children enjoyed the other activities which included singing, quizzes, games and watching films.

Mr John Ramsey conducted the school with seven other trained teachers. Mr Ramsey is a lecturer at the Newcastle Teachers College.

On average 60 children attended the school on each of the four mornings. Mr Ridley, pastor of the United Aborigines Mission at Purfleet, said that the school was a great success.

Organizers hope to conduct a similar school for the children next year.



Christine Maher, of Purfleet, looks at a strip-film projector with Mr John Ramsey, who conducted the school

5-Point Plan For Removing Stains

You can get rid of almost any stain or spot on most fabrics by remembering these five main points:

- The fresher the stain is, the easier it will be to remove it.
- All cleaning chemicals should first be applied to an inconspicuous part of the material to test for suitability.
- Methylated spirit is highly inflammable so use it with caution and keep it well away from naked flames.
- When using a grease solvent, such as carbon tetrachloride, first apply the solvent well outside the mark and then gradually work in towards the centre, to avoid a ring forming, and rub only with clean towelling or cotton wool.
- Carbon tetrachloride is a very effective grease solvent and is obtainable from a chemist's. It is not inflammable but should not be used near any heat or naked flame or in an enclosed space, as dangerous gases may form.

BALLPOINT INK. *For washable fabrics:* Soak in methylated spirit and then launder. *For unwashable fabrics:* Sponge with methylated spirit and leave to dry.

BEER. *Washable:* Wash in warm water containing a little ammonia. *Unwashable:* Sponge with methylated spirit, and rub in a little hard soap. Leave to dry, then brush out the soap.

BLOOD. *Washable:* Soak in cold water then launder. *Unwashable:* Cover stain with paste of starch and cold water. Leave to dry, then brush off.

CHEWING GUM. *Washable:* Apply a little egg-white to the gum to soften it. Pick off as much gum as possible and then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge alternately with a grease solvent and warm soapy water.

CHOCOLATE. *Washable:* Soak in a solution of borax and warm water (1 oz borax to 1 pint water), and then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge repeatedly with a cloth wrung out in the borax solution.

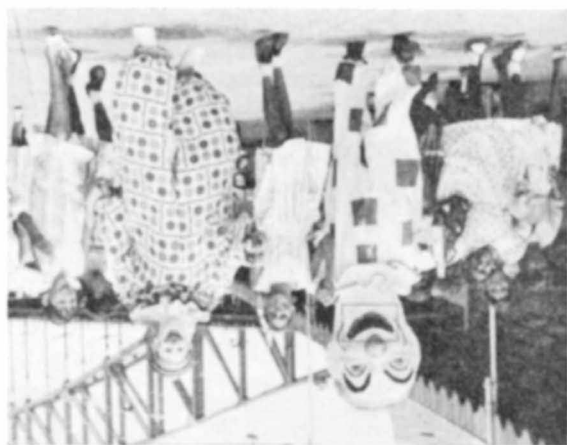
COCOA. *Washable:* Sponge in borax solution as for chocolate. *Unwashable:* Sponge with a grease solvent, then with borax solution.

LIPSTICK. *Washable:* Launder in hot suds. *Unwashable:* Rub in glycerine, dab on ammonia and then sponge with a grease solvent.

MAKE-UP. *Washable:* Soak in warm water containing ammonia (1 teaspoonful to 1 pint water) and then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge with a grease solvent.

MILDEW. *Washable:* Launder as usual. Rub stains on silk, wool and other delicate fabrics with a mild soap and leave spread in the sun. *Unwashable:* Sponge repeatedly with a cloth wrung out in warm soap suds, and then wipe with a clean damp cloth.

MILK. *Washable:* Rinse in warm water and launder. Sprinkle a persisting stain with borax and soapflakes, pour on hot water and rub gently. Leave for a few minutes, then rinse. *Unwashable:* Sponge with a grease solvent, leave to dry and then sponge with lukewarm water.



COD LIVER OIL. *Washable:* Wash in hot soapy water and rinse well. *Unwashable:* Sponge repeatedly with a grease solvent.

COFFEE. *Washable:* Soak in borax solution (see chocolate) then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge with borax solution, then grease solvent.

CREAM. *Washable:* Soak in lukewarm water, then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge with a grease solvent, allow to dry, and then sponge with lukewarm water.

EGG-YOLK. *Washable:* Launder and remove remaining stain with grease solvent. *Unwashable:* Apply warm soap suds, let dry, and apply grease solvent.

FLOWERS. *Washable:* Sponge with methylated spirit and then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge with methylated spirit and rub dry.

GRASS. *Washable:* Soak in methylated spirit and rinse in lukewarm water. *Unwashable:* Sponge with methylated spirit and leave to dry.

GREASE. *Washable:* Sponge with grease solvent, then launder. *Unwashable:* Cover with

French chalk and leave for a few hours. Brush off chalk and treat remaining stain with grease solvent.

ICE-CREAM. *Washable:* Launder as usual, then remove any remaining stain with a grease solvent. *Unwashable:* Sponge with warm borax solution, wipe with a damp cloth and rub dry. Remove remaining stain with grease solvent.

INK. *Washable:* Sprinkle white material with salt and rub with cut lemon. Leave for an hour, then rinse and launder. Soak colored materials in tepid milk and then launder. *Unwashable:* Treat as for washable material, but dry-clean instead of laundering.

JAM. *Washable:* Soak in warm borax solution, then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge with warm water containing borax or ammonia.

FRUIT AND FRUIT JUICE. *Washable:* Soak in borax solution (see chocolate), then launder. *Unwashable:* Sponge with cold water and then with glycerine. After one hour, sponge with lemon juice and rinse well.

N.A.D.O.C. Essay Results

The National Aborigines Day Observance Committee late in June released details of prize-winners of its annual essay competition. The competition was judged by leading educationist and writer Mr Donald McLean, and sponsored by the Rural Bank of N.S.W.

JUNIOR SECTION (Under 14)

1st Prize: Cheryl Robinson, Peak Hill Central School, Peak Hill. 2869.

Chaperoned 5-day tour of the Snowy Mountains.

Special Prizes (5) of \$5.00 each:

\$5.00 Rhonda Craig, Coffin Harbour High School.

\$5.00 Rose Mary Tipiloura, St Therese's Girls School, Bathurst Island.

\$5.00 Acquilla Stanley, St Michael's School, Palm Island.

\$5.00 David Woller, Boys Hostel, Inverell. 2300.

\$5.00 Theresa Castoas, St Michael's School, Palm Island.

SENIOR SECTION (Under 18)

1st Prize: Neville Perkins, Newington College, Stanmore. 2048.

Chaperoned 5-day tour of the Snowy Mountains.

Special Prizes (5) of \$5.00 each:

\$5.00 Robert J. Smith, Kirinari, Box Road West, Sylvania Heights.

\$5.00 Dianne Dennis, St Catherines College, Singleton. 2330.

\$5.00 Malcolm James Davis, Wolaroi College, Orange. 2800.

\$5.00 Teresita Timaepatua, St Therese's Girls School, Bathurst Island.

\$5.00 Annette Coe, 1 Goobang Lane, 2877.

ADULT SECTION (One prize only, the winner having the option of a grant equivalent to the cost of the tour for his further education)

Prize: K. J. Gilbert, Morisset. 2264.

Mr Gilbert intends taking a course in journalism.

Special Prize of \$5.00 donated by the judge, Mr D. McLean:

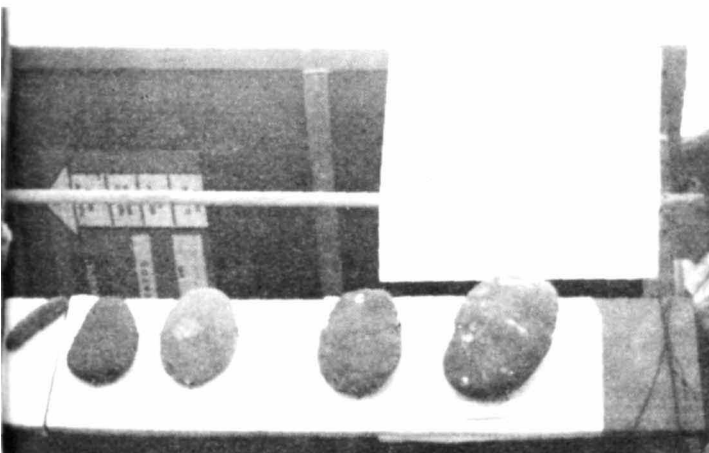
\$5.00 Gordon Briscoe, 52 Cardigan Road, Greenacre. 2190.

Australia's Oldest Industry Superseded by Space-Age

The mining of rutile, a mineral used in space-age metals, will obliterate the Moonee Moonee site of an Aboriginal axe factory, Australia's oldest industry. Stone-age to space-age at the speed of a working bulldozer.

The 20 members of the Coffs Harbour Historical Society regret the destruction of the axe factory,





At left: Some of the Aboriginal axe heads displayed at the factory site by Coffs Harbour Historical Society

Below: About 250 people searched for Aboriginal axe heads at the factory site in the sand hills at Moonee Moonee late in April. It was their last chance before the beach area is mined for rutile

Bottom: Rutile mining will obliterate the site of Australia's oldest industry—an Aboriginal axe factory at Moonee Moonee on the north coast. Pictured are the Emerald Beach bora grounds and factory site (left)

The three photographs which were joined to form the panoramic view below were not suitable, hence the poor reproduction



but are not antagonistic to the rutile industry which will be responsible.

As society president Mr G. England, B.A., said to the *Coffs Harbour Advocate*: "Why should we try to prevent a \$½ million industry starting, when these relics would probably have disappeared anyway in 8 to 10 years?"

The *Advocate* report of 1st May said:

Even now, there are barren squares of sand in the factory site where university teams have removed every pebble and shell to be transported away for study.

Hundreds of axes have been taken officially to as far away as Adelaide and Sydney.

The society believes hundreds more have been taken away by tourists—some by the sugar bag load.

So a natural museum, which has resisted the might of nature for thousands of years, would have disappeared anyway in less than a decade.

Factory

The Aboriginal axe factory had no buildings or machinery as you would expect in a present-day production, but was truly a factory to the Aborigines in the region thousands of years ago.

Apart from materials for axe making, the Emerald Beach (Moonee Moonee) area was a food paradise for local and visiting tribes.

Historical Society president Mr George England, in notes he prepared for a Society excursion to the Moonee Moonee factory, said that "munee" meant small wallaby (pademelon) in local Aboriginal dialects. "Moonee" was probably another spelling of "munee", and Moonee Moonee meant "many or plenty" of wallabies.

The Kumbaingeri tribe, which extended in sections from the Clarence to the Nambucca River, had things pretty good around Moonee Moonee.

During the winter months . . . April to August . . . huge schools of sea mullet moved along the coast. Mr England said: "Sharks drove them close to the shore where they were easily speared by men and boys. Pipsis too (now marketed in America as "Australian butter clams"—at \$1.80 a pound), in countless thousands, were to be found in the sand of the beaches, while along the rocky headlands many kinds of shellfish could be obtained easily by good swimmers.

Shells of these foodstuffs are to be seen in the kitchen middens.

Kangaroos, pademelons, and wallabies were easily trapped by being driven into the triangle formed by the creek and the surf. At high tide the creek presented a long swim to those animals which tried to escape by swimming across. While a few youths patrolled the far side of the creek, any animals which attempted to escape by swimming could be cut off and killed while still in deep water as their swimming movements were slow. The animals were driven into the stream near the entrance of the creek where they were killed and a good supply of food obtained.

In the sandy soils along the creek bank a number of corkwood trees attracted large numbers of flock pigeons in the autumn when the berries were ripe. By waiting beneath the low branching trees the hunters were able to kill many pigeons as they fed a few feet above them.

The seed pods of the mangrove trees provided much food in the winter-spring period. These cotyledons were cooked in a pit in which stones had been heated. The "berries" were covered with bark and soil and after half an hour or so they were ready to eat. In lesser quantities were lilypillies, pigface, strawberries, and the native plum. (Weigulga, an oblong plum about the size of one's thumb. From these came the name Woolgoolga.)

These seem to give a wonderful supply of food, but we must remember that in stormy weather a good deal of the fish and shellfish foods could not be obtained. This spot had several advantages over the other spots along the coast in that there was a regular supply of good drinking water, plenty of food, shelter from the strong winds and almost complete freedom from sandflies and mosquitoes.

From the nearby clumps of ti-tree, sheets of bark could be taken to cover the simple shelters.

To the inland dweller there was the added attraction of supplies of salt to be collected from rock pools after the sun had evaporated water cast up by stormy seas. Along the creek banks were supplies of white clay and, nearby, red ironstone clay, both useful in adornment. To those who came from the sandstone and granite rock areas where material suitable for making axes was not available, there was an abundant supply of hard, waterworn, stones washed up on the shore. Some of these needed shaping by flaking while some were almost shaped by the action of the waves and sand.

The axe factory in the corner of Emerald Head Beach has not been worked for 80 years, according to a district pioneer Mr Jas. Skinner.

Aborigines soon learnt that the steel axe was superior and one of the problems of the early cedar cutter was to protect his axe from the Aborigine. Later the easiest way to persuade the men was to offer payment in axes.

At the other end of the scale it is very probable that the factory area is less than four thousand years old.

In the last four thousand years the seas have added ice to a depth of about 14 foot to the massive pile of ice at the southern polar regions.

If we raised the sea level by fourteen feet, water would cover most of the lowland plains along the coast.

(Aerodrome 10', Park Beach, and this Moonee plain would be covered back to the highway.)

After the sea retreated, sandhills built up and on these the Aborigines ate their meals and worked at their axes. Mr William Rogers thinks that some of the relics found on the ridge may be older.

Most of the pieces of stone we see are flakings which have been flaked off from an axe-stone in the making. Only a few axes have been found here.

Possibly they were rejects or the least suitable types turned out. It is very likely that boys would spoil many stones in the course of their apprenticeships. Worthwhile axes would have been taken away, perhaps to be sharpened back in the sandstone areas where the coarse sandstone rock would make a good sharpening agent.

Problem

The stones we see are the pieces flaked off by well-directed blows with another stone. The main problem was to shape the stone without shattering the axe material.

The raw materials for the axes came from the beach near the headland where there are many stones at present covered by sand, from Shelly Bay and on the northern side of the headland. There is another "factory" about two miles to the north.

Pioneer Skinner had had some exciting experiences with Aborigines and following an attack on his camp near Tenterfield he gave up the profitable business of carrying wool to South

Grafton and station supplies on the return trip and sought safer work elsewhere.

About thirty years later he settled here and shortly after he arrived, he was astounded to see a couple of men who had attacked his camp over thirty years before.

This report is interesting since it shows that the Aborigines wandered great distances over the year and that some of the inland tribes made their way to the coast in winter.

Additional notes were prepared by Mr William Rogers on the actual making of stone implements and specimens found at Moonee Moonee.

He says several forms of stone implements of various kinds used by the aborigines, who had over a period of many generations camped at Moonee Moonee middens and used the site as an axe factory, were found here.

The implements varied from the crudest chipped stones used for cutting and scraping to some beautifully flaked split-pebble axes made with great skill and patience.

Raw material

The plentiful supply of smooth, water-worn pebbles gathered from the nearby beach or found in the surrounding sandhills made good raw material from which to fashion "artefacts", as these handmade articles are called. Some of these were used as hand axes, rasps, scrapers, picks or stone hammers used in the making and shaping of the axes and so on.

Some of the implements found at the site showed signs of use while others probably had been rejected owing to the presence of flaws or breakage during the preliminary stage of being chipped roughly to shape.

Some of these artefacts found were of great antiquity. These were found at a top of a shallow heap of shells, which in turn had been covered with five feet of brown earth.

These appear to be of the "Kartnu" culture, possibly made by some of the earliest wave of people to arrive in Australia in the distant past.

The nosed or "duckbill" implement had been shaped from a small pebble. The "horse hoof", an outstanding core type of Australia, is so called because of its likeness to a hoof of a horse, together with a "Sumatra" type trimmed all over its upper surface.

Also found amid many chippings and discarded material was a uniface split-pebble axe.

PAINT and how to use it



These tips about painting might as well start at the beginning—how to open the paint tin. Pry up the lid at several places around the rim. If you pry at one spot only, you will bend the lid unevenly and create an air leak when the lid is replaced.

Mixing. The best way to mix a gallon tin of paint is to first pour off half into an empty gallon container. Then stir each half thoroughly and mix together by pouring back and forth until both lots are of the same consistency. Never mix or paint from a full gallon tin.

Load the brush by dipping it into the paint no deeper than halfway up the bristles. Leave it there briefly to let the bristles “draw up” paint, and remove excess by pulling the brush over the edge of the container or, preferably, over a straight wire or stick that won’t curl the bristles.

What about rollers? Roller brushes are fine, but you must paint corners with a brush. Use the loaded roller from top to bottom, and finish rolling with a side-to-side stroke.

Fire hazard. All paints (except water-thinned types), thinners, and oil are inflammable and frequently cause fires and explosions. Rags moistened by these materials can flare up spontaneously. Don’t throw these rags in a corner; put them in a metal container before throwing them away. **NEVER PAINT NEAR AN OPEN FLAME.**

Stained hands. The best way to keep paint off your hands is to coat them with one of the many hand lotions made for this purpose. Benzine or turps removes paint from your hands or face, but this dries your skin, and if you must use a solvent use linseed oil.

Hiding knots. Knots in wood contain resin, which bleeds through paint unless the knots are sealed before painting begins. Shellac knotting or aluminium paint makes a good sealer and base for the finishing paint, and there are proprietary lines of anti-bleeding paints.



Take care of your feet

Foot troubles cause much unnecessary tiredness, irritability, and economic loss to the community, because they can be considerably reduced or eliminated by taking better care of the feet.

The N.S.W. Department of Health says that foot troubles are caused by many things, such as ill-fitting shoes, and those too high or too low; poor posture; bad habits of walking or standing; and self inflicted injuries to the feet.

Your feet carry your body's weight on a well-engineered arch system of small bones, ligaments, and tendons.

The bones most important in standing and walking are arranged in two arches which act like springs in your feet. One arch extends from the heel to the ball of your foot, and the other from side to side across your foot. Some people do not have well-developed arches.

The action of walking compresses and expands these arches as the weight of the body is moved from one foot to another. If the arches don't do their work properly their burden is shared with the knees and other parts of the body. This causes foot strain, leg strain, backache, and even spine trouble.

Strengthening

These disorders can be prevented or reduced by strengthening the feet to make them more efficient.

Simple exercises, such as walking on the outer part of the soles and rising on the toes, will strengthen the muscles which hold the arch.

Picking up small objects with the toes, and gripping by bending toes over a step or a book, will strengthen toe muscles.

Use arch supports only as a last resort, because they do not improve muscle efficiency, and use them only on the advice of a doctor.

Ill-fitting shoes

Ill-fitting shoes cause more foot trouble than any other factor. Cramped, narrow footwear will not allow the arches to function properly.

Too-high heels throw the weight on to the ball of the foot and the toes, causing foot and ankle strain—which can be quite painful.

New shoes should fit well and should NEVER need breaking-in. Corns, calluses, and bunions are all caused by ill-fitting shoes which cramp and deform the toes.

Before you buy shoes make sure that they are suitable and a good fit; test them in the shop by sitting and walking.

Foot care

Caring for your feet is very important. Every soldier knows that staying on his feet could save his life, and early in his training learns to pamper his feet.

Wash your feet at least once a day, and thoroughly dry them—especially between the toes. Dusting with foot powder helps prevent fungus infections like athlete's foot.

Wear clean socks or stockings every day for foot comfort and hygiene.

Ingrowing toenails can be very painful when they dig into the flesh on one or both sides of the toe. To avoid this, toenails should be cut straight across, and not shaped like fingernails.

The big toes are the main offenders; the more the nail is cut back, the thicker it grows again—often curling over at the sides like a claw.

Thinning the nail down will often give relief by allowing toenail sides to flex when weight is applied to the foot.

File the toenail flat across the top with a coarse nailfile so that the thick horny crown of the nail is pared away. Let the end of the toenail grow long enough to cover the top of the toe and maintain the toe's shape.

Your Career—Panelbeating

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

Panelbeating is basically concerned with the repair and re-alignment of crashed motor vehicles. The range of repair work includes the removal of dents and creases from panels, mudguards, bonnets, etc., and the re-aligning of underframes, chassis frames, and body shells.

Re-alignment work demands exacting craftsmanship and the ability to reason out correct re-alignment procedures. Replacement panels have done away with a large volume of the actual panel smoothing. But the scope of repair has increased because of the development of the fitting up of replacement panels and the re-aligning of underframes, door openings, screen apertures, etc.

Besides the crash repair industry, panelbeaters are employed in the general maintenance of the motor body, involving replacement of rusted sections and general servicing of door locks and body hardware.

A small number of panelbeaters are also employed in manufacture of custom vehicle bodies, such as buses and vans.

As well as knowing his own job, the panelbeater must have a good knowledge of the allied motor trades such as mechanics, spray painting, and motor trimming.

Entry and training is by a 5-year apprenticeship (usually indentured) with a 3-year technical college trades course. Several short-term post trades courses are also available upon completion of the trades course. Education to third year standard, preferably with technical subjects, is desirable. The boy entering this trade must be physically fit, skilled with his hands and have good reasoning power.

Prospects of obtaining employment are good, because the demand for panelbeaters exceeds the supply. It is a good, steady job. Also, there is variety in the work, employment is not limited to



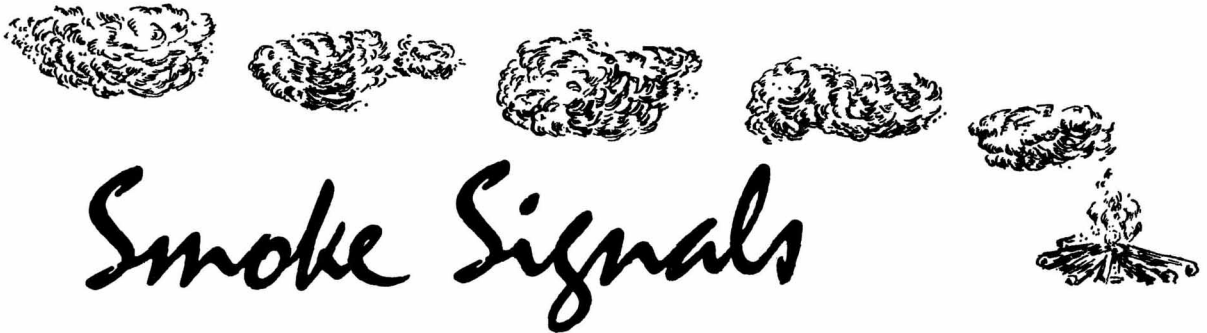
the cities, or any particular part of the country, and there is the possibility of the competent tradesman setting up his own business.

Wages. Wages vary from trade to trade, but an indentured apprentice serving a 5-year term would generally commence at about \$10 to \$14 a week increasing to about \$34 to \$36 in the fifth year. Rates for trainee apprentices are slightly higher.

Minimum rates for qualified tradesmen are usually within the range of \$40 to \$44 a week. In practice, good workmen often earn more than award rates, and those who progress to more responsible positions are paid accordingly.

For latest award rates of pay contact the Award Enquiries Section of the Department of Labour and Industry, 53 Martin Place, Sydney 2000.

Further information. The Vocational Guidance Bureau leaflet "Panelbeating".



Smoke Signals

TIP FOR THE MONTH. Estimate the number of bricks needed for a job by: multiplying the total area by $4\frac{1}{2}$, for a single brick wall 4 in thick; or by 9, for a double brick wall 9 in thick.

► David Nean, who began his national service training in December, 1966, was welcomed home from Vietnam late in April at a party in Quirindi's memorial hall. David left for Vietnam in June last year (see *Dawn*, June, 1967), and continued the Nean family's proud record of service to Australia in time of war. Mr Edgar Nean, David's father, served in World War II.



David Nean (second from right) at his welcome-home party, with his mother (far left), father (next to David), other relatives and friends, and members of a visiting Maori concert party.

(Photo courtesy North West Champion)

► A grateful woman at a Sydney Red Cross meeting said: "I can't say how much I benefited from your first-aid course. We came across this traffic accident and thanks to you—I knew to put my head between my knees to stop myself fainting".

► Students of the University of New South Wales hope to raise \$20,000 for the Co-operative for Aborigines Ltd. University Foundation Day organizers have selected the Co-operative to benefit from student fund-raising activities on July 2.

► When Blowering Dam at Tumut began to fill late in spring it was an ex-trapper, "Dooley" Manns, and his son, who drew attention to the plight of possums stranded by rising water. Mr Manns, 64, and his son Allan, 30, are carpenters at Tumut, but in the Depression Mr Manns Snr earned a living trapping possums for their pelts. Now he says he could not kill one "even if it bit me". The Manns used their home-made outboard motor boat—called "Noah's Ark" by locals—to rescue possums marooned on trees when the dam's water level rose. In three weekends the Manns rescued 40 possums and 120 rabbits, and soon a flotilla of small boats joined them in the rescue work.

► Miss Margaret Valadian, the first Aborigine to graduate from Queensland University, hitched a ride from Honolulu to San Francisco with Prime Minister Gorton. Miss Valadian was waiting at Honolulu airport for the American presidential jet which was taking Mr Gorton to America for talks with President Johnson. A reduced university budget prevented Miss Valadian from attending a seminar on social welfare in San Francisco, so she asked Mr Gorton if she could ride there with him. Mr Gorton asked Mr Johnson, who agreed, and up, and up, and away.

▶ A 5-year-old boy at White Cliffs (N.S.W.) found a "pineapple" opal worth \$1,000 late in May. The boy, Larry McGann, found the opal while playing on a mullock dump near his father's claim. The opal is 5 inches long and 3 inches in diameter; it has the rough shape of a pineapple and a similar outer skin texture. The opal might never have been found if rain, a rare event at White Cliffs, had not revealed it.

▶ CONGRATULATIONS LIONEL ROSE, M.B.E. What a year it has been for Lionel Rose! He won the world bantamweight championship in Japan in February, and in June received the Member of the British Empire honour in the Queen's birthday list. A few days after his award Lionel left for Tokyo to defend his boxing title for the first time, against Taneko Sakurai. Lionel sure leads a busy life for a twenty-year-old.

▶ Pastor Doug. Nicholls, of the Aboriginal Advancement League, also was honoured by the Queen, in the June list. He was awarded an Order of the British Empire for his service in Aboriginal affairs.



Death of Aboriginal Board Member



Mr James Morgan, full-blood Aboriginal representative on the Aborigines Welfare Board, died of a heart attack in Casino on 10 July. Mr Morgan, 68, was attending a National Aborigines' Day celebration and collapsed as he was about to address the well attended meeting.

In August last year he retired from the Department of Public Works after 20 years' service. He was the last member of the Dryaaba tribe which was once strong on the Richmond River.

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

Members of the Aborigines Welfare Board and staff extend sincere sympathy to Mr Morgan's family and many friends affected by his loss. Mr J. A. Henderson, Secretary of the Board, represented it at the funeral.

In a later issue *Dawn* will have more details of Mr Morgan's service to his people, and tributes from those who knew and greatly respected him.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

Remember all the times I've told you how important school is? I'll bet you do if you read my page in *Dawn* each month.

This month I'm not going to write a word about it. I'll leave it to world bantamweight boxing champion Lionel Rose. And I'm sure you will take notice of what *he* says.

From the *Sydney Morning Herald*, 6-6-68

Lionel tells fans: school is first.

Lionel Rose, the world bantamweight boxing champion, "came out punching" today when he heard that Aboriginal boys at Mount Isa in Queensland were skipping special homework classes because they wanted to be boxers.

Rose, who frequently "wagged" school at the Gippsland towns of Drouin and Warragul, said he bitterly regretted his own lack of formal education.

"It's fine for any kid to have a good left hand," he said. "But being able to use the right nouns and verbs lasts longer, and it pays off better in most cases."

Example

Rose today wrote to Mr H. Kennett, chairman of the Opal group at Mount Isa which helps Aboriginal and other children with their homework, asking him to pass a message to the children.

He wrote: "I was upset to hear some of the boys at Mount Isa are missing their special classes because they say they want to be boxers like me.

"That's the worst kind of example I'd like to be.

"I'd like you to tell the boys from me that the more they can learn now the better it will be for them later on in life, no matter what they do.

"I'm doing correspondence courses to catch up on the things I should have learned as a kid.

"I wish I'd studied harder when I had the chance. I wish I was better educated."

Lionel Rose is only 20 years old, boys and girls, but he knows the score. Take his advice and you won't be sorry.

'Bye for now kids,

Pete

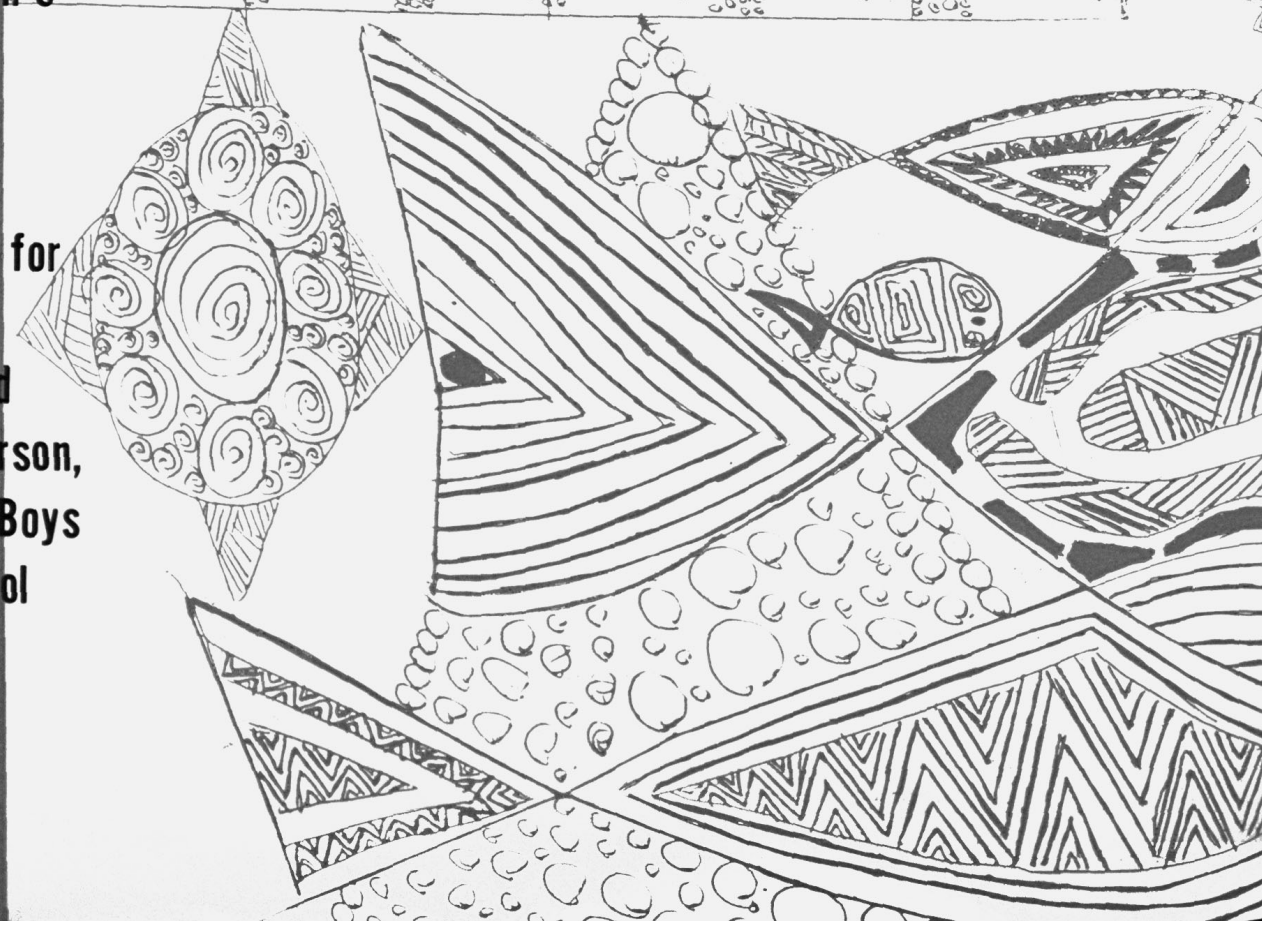
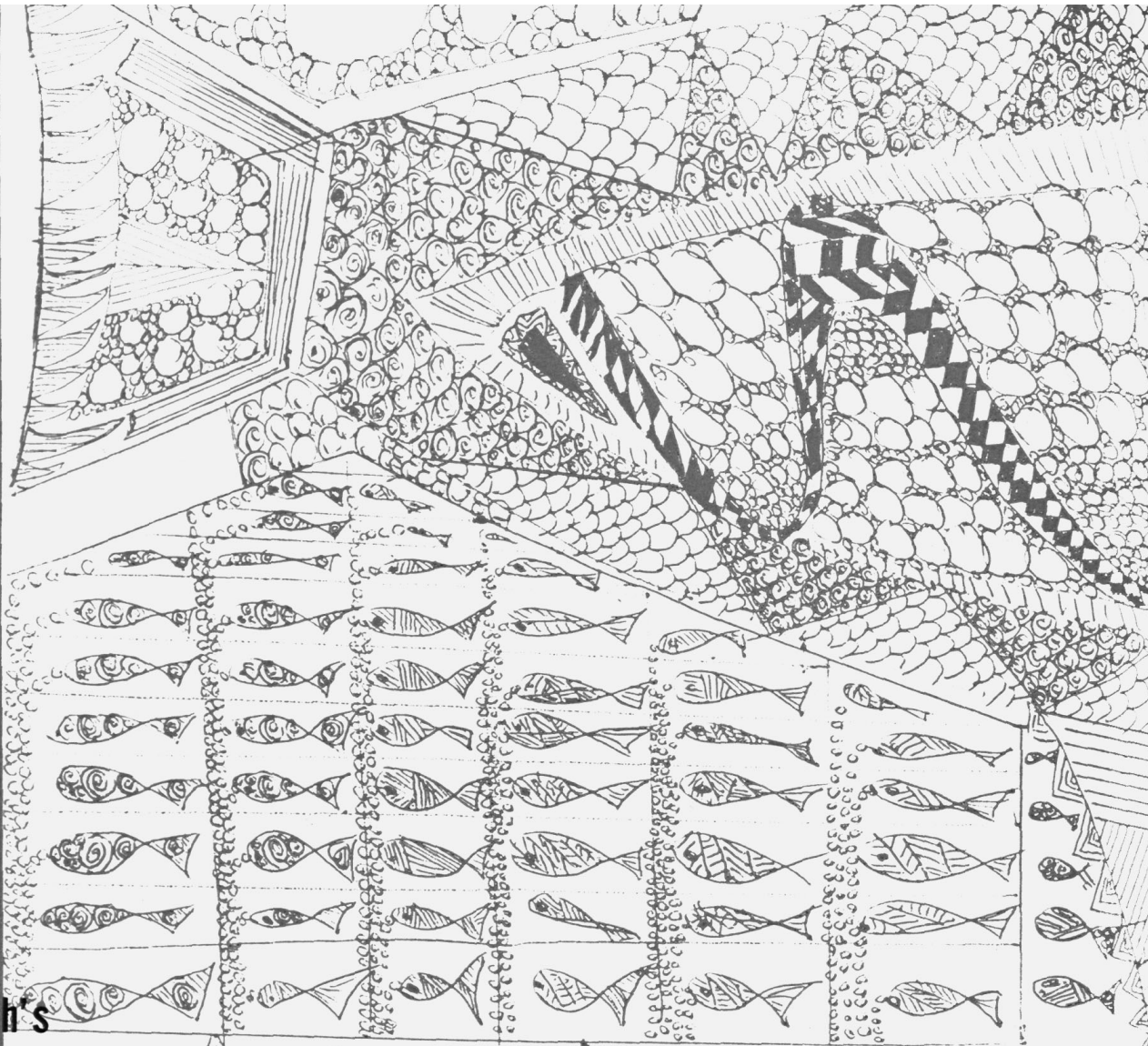
See you next month.



What is it?

See if you can recognize what this picture shows. This is not a competition. Look for the answer on page 6





This month's attractive cover was designed especially for DAWN by 14-year-old Glen Anderson, of Manly Boys High School