Charles John Dennys was born in October 1818 in England. His early education was in London with further education in Germany. He migrated to Melbourne in 1842 but soon after moved to Geelong where he farmed land by the Barwon and Moorabool Rivers.

Dennys quickly involved himself in community affairs in Geelong. He attended the first meeting of the District Council of Grant which was held privately on September 21, 1843 and was appointed its secretary. Dennys also served as a steward at the first Geelong horse races in July 1843 and at the first Geelong regatta (boat races) on March 20, 1844. In the early 1840’s he served on the committee of the Geelong & Portland Bay Immigration Society. His early association with Germany led to his influencing many German migrants to the Geelong district.

In 1847 he bought the Barwon Melting Establishment, a tallow-rendering works near Breakwater. He was helped by his cousin Thomas Lascelles junior, with whom he later formed the company Dennys Lascelles Ltd. one of the great Victorian wool-broking houses. A shortage of labour during the gold rush led to the closing of the melting works in 1852. In July 1852 Dennys formed a general agency business with his brother-in-law Edward Walton and cousin Thomas Lascelles under the name C.J. Dennys & Co. This partnership dissolved in March 1853 and Dennys left for England.

On his return to Geelong four years later, Dennys decided to begin local wool auctions in Geelong. The usual practice for merchants had been to advance money to growers for their wool and to ship it for sale in London. Dennys first sale, 160 bales from Gorinn station near Ararat, was in November 1857. Others had held earlier sales in Geelong, but they lacked the large premises offered by Dennys at his Western Wool Warehouse, an iron building on Victoria Terrace in Belmont.

In September 1858 Dennys advertised his intention to establish a ‘Local Wool Mart.’ He also invoked the traditional rivalry between Geelong and Melbourne by stating that one of his aims was to avoid the cost of shipping wool to Melbourne and that “The auction sales held here last season have proved that this town is not beyond the pale of Melbourne buyers, Melbourne speculators, and Melbourne brokers”. He offered 849 bales at his sale on November 9, 1858 and sold 662 of them.
In 1864 his nephew Martin Dennys came into partnership and the name C.J. Dennys & Co. was restored. In the 1867-68 selling season they catalogued 10,500 bales and Edward Lascelles became a partner. To provide larger premises they bought an old coal yard in Moorabool Street, Geelong in December 1870. An imposing bluestone wool store and offices were built and opened on August 1, 1872. Sales would begin with a third floor banquet followed by the wool auction.

Despite the company’s success much of the wool was not sold because high reserve prices were imposed by growers. Overseas news came by slow sea mail, leading growers to dream of obtaining the higher prices achieved in London. Only 3,600 bales of the 10,500 catalogued were sold in 1867-68. A big change came in 1872, when the opening of the telegraphic link with Britain brought the latest reports on London prices. Also that year (1872) the wool industry was boosted by three woollen mills operating in Geelong, with a fourth opening in 1874.

The company changed its name to Dennys Lascelles & Co. in 1875 and went on to sell 21,000 bales during the 1877-78 season. After Martin Dennys retired in 1877, Davis Strachan became a partner. In September 1881 the prominent grazier, Sidney Austin, joined the company and its name became Dennys Lascelles Austin & Co. Marcel Conran was admitted as a partner in 1889, together with George Young whose firm became a subsidiary. However, Dennys remained the leading influence in the company which sold 41,000 bales up until his death. He died on February 4, 1898 at his home at Newtown Hill, Geelong at age 80.

Dennys was known for his kindness and generosity. His foresight took advantage of the opportunities offered by the rich Victorian Western District, for the benefit of Geelong as well as himself. His efforts led to sales of Australian wool surpassing London sales by the mid-1890s.
World Rabies Day is held on September 28th each year. It is a global observance that seeks to raise awareness about rabies and enhance prevention and control efforts.

Rabies is a preventable viral disease of mammals most often transmitted through the bite of a rabid animal. The vast majority of rabies cases reported to the Centre for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) in the USA each year occur in wild animals like raccoons, skunks, bats, and foxes.

The rabies virus infects the central nervous system, ultimately causing disease in the brain and death. Currently, most human rabies deaths occur in Africa and Asia and about half of these in children under the age of 15. Stray dogs are the principle source of infection in these areas, while bats top the list in North America.

The CDC has declared the USA free of canine rabies, but rabies in other animals (bats, cats, kittens, foxes, raccoons and skunks) continue to be a challenge.

**PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE**

When travelling overseas check whether rabies is in the area you are going to. Seek advice from travel experts or your doctor to determine if vaccination is advisable.

Rabies does not occur in Australia but the **Bat Lyssavirus** does. Australian Bat Lyssavirus is a virus that is related to, but is slightly different from rabies. It rarely infects humans. Only two cases of human infection with have been recorded, both in Queensland in the 1990s. Both died.
The Ford Factory. Geelong Engine Plant was built in 1925. The first car built was the Model T. Many modern buildings now surround the original brick building in the picture.

The Federal Woolen Mills were built in 1915. They were used to produce military uniforms during WWI. The buildings still stand today and are heritage listed.

The Geelong Freezing Works was built in 1896. It was used for the preparation of frozen meat to be exported to England. Grain silos now cover the site, shipping cereal crops throughout the world.

The Geelong Gas Company was built in 1860. It was Geelong’s first source of piped gas which was produced by burning coal. The gasworks closed in 1971. A car-park for the railway station now covers the site.

North Geelong Train Station was opened in 1883. It was originally called West Geelong Station until changed in 1886. The retail shops along Melbourne Road have been demolished to make way for car parking.
In 1842, a series of attacks by bushrangers on homesteads in the Plenty River area north of Melbourne led to the first calls for a volunteer force. The volunteers would dress in a green uniform and be heavily armed with a rifle, two pistols and a sword. However, it was illegal to raise an armed force anywhere in the British Empire, except with the express approval of the Crown, and a special parliamentary act was required.

In 1854, Governor Sir Charles Hotham approved an Act to establish a Volunteer Corps not exceeding 2,000 men, with officers appointed by the Governor. The force was independent from the regular British units. All units were voluntary, with service part time and unpaid. By 1860, the Act had been amended to allow a Volunteer Force of 10,000.

The Victorian Volunteer Forces became the primary defence force of the Colony of Victoria after the withdrawal of the Imperial troops in 1870. When Victoria Volunteer Military Forces were disbanded in 1884, a permanent Militia Defense Force was established in its place by the Victorian Colonial Government. These men were paid a wage and served for a fixed term replacing the old system of volunteers. Although the service remained part time, allowing troops to continue civilian employment, a minimum number of days service was required.

Following the Federation of Australia in 1901, the new Constitution of Australia assigned the defence powers solely to the Commonwealth. The official transfer of forces from the states to the Commonwealth occurred on March 1, 1901. At the outset, the bulk of the Commonwealth military forces was to be made up of part time volunteers.

As a result of a review of defence needs, a compulsory military training scheme was introduced in 1910, and was directly responsible for expanding the Citizens Forces. The scheme proved to have numerous benefits as many of these youths went on to serve in the First Australian Imperial Force (AIF) during World War 1 and the expanding organization gave Citizens Forces Officers more experience in commanding units.

During the precautionary stage on August 2, 1914, Citizens Forces units were called up to guard essential points and man coastal forts and harbor defenses. By June 1918, there were 9,215 home service troops on active duty in Australia. Following the end of World War 1, the AIF was disbanded and Australia’s defence returned to the Citizens Forces.

In 1929, following the election of the Scullin Labor government, the compulsory training scheme was abolished and in its place a new system was
introduced whereby the Citizens Forces would be maintained on a part time voluntary basis only. At this time it was also decided to change the name of the force, with the title of Militia being adopted as it was felt that it implied voluntary service rather than forced. Between 1929 and 1937, the number of soldiers within the Militia who could provide effective service was minimal as many soldiers were unable to attend even a six day annual camp out of fear of losing their civilian employment during the depression.

In 1938 the government decided to double the strength of the Militia as war clouds began to loom on the horizon and late in that year a recruiting campaign was launched that saw the size of the militia increase by 8,000 men over three months. By mid way through 1939, there were over 80,000 men serving on a part time voluntary basis. However there was a serious shortage of equipment and, as a result, the Militia was by no means an effective fighting force. The nation as a whole was not as well prepared for war as it had been in 1914.

With Japan’s attack on Pearl Harbor on December 8, 1941, It meant that the war was brought to Australia’s doorstep and there was a risk that Japan could attempt to invade Australia’s mainland. In April 1942 the threat of invasion seemed very real following Japan’s invasion of New Guinea. Due to the AIF’s involvement in the Middle East the majority of Australia’s defence came from the Militia.

Again the Militia’s numbers dwindled after the war and was subsequently demobilized by the government. When the Militia was reformed in 1948, they became known as the Citizens Military Forces (CMF). In March 1951, the government re-established compulsory national service which eventually saw over 50,000 men serving. But with the regular army’s involvement in Korea and Malaya, personnel and resources where diverted and the compulsory service scheme was suspended in 1959.

The re-introduction of the compulsory service scheme in 1965 was this time created to send more servicemen overseas, whereas previous schemes did not allow for overseas service. Due to the terms of service, servicemen were required to serve two years full time in regular army units, after which they were required to serve three years in the CMF. Potential conscripts were given the option to voluntarily enlist in the CMF prior to their date of birth being announced, thus exempting them from being drafted for overseas service. It was estimated that almost 18,000 men had joined the CMF in 1968 to avoid being sent overseas.

When the Whitlam government took power in late 1972, the CMF was in a poor state. The new government moved quickly to end conscription, losing roughly 5,000 men. The decision was made to abolish the old CMF division and establish a reserve army capable of training men and readying them for combat. In 1980 the CMF became known as the Army Reserve.

The deployment to East Timor highlighted the limits of the Australian Defence Force and the need for an Army Reserve that could effectively provide deployable capabilities and individuals to round-out the Regular Army in times of heavy operational commitment. In late 2000 the government enacted legislation that enabled the call up of Reservists to full time service in circumstances that fell short of a full scale defence emergency, thereby allowing their service overseas.

There are currently 17,000 active Army Reserve men and woman.
The Geelong A power station was located on the corner of Yarra and Brougham Streets in the Geelong city centre. It was built by the Electric Lighting and Traction Company of Australia, who laid the foundation stone in March 1900. The work was completed by May 1901, and on May 3, a ceremony was held to switch on the supply of electricity to Geelong.

The power station was originally of 200 kilowatts capacity, and supplied electricity at 440/220 volts DC current. Equipment at the station consisted of two 100kw Belliss-Brush steam dynamos, two boilers of dry back return tube type, operating at 120 psi steam pressure, with Green’s economisers also fitted, a 37 metre high brick chimney was built and a secondary battery for night power was installed.

Condensing water for the boilers was pumped from Corio Bay by electric pump via a cast iron rising main. The power station was only used in daylight hours, with the town run by batteries at night. In 1920 the original equipment was scrapped and a three phase 6000 volt 50 cycle system was installed, giving a total generation capacity of 10,500 kilowatts. An additional floor to the administration block was built and a new water tunnel to Corio Bay was constructed.

Three Peebles-La-Cour rotary converters of 500 kilowatt capacity were also installed to supply DC current for the Geelong tramways and older DC city supply. The fuel used was black coal from Newcastle that was brought from fuel storage yards some distance away. The station was converted to burn brown coal briquettes in 1931, with the stokers to the boiler replaced by locally produced ones of overfeed design. After 1930 the station was transferred to the State Electricity Commission of Victoria (SECV), and was operated with one generator set out of service, giving a useful capacity of 7500 kilowatts, and an overload capacity of 9375 kilowatts. The use of black coal was phased out by 1937.

On June 4, 1900 the first power pole was erected in Geelong, on the corner of McKillop and Yarra Streets.

The rotary converters ceased functioning on July 17, 1961, resulting in the DC current supply being terminated. This also marked the end of Geelong A as a generating unit. However, the plant was retained until 1967, with the sale of equipment being carried out in
1966-67, and dismantling and removal planned to take 7 to 8 months. The building was sold at auction on June 11, 1970 for $45,000 to a Mr. I. Watson acting on behalf of an unknown company. Development plans were floated for the site throughout the 1980’s, but it was not until Bay City Plaza shopping centre was built that anything was done. The facade of the administration block remains as part of the shopping centre today.

**Geelong B**

The Geelong B power station was of 30,000 kilowatt capacity and located at North Geelong on the edge of Corio Bay. It was also the largest power station in Victoria outside the Latrobe Valley. The plant was officially opened by the Honourable J.W. Galbally MLC, Minister in Charge of Electrical Undertakings, on October 8, 1954. Geelong B was a packaged station from components imported from the United States of America and was erected under contract for the SEVC. The contract included the supply and erection of buildings, boilers, generators, transformers, switchgear and coal handling equipment, and putting the station into service.

The power station was of unusual design, with no conventional boiler house, the boilers being outside except for the boiler operating face, which helped to reduce building costs. Each of the three boilers were connected to a generator of 10,000 kilowatts capacity. Cooling water from the power station was drawn from Corio Bay, and most of the power generated was used by local industry.

The boilers were automatically controlled, and produced 110,000 pounds of steam per hour at 625 psi. Fuel was moved by belt bucket and scraper conveyors to the fuel bunkers, then delivered to the boilers by mechanical spreader stokers.

The fuel used was brown coal purchased by the SECV from Wensley Brae open cut mine at Winchelsea, but from 1960 better quality coal was purchased from a mine at Anglesea. A third change in fuel supply occurred soon after, with the boilers being converted to use briquettes brought to Geelong by rail from Yallourn.

By the 1960’s the power station was only used to meet peak loads due to the high operating cost, and the station was closed in 1970 when newer power stations were opened in the Latrobe Valley. The Geelong B power station is still standing today at the end of Mackey Street, although it has been abandoned for many years.
William Humble was born on April 9, 1835 in Yorkshire, England, the son of farmer Thomas Humble and his wife Jane. He was apprenticed in his native town and then worked for Hornsby & Sons, agricultural implement makers at Grantham and also for Bates & Vaughan, in Middlesbrough. After deciding to immigrate to Australia, he arrived at Melbourne in 1858 and joined Thomas Fulton's foundry as a journeyman.

In 1860 he moved to Geelong where he was employed at the Corio Foundry, chiefly in casting postal pillar boxes. In 1861 with John Simmons and Ward Nicholson he bought the Western Foundry in Geelong. Agriculture and general farming were taking off in the districts west of Geelong so business was good. Sadly, Simmons died in 1863, leaving Humble and Nicholson to run the business. Their partnership lasted until Nicholson retired in 1900.

William married Emma Strong on July 22, 1865, and they had four sons and one daughter.

By 1866 Humble & Nicholson were able to buy the Vulcan Foundry located in Little Malop Street. (On the site today is the Officeworks car-park and the Chemist Warehouse.) Their success continued through the 1870’s and 1880’s as Victorian manufacturers benefited from large government construction projects. In fact, by 1888 Humble & Nicholson had won £60,000 in government contracts, becoming their main source of profits. Projects included building the £5,000 bridge at Cressy, a hydraulic crane for Echuca, as well as boilers, tanks and

# A journeyman was a tradesman who had completed an apprenticeship, but was not yet considered a master worker.

* In the 1800’s metal-working factories worldwide were often named Vulcan Foundries, after Vulcan, the Roman god of fire.
pumps for several public authorities.

Humble & Nicholson also had an extensive private market linked to the agricultural economy around Geelong, which soon spread Australia-wide. The firm made the Ferrier wool-press (by 1903 1,300 were sold). In 1872 they began building reaping and binding machines, and were one of the first Australian companies to manufacture refrigerating machines on the absorption principle. Upon the retirement of Ward Nicholson in 1900 Humble entered into partnership with three of his four sons, changing the business name to Humble & Sons.

Humble was also active in community affairs. A councillor from 1869, he ended his municipal career as mayor of Geelong in 1888-89. He was the first treasurer of the Gordon Technological Institute and one of its original three trustees. He was also a trustee of the Geelong Free Library and a member of the board of the Geelong Hospital. As a zealous Methodist he staunchly supported temperance# and was a director of the short-lived Geelong Coffee Palace Co. Ltd in 1888-89. Another novel enterprise was helping to form the short-lived Chilwell Gold Mining Co. becoming a director in 1878-79. (No, they did not find gold under Kardinia Park, despite rumours to the contrary.)

In politics William was a protectionist* but his evidence to the royal commission on tariffs in 1883 suggests that this allegiance was more a matter of profit than principle. His great sustaining interest was his business and he was always a keen inventor. In 1869 he began to manufacture velocipedes (early bicycles) and later built the first car made in Australia. The chassis and body were made in the foundry and a De Dion engine was added to the car.

Humble died at Geelong on February 27, 1917. The business Humble & Son later went into bankruptcy in 1928. Today, there is no sign of the once thriving business as the foundry was demolished to make way for Geelong’s growing retail sector.

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# Temperance—the moderation or complete abstinence of alcohol.
* Protectionist—a supporter of local businesses, who worked to limit or stop foreign imports.
The Little Penguin (*Eudyptula minor*) is the smallest species of penguin. The penguin is found on the coastlines of southern Australia and New Zealand, and possibly Chile. Apart from Little Penguins, they have several common names. In Australia, they are also referred to as Fairy Penguins because of their tiny size. In New Zealand, they are also called Little Blue Penguins, or just Blue Penguins, owing to their slate-blue plumage, and they are called Kororā in Māori.

**Description**

The Little Penguin typically grows to between 30-33 cm (12-13 in) tall and usually weighs about 1.5 kg on average (3.3 lb). The head and upperparts are blue in colour, with slate-grey ear coverts fading to white underneath, from the chin to the belly. The flippers are blue. The dark grey-black beak is 3-4 cm long, the irises pale silvery-or bluish-grey or hazel, and the feet pink above with black soles and webbing. An immature individual will have a shorter bill and lighter upperparts. Like most seabirds, they have a long lifespan. The average for the species is 6.5 years, but flipper ringing experiments have shown in very exceptional cases longevity up to 25 years in captivity.

**Distribution and habitat**

The Little Penguin breeds along the entire coastline of New Zealand, the Chatham Islands, the Babel Island (20,000 pairs), Tasmania, and southern Australia. They are
also found in the Genoa River.
South of Perth, Western Australia, visitors to Penguin Island are able to view penguins in a totally natural state. Less than one hour from the centre of the city it is possible to see Little Penguins in all months, including visiting sensitive areas where they remain on land for extended periods for the purposes of moulting.
At Phillip Island, southeast of Melbourne, a viewing area has been set up at the Phillip Island Nature Park to allow visitors to view the nightly “penguin parade”. Lights and concrete stands have been erected to allow visitors to see but not photograph the birds interacting in their colony, who are not bothered by their spectators. The “parade”, which stands as a very popular attraction, brings half a million visitors a year.
A similar viewing area has been erected in the Otago, New Zealand town of Oamaru, where visitors may view the birds returning to their colony at dusk. In Oamaru it is not uncommon for penguins to nest within the cellars and foundations of local shorefront properties, especially in the old historic precinct of the town.
Visitors to Kangaroo Island, South Australia, have the nightly opportunity to commune with penguins at the Kangaroo Island Marine Centre in Kingscote and at the Penneshaw Penguin Centre. Several human-made enclosures have been made to support breeding and shelter, with several people clearing an area for the penguins and burying the huts, most notably The Knox School, when their efforts were filmed and broadcast in 2008 by Totally Wild.
Modern American ten-pin bowling is most closely related to the German nine pin game *Kegeln*. Germans were instrumental in foresting the game’s popularity as they formed their own bowling clubs both before and after the American Civil War. As early as 1840 the first indoor bowling alley was built at Knickerbockers of New York City.

The Brunswick Corporation’s addition of bowling equipment to their product line also served to increase the sport’s popularity. In 1914 Brunswick replaced their line of wooden bowling balls, mostly made with lignum viate, with hard rubber Mineralite bowling balls. The change was met with great approval.

The sport is most popular in the United Kingdom, United States and Australia. These nations maintain national regulatory organizations that govern the sport’s rules and conduct, and many of those countries’ best players participate in tournaments on both the national and international stage. Because of its rise in popularity, many companies are now making bowling balls and apparel for professionals as well as recreational bowlers.

Bowling has also become more prevalent in the media in recent years, with continued popularity of bowling publications and the appearance of films: Greece 2 and Score Tonight which centred on the culture of the

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There are three widely recognized delivery styles used when the ball is released from the hand. These are the “stroker”, “cranker” and “tweener” styles.

**Strokers**: keep their shoulders square to the foul line and their back swing not past parallel to the ground. This type of delivery reduces the ball’s rate of revolution thus decreasing its hook potential and hitting power.

**The Crankers**: strives to generate revolutions using a cupped wrist or excessive wrist action. Thus rely on a high back swing and open their shoulders to generate ball speed.

**Tweeners**: are bowlers that deliver the ball in a manner that falls in between stroking and cranking giving a higher backswing.
sport; and who could forget that Fred Flintstones favourite pastime was bowling with his best buddy, Barney.

Re-investment in the 1980s led to the construction of many bright, modern and attractive sites and began the second golden age of bowling. During the late 1980s and 1990s the number of ten-pin bowling alleys across the UK rose to over 200. This was higher than it had ever been in the sixties, then the peak of the sport’s popularity.

Today, over 100 million bowlers play in over 90 different countries. More men and women worldwide bowl than play any other sport, with the possible exception of soccer. Bowling has far more registered dues-paying participants than any other sport. The United States Bowling Congress, for example, reported over 2.6 million members in 2008.

There is an active movement to make bowling an Olympic sport, specially by the Federation Internationale des Quilleurs or FIQ, the world governing organization for nine and ten-pin bowling, and in 1998 ten-pin bowling was included for the first time as a sport at the Commonwealth Games.

The most elite players regularly play in televised tournaments, and new bowlers continue to delight in learning the game. As people have become exposed to a wider range of entertainment options, the trend has shifted to building large entertainment centres that allow people to enjoy many different activities. These developments often include game rooms, multi-screen cinemas, restaurants and night clubs. This has had a great impact on the image of the sport among families. When was the last time you bowled a strike!
The school, located in Little Ryrie Street, was originally opened as a boy’s primary and secondary school in January 28, 1858 under the name Flinders National Grammar School.

The initiative of a group of prominent citizens of Geelong to provide a public, non secular education¹ for children resulted in its construction. At this time the majority of schools were either privately owned or specifically denominational.² The land was granted by the Government and a committee was formed with the sole purpose of raising the funds required to build.

When the school was opened in 1858, there were 116 boys enrolled. Due to the fall in enrollments the school was forced to become co-educational in 1864 whilst still providing primary and secondary education. The school was extended and remodeled in December 1879 due to the increase in students. When the extensions were opened in April 1880, it was known as Flinders State School No. 260. During the 1880’s and 1890’s enrolments had increased to 1000 students.

By 1938 enrolments were still increasing and the school was becoming over populated. As a result the decision was made to become a girls only school in 1940. The school then became known as Matthew Flinders Girls School until 1966 when it was decided to stop teaching primary education and only focus on secondary education. As a result the school became Matthew Flinders Girls High School but is now known as Matthew Flinders Girls Secondary College.

In July 2006, Year 8 and 9 Matthew Flinders Girls Secondary College students moved into the new Fraser campus on Myers Street.

Over the last 153 years many of Geelong’s most successful citizens proudly attest to the education they received from Matthew Flinders School. It remains a popular school among girls and their parents to this day.

¹A non secular education is the teaching of general religion. ie Christianity.
²Specifically Denominational is the teaching of one specific religion. i.e. Catholic or Orthodox.
On Friday, December 12, 1856 a ceremony was held to lay the foundation stone of Flinders School. The above is a newspaper summary of the event. 

The Courier (Hobart) Saturday, December 20, 1856 page 2.

Scandal at Flinders School!

The Flinders State School has had its share of controversy over the last 153 years. In 1863 the then principle, Mr Fisher, was allegedly observed at the school while under the influence of alcohol. The prominent men in Geelong who had established the school all came from Protestant backgrounds which frowned upon the drinking of alcohol. One of the group, Dr. Alexander Thompson, was one of the founders of Geelong and was also staunchly Presbyterian. Upon hearing of Mr Fisher’s condition he ordered a police constable to remove Mr Fisher from the school grounds, and promptly sacked him.

Mr Fisher denied drinking alcohol and sued Dr. Alexander Thomson and other prominent citizens in Geelong, denying he had been negligent at the school.

The Argus, on Saturday, June 4, 1863 page 7, reports that a jury of four found in favour of Mr. Fisher and imposed damages upon Dr. Thompson and others to the sum of £300.
Walter Elias “Walt” Disney was an American film producer, famous for his influence in the field of entertainment during the 20th century. As the co-founder (with his brother Roy Disney) of Walt Disney productions, Disney became one of the best-known motion picture producers in the world. The corporation he co-founded, now known as The Walt Disney Company, today has annual revenues of approximately US$35 billion.

1901-1937: The Beginnings
Walt Disney was born on December 5, 1901, to carpenter Elias Disney, of Irish-Canadian descent, and Flora Disney, of German-American descent. As a young boy Walt carelessly killed a young owl. Feeling deeply remorseful and guilty he vowed never again to kill a living creature. This event was notable because it initiated Walt’s interest in personalising animals, giving them human characteristics.

At age 16, during World War I, Walt lied about his age to join the American Red Cross. However, he soon returned home, where, despite being dyslexic, he won a scholarship to the Kansas City Art Institute. From 1917 Walt began a roller coaster ride from taking night courses at Chicago Art Institute - to drawing comic strips- to creating ads for newspapers, magazines and movie theatres- to cut out animation– and onto cell animation.

After many trials and tribulations his first noted success came in 1928 with the short animated cartoon featuring Mickey Mouse entitled “Steamboat Willie,” the first animated film that included synchronised sound. From 1929 Walt produced the cartoon series “Silly Symphonies” introducing the characters Minnie Mouse, Goofy, Pluto, Donald Duck, and many more. In 1932 the cartoon “Flowers and Trees” was the first ever produced in colour and won Walt his first Oscar. In 1933 his cartoon “The Three Little Pigs” was so popular that it often billed above featured films that it accompanied at the cinema.

1937-1941: The Golden Age of Animation
In 1935, Disney increased Mickey’s popularity further by colorizing him and partially redesigning him into what was considered to be his most appealing design up to that point in time. But Walt had even bigger plans—a full-length feature animated movie, Snow White. Both his
wife Lillian and brother Roy tried to talk Disney out of the project, but he was determined to proceed. Experiments in realistic human animation, distinctive character animation, special effects, and the use of specialized processes and apparatus such as the multiplane camera all improved Disney’s animation techniques.

*Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs*, as the feature was named, was in production from 1934 until mid-1937, when the studio ran out of money. To acquire the funding to complete *Snow White*, Disney had to show a rough cut of the motion picture to loan officers at the Bank of America, who gave the studio the money to finish the picture. The finished film premiered on December 21, 1937. At the conclusion of the film, the audience gave *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* a standing ovation. The film became the most successful motion picture of 1938 and earned over $8 million in its original theatrical release.

### 1966: An Untimely Death

In 1966, Disney was scheduled to undergo surgery on an old neck injury caused by many years of playing polo. On November 2, during pre-operative X-rays, doctors at Providence St. Joseph Medical Centre, across the street from the Disney Studio, discovered a tumour in his left lung. On December 15, 1966, at 9:30am, ten days after his 65th birthday, Disney died of acute circulatory collapse, caused by lung cancer.

Despite Walt Disney’s death, his entertainment empire continued to grow, including 11 Disney theme parks worldwide. In recent years, individual cell animation has been succeeded by computer animation. Thus, Disney’s association with Pixar Studios has been one of the most profitable, producing movies that include—*Toy Story; Monsters Inc.; A Bugs Life; Cars; Finding Nemo; Up*; and many more.

How many Disney movies have you seen?

“*I’d rather entertain and hope that people learn, than teach and hope that people are entertained.*”

—Walt Disney
Since 1810, Oktoberfest has been a festival held each year in Munich, Bavaria, Germany, running from late September to early October. Held over 16 days today, it is one of the most famous events in Germany and the world’s largest fair, with some six million people attending every year. The Oktoberfest is an important part of Bavarian culture. Other cities across the world also hold Oktoberfest celebrations, modelled after the Munich event.

Visitors eat huge amounts of traditional hearty fare such as chicken, roast pork, potato or bread dumplings, cheese noodles, potato pancakes, white or red cabbage along with such Bavarian delicacies as a fatty, spiced cheese butter and white sausage.

The citizens of Munich assumed responsibility for the festival management in 1819, and it was agreed that the Oktoberfest would become an annual event. Since 1850, the statue of Bavaria has watched over the Oktoberfest.

In 1913, the Bräurosl was founded, which was the largest Oktoberfest beer tent of all time, with room for about 12,000 guests. By 1960, the Oktoberfest had turned into an enormous world-famous festival. After this foreigners began to picture Germans wearing the Sennerhurt, Lederhosen (Leather pants or shorts) and the girls in the Dirndl.

One of the biggest talking points among citizens of Munich in the lead-up to the Oktoberfest each year is how much a litre of beer will cost.

In Australia, the Universities are notorious in their celebrations of Oktoberfest every year, and as students graduate and move on, this has rolled over into pubs and restaurants in the University areas. Melbourne has one of the biggest Oktoberfest celebrations, which is now in its 15th year and is styled on the famous Bavarian Oktoberfest.

At Oktoberfest everyone sings this traditional German song:

**“EIN PROSIT”**
(with beer stein or glass in hand)
Means: A salute to your health.

Ein Prosit, Ein Prosit, der Gemütlichkeit
Ein Prosit, Ein Prosit, der Gemütlichkeit
(Cheers) Eins, zwei, drei, g’suffa

Zicke, Zacke, Zicke, Zacke, hoi, hoi, hoi
Zicke, Zacke, Zicke, Zacke, hoi, hoi, hoi

Prosit!

This Translates to:

One cheers, one cheers, the cosiness
One cheers, one cheers, the cosiness
One, two, three, now drink

Zicke wave, hoi, hoi, hoi
Zicke wave, hoi, hoi, hoi
Your health
As I sat on the loo performing my daily ritual, and contemplating the more important issues in life, I began to wonder—“What did people use before toilet paper came along?” I had to find out, and this is what I found:

In times past wealthy people wiped themselves with wool, lace or hemp, while less wealthy people used their hand when defecating into rivers, or cleaned themselves with various materials such as rags, wood shavings, leaves, grass, hay, stone, sand, moss, water, snow, maize, ferns, fruit skins, seashell, and corn cobs, depending upon the country and weather conditions or social customs. In Ancient Rome, for example, a sponge on a stick was commonly used, and, after usage, placed back in a bucket of saltwater.

“YUK!” I thought. “So where did toilet paper come from anyway.”

For that, we have to thank the Chinese! Although paper has been known as a wrapping and padding material in China since the 2nd century BC, the first documented use of toilet paper in human history dates back to 589 AD when the Chinese scholar-official Yan Ziti wrote about the use of toilet paper: “Paper on which there are quotations or commentaries from Five Classics or the names of sages, I dare not use for toilet purposes.”

Nearly 300 years later in 851 AD a Muslim traveller to China remarked: “They (the Chinese) are not careful about cleanliness, and they do not wash themselves with water when they have done their necessities; but they only wipe themselves with paper.”

During the early 1300’s it was recorded that in the Zhejiang province alone yearly manufacturing of toilet paper amounting to ten million packages of 1,000 to 10,000 sheets of toilet paper each. Later that same century, in 1393 it was recorded that 720,000 sheets of toilet paper (900mm x 600mm in size) were produced for the general use of the Imperial court in Nanjing. It was also recorded that for Emperor Hongwu’s imperial family alone, there were 15,000 sheets of special soft-fabric toilet paper made, and each sheet of toilet paper was even perfumed.

“Thank goodness for that!” I sighed. “But what about today in poorer lands? Do they still have access to toilet paper?”

In fact, many parts of the world today do not use toilet paper, due to being unaffordable or simply unavailable. Also, in many parts of the world such as India, people consider using water a much more clean and sanitary practice than using paper. In other lands cleansing is performed with other methods or materials: For example using a bidet, a Lota, rags, sand, leaves (including seaweed), corn cobs, animal furs, sticks or hands. Afterward, hands are washed with soap.

“Phew. Am I glad I live in Australia! HEY! Who left an empty toilet roll in the holder?”... “Oh No! How am I going to get off the loo now?”

**Toilet paper** is a soft paper product (tissue paper) used to maintain personal hygiene after human defecation or urination. However, it can also be used for other purposes such as absorbing spillages or craft objects. It differs in composition somewhat from facial tissue: most modern toilet paper is designed to decompose in septic tanks, whereas some other bathroom and facial tissues are not. Toilet paper can be one, two, three, even more ply, meaning that it’s either a single sheet, or two or three sheets placed back-to-back to make it thicker, softer, stronger and more absorbent.
William Adie was born in Geelong on October 31, 1886. He was educated at Flinders School until his father died when he was 13, and he was forced to work as an errand boy to support his family. One of his employers recognized his capacity for learning and paid for him to attend evening courses. He was then able to pass the examination necessary for university entry, being inspired by a local Geelong doctor, Dr Arthur South, to study medicine.

At that time a medical education in Melbourne was very expensive, so his uncle in Boston, Massachusetts USA paid £19 for a one way ticket for Adie to travel to England to study medicine, which he did at the University of Edinburgh with the help of a scholarship. He passed his exams and qualified as a doctor in 1911.

Becoming interested in neurology Adie was awarded a postgraduate travelling scholarship which enabled him to continue his work in Berlin, Munich, Vienna and Paris. After a year he returned to The National Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic in London.

In 1914 the Great War began. Adie fought in France, firstly as a medical officer to the Northamptonshire Regiment. He was one of few survivors from the regiment after the retreat from Mons, due to a bout of measles which kept him from the battle. He was then posted to the Leicestershire Regiment, and was mentioned in despatches for saving a number of soldiers from a gas attack in 1916 by improvising a gas mask made of clothing soaked in urine. While on leave in 1916 he married Lorraine Bonar and they eventually had two children, a son and a daughter. He subsequently served as neurological specialist to the 7th General Hospital, where he advised on the management of head injury patients.

After the war ended in 1918 Adie worked as a medical registrar at Charing Cross Hospital before working at the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases, Queens Square, and the Moorfields Eye Hospital in London, practicing general medicine with neurology as his specialty. He was a very able teacher and diagnostician, treating his students as he would his
colleagues. He became a member of the Royal College of Physicians in 1919. In 1926 he was elected to the Fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians, and also received the gold medal for his M.D. at Edinburgh. Adie Syndrome, sometimes called Holmes-Adie Syndrome was named after him, due to his extensive research into eye-neurology disorders.

In 1932 Adie was one of the founders of the Association of British Neurologists, which was formed at a meeting on July 28 at the house of Gordon Holmes. Adie was known as an excellent teacher of medicine and a fine diagnostician with extraordinary powers of observation. However, at the age of 45 he developed angina (a lack of blood supply to the heart), forcing him to retire. He died on March 17 1935 from a myocardial infarction (heart attack) at the age of 48.

Adie had great intellectual gifts, was an acute clinical observer, and a fine teacher. He was also a kind, modest, approachable man and he was held in high regard by his students. He lived an active life and had many interests. His greatness and popularity is well mirrored in the numerous and extensive obituaries in the British Medical Journal and in Lancet, among many. In his native town the youth who had accomplished so much on the other side of the earth was not forgotten. The daily newspaper Geelong Advertiser wrote a long obituary under the title “Geelong boy who made good in London.”

**What is Holmes-Adie Syndrome?**

Holmes-Adie syndrome (HAS) is a neurological disorder affecting the pupil of the eye and the autonomic nervous system. It is characterized by one eye with a pupil that is larger than normal and constricts slowly in bright light (tonic pupil), along with the absence of deep tendon reflexes, usually in the Achilles tendon.

HAS is thought to be the result of a viral or bacterial infection that causes inflammation and damage to an area of the brain that controls eye movements, and the response of the autonomic nervous system. HAS begins gradually in one eye, and often progresses to involve the other eye. At first, it may only cause the loss of deep tendon reflexes on one side of the body, but then progresses to the other side. People with HAS may also sweat excessively, sometimes only on one side of the body. It is most often seen in young women. It is rarely an inherited condition.

**Is there any treatment?**

Doctors may prescribe reading glasses to compensate for impaired vision in the affected eye, and drops to be applied 3 times daily to constrict the dilated pupil. Thoracic sympathectomy, which severs the involved sympathetic nerve, is the definitive treatment for excessive sweating.

**What is the prognosis?**

Holmes-Adie syndrome is not life-threatening or disabling. The loss of deep tendon reflexes is permanent. Some symptoms of the disorder may progress. For most individuals, drops and glasses will improve vision.
Created by Gerry and Sylvia Anderson, Thunderbirds is a mid-1960s science fiction television series that followed the adventures of International Rescue, an organization created to help those in grave danger using technically advanced equipment and machinery. The characters are all marionette puppets.

The British-made series focused on the head of the organization, an ex-astronaut, and his five sons who piloted the “Thunderbird” machines. Perennially popular, the series is still shown today and has inspired a number of subsequent television programmes and films.

Anderson came up with the concept for the series after hearing about a German mine disaster in 1963. The heavy equipment needed to rescue the miners was located far away – transportation time was a major hindrance in ensuring the survival of the miners. The “race against time” element is one of the recurring themes in Thunderbirds.

Thunderbirds had been in production for several months when ITC Entertainment boss Lew Grade was shown the completed pilot episode, “Trapped in the Sky.” He was reportedly so excited with the result that he immediately instructed Anderson and his team to expand all the episodes from 25 minutes to 50 minutes. This initially proved to be a headache as nine episodes had already been filmed and scripts for half-a-dozen others had been written. Production commenced in September 1964 and the show premiered on British television on September 30, 1965.

Two series were produced, comprising 32 50-minute episodes in total. Each episode was also split into two parts for a half-hour slot, creating 64 25-minute episodes. The Thunderbirds TV series is supposedly set in the 21st century (which at the time of production was still over thirty years
The special effects team quickly mastered the art of creating extremely convincing miniature explosions using materials including petroleum and fuller's earth. These were filmed at high speed, and when slowed down to normal speed they produced spectacular results.

away). The specific time frame remains a contentious topic amongst fans, due to contradictory dates seen on newspapers and calendars in different episodes, ranging from 1964 (clearly impossible) to 2026. The mid 2060’s is the most likely time frame, as in the feature film “Thunderbirds Are Go” the date is shown to be June 2066, and in Thunderbird 6 it is June 2068.

The show depicts the adventures of the Tracey family, which consists of millionaire former astronaut Jeff Tracey (one of the first men to land on the Moon) and his five sons: Scott (pilot of Thunderbird 1 and principal rescue co-coordinator), Virgil (pilot of Thunderbird 2), Alan (astronaut in Thunderbird 3), Gordon (aquanaut in Thunderbird 4) and John (principal duty astronaut on the space station Thunderbird 5) – each named after a Mercury astronaut – Scott Carpenter, Virgil Grissom, Alan Shepard, Gordon Cooper and John Glenn, respectively. Together with Jeff’s elderly mother called Grandma Tracy, the scientific genius and engineer “Brains”, the family’s manservant Kyrano and his daughter Tin-Tin, the Tracey family live on a remote, uncharted island.
Since 1965, 42 spacecraft have been launched toward Mars, with about a third of them actually getting there. While science fiction generates stories about “Martians,” and genuine scientists search for single-cell life forms, the question remains: Have they actually found life?

Compared to our Earth, Mars is a planet of extremes. Although it is the planet that most resembles our own, it has a very thin atmosphere (about 100 times thinner than Earth), very low atmospheric pressure, and extreme highs and lows of temperature, depending on the position of the sun. The maximum temperature on Mars is 20°C and the lowest is −140°C, with an average of −63°C. That means a cup of liquid water would instantly freeze or boil on Mars, depending on temperature. Life, as we know it requires water in liquid form.

Scientists are carefully examining areas where frozen water appears to be pooled, suggesting that it took on a liquid form at some past time, perhaps creating an environment where life could survive.

In July, 1996, Dr. David McKay along with a team of scientists at the Johnson Space Centre announced that they found possible fossils of bacteria in a meteorite named ALH84001 that came from Mars. It was found in Antarctica in 1984 after having landed there 12,000 years ago. While many scientists were excited at first, much of the proof offered fell apart. NASA finally admitted that after two years of study "a number of lines of evidence have gone away." Several different chemicals and molecular structures were exciting because they looked similar to by-products of life on Earth. However, these chemicals and structures can also be created without life.

While the search goes on, perhaps the more important question is: Was life created or is it a chance happening? What does the evidence support?

Mars facts:
- The fourth planet from the sun— after Earth
- Diameter= 6,794km, about 1/2 of Earth’s.
- The name Mars comes from the Roman god of war with the same name.
- On Mars is found the highest mountain in the solar system— 24km high Olympus Mons.
- Mars is usually found easily in the night sky because of its red colour.
The **recorder** or **English flute** is a woodwind musical instrument of the family which includes the tin whistle and ocarina. The recorder is end-blown and the mouth of the instrument is constricted by a wooden plug, known as a **block** or **fipple**. It is distinguished from other members of the family by having holes for seven fingers and one for the thumb of the uppermost hand.

The recorder was popular in medieval times through the baroque era, but declined in the 18th century in favour of orchestral woodwind instruments, such as the flute, oboe, and clarinet. During its heyday, the recorder was traditionally associated with pastoral scenes, miraculous events, funerals, marriages and amorous scenes. The recorder was revived in the 20th century, partly in the pursuit of historically informed performances of early music, but also because of its suitability as a simple instrument for teaching music and its appeal to amateur players.

**Use in schools**

In the mid 20th century, manufacturers were able to make recorders out of Bakelite and more modern plastics which made them cheap and quick to produce. Because of this, recorders became very popular in schools. They are also relatively easy to play at a basic level as they are pre-tuned. It is, however, incorrect to assume that mastery in similarly easy – like other instruments, the recorder requires significant study to play at an advanced level.

The success of the recorder in schools is partly responsible for its poor reputation as a “child’s instrument.” Although the recorder is ready-tuned, it is very easy to wrap the pitch by over or under blowing, which often results in an unpleasant sound from beginners.

Although it is usually associated with younger school children, some middle and high schools enjoyed using them as well. Did you play the recorder at school?
What is a Rebus?
A REBUS is a representation of a name / word / phrase using pictures. Look at the following images and try to work out what they mean...

1) Niagara Falls
2) Middle Aged
3) Too High
4) Man over board
5) Big baby
6) Broken promises
7) Big head
8) Travel overseas
9) Too funny for words
10) Bear in the woods
11) Dive in the pool
12) Downhill
13) Inside job
14) Cross roads
15) Long legs

ANSWERS: 1) Niagara Falls 2) Middle Aged 3) Too High 4) Man over board 5) Big baby
Geelong Surrounds Word Search

Hades meaning “the unseen” refers both to the ancient Greek underworld, the abode of Hades, and to the god of the underworld.*

In Greek mythology, Hades is the oldest male child of Cronus and Rhea. According to the myth, Cronus ate his children when they were born, however Zeus managed to survive thanks to a deception conceived by his mother. Upon reaching adulthood, Zeus managed to force his father to disgorge his siblings. After their release the six younger gods, along with allies challenged the elder gods for power in a divine war. The night before the first battle, Hades put on his helmet and, being invisible, slipped over to the Titan’s camp and destroyed their weapons. The war lasted for ten years and ended with victory for the younger gods.

Following their victory, according to a single famous passage in the Iliad, Hades and his two brothers, Poseidon and Zeus, drew lots to determine where they would rule. Hades received the underworld, the unseen realm to which the dead go upon leaving the world as well as any and all things beneath the earth.

The term Hades in Christian theology (and in the New Testament Greek) is parallel to the Hebrew “Sheol,” and refers to the abode of the dead, the common grave of mankind. However, most churches have adopted the Mythological Greek concept of Hades—a deep, gloomy dungeon of torment and suffering, rather than the Old Testament “Sheol” which Jesus later described as unconscious sleep. For example, the New Advent Catholic Encyclopedia states “There is a hell, i.e. all those who die in personal mortal sin, as enemies of God, and unworthy of eternal life, will be severely punished by God after death.” Not a bible teaching.

*Because of his association with the underworld, Hades is often interpreted in modern times as the Grim Reaper, even though he was not.
Geelong– 150 years ago this month

“GEELONG LABOUR MARKET
The demand for shearers continues large, whilst the supply is scanty. There is also a brisk enquiry for yearly farm servants, of which class of men there are at present very few offering. The number of females seeking engagement is larger than usual, but there is no improvement in the supply of really good and experienced domestics.

Wages... with rations—Married couples ...shepherding one flock, £35 to £45 per annum*; two flocks, £50 to £60 per annum; ...general farm servants, 15s. per week;... bush carpenters, 20s. to 25s. per week;... gardeners, £50 per annum; cooks for hotels, 20s. to 30s. per week; waiters for hotels, 20s. to 30s. per week; ...cooks for house stations, £30 to £40 per year; shearers, per 100, 14s. to 15s.

Rations... 10lbs. flour*; 12lbs. meat; 2lbs. sugar; and ¾lb. tea each person per week.

Without Rations.— Carpenters for town, 8s. to 10s. per day; masons, bricklayers, plasterers, blacksmiths, 10s. per day; unskilled labourers, 5s. per day...Laundresses and cooks, £30 to £35 per annum; housemaids and general servants, from £25 to £30 per annum; nursemaids, £15 to £25 per annum.”

(Portland Guardian: Wednesday, October 16, 1861 p.2)

*£1 = approx. $2; 1s. = approx. 10c.; 1lb = 0.45kg.
Eastern Beach view of the Geelong Waterfront.
The early picture above provides a more industrialised view of the Geelong Waterfront with newly constructed railway tracks extending out onto the piers, as well as roads servicing the lime burning operations further to the east. Today, a more tranquil and recreational scene greets visitors to this beautiful part of Geelong.