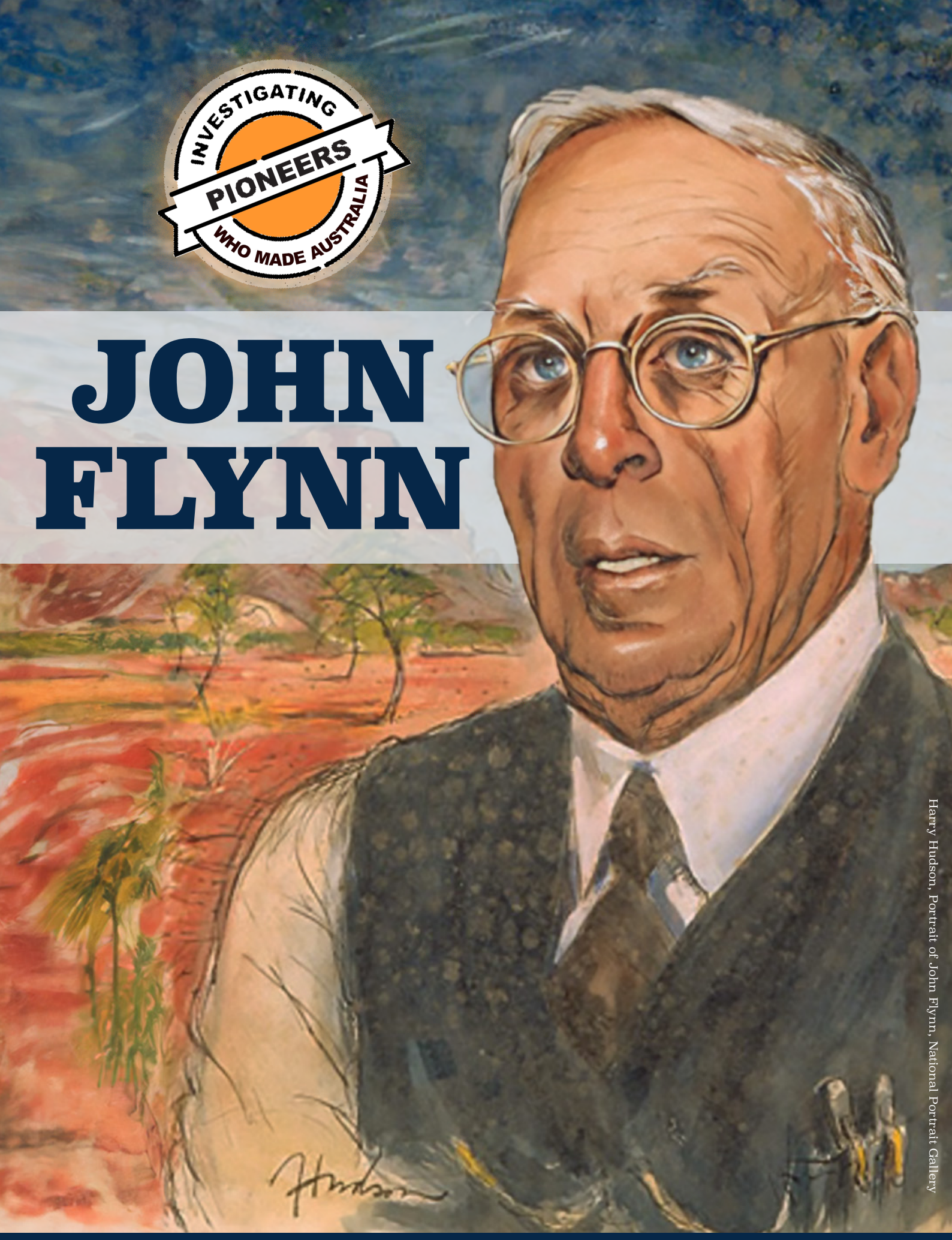


JOHN FLYNN

Harry Hudson, Portrait of John Flynn, National Portrait Gallery

CLASS ACTION

TO TEACHERS

Investigating Pioneers Who Made Australia is a series of evidence-based investigative biographies of 10 Australians from the past whose actions shaped the Australian nature and identity, helping make the nation what it is today. The series is relevant to aspects of History, English and Civics and Citizenship at various year levels from Years 4-6 and 9-10.

OTHER CASE STUDIES IN THE SERIES ARE:

Mary Reibey (Year 4 and 5)

Sidney Kidman (Year 5)

Caroline Chisholm (Year 5)

Charles Rasp (Year 5)

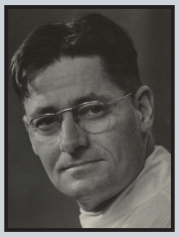
Elizabeth Macarthur (Year 5)

Bruce Smith (Year 9)

H R Nicholls (Year 9)

David Unaipon (Year 10)

Howard Florey (Year 10)



This classroom investigation of John Flynn provides a structured set of evidence and information that allows students to explore his life, and his influence on the development of Australia.

It also involves students in the development and exercise of the questioning and researching skills required at this level - finding out by working out.

CURRICULUM RELEVANCE

YEAR 9 CONTENT

- the key social, cultural, economic and political changes and their significance in the development of Australian society during the period AC9HH9K02
- significant events, ideas, people, groups and movements in the development of Australian society AC9HH9K04

SKILLS

Questioning and researching

- develop and modify a range of historical questions about the past to inform historical inquiry AC9HH9S01
- locate, identify and compare primary and secondary sources to use in historical inquiry AC9HH9S02

Using historical sources

- identify the origin and content of sources, and explain the purpose and context of primary and secondary sources AC9HH9S03
- explain the usefulness of primary and secondary sources, and the reliability of the information as evidence AC9HH9S04

Historical perspectives and interpretations

- analyse cause and effect, and evaluate patterns of continuity and change AC9HH9S05
- compare perspectives in sources and explain how these are influenced by significant events, ideas, locations, beliefs and values AC9HH9S06
- analyse different and contested historical interpretations AC9HH9S07

Communicating

- create descriptions, explanations and historical arguments, using historical knowledge, concepts and terms that incorporate and acknowledge evidence from sources AC9HH9S08

CIVICS AND CITIZENSHIP YEAR 9

Questioning and researching

- develop and modify questions to investigate Australia's political and legal systems, and contemporary civic issues AC9HC9S01
- locate, select and compare information, data and ideas from a range of sources AC9HC9S02

Analysis, evaluation and interpretation

- analyse information, data and ideas about political, legal or civic issues to identify and evaluate differences in perspectives and interpretations AC9HC9S03

Civic participation and decision-making

- evaluate the methods or strategies related to making decisions about civic participation AC9HC9S04

Communicating

- create descriptions, explanations and arguments using civics and citizenship knowledge, concepts and terms that incorporate evidence AC9HC9S05

IN THE CLASSROOM

The suggested steps for using the resource in the classroom, with the appropriate resources, are:

	RESOURCE PAGES	TIME
STEP 1 Introduce the unit through Activity 1. Students work individually or in pairs in class, discussing each situation, and choosing their own option. They then look at what the scoring tells them about the sort of place they have described or chosen. This leads into the key concept of helping improve life in the remote outback.	My Place Survey	15-20 minutes
STEP 2 Introduce students to the six questions that they will be required to answer. The six questions can be used as a template page for any inquiry into the contribution and significance of any person, group or event in Australian history.	How to explore a significant person, group or event	5-10 minutes
STEP 3 Students do Activity 3. As a class, they look at the two versions of the $20 note, identify the symbols associated with John Flynn, and speculate on what these symbols are telling us about the man.	Meeting John Flynn	10-15 minutes
STEP 4 Students work through the sources in Activity 4, all of which help answer the six key questions posed. Teachers could allocate sources to different individuals or groups, who report back on their findings, or all students could be asked to work through all sources individually. As they work through the sources they make notes on their summary page, and record the sources that have contributed the information.	Exploring further through evidence	30-60 minutes
STEP 5 When students have looked at Activities 1-5 they can use the information to complete Activity 5, the summary of Kidman for the Hall of Fame. They can then discuss their findings, and vote.	Will you vote John Flynn into the Hall of Fame?	

TEACHER RESOURCE - ANSWERS FOR ACTIVITY 3

1993-2018 NOTE

	WHAT IT SHOWS
A	Aeroplane De Havilland DH.50 biplane
B	Man on camel, missionary Coledge Harland
C	Medical chart
D	Compass

The following excerpt from John Flynn's The Bushman's Companion, A Handful of Hints for Outbackers is reproduced in microprint on the banknote:

'*After all, it is not necessary to have met face to face to feel a sense of comradeship, we have a mutual love of the bush, and along with that, perhaps, a certain dread of it. If we have not shared discomforts and joys shoulder to shoulder, we have shared some of them, nevertheless, though widely separated. I trust that we will share them further occasionally in the future.*'

2019 NOTE

	WHAT IT SHOWS
A	Station homestead in outback NSW
B	RFDS De Havilland Dragon aeroplane
C	Pedal-powered transceiver
D	Compass

TO THE STUDENTS

ACTIVITY 1 'My Place' Survey

The investigation you are about to carry out is strongly connected to the idea of 'place'.

Here is a short quiz about the place where you live – or where you would like to live. You can answer it either way you choose. Look at each feature or characteristic of the community and environment of your place and circle your answer.

In my place...

Neighbours.

They are/will be:

A close to me
B an hour away
C several hours away

Primary school.

It is/will be:

A walking distance
B an hour by car or public transport
C non-existent or too far away

Medical facilities.

Medical care by a doctor/hospital is/will be:

A easily accessible
B an hour away
C remote or inaccessible

Entertainment options.

These are/will be:

A close and of many types
B an hour away
C not accessible

Weather.

This is/will be:

A regular and perfect
B mixed and variable
C usually extremely hot

Beach access.

This is/will be:

A close
B an hour away
C inaccessible

Shops.

These are/will be:

A close
B an hour away
C inaccessible

Social and community gathering places and facilities.

These are/will be:

A plentiful and varied
B limited but accessible
C non-existent

Parks/gardens.

These are/will be:

A close
B an hour away
C remote and inaccessible

Snow fields.

They are/will be:

A close
B an hour away
C remote and inaccessible

Roads and public transport.

These are/will be:

A excellent
B just OK
C poor and inaccessible

Local environment.

This is/will be:

A varied and beautiful
B nothing special
C unvarying and harsh

Jobs.

They are/will be:

A lots available
B a few available
C very rare

Family.

They are/will be:

A close and accessible
B an hour distant
C nowhere nearby

Friends.

They are/will be:

A close and accessible
B an hour distant
C nowhere nearby

Sport facilities.

They are/will be:

A close and accessible
B an hour distant
C nowhere nearby

Swimming pools.

They are/will be:

A close and accessible
B an hour distant
C nowhere nearby

Secondary schools.

They are/will be:

A close and accessible
B an hour distant
C nowhere nearby

ADD up number of A, B and C choices you have made.

If you chose mostly A: You are in or want to live in a suburban area or country town, close to all facilities and services. Many Australians live like this.

If you chose mostly B: You are or want to live in an area that is more remote, is an outer suburb or rural area, where facilities and services are more limited and harder to access. Many Australians live like this.

If you chose mostly C: You are or want to live in a very remote and isolated area, with few services and facilities, and great distances separating people. There are some people live like this in Australia, in highly remote areas.

And it's looking at aspects of the 'C' experience, of remoteness, that this story now looks. It is also tied in to how you can investigate one of the requirements of the Australian curriculum in history – the impact of a significant person, group or event on Australian history.

Look at the next page, explaining how you can do that.

ACTIVITY 2

How to explore a Significant Person, Group or Event

This unit investigates a particular person who has influenced Australian history.

There are 6 key questions which, when answered by studying information and evidence, will help you understand a person's, a group's or an events significance.

As you work through the unit, create a summary for each of these questions, and indicate where you gained this information.

	SUMMARY	SOURCE
QUESTION 1 What existed before, and why was it a problem?		
QUESTION 2 What was the change made?		
QUESTION 3 Why was it made?		
QUESTION 4 What made its success possible?		
QUESTION 5 What were its main effects and impacts?		
QUESTION 6 How significant was it?		

The person being investigated in this unit is John Flynn. So, let's start by meeting him, and starting the process of investigation.

ACTIVITY 3

Meeting John Flynn

John Flynn has featured on the Australian $20 note from 1993-2018, and then on the redesigned version from 2019 to the present. Look at the symbols associated specifically with Flynn on the two notes. Identify them and explain what you think each is telling us about the man.

1993-2018

IMAGE 2

	WHAT IT SHOWS	WHAT IT REPRESENTS
A		
B		
C		
D		

2019-Present

IMAGE 3

	WHAT IT SHOWS	WHAT IT REPRESENTS
A		
B		
C		
D		

1 Compare the two designs. Which do you prefer? Why?
2 Are there any design features that you might have included that are not there?
3 Add any information to your '**Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page**'.

ACTIVITY 4

Exploring Further Through Evidence

The following pages provide a range of information and evidence that you can use to answer the six key questions on your **significant person, group or event Summary Page**. In some cases, questions have been included to help you analyse and discuss the evidence. Work through these pages and make your decision about the significance of John Flynn in Australian history.

SOURCE A

Biographical details of John Flynn from the Australian Dictionary of Biography

- Born: 1880 at Moliagul, Victoria
- Parents: Thomas Flynn and Rosetta Lester
- Family: In 1883 John Flynn's mother died giving birth to a girl, who also died. The three existing Flynn children were sent to live with different relatives in Melbourne but were re-united a few years later.
- Education: University High School
- Career: Pupil-teacher, then was ordained a minister of religion in the Presbyterian Church in 1911
- Work: Based at Oodnadatta, he worked between 1911 and 1928 and was responsible for the creation in 1928 of the Australian Inland Mission of the Presbyterian Church to provide medical and religious care in hospitals and care homes for people in remote areas. This covered the inland areas of South Australia, Western Australia, Northern Territory, New South Wales and Queensland. He remained head for 39 years.
- Founded the Australian Inland Mission Aerial Medical Services in 1928 based in Cloncurry.
- In 1933 this was transferred to the Australian Aerial Medical Service to allow the states and Commonwealth to contribute financially.
- Flynn was awarded the Order of the British Empire (OBE) in 1933
- The name was changed to the Flying Doctor Service of Australia in 1942, with 'Royal' added in 1955.
- Elected: Moderator General (head) of the Presbyterian Church 1939-1941
- Married: Jean Baird, 1932
- Died: 1951, and his ashes were buried at the foot of Mt Gillen, Alice Springs
- Commemorated: John Flynn Memorial Church opened in Alice Springs 1956.

Add any information to your '**Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page**'.

SOURCE B

A Description of Outback Life

In pioneer days if a woman, her husband, a family member, or an employee on the property met with a serious accident, became ill or desperately needed medical aid there was no way that a doctor or a hospital could be reached in time to save a life. In some cases, the patient was fortunate and did recover with the simple medications available but often the help given was not enough to make a difference and the person died. If it was the husband who was affected the wife, to save the property, felt obliged to carry on managing the run herself until her children were old enough to take over the responsibility. The incidence of accident and illness was high, because cattle work could be dangerous and a fall from a horse causing broken bones or worse was a serious matter that needed urgent attention. Childbirth was always risky for the mother and baby.

Kathrine Bell, Cattle Australia, Murray David Publishing in association with Gary Allen, 2009 p60

Add any information to your '<u>Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page</u>'.

SOURCE C

Extract from a letter sent to Flynn in 1917 by Clifford Peel

Clifford Peel was a young man who volunteered to fight in World War 1. He became a member of the Australian Flying Corps. He sent an important letter to John Flynn in 1917.
"I have taken unto myself wings like the bird, or at least entered the new world of aviation," Peel wrote to Flynn. "I am becoming more and more convinced that the air is to provide many solutions to that exceedingly vexed aspect of inland life [transportation] … I would be only too glad to dot down a few of the wanderings of my mind on paper and send them to you."

In 1918 Flynn's plane was shot down over enemy lines, and his body was never recovered. He died only 7 weeks before the end of the war. The telegram informing his family of his death was held back from delivery for a few days as it was received only days before brother's wedding day.

https://www.awm.gov.au/articles/blog/clifford-peel-and-the-royal-flying-doctor-service

Add any information to your '<u>Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page</u>'.

SOURCE D

Newspaper report

Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA: 1867-1922)
Thursday 6 September 1917, Page 3

MARVELLOUS OPERATION

CONDUCTED BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM PERTH TO HALL'S CREEK.

Two men sat side by side in a room at the Perth Post-Office (says the "Daily News"). One was a well-known city surgeon, the other a telegraph operator. In another room at Hall's Creek, 1,822 miles away, also sat two men. One was the local postmaster, the other a telegraph operator. On the result of the messages hung a man's life. Late on the night of August 1 two brothers—Walter and Thomas Darcy—swung into the saddles of their steeds at Wyndham on a ride of 220 miles to Hall's Creek. At that station lay their brother, seriously injured, and they were riding to his aid. They had been on watch at a cattle camp the night before, but they rode away in the darkness, and never drew rein until 140 miles had been left behind. They then picked up fresh horses from Turkey Creek, and continued their lone ride, covering the last 110 miles in 15 hours. The brothers rode without blankets, and with little food, and were in the saddle practically all the time over the roughest and wildest country in the Commonwealth. It was a marvellous feat of endurance, but not nearly so marvellous as that which was to follow.

On arrival at Hall's Creek they found that their brother had been very seriously injured as the result of a fall from a horse, and his condition was critical. No medical man was within a thousand miles of the place. It soon became apparent that something would have to be done if the life of the brother was to be saved. A communication was wired to Perth, and it was arranged that a doctor should proceed to Hall's Creek by the first outward boat. In the meantime, however, the condition of the patient was such that immediate attention became imperative. In the fall from the horse he had sustained a rupture of the urethra, and unless an operation was performed there was little hope of the patient's recovery.

It was at this stage that the telegraph operators at Perth and Hall's Creek, under direction, came to the rescue. Over those 1,800 miles the doctor, sitting in the operator's room, was told of the symptoms and condition of the patient. Then he sent back instructions to the operator at the other end, who conveyed the message to the local postmaster, Mr. Tuckett. It is stated that although Mr. Tuckett lacked surgical appliances he undertook to, at first, make a slight incision to relieve the sufferer. Each day the four men—two in Perth and two at Hall's Creek—at a given time of the day, sat beside the operating machine and exchanged messages. Then, at the other end, the layman, with his crude instruments (he is said to have used a razor to make the incisions), undertook the work as directed by the surgeon here. But as the days passed the condition of the patient became worse, and it became imperative for a larger operation. The bladder became distended enormously, and it can easily be imagined that the patient must have suffered agonies. Without anaesthetics, except morphia, with a razor, and using, it is said, Condy's crystals as a disinfectant, the layman undertook the more serious operation, and a further incision was made in order to relieve the sufferer. Latest reports are to the effect that the work was successfully accomplished, and that the patient is making good progress.

The case is remarkable. It stands to the lasting credit of the surgeon that he should have been able, by listening to the messages, to give such directions when an operation was necessary. But perhaps even more remarkable is the fact that Mr. Tuckett should have been able to carry out these instructions with the instruments that he had at hand. It also reveals the heroic fortitude of the patient, who allowed Mr. Tuckett to operate without the use of anaesthetics. The brothers Darcy must be built of tough material. One of the two who made that remarkable overland journey is well known in the city as a jockey, and was, at the time of the accident to his brother, staying with relatives at Wyndham.

IMAGE 4

Source: National Library of Australia

TRANSCRIPT OF THIS DOCUMENT

MARVELLOUS OPERATION.
CONDUCTED BY TELEGRAPH. FROM PERTH TO HALL'S CREEK.

"Two men sat side by side in a room at the Perth Post Office says the "Daily News"). One was a well-known city surgeon, the other a telegraph operator. In another room at Hall's Creek 1822 miles away, also sat two men. One was the local postmaster, the other a telegraph operator. On the result of the messages hung a man's life. Late on the night of August 1 two brothers—Waller and Thomas Darcy— swung into the saddles of their steeds at Wyndham on a ride of 250 miles to Hall's Creek. At that station lay their brother, seriously injured, and they were riding to his aid. They had been on watch at a cattle camp the night before, but they rode away in the darkness, and never drew rein until 140 miles had been left behind.

They then picked up fresh horses from Turkey Creek, and continued their long ride, covering the last 110 miles in 15 hours. The brothers rode without blankets, and with little food, and were in the saddle practically all the time over the roughest and wildest country in the Commonwealth. It was a marvellous feat of endurance, but not nearly so marvellous as that which was to follow.

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Express and Telegraph (Adelaide, SA : 1867 - 1922), Thursday 6 September 1917, page 3
https://trove.nla.gov.au/newspaper/rendition/nla.news-article209768771.txt

NOTE: The instructions had to be sent using Morse Code, and had to be sent through repeater stations, as a message could only be sent over a distance of about 30 miles. The Perth doctor immediately set out on the long trip to Hall's Creek, which took two weeks. He arrived a day after the patient died from complications after the operation.

What three problems of medical care does this article clearly illustrate for residents in remote areas concerning:

A Effective medical care
B Transportation to care
C Communication

Flynn read this newspaper article, and It is these three problems that he tackled.

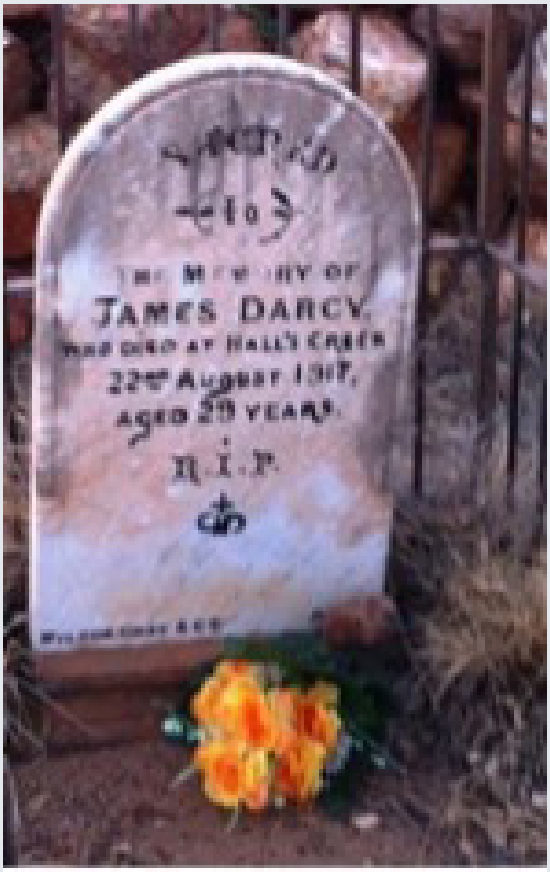
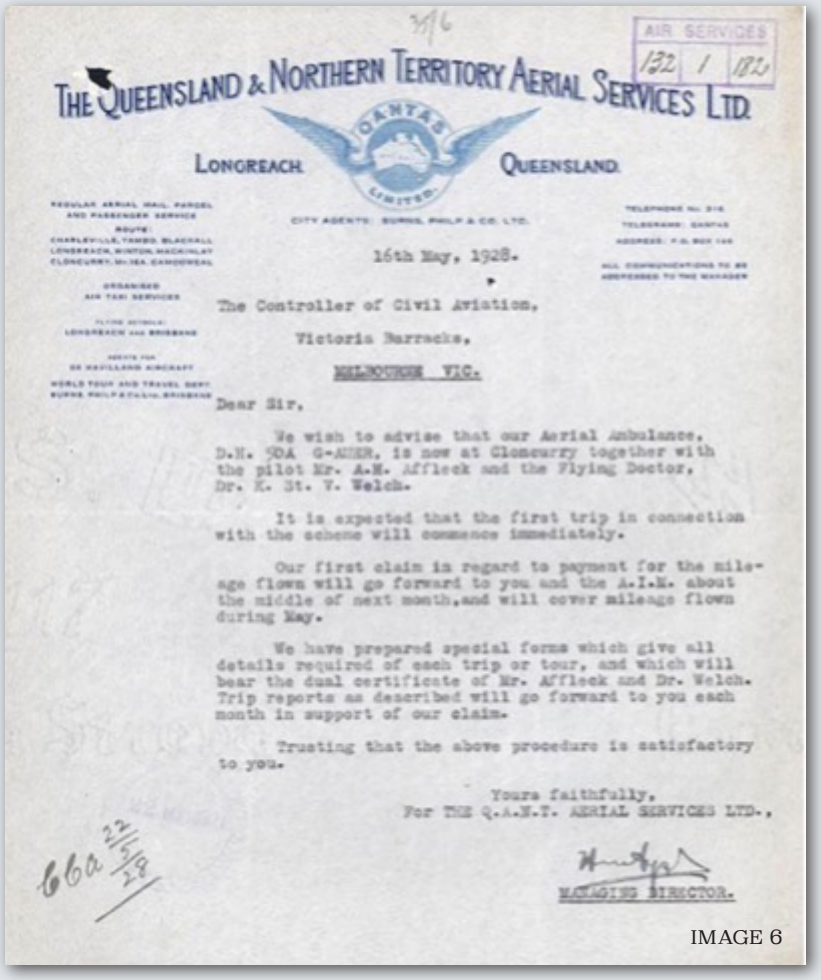


IMAGE 5

Add any information to your '**Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page**'.

SOURCE E

Letter setting out arrangements for the first flight, and a photograph of the first plane.



THE QUEENSLAND & NORTHERN TERRITORY AERIAL SERVICES LTD.

QANTAS LIMITED

LONGREACH QUEENSLAND

AIR SERVICES 132 / 182

16th May, 1928.

The Controller of Civil Aviation,
Victoria Barracks,
MELBOURNE VIC.

Dear Sir,

We wish to advise that our Aerial Ambulance, D.H. 50A G-AUER, is now at Glenormiry together with the pilot Mr. A.H. Affleck and the Flying Doctor, Dr. K. St. V. Welch.

It is expected that the first trip in connection with the scheme will commence immediately.

Our first claim in regard to payment for the mileage flown will go forward to you and the A.I.N. about the middle of next month, and will cover mileage flown during May.

We have prepared special forms which give all details required of each trip or tour, and which will bear the dual certificate of Mr. Affleck and Dr. Welch. Trip reports as described will go forward to you each month in support of our claim.

Trusting that the above procedure is satisfactory to you.

Yours faithfully,
For THE Q.A.N.T. AERIAL SERVICES LTD.,

MANAGING DIRECTOR.

IMAGE 6

IMAGE 7

- What does this document tell you about the first flight?
- What does it tell you about how the project was funded?

Add any information to your '**Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page**'.

SOURCE F

An extract from the biography of Alfred Tregear (1895-1980) in the Australian Dictionary of Biography

John Flynn was planning his Australian Inland Mission Aerial Medical Service for remote communities and from 1926 Traeger worked for him, at £500 a year, on Northern Territory radio experiments. After an outback tour of duty, Traeger began work in Adelaide on a transceiver for the flying doctor network. The sets had to be cheap, durable, small and easy to operate. Using bicycle pedals to drive the generator, he found that a person could comfortably achieve 20 watts at a pressure of about 300 volts. He enclosed the generator's fly-wheel and gears in cylindrical metal housing, with pedals outside and a cast base to be screwed on to the floor beneath a table. Traeger built the transceiver into a box, employing a master switch to separate the crystal controller transmitter from the receiver. His famous pedal wireless was actually a pedal-operated generator which provided power for a transceiver. Traeger's time was divided between his workshop and the field where he taught radio operating and Morse code; despite the heat, he wore a dark suit and braces.

Once the first pedal sets had been introduced in Queensland in 1929, the invention created a communications revolution by diminishing the loneliness of the inland world. In 1933 Alf invented a typewriter Morse keyboard, an accessory to the pedal sets which was widely used until the advent of radio telephony. In 1939 Traeger's set dispensed with pedals and adopted a vibrator unit. Emergency call systems linked inlanders with hospitals, and sets were used by the School of the Air, doctors, ambulances, councils, taxis, airways and ships.

https://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/traeger-alfred-hermann-8839

Tregear using a pedal-operated machine for sending and receiving messages in Morse Code.

IMAGE 8

A later development allowing voice communication

IMAGE 9

Operating a portable machine anywhere in the outback

IMAGE 10

Add any information to your 'Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page'.

SOURCE G

Remembering the story on the new $20 note

The aircraft was drawn from a photograph taken at the Veldt Station, 170 kilometres north of Broken Hill, where the Barlow family lived from 1922 to 1957.

IMAGE 11

Judith Jackson, 77, is featured in the photograph as a little girl alongside her mother, Helen Barlow, as the aircraft departs.

She recalls many times the Flying Doctor would land at the station to respond to emergencies, and Judith and her siblings were among the first children to receive vaccinations from the Flying Doctor.

IMAGE 12

"The Flying Doctor made a big difference to our daily lives, certainly for my mother, who had 10 kids more than 100 miles from a hospital or doctor. It was a lifeline for her," Judith said.

Judith's sister Helen, 81, who lives in Broken Hill, was also at the Veldt when the photograph was taken by the RFDS as part of a promotional shoot. While Helen was too shy to be pictured, Judith posed alongside the open medicine chest and pedalled the radio as her mother made a call.

Although it was not a real medical emergency that day, Helen remembers a number of call outs to the Flying Doctor, like when their brother lost the top of his finger while leading a horse, and when their father developed a serious infection after he bumped his elbow while shearing.

"The RFDS is a wonderful organisation and it was a godsend for us in the outback, not just for the emergency responses, but also the medicine chest," Helen said.

"Mum would call over the radio for instructions on how to give out medicines for snakebites and stings, and after a dust storm us kids would line up and be given eye drops. We all had good eyesight, even to this day!"

https://www.flyingdoctor.org.au/news/flying-doctor-flies-next-generation-20-note/

Add any information to your '**Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page**'.

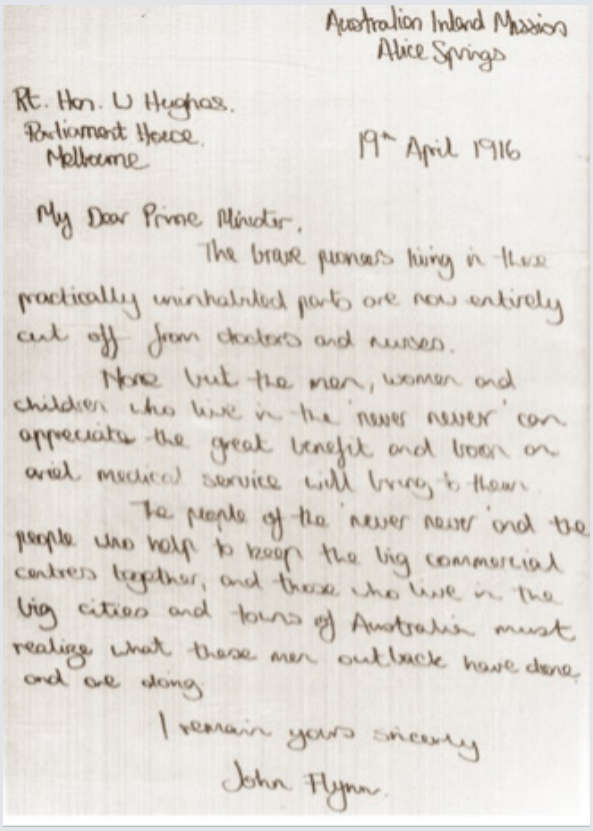
SOURCE H

John Flynn on outback medical care

IMAGE 13A

John Flynn: "The first thing to do in any effort to lift the tone of bush life is to give women a sense of security; in other words, to make child-bearing comparatively safe at the outposts. Then brave men will not hesitate to lead partners further back and then the presence of women and white children in great numbers will sweeten the whole life."

https://www.abc.net.au/religion/watch/compass/the-man-on-the-20-note/10141494 - (transcript)



Australian Inland Mission
Alice Springs

Rt. Hon. W. Hughes.
Parliament House.
Melbourne

19th April 1916

My Dear Prime Minister,

The brave pioneers living in these practically uninhabited parts are now entirely cut off from doctors and nurses.

More but the men, women and children who live in the never never can appreciate the great benefit and boon an aerial medical service will bring to them.

The people of the never never and the people who help to keep the big commercial centres together, and those who live in the big cities and towns of Australia must realize what these men outback have done, and are doing.

I remain yours sincerely

John Flynn.

IMAGE 13B

Add any information to your '<u>Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page</u>'.

Conquering outback remoteness and isolation

Population density 1920s

IMAGE 14

Public hospital distribution 1861-1901

IMAGE 15

Australian Inland Mission hospitals 1920s

IMAGE 16

Flying Doctor aerial and radiocommunications

IMAGE 17

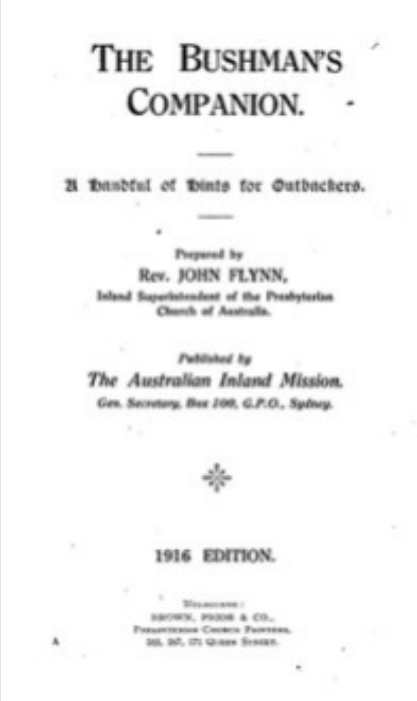
How do these maps illustrate the conquering of the 'tyranny of distance' in the Australian outback?

Add any information to your '**Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page**'.

SOURCE J

Flynn's Publications

John Flynn wrote The Bushman's Companion in 1912, and then edited The Inlander for the Australian Inland Mission



THE BUSHMAN'S COMPANION.

A handful of hints for Outbackers.

Prepared by
Rev. JOHN FLYNN,
Inland Superintendent of the Presbyterian Church of Australia.

Published by
The Australian Inland Mission,
Gen. Secretary, Box 100, G.P.O., Sydney.

1916 EDITION.

IMAGE 18

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IMAGE 19

FIRST AID TO THE INJURED. 17

ARM (Upper).

(a) If break is close to shoulder joint:
Apply broad bandage with centre above middle of arm; carry round body, and tie at other side. Put forearm in small sling (as in Fig. 7).
(b) When break is near middle of arm:
Apply one splint in front and one behind; bind firmly. Put forearm in small sling, supporting it near wrist (Fig. 7).
(This gives a downward drag at elbow, and tends to keep broken ends from overlapping through contraction of muscles.)

FIG. 7.

(c) When break is near elbow:
(1) Make a right-angle splint with two flat pieces of wood nailed or bound together like a carpenter's "square," one piece long enough to reach from armpit to elbow, and the other from elbow to tips of fingers.
(2) Lay this in front of arm bent across body as before, and bind with two bandages for each section.
(3) Place in large arm-sling (see Fig 2).

Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.

IMAGE 20

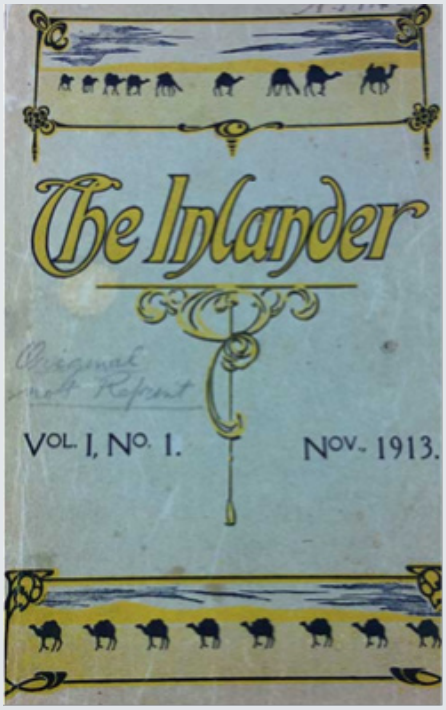


IMAGE 21

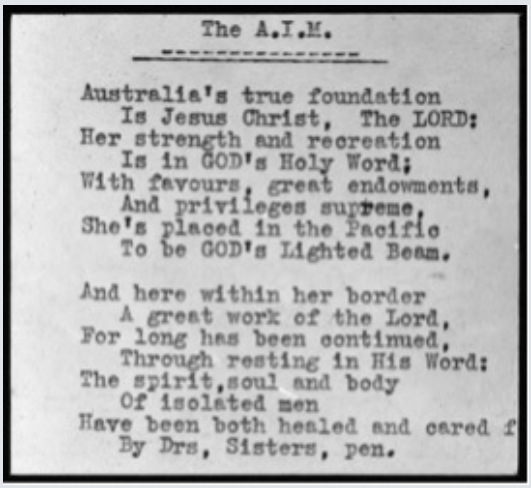
What do these publications tell us about Flynn?

Add any information to your 'Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page'.

SOURCE K

A film still and slides used by Flynn during his information talks about the Australian Inland Mission

IMAGE 22

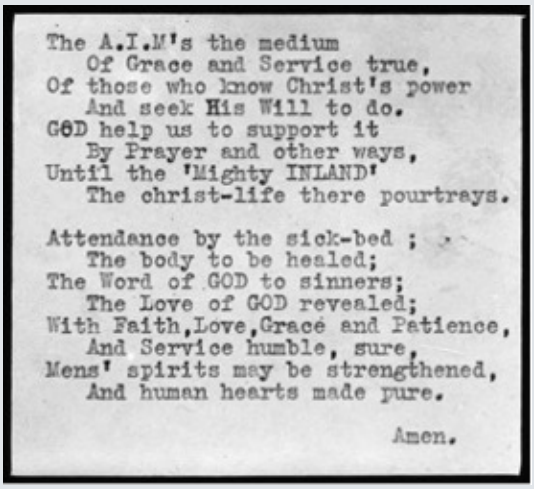


The A.I.M.

Australia's true foundation
Is Jesus Christ, The LORD:
Her strength and recreation
Is in GOD's Holy Word;
With favours, great endowments,
And privileges supreme,
She's placed in the Pacific
To be GOD's Lighted Beam.

And here within her border
A great work of the Lord,
For long has been continued,
Through resting in His Word:
The spirit,soul and body
Of isolated men
Have been both healed and cared f
By Drs, Sisters, pen.

IMAGE 23



The A.I.M's the medium
Of Grace and Service true,
Of those who know Christ's power
And seek His Will to do.
GOD help us to support it
By Prayer and other ways,
Until the 'Mighty INLAND'
The christ-life there pourtrays.

Attendance by the sick-bed ;
The body to be healed;
The Word of GOD to sinners;
The Love of GOD revealed;
With Faith,Love,Grace and Patience,
And Service humble, sure,
Mens' spirits may be strengthened,
And human hearts made pure.

Amen.

IMAGE 24

- What does Christianity have to do with Australia?
- What does the prayer see as Australia's place and role in the Pacific?
- Why does AIM exist?
- What do the prayers tell us about the activities and work of the AIM?
- What do these prayers tell us about Flynn's motivation for his achievements and contributions to Australia?

Add any information to your '**Significant Person, Group or Event Summary Page**'.

SOURCE L

Extract from an academic article on Flynn

Radio communication in 1918 was primitive and its range was only 30 miles . Flynn and his colleagues developed a small, strong, portable apparatus that could be used by a family in the bush. This development illustrated Flynn's real powers; he harnessed and inspired every person who could be useful to the project, including Alf Traeger, who invented the suitable pedal generator and radio receiver … Flynn's qualities were uniquely suited to his self-imposed task; he exuded enthusiasm and had an ability to convey it to others; he had the verbal and literary ability to transmit ideas, and in all his proposals he carried the Church, BMA, press, and colleagues with him, using them to further the cause as the need arose. He manoeuvred like an adroit politician, always for his cause and never for personal gain. A newspaper asked: 'Was there ever such an agitator as Mr Flynn? He never wearied, and never ceased from taking up and interesting others in his schemes. He would buttonhole a man – anyone who would listen – and would lay his plans before him with an earnestness as if he expected that one person to finance the entire undertaking. It is the same in Council. He brings forth a proposal. It is scrutinised, criticised, probably opposed. He makes no show of argumentative defence. He is careful of the foibles of this man and that. He apparently yields, or walks around the objections and back to the objective, and in the end gets his way.' What of the finance for these endeavours? It was generated by Flynn from every possible source, even economic depression. Here lay a true strength of service: it was built and maintained by the committed with their effort and money.

What does this tell you about Flynn's qualities and his ability to succeed?

David JC Shearman, Allan N Limmer, 'A mantle of safety: the 50th year of the Royal Flying Doctor Service', British Medical Journal, 5 August 1978, p407

ACTIVITY 5

Will you vote John Flynn into the Hall of Fame?

You have now learned a lot about John Flynn.

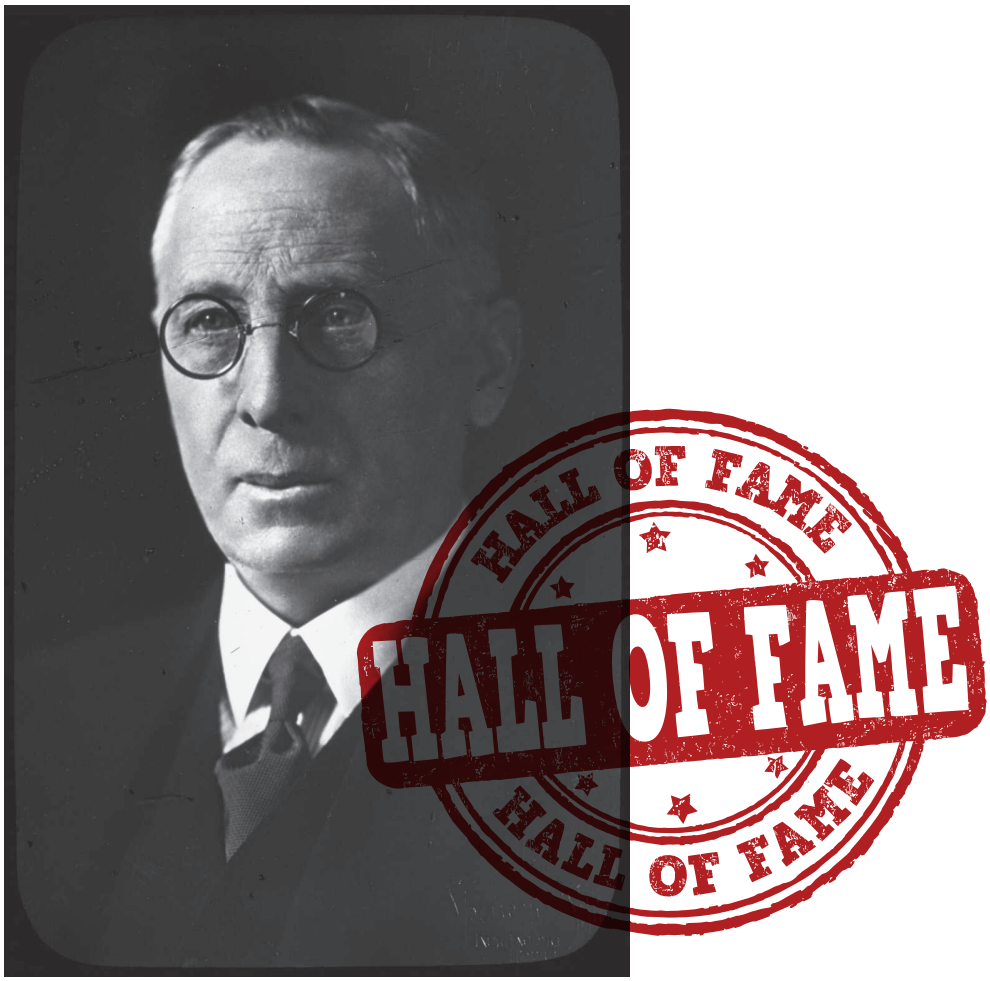
One way of thinking about his significance is to imagine that you are at a meeting of the group that will decide if people will be voted in to the Australian Pioneers Hall of Fame.

The Australian Pioneers Hall of Fame recognises people who have made a special contribution to Australia. They have helped make it a great nation, and a great place to live today.

The people in the Australian Pioneers Hall of Fame showed great personal qualities, and did things that helped develop the nation.

Today your task is to decide if a new candidate should be admitted. That candidate is: JOHN FLYNN.

Your task is to complete the Hall of Fame Summary Page for him from the information you have, and to decide if he should be voted in to this imaginary organisation.



Portrait of Reverend John Flynn [c.1929] B&W lantern slide; 8.2 x 8.2 cm From the Australian Inland Mission Collection Pictures Collection, National Library of Australia

HALL OF FAME SUMMARY PAGE FOR JOHN FLYNN

WHAT IS HIS NAME? _____

WHERE WAS HE BORN? _____

WHEN DID HE LIVE? _____

(Mark this on the Australian History Timeline below)

AUSTRALIAN HISTORY TIMELINE

WHAT FAMILY DID HE HAVE? _____

WHAT WAS HIS OCCUPATION OR JOB? _____

WHAT PERSONAL QUALITIES DID HE HAVE?
(List at least 3)

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

WHAT DID HE DO THAT WAS IMPORTANT FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AUSTRALIA?

_____

IF YOU COULD MEET HIM TODAY WHAT ARE TWO QUESTIONS YOU WOULD ASK HI,?

1 _____

2 _____

WILL YOU VOTE HIM INTO THE AUSTRALIAN HALL OF FAME? YES ☐ **NO** ☐

WHY? _____

_____