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3



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Our Cover

Just as well the kids attending the Board's summer camp had their cakes and soft drinks *after* riding on Luna Park's Big Dipper (see story page 1).

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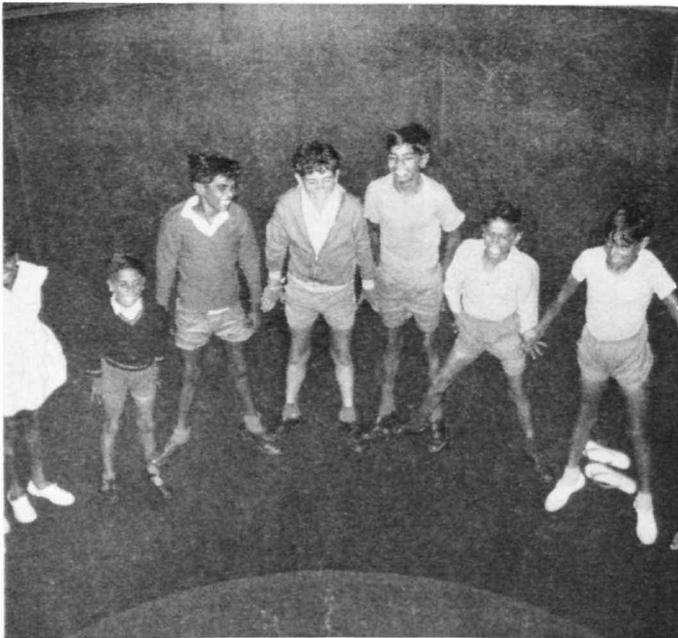


COUNTRY KIDS HAD FUN AT LUNA PARK...

*Mr Hopkins, manager of
Luna Park, rode with the
children on the Flying Saucer*



These two sharp-shooters had a wonderful time in the Park's Coney Island



Centrifugal force is the only thing keeping the kids on the wall, as the floor drops from under them during the Rotor ride



Peter Lamb (nearest camera), 11, of Goodooga, gave a "Hi Ho, Silver" on the merry-go-round

The 89 country children who attended a summer camp, organised by the Aborigines Welfare Board, in Sydney in January, would be hard-pressed to decide where they had the most fun. But it's a safe bet that Luna Park and Taronga Park zoo would come high on the list.

Luna Park is a public company, and although not listed on the Stock Exchange, it has many shareholders. Mr Hopkins, manager of Luna Park, said that he and other shareholders got a great deal of pleasure from seeing children having fun on the rides there. Quite often Mr Hopkins throws open the Park and provides free rides for certain groups of children.

The kids at the summer camp were at Luna Park all morning, went on just about everything there, and it didn't cost them a cent.

They went on the Tumble Bug, merry-go-round, Cha-Cha, Flying Saucer, River Caves, Ghost Train, Big Dipper, Coney Island, dodgems, and the Rotor.

As well as the free rides, Luna Park gave the girls handbags and dolls, cowboy hats to the boys, and whistles, balloons, ice cream, cakes, buns and soft drinks to everyone. But not, of course, till they had finished their rides.

... AND THE ZOO

Taronga Park zoo thrilled the children, and they spent the whole day there. They saw all the animals, birds, and reptiles in the Park, and fish and other creatures in the aquarium.

Some of the kids were lucky enough to cuddle a koala bear and hold a baby tiger.

It's a pity their two-weeks holiday had to end, but you can be sure that the kids attending next year's summer camp will have just as good a time.



Mr Hargreaves, zoo supervisor, let some of the children hold Edward Bear. It may have been somewhat of an ordeal for Edward, even though he is used to this kind of thing, but for the kids it was a wonderful experience



Hold that tiger! And it took some holding too. Although only 9-weeks-old, it was quite a handful for (left to right) Steven Hall, Walgett, Carl McGrady, Boggabilla, Peter Dennis, Walgett, Barry Ebsworth, Bourke, and Gary Binge, Moree



Lorraine Welsh was ecstatic as she held Edward Bear at Taronga Park zoo

Joint Committee Hears Welfare Board Evidence

Mr A. G. Kingsmill, chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and Mr H. J. Green, superintendent, in February gave evidence to the N.S.W. Parliamentary Joint Committee inquiring into Aboriginal welfare. The Committee is investigating the education of Aborigines and their housing, and measures necessary to assist Aborigines to attain improved living standards.

The Committee has inspected Aboriginal reserves and stations in several parts of the State, as well as the Redfern area in Sydney. Committee members hope that residents will come forward to talk to them. The Committee will, in the course of investigations, hear evidence from many people interested in Aboriginal welfare who are in no way connected with the Welfare Board.

In his evidence, Mr Kingsmill said that, on the average, homes at Aboriginal reserves had a greater repair rate than the average Housing Commission home. Under the Board's new policy, a tenant would have to pay the cost of repairs, or have the cost added to his rent.

"The Board's feeling is that there should be a greater attempt on the part of the Aborigines to help themselves, where that can be done," Mr Kingsmill said.

At another sitting of the Committee, Mr H. J. Green, superintendent of the Board, made a similar comment. He said many Aborigines did not want to be assimilated, but many of them would be perfectly happy even if assimilated against their wishes.

Mr Green said that Aborigines were getting a little bit tired of being put under the microscope, but there was a need for a small, expert research team to tour the State, interviewing Board officers and Aborigines.

He said that finance alone could not solve the problems facing many Aborigines; these problems were the same as those facing many underprivileged Europeans. Provision of housing was only one part of the programme necessary to bring about full assimilation.

Mr Green said that too often the Board's welfare officers had to waste time checking on sullage pits, broken windows and collecting rents. These things should be stripped from the Board so that it could get on with the job it knows best—Aboriginal welfare. He said other Government institutions could handle these less-important functions.

Mr Green agreed that Aborigines on reserves should be allowed to invite friends to their home, and believed this restriction should be removed.

ISLANDS THAT PLAY HIDE AND SEEK

by COLIN NEWSTEAD

(reprinted from *Dolphin* magazine)

Do the Aurores actually exist, or did Captain Cyarvido—who claimed to have discovered this strange group of islands somewhere south-east of the Falklands—suffer from hallucinations?

He originally came across them in 1760 while aboard the *Aurora*. Other vessels sighted them in due course, and they were finally surveyed by a Spanish ship specially chartered for that purpose. Their position was noted on all the maps of that time, and the whole matter forgotten until a captain of a certain vessel cruising in the vicinity decided to visit the Aurores.

He plotted his course accordingly and on arriving at the spot in question discovered, much to his astonishment, that the islands were conspicuous by their absence. They had seemingly vanished into thin air, as the saying goes.

Were they of volcanic origin, and had they sunk beneath the waves? Or could it be that Captain Cyarvido's "islands" were nothing but icebergs?

The mist in that part of the world plays some very peculiar tricks it seems. Subsequent expeditions also failed to find any trace of the group, with the result that the cartographers were reluctantly compelled to remove yet another group of islands from their charts.

Oddly enough there have been many incidents in the past where mysterious unknown islands have been reported in good faith, and consequently plotted and charted, only to disappear when someone set out to explore them more thoroughly. Thus we have the strange disappearance of St Brandan's Isle, supposedly situated in the Azores, and Graham Island which appeared one day off the coast of Sicily, waited until it was duly named, and then sank beneath the waves again.

Another island that vanished with disastrous after effects was the Garcfowls Rock, reputed home of the fabulous, but now extinct, Great Auk. The rock submerged a little over a hundred years ago, and the birds were compelled to seek refuge on a more accessible island where they were later annihilated to meet the demands of museums all over the world.

Another type of island often in the news is the floating kind, consisting usually of colossal masses of weed and flotsam similar to those found in the treacherous Sargasso Sea. These islands are comparatively solid, and seen from a distance would appear to be the real thing.

But floating islands or not, it is difficult to explain the disappearance of apparently solid pieces of land, as in the case of Saxenburg Island, and the equally famous Dougherty Island.

Saxenburg Island was discovered by a stolid Dutch captain who described the island in detail, even going so far as to make a diagram of the huge peak that towered in the centre of the rocky mass. Its position was noted, and it was not long before other captains came forward to substantiate the Dutchman's claim. They all agreed about the peak and the approximate position of the island. Sounding expeditions which went out at a later date, however, were unable to find a trace of Saxenburg Island with its gigantic peak.

It was the same with Dougherty Island, originally plotted by the captain of an American whaling ship in the vicinity of Cape Horn. The captain claimed

that the island was covered with snow. He also reported in his log that it was alive with seals. This was later confirmed by the captain of another sailing vessel. This happens to be one of the rare occasions where reports of this nature have included wild life.

In most cases the islands were viewed from a distance; but here we have two statements distinctly mentioning the presence of animal life. It can therefore be safely assumed that the vessels in question must have gone in close enough for those on deck to view the seals plainly.

The reports encouraged a certain seal-hunting concern to send a seal-hunting expedition to Dougherty Island. Two vessels scoured the area for several weeks but of the seal island there wasn't a sign. On their return, newspapers were of the opinion that the captains of the two ships which had sighted Dougherty Island in the first instance had wrongly plotted their position. Failing that, the island was nothing more than a mirage, the reports concluded flatly.

Last, but not least, we have the illusive Thompson Island and its three little Chimneys. In 1825 Captain Norris took possession of the much disputed island of Bouvet, in King George IV's name. While thus engaged he came upon another island which he called Thompson Island. Unlike most of his contemporaries he took great care to circumnavigate the piece of land in question, thus establishing that it was indeed surrounded by water, and not a spit of land jutting out to sea, with the result that three other islets came to light. These Norris named the Chimneys, for reasons best known to himself.

Norris, it seems, was on his way back from the Antarctic, when he decided to annexe Bouvet Island, the existence of which had been established. That is not the case, however, with Thompson Island and the three little Chimneys. Norris plotted them as being approximately forty-five miles north-north east of Bouvet.

Amazingly enough no one has since been able to discover any trace of them, in spite of the fact that their position was duly marked on all the Admiralty charts!

As a member of the House of Lords remarked at the time: "Demned illusive things these islands, what?"

NEW SECRETARY FOR BOARD

Mr J. A. Henderson has been appointed secretary of the Aborigines Welfare Board; he succeeds Mr J. D. Giblett, who held the position for six years. Mr Giblett has been transferred to a senior position in Fisheries Branch of Chief Secretary's Department.

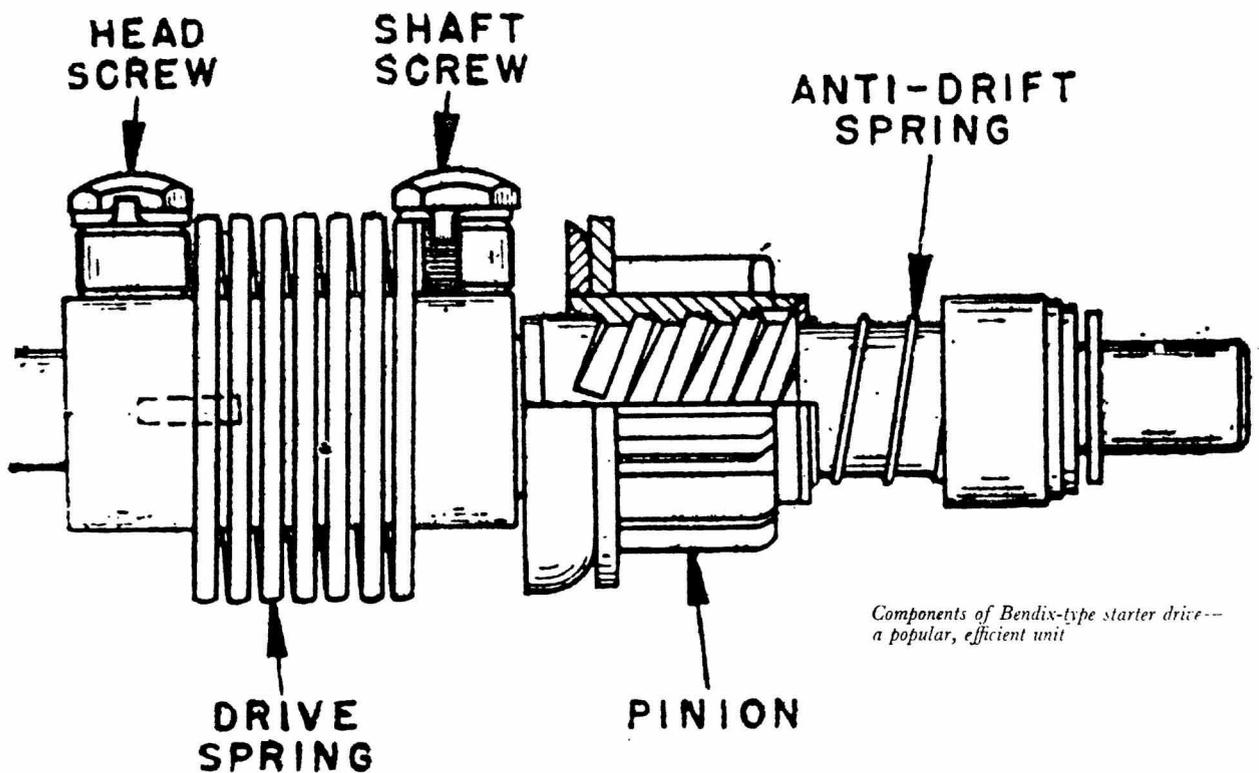
Before his appointment Mr Henderson was sub-accountant for four years with the Department. Previously he was senior clerk at the Museum of Applied Arts and Sciences—where many Aboriginal art treasures are kept.

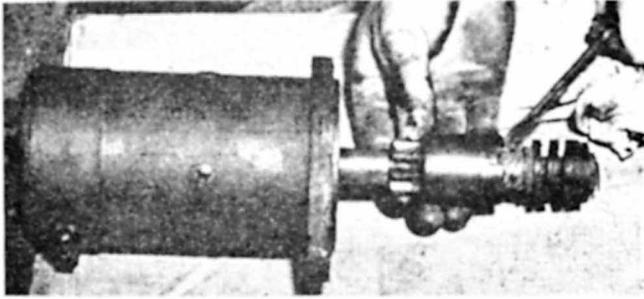
Mr Henderson, a qualified accountant and a chartered secretary, has a wife, and two daughters aged 9 and 5 years. He and his family are enthusiastic outdoors people and spend much of their time camping.

As secretary, Mr Henderson implements decisions made by the Welfare Board, and is in close touch with Aboriginal affairs.

Modern Motor Maintenance

How to cure Starter Troubles





Screwdriver points to worn thread on which starter pinion runs. Grease or gummy deposits on this prevent pinion running along shaft



Work the squared end of starter shaft with a spanner to rock a jammed pinion free from the flywheel

Commutator can be cleaned after removing cover; turn armature shaft with spanner on squared end



This is the third in a series of articles on motor maintenance, reproduced by kind permission of *Modern Motor Magazine*.

Of all the faults likely to temporarily immobilise a car, starter-motor trouble (next to a flat battery) is one of the most common. Although modern cars are less susceptible to this type of "sickness" than were cars of a few years ago, starter-motor troubles, when they occur, are no less frustrating now than they were then.

Setting these right is usually a simple matter for those who have the necessary know-how; but surprisingly few motorists are familiar with the operation of the starter and the methods for curing its faults when it gets into a balky mood.

This is a pity, as the faults are usually minor and easily fixed, even by the rawest amateur. The modern starter is a sturdy unit and seldom gives serious bother until it begins to wear out after many years' use.

How Starter Works

A starter is basically an electric motor, operated from the battery at the contact of the starter switch. Its central shaft carries a pinion which is free to screw back and forward along the threaded exterior of the shaft, a matching thread being cut on the inside of the pinion. The rim of the pinion carries an eccentric weight which tends to pull it out of balance.

Normally the pinion rests at the end of its travel farthest from the flywheel; but when current is shot into the little motor and the armature shaft rotates, the pinion will attempt to do so also. Then, because of the inertia of the weight on its rim, the rotation forces are resisted and the pinion screws itself along the thread until it engages the teeth on the engine's flywheel and swings this flywheel, thus turning the engine.

When the engine fires, the flywheel teeth spin the pinion at a faster rate than the starter shaft, so that it screws itself back along the shaft to its rest position.

Faults Caused by Dirt

Commonest cause of a sick starter is a dirty shaft. Even a small quantity of gummy oil on the thread can cause the pinion to stick and rotate with the shaft, or else fly into engagement with the flywheel and refuse to come away.

Such jamming can also be caused by inadvertently pressing the starter-button while the engine is running.

On-the-road remedies for a jammed starter are:

- Engage second gear and gently rock the car a little; or
- Crank the engine with second gear engaged; or
- Rotate the protruding square end of the starter shaft with a spanner.

You will hear a slight click when the pinion comes out of mesh with the flywheel.

These tricks will usually get the car going again, but as soon as possible the whole unit should be removed and cleaned. This is seldom more than a few minutes' work and dismantling is unnecessary. Just disconnect the electrical lead, undo the studs holding the starter casing to the flywheel housing and lift out the starter complete.

After cleaning, the threads may be lubricated with a small amount of powdered graphite—anything heavier will tend to clog. Don't use petrol or kerosene—they may spoil the rubber insulation or the protective shellac coating often present on the armature.

If the starter operates when the switch is thrown but fails to turn the engine over, the pinion is probably stuck in its rest position and the same dismantling and cleaning are called for.

Electrical Faults

Battery terminal corrosion is probably the next most common cause of starter failure. The corrosion build-up may not be bad enough to check the flow of normal amperage, so that no loss will register on the ammeter; but when the starter switch is used the big surge of current demanded by the unit will be severely restricted by resistance at the terminals. Here again the remedy is simple—and obvious.

After scraping off as much verdigris as possible, paint the battery and cable connections with a strong solution of bicarbonate of soda and water—this will neutralise the acid and help to postpone the recurrence of corrosion.

All electrical contacts should be clean and firm—including, of course, the attachment of the starter itself to the flywheel housing, which is the starter's earth connection.

If the switch is suspect, test by shorting it out with a very heavy screwdriver placed across its terminals. If the starter then operates, the fault is in the switch; if it doesn't, you'll have to look elsewhere.

In normal driving, the only likely cause of switch failure is pitting of the contact faces; scraping or filing will help here. With a solenoid-type starter, the circular plate making the circuit can sometimes be reversed to present a fresh face to the contacts on either side.

A starter needs the same sort of maintenance as a generator, though less frequently. Brushes must be made to seat properly and replaced if broken or cracked; the commutator on which they run should present a clean, polished surface. The segments of the commutator should NOT be undercut.

You can usually reach the commutator without removing the starter. Simply take off the dust-cover ring by undoing one screw and slipping it back on the casing, then cleaning the commutator with a cloth soaked in benzine, or even (very carefully) with fine sandpaper. Never use "wet-and-dry" or emery.

If the battery is getting past its prime, don't be in a hurry to replace it because of the starter—a fresh set of brushes and springs in the starter will often enable you to get by with that worn battery for months.

But don't monkey about with a badly pitted and burnt commutator, worn bearings, or burnt-out field or armature windings—these all call for expert attention.

When it becomes necessary to dismantle the starter-motor, don't be frightened by the job. It, too, is only a few minutes' work. After removal, just cock the brushes back with hooked wire and unscrew the through-bolts; armature and end-plate can then be drawn out, exposing the fields and brushes.

For Longer Life

A bush remedy for faulty armature windings is to paint the whole coil over a few times with quick-drying shellac. This can add months to its useful life.

Similarly, bare field wiring can be re-insulated by stripping away the old bindings, re-taping tightly and thickly, and applying shellac over the lot.

Re-assemble the starter without allowing any part of the case to rest against an insulated component—main field brush, terminal, or armature. The through-bolts can also cause a short if carelessly replaced.

Finally, the starter may be bench-tested in a vice by clipping one lead from a battery to the casing and the other to the main connection stud.

YOUR CAREER— NURSING

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

The primary aim of a nurse is, to the best of her ability, to assist in the recovery and promote the well-being of her patients. Although the work in any type of nursing is basically the same, a nurse may decide to train in one or more of the following branches.

General nursing gives experience in all departments of the hospital—medical, surgical and children's wards, casualty and out-patients' departments and the operating theatre. Training takes four years, and lectures and examinations are held in subjects such as Anatomy, Physiology, General Medical and Surgical Nursing, Hygiene and Invalid Cookery.

Midwifery nursing is concerned with the care of women during pregnancy, the birth of their babies and the condition of mothers and babies in the period immediately following birth. The minimum age for entry is 19 years, and the training period is 12 months for registered general trained nurses, 18 months for registered psychiatric nurses and 2 years for untrained personnel.

Infant Welfare and Mothercraft nursing is concerned with the health of the mother and baby, and infants up to the age of 2 years. The two courses Tresillian and Karitane, concentrate on teaching the rules of health as applied to the mother and child, and the part the nurse plays in maintaining health.

The training period for *Tresillian* nursing is 4 months for nurses with a General and/or Midwifery Certificate and 15 months for untrained personnel. No salary is paid during training, but board, lodging and tuition are free. The post-graduate Tresillian Certificate is required for appointment to Baby Health Centres, and there is a steady demand for mothercraft nurses in private homes. Further information can be obtained from the Secretary, Royal Society for the Welfare of Mothers and Babies, 19 Bridge Street, Sydney. Telephone 27 2210.

Karitane training is taken by girls who have not previously trained in general nursing. The course involves 12 months residence at the Centre, followed by 4 months casework in private homes as paid students. Fees are \$450 (£225). There is a waiting list for admission to the course, and prospective students must be at least 17-years-old before applying for admission. A four-month Truby King course may be taken by nurses who have a General Certificate. Further information can be obtained from the Australian Mothercraft Society, 23 Nelson Street, Woollahra. Telephone 36 5614.

Psychiatric nursing is a specialised branch of nursing dealing with mentally-ill patients. The period of training is 3 years for untrained personnel and 16 months for nurses with a General Certificate. Male students do not usually commence training before 19 years of age. Information regarding training and vacancies can be obtained from the Public Service Board, 19 O'Connell Street, Sydney, or from the Department of Public Health, 52 Bridge Street, Sydney. Telephone 27 4086.

PERSONAL QUALIFICATIONS Patience, a sense of responsibility, a genuine desire to help people, a calm temperament and good health.

ENTRY The minimum age for entry to nursing is 17 years, except for obstetrical nursing in which the minimum age is 19 years. The maximum age is usually 30 years.

The minimum educational requirement is a pass in the School Certificate examination or equivalent, or the entrance examination conducted by the Nurses' Registration Board (52 Bridge Street, Sydney). Passes in English and Mathematics are particularly important. A higher standard is preferred by many of the larger hospitals. Information about trainee vacancies in recognised hospitals

can be obtained from the Higher Appointments Office, Commonwealth Employment Service, Commonwealth Centre, Elizabeth Street, Sydney.

PROSPECTS Apart from hospitals, avenues of employment are offered by the Public Service (for example, as school nurse, welfare nurse), institutions, industry, in private homes, and with other organizations (for example, missions).

Whilst training, general nurses are paid within the approximate range of \$19.70 (£9 17s. od.) to \$27.80 (£13 18s. od.) a week. Qualified general nurses commence at \$36.60 (£18 6s. od.) a week and rise to \$42.60 (£21 6s. od.) after 5 year's experience. Mothercraft nurses commence at about \$30.60 (£15 6s. od.) when qualified.

For latest rates contact the N.S.W. Nurses' Association, Northcote House, Reiby Place, Sydney. Telephone 27 6795.

The N.S.W. College of Nursing conducts post-graduate courses for general trained nurses leading to awards such as Sister Tutor Diploma, Diploma in Nursing Administration, and Certificate in Industrial Nursing. The entry requirement is the Leaving Certificate or equivalent, or proof of scholastic ability from an authority approved by the Council of the N.S.W. College of Nursing.

FURTHER INFORMATION Vocational Guidance Bureau's leaflet *Nursing*.

GUARD AGAINST THE COMMON COLD

Don't leave yourself open to attack by the common cold this coming winter—plan now for effective protection against it. You can do this by putting into practice the following suggestions.

Keep in good physical condition

This can ward off colds. Infection often occurs because our body resistance is low. You can keep your body resistance high by getting plenty of sleep and exercise, and by eating nourishing foods.

Treat colds promptly

The ordinary cold, if left unchecked, can often lower the body resistance to other infections such as influenza and pneumonia. The longer a cold is left untreated the weaker the body's defences may become, and the wider the infection spreads. The same germs can go on infecting over and over again in a vicious circle.

Simple treatments are effective

Although there is no quick-sure cure for a cold, doctors recommend three things to do when you catch a cold. They are—

- Get as much rest as you can—in bed if possible;
- Eat lightly and drink plenty of fluids; and
- Prevent infection—cover your coughs and sneezes so that others won't get your infection. Use a handkerchief, preferably a disposable one, and persuade others to do the same.

If high fever accompanies a cold, call a doctor. A sharp rise in your temperature could mean influenza, pneumonia, or some other serious condition. Dress warmly when going out-of-doors, and whenever possible avoid having to wear damp clothing.

Most important of all is to avoid crowded, ill-ventilated humid places, because colds are very infectious.

CONTRIBUTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH

Smoke Signals



TIP FOR THE MONTH Preserve milk by scalding it; this does not impair its good qualities or spoil its flavour. To do this, place the jug containing the milk in a deep saucepan of cold water. When the water boils, the milk is heated sufficiently.

► Much has been written in the past few months about the diggeridoo's place in the contemporary music scene. Martin Collins, writing for *The Australian*, spoke to several authorities who, with one exception, have tried unsuccessfully to play the instrument. Even the exception, Professor Trevor Jones, of Canberra, who *can* play the diggeridoo, admits he's not as good as the Aborigines. "You need to be an athlete to play it properly," he said. Professor A. P. Elkin, Vice-Chairman of the Aborigines Welfare Board, and an expert on Aboriginal musical instruments, had a similar answer: "You have to employ a glassblower's technique and create constant air pressure." Because it's so hard to play it will be a long time before a non-Aboriginal pop music group seizes on it as a gimmick.

► Baluka, an 18-year-old Aborigine from Arnhem Land, is helping in a drive to pack out the Methodist Mission's Teenage Cabaret. The Cabaret, with its multi-racial attendances, provides dancing and other entertainment for hundreds of teenagers. It has been so successful in the past, that organisers have been forced to sell their present building and to plan for a dance hall that will contain at least 800 people. Baluka and his friends will canvass young couples in hotels, milk bars, and at bus stops and railway stations, telling them about the Cabaret and its attractions.

► An audience of 500 people a few months ago watched a modern-day corroboree at the Opera House site on Benelong Point—an ancient Aboriginal corroboree ground. The audience perched on half-finished masonry to watch the show, which was organised by the Foundation for Aboriginal Affairs. The Dance of the Snake and the Fish Dance were performed by the energetic nine-man Foundation team; as well, the Maori cast of *Porgy and Bess* did a traditional haka. The compere said that the dances had no religious significance, but were just for fun. The audience enjoyed the fun as much as the performers did.

MOST STAINS CAN BE REMOVED FROM FABRICS

If you treat stained fabric before you wash it most stains, even stubborn ones, can be removed. If you wash the fabric first, soap may "set" the stain and make it impossible to remove.

The Women's Extension Service of the Department of Agriculture makes the following suggestions of ways to treat some common stains.

Coffee and tea stains

Stretch the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water through the fabric from a height. If the stain remains on whites or dye-fast fabrics, sprinkle powdered borax on the stain and rub this in gently with a plastic spoon. Then pour more boiling water through the stain. Repeat the treatment till the stain is removed.

Fruit stains

Most fruit stains can be removed in the same way as tea and coffee stains.

Gravy, white sauce, ice cream, egg stains

Soak fabric in cold water to soften the stain; rub gently to loosen the stain and wash the fabric in hot water with a lather.

Candle wax

Use a blunt knife to scrape off excess wax. Place the stained fabric between two pieces of brown paper or blotting paper, and press with a hot iron. Rub the spot with a little cold lard or turpentine, to loosen the wax, then wash in warm sudsy water. Extremely stubborn stains on whites may be removed by bleaching with chlorine.

Iron-mould or rust stains

These are often caused by contact with rusty metals. They can not be removed by bleaching with chlorine, and probably the bleach would spread the stain. But if the stains are not removed the affected fabric rots away and leaves a hole. Rust stains can be removed from whites by using salts of lemon. *Salts of lemon is poisonous and must be kept away from children and food.* After use, all fabric and utensils which were in contact with the salts of lemon must be washed thoroughly.

To remove iron-mould stains spread fabric over a bowl and pour boiling water through the stain. Sprinkle salts of lemon over the fabric, and use a plastic spoon to rub it into the fabric. Then pour boiling water through the stain, and repeat the process till the stain vanishes. Don't forget to wash thoroughly the fabric and utensils used.

If the left-over salts of lemon is not likely to be used within a short while, it is advisable to wash it away down the drain so there is no risk of it being accidentally mistaken for salt or sugar.

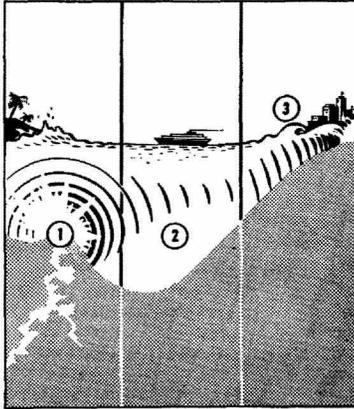
IT'S A FACT



The protein-rich peanut is native to tropical America. The Inca Indians of Peru cultivated the peanut long before Columbus discovered the Americas. They also made a type of peanut butter which was highly esteemed. The art of peanut butter making was lost until 75 years ago when a St. Louis doctor ground some peanuts into a paste as a protein-rich diet for invalids. It caught on and now over 200,000 tons are consumed yearly in the U.S. alone.



A Titan-3A rocket, fired from Cape Kennedy February 11, 1965, is the first U.S. craft to be stopped and started again in space. In a series of intricate maneuvers it performed somersaults on command as it went into three successive orbital paths; the first a low orbit, then an elliptical one and finally into an almost circular orbit. It is a step toward manned orbiting laboratories.



Earthquakes, destructive on land, can widen their destructive range if they occur undersea. The diagram shows how a tidal wave is generated by the earthquake (1). Its surface effect is diminished in deep water (2)—300 fathoms (550 meters) or more—and can pass under a ship unnoticed. The wave travels 400 to 500 miles (640 to 800 km.) per hour. As it approaches shallow water the wave slows its forward speed and builds up a high abrupt front (3).



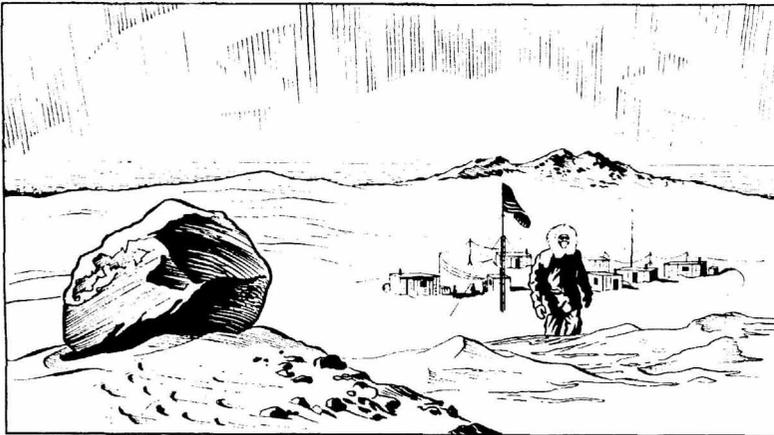
The John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park is unique. It is the largest state park in Florida, U.S.A., and is completely under water—the first in the world. The park is 21 miles (33.6 km.) long and nearly four miles (6 km.) wide and contains over 40 varieties of coral and many kinds of marine life. Visitors view the spectacular water wonderland from glass-bottom boats or with swim fins and face mask.



While television pictures are being relayed above the Atlantic they are also being transmitted beneath it. American Bell Telephone Systems engineers now inspect their undersea telephone cables by television. Cameras mounted on a self-propelled undersea sled, complete with floodlights, permit engineers in the control ship above to view the entire length of the sunken cable.



The plastic air splint was developed by Dr W. J. Gardner, a former department head at the Cleveland (Ohio) Clinic. Blown up by mouth in seconds, the air splint's basic function is for use in emergencies to hold broken bones in place until the limb can be set and placed in a cast by a doctor. The constant pressure controls excessive bleeding and provides a cushion to protect the injured limb.



Arlis II, an abbreviation for Arctic Research Ice Station II, has been abandoned after four years as the United States' most northern outpost. The station, manned by U.S. scientists, was located on a huge iceberg. When first boarded in 1961 it was north of Alaska in the Arctic Ocean. Then it was two miles (3.2 km.) wide by four miles (6.4 km.) long. By mid-May, 1965, when abandoned, it had drifted more than 5,000

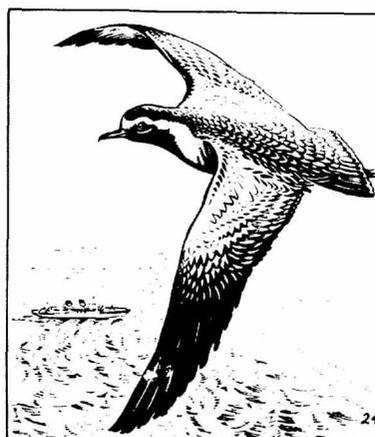
miles (8,000 km.) about the Arctic Ocean and was heading for the open Atlantic Ocean between Greenland and Iceland. It had shrunk to about a quarter of its earlier size. Scientists on Arlis II studied weather, marine life, the formation, movement and break-up of ice and other phenomena. Samples taken from the Arctic Ocean floor revealed remains of prehistoric tropical sea animals.



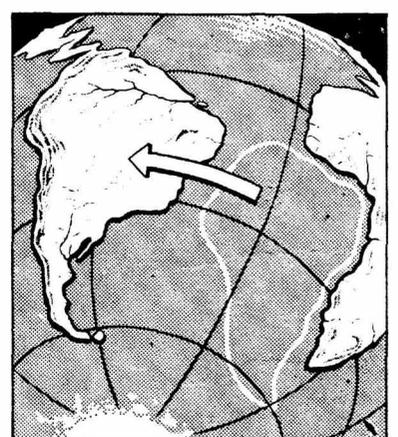
Arlis II was an "ice" island, a huge rock-covered floating iceberg that looks like solid land. The dark rocky covering is debris from some arctic island. Ice islands are not new. In 1906 the U.S. arctic explorer, Robert Peary, reported the discovery of what he named "Crocker Land". Since no land can now be found at that location, scientists believe it was an ice island.



Disease-causing viruses are fantastically tiny. About one million can fit into a single human blood cell. Only the biggest viruses can be seen, even under the most powerful optical microscopes. They take many shapes—some look like corkscrews, others like needles, misshapen balls or exquisitely geometric formations. The virus is a parasite that invades body cells. Within half an hour after entry one virus can grow 100 to 200 more viruses.



The golden plover flies non-stop from Alaska to the Hawaiian Islands—a distance of 2,000 miles (3,200 kilometers) in 35 hours. The golden plover makes its nest in Alaska and Canada and goes south for the winter to Central and South America and Hawaii. Plovers are small stout shore birds. Many kinds of plovers are found throughout the world.



The theory of continental drift has fascinated scientists since the English scientist, Sir Francis Bacon, observed in 1620 how neatly the west coast of Africa fitted into the east coast of South America. Though still not convinced scientists are giving it serious study. Greenland appears to be slipping northwesterly at about a half inch (1.26 cm.) a year. U.S. earth mapping satellites are expected to provide critical evidence on the subject.

Pete's Page

Hello Kids,

I hope you have been reading the section in *Dawn* each month about careers. The word career has several definitions in the dictionary. One is this: "course or progress through life; way of making a livelihood." Career also means "to go swiftly or wildly", like a car out of control before it crashes.

When you are at school you are preparing for a lifetime of work. You go to school for about 10 years, or more, and to some children this seems far too long. But remember that you will have to work for probably 50 years. Don't you think it best to learn enough at school so that you will be able to do something you like doing for those 50 years?

Life is very dull for those who do not enjoy their work.

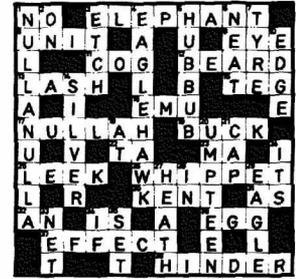
Make sure that you plan your "course or progress through life" so that you like what you do. Don't "go swiftly or wildly" through life, failing to prepare yourself for your 50 working-years, or you, like the car, will surely crash.

If you would like information about a career that has not yet been mentioned in *Dawn*, write to "Pete", c/o *Dawn* Magazine, Box 30, G.P.O., Sydney.

'Bye for now Kids,
See you next month,

Pete

SOLUTION TO JANUARY/ MARCH CROSSWORD

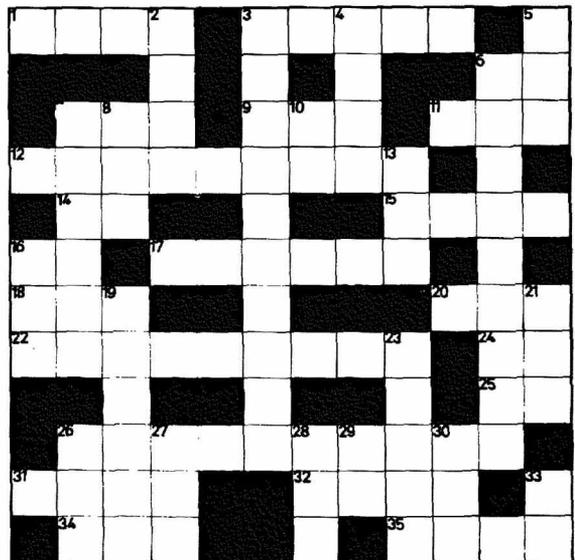


Across

- 1 On loan.
- 3 One of the senses.
- 6 Us.
- 7 Measure of weight.
- 9 French for "good".
- 11 Victory.
- 12 Between Broken Hill and Mildura.
- 14 I.
- 15 One time only.
- 16 Therefore.
- 17 Uproar.
- 18 Mineral.
- 20 Insect.
- 22 Village on the "cut line".
- 24 Opposite to "yes".
- 25 In game of tag.
- 26 Once head station of large Kidman property in western N.S.W.
- 31 Painful.
- 32 Girl's name.
- 34 Soaked.
- 35 Tell stories.

Down

- 2 Used for camping.
- 3 North west town.
- 4 Send (past tense).
- 5 Males.
- 6 Outback town.
- 7 Wheat district, Riverina.
- 8 Number.
- 10 Either.
- 13 Side of fireplace.
- 16 Female pig.
- 19 Once more.
- 21 Child.
- 23 Sack.
- 26 Sensational success (slang).
- 27 To confine.
- 28 Floor covering.
- 29 Opposite to "out".
- 30 Beverage.
- 33 Upon.





Girls caused most of the traffic jams in the Luna Park dodgems. Children at the summer camp were treated to a wonderful time by the owners of Luna Park.