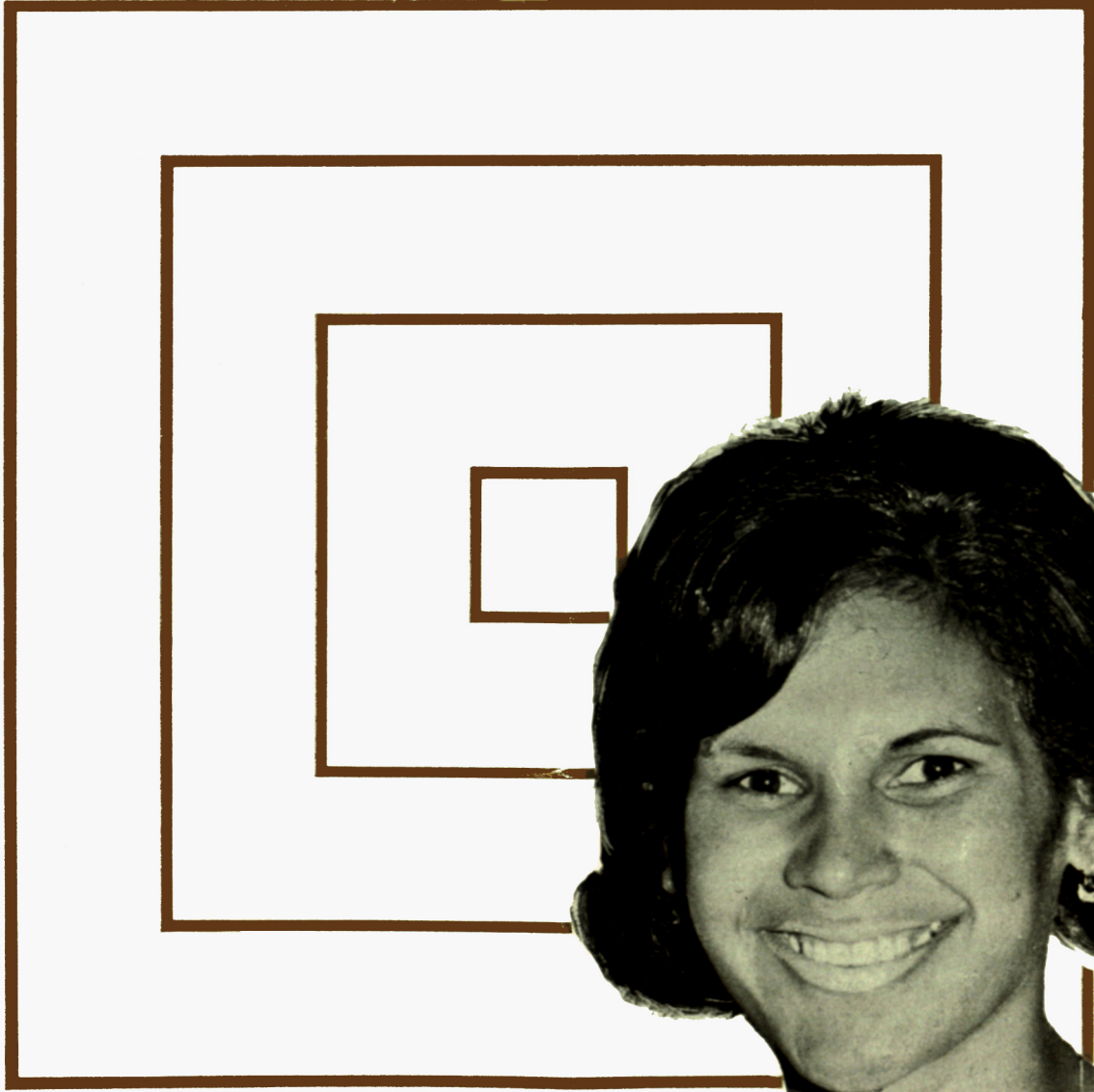


A MAGAZINE FOR THE ABORIGINAL PEOPLE OF N.S.W.



**DAWN**

DECEMBER 1968



VOLUME 17 NUMBER 12

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

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### FRONT COVER

Beautiful Rachel (Dolly) Mundine of Baryulgil represented Copmanhurst district in recent Jacaranda Festival competitions at Grafton. See "Part of the Australian scene", page 8. (Picture courtesy *Grafton Daily Examiner*.)

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Rex M. Small, *Chief Secretary's Department*  
121 Macquarie Street (Box 30, G.P.O.), Sydney, 2000.

# Seasons Greetings

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With Parliament's approval of the Aborigines Act early next year, recommendations of the all-party Parliamentary Select Committee will be progressively implemented and the administration of the Act will pass from the Chief Secretary's Department to the Department of Child Welfare and Social Welfare.



The Aborigines Welfare Board will be replaced by a Director of Aboriginal Welfare who will function directly under the Minister for Child Welfare and Social Welfare. An advisory council, to be comprised entirely of Aborigines, will assist the Director in his work.

Because of this administrative changeover this will be the last occasion as Minister responsible for the administration of Aboriginal affairs that I shall have the opportunity of wishing readers of *Dawn* and the State's Aboriginal community a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year. I hasten to assure them, however, that when the new administration finally takes over, the progress of the Aboriginal people will remain a matter of great personal interest to me.

In extending seasonal greetings and good wishes for 1969, I feel that I am doing so not merely for myself, but for the Government, for the many workers devoted to the cause of the Aborigines and for all citizens.

I think this is an appropriate occasion for me, on behalf of the Government, to thank Mr Kingsmill and the members of the Welfare Board, for their dedicated service to the Aboriginal cause over past years. Working with limited funds they have always shown considerable patience and devotion and their painstaking work has resulted in the laying of firm and permanent foundations.

The task, of course, is far from complete. We have some distance to go before the Aboriginal community achieves all its objectives, but recent progress suggests that we have every reason to be optimistic.

Considerable advances have been made in the field of education for our young Aborigines. The number of scholarships and bursaries has been greatly increased and financial grants have been made for a variety of useful purposes. There is a growing awareness on the part of citizens generally in the work of Aboriginal welfare and the Government deeply appreciates the interest being taken by many citizens and organisations.

So on this festive occasion, when we celebrate and consider the message of "peace on earth" we can assure our Aboriginal people that they can look to the future with hope and confidence.

All Governments, Federal and State, and an increasing number of citizens are determined that our Aboriginal people will achieve the full status they deserve.

I am delighted to extend to the readers of *Dawn* and to our Aboriginal community my sincerest wishes for a merry Christmas and a bright and prosperous New Year.

E. A. WILLIS, M.L.A.,  
Chief Secretary of New South Wales

# Seasons Greetings

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This is the last time I will be able to wish you a Merry Christmas as Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board. Soon now the Board will make way for a Director of Aboriginal Welfare and an Advisory Council of Aborigines.



I have witnessed a strong revival of Aboriginal interest in their affairs. You now take a keen interest in matters such as voting for representative positions on the Board; your people can be found working as skilled technicians, schoolteachers, tradesmen, and in almost every field of endeavour; your children are realizing the benefits of taking full advantage of the good education system available. I should like to see more and more doing this.

This awareness of the equal part Aborigines should play in society has been developed in no small way by the Board and its welfare staff, who are your friends. I am proud to have been its Chairman during this period of development.

Until 1961 the Board worked under the disadvantage (apart from the first post-war years) of a very limited budget. From 1961 onward both the present and previous Government considerably increased the housing vote and it has been possible to step up building programmes annually.

The injection of Commonwealth funds will further boost housing, education, and health ventures, and I am sure will be welcomed by the new administration no less than it has been by the Board.

Other organizations eager to hasten Aboriginal advancement have received financial help from the Board. It is most rewarding to see the extent to which you and your children have taken advantage of things such as pre-school kindergartens, homework centres, students' hostels, and adult education programmes.

On behalf of the Aborigines Welfare Board and its staff, I wish you all a Merry Christmas and a future full of progress and achievement.

A. G. KINGSMILL,  
Chairman, Aborigines Welfare Board

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## HOW ABOUT THAT!

Would you believe Australia exports stainless steel cutlery to Sheffield, England; tulip bulbs to Holland; ball bearings to the Ruhr (Germany); windscreen wiper blades to Iceland; waffle machines to America; safari suits to Zambia (Africa); and Irish stew to Scotland. Well, that's what Prime Minister Gorton said at the opening of National Export Week in October.

A wild duck crashed into a crowded Russian jetliner soon after the plane took off from Leningrad airport a few months ago. The duck made a large hole in the pilot's cabin. Air pressure in the plane plunged as air blasted through the hole, but the pilot controlled the plane and brought it in to land. Perhaps we can forget about ballistic missiles. Now if we could train kamikaze ducks . . .

# New Aborigines Bill

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The Chief Secretary, Mr E. A. Willis, introduced to State Parliament early in November a bill to set up a new administration for Aboriginal affairs. The bill passed its first reading unopposed.

Mr Willis said the bill marked a new era for Aborigines in New South Wales.

The report of the Parliamentary proceedings is printed in full in *Dawn* because of its importance to Aborigines.

Honourable members will be aware that in recent years there has been an awakening of the public conscience towards Aborigines throughout the Commonwealth. More and more persons or groups of people are seeking ways to help our Aborigines to become fully accepted and responsible members of the Australian community. Policies of governments have correspondingly changed with public attitudes, from protection to welfare and now from assistance to self-reliance.

In view of the increasing public interest in this State, a select committee of Parliament consisting of members of the Government and the Opposition from both Houses was set up in December, 1965, to enquire into and to report upon the welfare of Aborigines in New South Wales with particular reference to (a) the education and housing of Aborigines; and (b) the legislative or other proposals necessary to assist Aborigines to attain an improved standard of living. The select committee in the course of its enquiries was most anxious to secure the opinions of the Aboriginal people themselves and in travelling to various parts of the State interviewed some 2,000 Aborigines both individually and collectively. In addition, a number of Aborigines were formally examined. However, the Government did not idly await the select committee's report. Pending its presentation, I am proud to say, we had already stepped up the allocation of funds for Aboriginal welfare.

During the financial year 1964-65, the last year of office of the previous Government, funds to the extent of \$1,031,982 were made available, including \$332,000 for housing. Since the present Government has been in office these funds have been progressively increased from \$1,232,809, including \$540,000 for housing in the 1965-66 financial year, to \$1,371,076, including \$575,000 for housing proposed for the current financial year. Also, before the select committee reported to the House, as members are aware, a Commonwealth referendum was held in May, 1967. By their vote the people of Australia overwhelmingly agreed to the Commonwealth

Government's having concurrent powers with the States in relation to Aboriginal welfare. As a result of the referendum, the Commonwealth set up a council for Aboriginal affairs and in due course the States were requested to submit proposals to the Commonwealth with a view to securing Commonwealth financial assistance.

Last July, together with Ministers responsible for Aboriginal welfare in other States and Commonwealth Ministers, I attended a conference in Melbourne. It was attended also by the Prime Minister, who advised that Commonwealth finance would be made available to the States, particularly in the fields of housing, education, and health. I am pleased to advise that for 1968-69 New South Wales has been allotted by the Commonwealth a grant of \$775,000 of which it is proposed to apply \$525,000 for housing, \$200,000 for education, and \$50,000 for health. These allocations are somewhat flexible but, most important, the Government, like other recipients of this welcome assistance from Commonwealth sources, is aiming at spending it all in productive and beneficial directions by the end of the current financial year. I need hardly add that the Government of New South Wales will continue to provide finance to at least the same degree as in the past and to a greater degree if possible.

The bill I seek leave to introduce arises from the report of the select committee whose recommendations the Government has accepted—wholly in principle and substantially in detail—and now seeks to implement. I feel confident it will mark a new era for the Aborigines in this State. The bill repeals the present Aborigines Protection Act, 1909, as amended and abolishes the Aborigines Welfare Board. A director is to be appointed and an Aborigines advisory council consisting solely of nine Aborigines, including at least one woman, will be set up. The bill provides that six of the members, shall be elected by the Aborigines themselves and three shall be nominated by the Minister. The council will advise the Minister on matters relating to Aboriginal affairs in this State. All assets and liabilities of the Aborigines Welfare Board are to be transferred to the Minister for Child Welfare and Social Welfare, who may transfer to the Housing Commission, on the request of the Minister for Housing, any land or land and improvements for the purpose of their being made available by the Housing Commission to Aborigines.

Provision is made for the Minister to lease to Aborigines or for the benefit of Aborigines any Aboriginal reserves or portions of such reserves on such terms and conditions as he may determine; to authorize the erection of buildings on reserves; and to lease such land, or portion of such land to Aborigines. By arrangement with the

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Minister for Lands, Crown lands, including reserves, may also, if required, be granted to Aborigines. Provision has been made for Aborigines reserves to be public places for the purposes of the Police Offences Act and other Acts and this will eliminate the necessity for special regulations to control reserves, and will place Aborigines resident on reserves on an equal footing with the general community. The Minister is authorized also to make loans to Aborigines for the purchase or erection of homes and the acquisition of furniture.

A special fund known as the Aborigines Assistance Fund will be established in the Special Deposits Account at the Treasury, into which will be paid moneys acquired by gift or bequest for the benefit of Aborigines and the income from all investments acquired by gift, devise or bequest. Moneys in the fund may be applied for the benefit of Aborigines in such manner as the Minister may from time to time direct either generally or in a particular case. Honourable members will readily appreciate that this will enable grants to be made for the benefit of Aborigines in any special case that might arise and where otherwise there would be no specific provision to enable financial assistance to be given.

Least there be any misconception, I might mention that the Commonwealth grants will not be paid into the Aborigines Assistance Fund. These grants will be paid into other accounts and used for the special purposes already mentioned, namely, housing, education, and health. In fact this bill removes any former restrictions affecting Aborigines and enables them to be assisted, to a much greater degree than previously, to take their place as responsible members of our society. The emphasis in the legislation is on help to the Aboriginal people in the shaping of their own future. Welfare services are to be available from the same sources and through the same channels as for the general community.

The Aborigines Welfare Board, an administrative body specially created to supply these services to the Aboriginal people, which did a great deal to promote their welfare and advance their status, is being superseded as the new era opens up with its emphasis on independence and self determination. The Aborigines have their part to play and I feel sure that with the present attitude of the people of Australia to their advancement, coupled with the practical help and interest of Commonwealth and State governments, the Aborigines will respond to the measures now before the House. At the second-reading stage I shall deal in greater detail with the provisions of the bill. In the meantime, I commend the motion to the House.

Speaking for the Opposition, Mr Earl (Bass Hill) said:

The Opposition welcomes the introduction of this bill, and regards it as a very important move. I should like to point out, without in any way detracting from the Government's handling of this delicate problem, that the Opposition co-operated in every way with government members on the parliamentary joint select committee. I think I can say that the Opposition played just as important a part as supporters of the Government on the committee in arriving at a conclusion which would be for the benefit of the Aborigines of this State. It is to the credit of all parties in this House that the members of the committee worked harmoniously together without any intrusion of politics into the committee's activities. This co-operative atmosphere resulted in the bringing down of recommendations which, as the Minister has intimated, have been generally accepted by the Government and have led to the introduction of this far-reaching bill.

The Minister has indicated that there is a new attitude towards the Aborigines in this State and that we must aim at arousing in them feelings of self-respect and of self-reliance, attributes which, in Aborigines in certain areas of New South Wales, in any event, are rather lacking. One of our chief problems under the new set-up will be to arouse a new attitude in the Aborigines themselves. It has been pointed out on several occasions since the parliamentary joint committee tabled its report in the House that in this field no success can be obtained unless the Aborigines themselves co-operate fully. The attaining of this co-operation will be one of the major tasks of the new set-up and the council and the officers who will be appointed must get down with the Aborigines and talk their language to them so that they will become aroused and will realize that they can enter into all aspects of our society today and can be productive, happy units instead of the rather apathetic and over-dependent people that they are in some parts of the State at present.

Judging from the remarks made by the Minister in his introductory speech, I should say that the Opposition will support the Government's proposals in almost every field. It would appear from the Minister's remarks that he is closely following the recommendations of the select committee, and the Opposition has of course, like the Government, adopted these recommendations as reasonably realistic and worth fighting for. I assure the Minister that we shall listen very sympathetically to his second-reading speech and I hope that we shall be able to see that the bill goes through successfully.

# Hydatid Disease on the Increase

An increase in the number of people who have contracted hydatid disease is causing concern to N.S.W. health authorities, said the Department of Public Health recently.

Up till September this year 18 cases were reported in New South Wales including 3 deaths; last year's State total was 13 cases including 6 deaths.

But the Department of Health is most concerned at the increase in the number of cases not reported to it. Last year 6 Sydney hospitals alone treated no less than 37 cases of hydatid disease, although only 13 cases were officially reported.

In the 10 years from 1955 to 1964, 627 cases were treated in N.S.W. hospitals.

Hydatid disease has been largely confined to country districts mainly because of the common practice of feeding offal to farm dogs. But it is believed that many of the people suffering from the disease come to Sydney for treatment.

## The killer worm

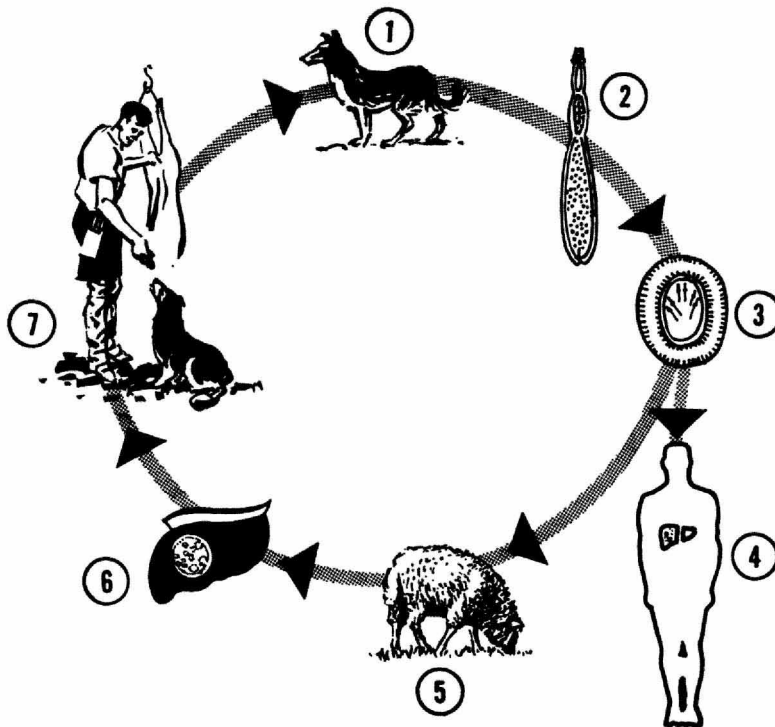
Hydatid disease is caused by a small tape worm which enters the bloodstream through the stomach and travels to other parts of the body where it forms cysts.

Cysts may attack any part of the body including the body and brain.

The only treatment for hydatid disease in humans is surgery; sometimes even an operation is impracticable.

Humans contract hydatids from dogs which are infested with the hydatid worm. The worm eggs are excreted by the dog and infest pastures grazed by livestock, particularly by sheep, but also by cattle and pigs.

The hydatid eggs hatch in the host animal's stomach and infect the animal, forming cysts on the brain and liver.



If a dog is fed on meat from an infected animal, it becomes infected and the cycle begins again with the excretion of worms by the dog, which are picked up by grazing animals.

### **How do humans become infected?**

An infected dog could have hydatid eggs on its nose, tongue, and hair. A lick from a friendly dog can deposit the eggs on the person's body or clothing, and humans handling the dog are likely to pick up the eggs on their hands.

It's a short step to swallowing the eggs and ultimately developing hydatid cysts in the liver, brain, and other organs.

### **Children susceptible**

Children are particularly susceptible to infection because of their fondness for playing with a dog and sucking their fingers afterwards.

There is a great risk indeed when an infected dog licks a child's face.

Even a healthy dog can carry the eggs on its hair after contact with an infected animal.

Sometimes humans can contract hydatid disease by eating raw fruit or vegetables contaminated by an infected dog.

### **Breaking the chain**

It is easy to break the chain of infection between the sheep, the dog, and the human. Keep the dog away from places where animals are slaughtered or dead animals.

It is best not to feed offal to dogs and to treat all infected dogs or dogs suspected of being infected. If you must feed offal to dogs, you must boil the offal for half an hour before feeding; this ensures that any cysts present are destroyed.

Dogs should be treated regularly with worm tablets containing arecoline hydrobromide to rid them of worms.

To play it safe: keep small children away from dogs you think might carry the hydatid disease, and always wash your hands thoroughly after handling dogs.

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## **PLYWOOD FRAMEWORK FOR CONCRETE**

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Framework or forming for concrete can be constructed effectively in plywood or hardboard, supported by a solid timber framework.

Plywood has many advantages as a concrete forming material apart from the freedom it allows the designer. Plywood is strong, stiff, and resists impact. Its cross-bonding, with the grain of alternate plies at right-angles to each other, produces a stable panel, free of shrinkage and swelling. It can be nailed close to the edges without it splitting.

Time and money can be saved because of plywood's lightness and easy use in erection and stripping of panels, which can be used again and again—even up to 30 times with care.

The smooth concrete finish achieved by using plywood forming is another saving. The panels fit closely, doing away with unsightly joins in the finished concrete surface.

In some jobs plastering is eliminated because of the smooth finish and absence of shrinkage and warping.

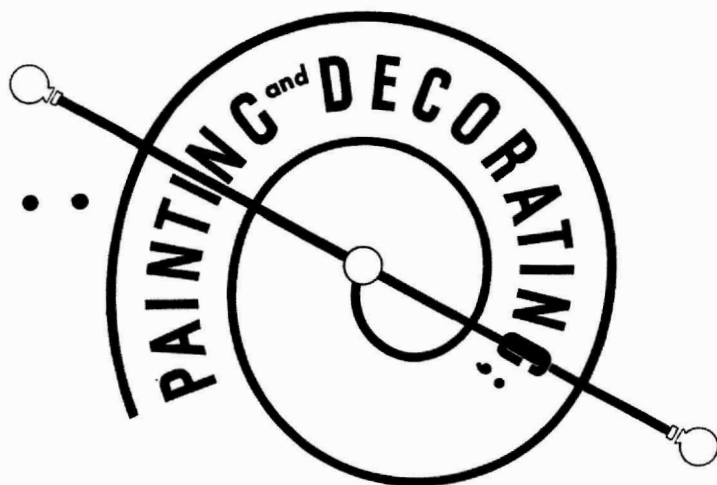
Plywood sheet sizes are usually six, seven, and eight feet long, and three or four feet wide. These sizes are easy to use and handle and result in a minimum of waste. Even offcuts can be used for small jobs in the workshop or around the home.

Plywood's flexibility makes it invaluable for forming curved surfaces. Curves down to a 20-inch radius can be made with  $\frac{3}{16}$ -inch thick plywood, and to a 10-foot radius with half-inch thick plywood.

Around the home, plywood can be used to form circular garden bed borders in concrete, or curved steps and paths.



## Your Career . . .



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

The painter and decorator is mainly concerned with the preservation, decoration, and maintenance of buildings and structures. He is expected to have the knowledge, skill, and experience required to produce a sound paint system on any surface, exterior or interior, old or new.

His preparation of the surface must always be thorough, and he must know which paints are most suitable for each job (for example, flat, gloss, plastic, enamel, abrasion resistant, etc.). He must learn to apply coatings by rollers, spray guns and the like, as well as with brushes.

Part of his skill lies in his knowledge of building materials and processes so that he can effectively repair such surfaces as plaster, cement render, etc., and minor structural defects.

As a decorator he must have a thorough knowledge of colour, pattern, and texture, of their effects and uses. He must be skilled at hanging wallpaper and other wall coverings and be able to produce various decorative finishes with painting materials, spray gun, gold leaf, stencils, sign-writer's brushes, etc.

**Personal requirements.** At least average physique is necessary as the painter must be able to erect and handle scaffolding and ladders. Any disability inducing dizziness would be a handicap as he is often required to work at heights.

Defective colour vision would restrict a lad's suitability for the trade as he is expected to mix and match colours. As he is expected to work in established homes and offices he should be courteous and reliable in character.

**Entry and training.** Entry is through a 5-year apprenticeship, either trained or indentured. The technical college course is of 4 years' duration and can be followed by post-trade courses such as Colour Planning for Home and Industry, Advanced Decoration, etc.

Most apprentices commence at 16 years of age, employers preferring those who have at least gained their School Certificate. Those with a more satisfactory standard of education and an aptitude for drawing and design can with additional study and practice become members of the Incorporated Institute of British Decorators and Interior Designers.

**Prospects.** A competent tradesman may be promoted to positions such as leading hand or foreman; may set up his own business or branch out to fields such as sales representative, colour consultant, paint technician, etc.

**Wages.** An indentured apprentice serving a 5-year term of apprenticeship would generally commence at about \$10 to \$14 a week increasing to about \$34 to \$36 a week in the fifth year. Rates for trainee apprentices are slightly higher.

Minimum rates for journeymen are, with some exceptions, about within the range of \$40 to \$44 a week. In practice, competent tradesmen often earn more than award wages. Naturally, those who progress to more responsible positions are paid accordingly.

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

**Further information.** The Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Painting, Decorating and Signwriting*.

# Part of the Australian Scene

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Not many years ago to see and hear of Aborigines prominent in the life of the community was the exception not the rule. Now it's taken for granted that they should stand side by side with other Australians in social, cultural, and sporting events.

Aboriginal confidence and success increases dramatically each year. In the next few pages you will see just a few of the many people who have increased the tempo of Aboriginal advancement.

## MONICA CAIN

Monica Cain is part of the scene in the central west of New South Wales. Originally from Coonabarabran, she now lives in Dubbo and works in the local Woolworth's variety store.

She went to Coonabarabran High School and this year is studying typing and office procedure at Dubbo Technical College.

The Dubbo *Daily Liberal* newspaper features a picture and story each issue about a girl in the district. On 10th September, the *Liberal's* "Girl on page three" was pretty Monica Cain.

## RACHEL MUNDINE

On the State's north coast Miss Rachel (Dolly) Mundine is making the scene—the Grafton jacaranda scene.

Rachel, *Dawn's* front cover girl this month, comes from Baryulgil Aboriginal Reserve. She was nominated for Jacaranda Queen selection by members of the Copmanhurst-Baryulgil Country Women's Association.

Grafton's *Daily Examiner* carried the picture (on this page) of Rachel and other Jacaranda Queen candidates.

Rachel, aged 20, works for Mr Reg Simmons at his Baryulgil store. After attending public school at Baryulgil she was enrolled with the correspondence school for a year and then attended Grafton Public School.

At school Rachel was a top athlete and represented the school at P.S.A.A.A. sports in Sydney.

She enjoys swimming and likes cooking and sewing.

Rachel didn't win the Jacaranda Queen competition. But as *Dawn* went to press she was well in front in the Jacaranda Princess competition.





*Monica Cain*

*Above Left*

*This charming picture of Sue was taken last year at St Brigid's Convent school*

*Left*

*Rachel (third from right) is pictured with other entrants in the Jacaranda Queen competition. They are Robyn Bartlett (left front, winner), Carolyn Williams (right front) and from left to right back row, Deanna Blain, Barbara Charles, Rachel, and Eleanor See (Grafton Daily Examiner picture)*

## PART OF THE AUSTRALIAN SCENE

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### SUE BRYANT

Sue Bryant, 16, has had quite a busy year, studying for the 4th year School Certificate exam, and as a candidate for the Miss International Quest.

This very pretty girl attends St Brigid's Convent School at Marrickville, and lives with her mother at Alexandria. The Bryant family came to Sydney from Nambucca Heads in 1959; Sue has four sisters and three brothers.

The Miss International Quest has been organized to raise funds for and is sponsored by the International Centre Foundation. The Foundation aims at achieving increased international understanding and goodwill. It promotes educational, cultural, and academic activities, and extends fellowship and hospitality to overseas visitors and students on a personal basis.

Supporting the Centre are Rotary, Lions, Apex, and Jaycees organizations, and several Commonwealth and State Government Departments.

When the competition was judged a few weeks ago Sue was awarded a major prize. She won an all-expenses-paid week-long holiday on the Gold Coast, with free air travel there and back.

Sue, who was one of the first four girls to raise \$500 for the International Centre Foundation, will take her holiday early next year.

### JOE DONOVAN

Eighteen-year-old Joe Donovan, of Stuart's Point near Kempsey, is more than part of the Australian scene. He's been part of the international scene—at the Olympic Games in Mexico in October.

He won his first fight at the Games (against Hungarian southpaw Gyorgy Gedo, in the second round) but lost the second (against Polish boxer Hubert Zkpzpczac) in the quarter-finals.

The judges' decision was met with loud jeers and whistles from the crowd, many onlookers declaring Joe had been "robbed". Mr Arthur Tunstall, a friend of Joe and manager of the four-man Australian boxing team, was not altogether pleased with the decision.

During the Games, Joe Donovan carried the Australian flag in the opening ceremony, and was selected to lunch with the Duke of Edinburgh.

Before Joe left for the Olympics his friend and trainer Mr Bobby Saul, a Bellimbopinni farmer, told *The Macleay Argus* that Joe's representation at the Games was the result of 6 years of hard training and tuition.

*The Argus*, in a front-page and other stories in September, reported the town's farewell celebrations for Joe. He was given a civic reception, and 350 cheering people went to the airport to farewell him to Sydney on the first leg of his journey to Mexico.

Although Joe Donovan didn't bring back a medal from the Games he still received a great welcome home. He is the first Aborigine to compete in Olympic events, and the Macleay District's first Olympic representative.

### RHONDA DENNIS

Rhonda Dennis, 14, of Walgett, took her place alongside some of the bravest people in the State when she received a bravery award from the Royal Humane Society in Sydney late in September.

She received the Society's Certificate of Merit for her daring attempt to rescue a drowning boy at Gunidgera Creek, near Wee Waa, last January.

The boy was being sucked through an 18-inch weir pipe when Rhonda jumped in and caught him by the ankle. But the water was too strong and dragged him from her grasp.

Rhonda lives on the Walgett Mission Station, and attends St Joseph's Convent school. She came to Sydney for the award ceremony with her grandmother, Mrs Joanna Dennis, also of Walgett.

Sir Adrian Curlewis, who recently became president of the Royal Humane Society, told the crowd at the award ceremony that anyone who received an award of the Royal Humane Society deserved the respect and honour of the country.

Sir Adrian said that crimes of brutality featured in newspapers and on TV helped create criminals. That was why it was important for the community to recognize and publicize the deeds of people who had not lost their spirit of compassion—pity for someone in distress.

*Right*

*Joe Donovan was farewelled at a civic reception in Kempsey, attended by fifty representatives of district sporting bodies. He was presented with a travelling case*

*A smiling Joe boards his plane to Sydney on the first leg of his trip to the Mexico Olympics*

*Rhonda proudly shows her Granny, Mrs Joanna Dennis, the Certificate of Merit award for bravery*



Aboriginal children between 12 and 16 years of age are invited to enter an art competition held especially for them by the Sydney Savage Club. Prizemoney of \$100 will be won, BUT DON'T DELAY: entries must reach Sydney by 31st December, 1968.

The large number of entries (222) in the Club's first such competition held last year encouraged organizers to hold another this year.

The Sydney Savage 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.

Entries in last year's competition were judged to be "generally high and in some cases, excellent".

### Conditions

The competition is for Aboriginal children between the ages of 12 and 16 years residing within the Commonwealth of Australia. The competition is divided into two sections—Colour, and Black and White. Any of the following mediums may be used.

### Colour Section

Watercolours, Crayons, or Pastels.

### Black and White Section

Pen and Black India Ink, Pencil or Charcoal.

All work must be done on plain white drawing paper no larger than 12½ in x 10 in, which is ordinary school drawing book size. Competitors may choose their own subject matter.

The competition closes on 30th December, 1968. Entries marked *Savage Club, Aboriginal Art Competition* must be mailed or delivered to the Sydney Savage Club Art Competition for Aboriginal Children, c/o Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, 810 George Street, Sydney, N.S.W., 2000, on or before the closing date.

While every care will be taken, neither the Sydney Savage Club nor the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs can accept any responsibility for loss or damage to drawings submitted.

## IT'S ON AGAIN

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# Art Competition

Entries will NOT be returned to competitors unless requested and adequate return postage accompanies the entry.

The winning entries will remain the property of the Sydney Savage Club.

### Prizes

The following prizes are offered, but the Club reserves the right to vary the number of awards made, should it be considered that the entries do not reach the required standard.

Colour section		Black and White section	
1st	\$30	1st	\$30
2nd	\$15	2nd	\$15
3rd	\$ 5	3rd	\$ 5

**Judges** appointed by the Sydney Savage Club are: Eric Joliffe, Les Dixon, Adrian Ashton.

The Club expects that the winners will be announced in February, 1969, and it is hoped to arrange for a public exhibition of the entries.

Children wishing to enter the competition should write for conditions of competition and entry form to:

- Mr Adrian Ashton, Hon. Secretary, Sydney Savage Club, 27 Hopetoun Avenue, Mosman, 2088.
- Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs, 810 George Street, Sydney, 2000.
- The Editor, "Dawn", Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney, 2001.
- Offices of the Aborigines Welfare Board.

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# for Aboriginal Children

*One of the winning entries in last year's Sydney Savage Club art competition for Aboriginal children. Some 222 children, many from remote parts of Australia, entered the competition*





# Smoke Signals

**TIP FOR THE MONTH** When using unpicked wool that is to be used again, wind the wool around a saucer and fill it with water. This takes out all the kinks.

► Most historic Aboriginal sites in north-west Western Australia have been recorded in case they are damaged by expanding industry. Mr I. Crawford, curator of anthropology and archeology at the Western Australian Museum, has made the records in the past seven years. He said that companies had been co-operative. "If we found Aboriginal art sites on a hill marked for excavation, the company usually changed its plans and helped to preserve the sites," Mr Crawford said.

► Pastor Donald Brady, of Brisbane, became the first Aborigine to receive a Churchill fellowship when awards were announced in October. For the past six years, Mr Brady, 42, has helped rehabilitate hundreds of Aborigines in slum areas of Brisbane. On his fellowship he will make a 4-month tour of New Zealand and the United States to study the integration of indigenous people.

► A colourful historical pageant was part of the centenary celebrations at La Perouse Public School a few months ago. The school was one of the first in the State to enrol Aboriginal children, in 1868.

► Each year the Department of Technical Education conducts special English classes for New Australians. Now the Department has a new problem: a lady, "I'm not a New Australian", has written that she finds English "not a nice language". She wants to know if there are any classes in Aboriginal.

► Famous Aboriginal artist Albert Namatjira has been honoured many times since his death. Now his portrait has appeared on a special five-cent stamp to commemorate "*Famous Australians*".

► Twenty-three-year-old Phillip Ugle, the first Aborigine appointed to the staff of Western Australia's Parliament House, started work in the Legislative Council late in October. Mr Ugle is required to deliver messages to Council members, to learn how parliamentary records are kept, and have a knowledge of parliamentary history and procedure. Mr Ugle is married, and has three young children.

► **FOR BRAVERY** Mr R. R. Smith of Gulargambone received posthumously the Certificate of Merit award of the Royal Humane Society. The Society asked his sister Mrs Sylvia Swan, of Moree, to receive the award in Sydney in September. Mr Smith's daughter Kathleen, Mrs Retta Binge (Narrabri), and Mrs R. Smith (Moree) accompanied Mrs Swan to Sydney for the ceremony. The report of Mr Smith's bravery said: At about 5.30 a.m. on 6th April, 1967, a Police Officer of Gulargambone Police proceeded to the Aboriginal Reserve where a building was burning, there he saw Mr Smith who was severely burned about the whole of his body and in great pain. On the way to the hospital the Police Officer discovered that Mr Smith was sleeping in the building with another man, who is an invalid pensioner. It seems he left the burning building when he first became aware of the fire but re-entered it to assist the invalid pensioner whom he thought was inside. When he entered the building he could not find his friend but by then the whole building was on fire. Mr Smith kicked boards from a wall and in escaping sustained severe body burns from which he died. The invalid pensioner had escaped from the building before the fire was greatly advanced.



► Things started changing beautifully for Olive Mundine in August. Twenty-three-year-old Olive lived quietly at home with her parents and nine of her ten brothers and sisters, and was happy working for the Rural Bank. Then David Jones' store needed an Aboriginal model for a big fashion promotion called "Australia on the Move", and Olive was suggested. Olive has always been a very attractive girl, and after a 6-weeks course with a leading modelling school she emerged as a beautiful woman. The fashion parades were a great success, and Olive must be making up her mind whether or not she wants to be a full-time model. *Dawn's* picture of Olive was taken at a F.A.A. fete in 1966.



► The ladies of Cabbage Tree Island have shown so much ability at handicrafts that one of them, Mrs Roberts, has been appointed a teacher by the Country Womens Association. The C.W.A. has been instructing the ladies in basketry, needlecases, plastic work, bark paintings, dried flowers, and crochet.

► The Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs staged what it claimed was the State's first all-Aboriginal public concert, during Waratah Festival celebrations in Sydney in October. And critics and the public agreed the concert was G-R-E-A-T.

► A man in a central American country, and his dog, were arrested on the complaint of a nightclub owner who said both were drunk and disorderly in the establishment. The man and his dog slept it off overnight in jail.

► A branch of the Aboriginal Children's Advancement Society has been formed in the Manly-Warringah area of Sydney. The new branch stated it was so impressed by the success of Kirinari Hostel (Sylvania) for Aboriginal high school boys that it wanted to create a similar hostel for Aboriginal high school girls.

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## UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY SCHOLARSHIPS FOR AUSTRALIAN ABORIGINES

As a result of a gift from an anonymous donor, a fund has been established by the University of Sydney for scholarships for Australian Aborigines. The scholarships are available either:

- 1 to assist Australian Aborigines to attend the University of Sydney for degree or diploma courses, or
- 2 to give Australian Aborigines financial assistance in obtaining secondary education and preparing for a course to be taken at the University of Sydney, or
- 3 to enable Australian Aborigines to attend other institutions of tertiary education if the University of Sydney considers that the welfare of the Australian Aborigine will be thereby benefited.

The value of the scholarships will be determined in relation to the requirements of the successful applicants. Applications close with the Registrar, University of Sydney, Sydney, on 24th January, 1969, from whom further information and application forms are available.

H. McCREDIE, Registrar,  
University of Sydney

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# Feeding the Sick at Home



If someone in your home is sick or getting over an illness they need proper care, and feeding is an important part of this care.

For some conditions your doctor may order a special diet, that is, a modification of the normal diet. If he prescribes a diet you can obtain special advice from the Department of Public Health.

If a special diet is not necessary, your patient can eat whatever he likes. But remember that he should eat the foods necessary for health, such as milk, meat, fish, eggs, or cheese, fruit and vegetables, bread and cereals, and butter. If your patient is feverish remember that he will need an adequate fluid intake.

Some sick people do not feel like eating very much, and the following suggestions will help them.

- Food should be easy to digest, and simple to prepare.
- It should include fruit and fruit juices, milk and milk products (except, perhaps, sharp-flavoured cheeses), whole meats (not those that are tough, salted, or smoked), refined cereals and breads (not coarse ones) and simple desserts such as stewed fruit served with a milk pudding.
- Suitable vegetables would be mashed or boiled potatoes, tender beans, carrots, and tomatoes. Strongly flavoured vegetables, such as onions—and those with a lot of fibre, such as cabbage—are probably best avoided until the patient's appetite returns.
- It is probably better to avoid the rich desserts (such as pies and pastries), fried and heavily spiced foods.
- Soups should be clear or creamed—not fatty or highly seasoned.
- Relishes and pickles are probably best avoided.

When the patient's appetite is below normal he needs to be tempted by attractive food. Serve food as attractively as possible. Colourful food, especially for children, helps arouse interest in foods.

Large servings tend to repress the appetite. Serving small quantities on a small plate more often may be preferred to three larger meals.

Attractive tray settings can also help perk-up your patient's appetite.

## Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

It's that good time of the year again—Christmastime, when people act the way they should, and could, all year round. Wouldn't it be a terrible thing if there was no time at all in the year to remind us of how far short of the Christmas message we fall most of the time.

I guess you will be having a great holiday away from school, and after a hard year's work you have deserved it. If you didn't do too well in the exams don't worry about it; just try a bit harder next year.

During your holiday, boys and girls, take care! Watch out for the kind of things that could put you in hospital—wrapped up in plaster—while all your mates are enjoying themselves swimming and playing.

Look out for cars and trucks on the roads. If younger children are with you, keep your eye on them. Watch for snags in the water where you swim, and broken glass that can severely cut your feet, and things like that.

This summer will be one of the worst for years for bush fires. Don't play with matches. If you see a fire, even a little one, and there's nobody near, report the fire to a policeman, or the fire brigade.

One other thing I think you might like to know. If you look at page 12 in this issue of *Dawn* you will see details of an art competition especially for Aboriginal boys and girls from 12 to 16 years of age. If you are too young, tell your older brother or sister about it.

Before 31st December, why not paint or draw a picture and enter it in the competition? You might even win one of the prizes. But you certainly won't win if you don't enter. So be in it!

During 1968 I received quite a few letters from girls and boys throughout New South Wales. I'm very pleased to get your letters, especially when you send pictures with them. But how about sending me in even more next year?

This is my last letter to you for this year, kids. I hope you had a good year, and I hope you have an even better one next year.

And a merry Merry Christmas to all my friends.

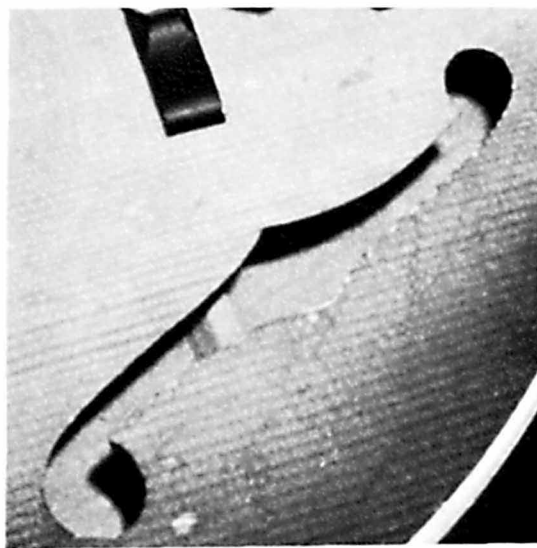
'Bye for now kids.

See you next year.

*Pete*

### WHAT IS IT?

See if you can recognize what this picture shows. This is not a competition. Look for the answer in next month's *Dawn*.





A rather shy but  
fourteen-year-old  
Rhonda Dennis  
Walgett, receives  
Certificate of Merit  
for bravery from  
Adrian Carlewi  
president of the  
Humane Society  
N.S.W. (See "P  
the Australian s