

# MATILDA

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PRETTIGE KERSTDAGEN  
*Gelukkig Nieuwjaar*




MERRY CHRISTMAS  
*A Happy New Year*




BUON NATALE  
*Felice Anno Nuovo*




GOD JUL  
*Gott Nytt År*



FELIZ NAVIDAD  
*Próspero Año Nuevo*



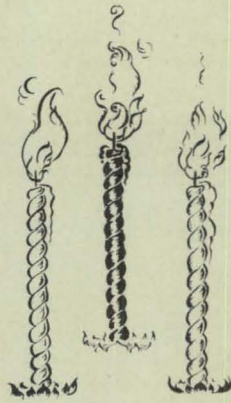
МНОГО СЧАСТΙΑ  
В НОВОМ ГОДУ



JOYEUX NOËL  
*Heureuse Année*



FROHE WEIHNACHTEN  
*und ein erfolgreiches neues Jahr*



This Little  
Guiding Light  
Let it shine....

CHRISTMAS GREETINGS

Joyce E. Price Patricia <sup>Leary</sup> ~~Leary~~ Flora Richardson

Betty M. Macarney

## FROM THE STATE COMMISSIONER

**1st October:** Visited Guide House with Mrs. Gray. It was thrilling to see in place the many assets that you have provided through the Maintenance Fund, to see the shape of the new Chapel, and final arrangements under way for fencing the property.

**3rd:** If only the weather had been as warm and bright as the generosity and enthusiasm of the members and friends of the Extension Section in providing for the Fete to aid the fund for the New Zealand trip in January! Nevertheless a happy and profitable time was had by both buyers and sellers.

**4th:** It was appropriate to carry over the theme of helpfulness into the Guides' Own Service in Whitehorse Division. What a source of strength and inspiration it is to pray together, to learn together, to offer praise and thanksgiving as part of the Guide family!

**6th:** Meeting with Mrs. Bolte, a section of her Appeal Committee, and Mr. and Mrs. Richard Frank, who are most generously giving us the proceeds of the Gala opening night of their "Top of the Town" Restaurant. This will also give us an opportunity to "show off" our Senior Branch members, who are to form a guard of honour at the entrance.

In the evening Miss Macartney and I represented the Association at the Annual Meeting of the Y.W.C.A., Victoria, and found there many friends as well as much mutual interest.

**10th:** I was proud indeed to be present at Government House with our 97 Queen's Guides, under the wing of Miss Bunning, our Guide Adviser, for the presentation of their certificates by His Excellency the Governor. Nor did the excitement for the day stop then. In the afternoon Mrs. Gray had the pleasure of receiving a Guide Hall for Koonung Heights. Mrs. Osbourn Shave opened the new Bentleigh Guide Hall, and I went on to Geelong to share in the Trefoil Guild Annual Meeting and the happy celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Geelong Guild. Congratulations to Mrs. E. G. Cameron on her fifth Annual Report as State Recorder and to Miss Edith Leigh, President of the Geelong Guild.

**12th:** The State Council Annual Meeting led into the final days of anticipation for

the visit of Miss Anstice Gibbs. But much as we were thinking ahead, there was also most important business on hand. The State Council had the responsible task of examining for recommendation the Annual Report and also of electing members to the Executive Committee to replace those due to retire. Congratulations to Miss Peg Barr and Miss Sheila MacLeod on their re-election and to the newly-elected members, Mrs. A. E. Sharp and Miss Margaret Shaw — and warm gratitude for years of valuable service on the Executive to Miss Mabel Cooper and Mrs. J. H. May, who were not available for re-election. A most interesting illustrated talk by Miss Margaret Watson on her recent training visit to Korea was suitably special entertainment for this important meeting.

Mrs. Osborne Shave and Mrs. Gregory introduced another group of new Commissioners to us at Headquarters before they set off for their residential training course at Retreat House. It was a great pleasure to meet them and acquaint them with our central Guide home.

The Executive Committee and Sub-Committee for New Commissioners and Boundaries met as usual, and then 16th October came — the great day when Miss Gibbs arrived in Melbourne.

**17th:** You will read further on the details of the Guiders' Conference, but it is my privilege to express the congratulations of the State to Miss Peg Wilson and her Committee for their excellent programme and arrangements. Mrs. Fairbairn provided relaxation at "Banongill" for Miss Gibbs until the Annual Meeting on 19th. This was a very special occasion, with both our State President, Lady Delacombe, and Miss Gibbs present. And it was so nice to have such a large representation of members and friends to take part in the meeting and to hear and meet our special guests. Thank you to all the people who helped with the arrangements, to the members of State Council responsible for the decorations and catering, and to the Senior Branch members who acted as ushers and waitresses.

**20th:** Special meeting of Division and Region Commissioners — of note both because this was the first combined meeting, but particularly because Miss Gibbs attended

and contributed, following her "tour" of Headquarters and meeting the Commissioners over lunch.



**Miss Gibbs meets L.A. Members of Waverley Division, who cater for the lunch.**

It was an appropriate time when Headquarters Staff gathered together to meet Miss Gibbs, to announce the award of the Medal of Merit to Mrs. Betty McNally, Camping Secretary.

Everyone is delighted that Mrs. McNally's services to the Movement have been recognised by this award, and we look forward to the actual presentation, to take place next year.

**21st:** A very pleasant day of social engagements in honour of our guest, including a Luncheon Party given by Lady Delacombe at Government House, a reception given by the Hon. the Premier and the State Government at Parliament House, and a Dinner Party at the Lyceum Club, Miss Gibbs' "home" during her stay with us.

**22nd:** This day came all too quickly, and after a final gathering over morning coffee we had to wave our valued visitor and friend off to Hobart.

**24th:** Mrs. Gray and I were happy to share in the Annual Service for Jewish Guides and Scouts arranged by Mrs. Kirsner, our Liaison Commissioner for Jewish members. The theme was especially suited to the celebration of United Nations Day.

**25th:** It was a pleasure to represent the State in rejoicing with Dunolly Guides and Scouts and their leaders and wonderful supporters on the opening of the fine building they have all worked so hard to establish

on their joint camping property, "Mataranka".

**27th:** We had a final and all too brief glimpse of Miss Anstice Gibbs at the airport en route between Tasmania and South Australia. We also had a visit at Headquarters from her cousin by marriage, and our friend of long standing, Lady Gibbs, whom we were also delighted to have at our Annual Meeting. Lady Gibbs met and talked to the staff, and presented Victoria with a copy of the film that she has made on Guiding in the Commonwealth. We will do our best to make this available as widely as possible, as quickly as possible. You will be able to see at Headquarters, too, the copy of the Country Life "Picture Book of Britain" that Miss Gibbs kindly gave us as a memento of her visit.

**28th and 29th:** Down to earth again with meetings of the Finance Sub-Committee, and the special Sub-Committees for the War Memorial Building Extension Appeal and the consideration of plans for the Extension.

**31st:** What better conclusion could there have been to this wonderful month than the opening of yet another Guide home in Victoria? — this one at Upwey.

And now, skipping over all the things we all have to do between now and when you read this number of "Matilda", I send you all my very best wishes for glorious holidays, wonderful camps and, above all, a very Happy Christmas and New Year.

*Joyce E. Price*





### MISS ANSTICE GIBBS

It has been a great privilege to have received the eagerly-awaited visit of Miss Anstice Gibbs, Chief Commissioner of the British Commonwealth. You will find many references in this number of "Matilda" to her presence with us. Those who were able to meet and hear Miss Gibbs will retain lasting and happy memories of this her first visit to Australia, and we hope to welcome her back to Victoria in the future.



### HEADQUARTERS NEWS

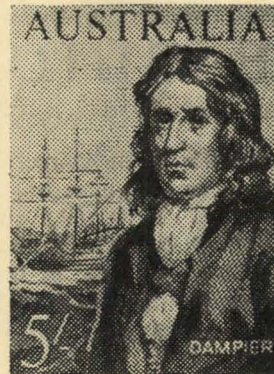
#### New Appointments:

Miss Norma Sims has been appointed to succeed Mrs. A. N. Fox as Brownie Adviser, and will take up her appointment on 1st January, 1965.

Mrs. A. J. Turnbull has been appointed to succeed Miss M. McDonald as Camping Adviser, and will take her appointment on 1st March, 1965.

#### Resignations:

Miss J. Meade and Miss S. Neck, who have represented the Girl Guides Association on the Youth Council of Victoria, will be traveling overseas early in 1965, and have therefore submitted their resignations.



—Block by courtesy of "The Herald".

### STAMPS

The 5/- Navigator Stamp showing William Dampier was issued at Post Offices on 25th November last. Dampier's vessel, the "Roebuck", is shown in the background. He reached Shark Bay, Western Australia, in it in 1699, and later spent several months exploring the adjacent coastlines.

Remember to save stamps from the Christmas mail, particularly the higher value stamps from parcels. Be very sure they are soaked off paper and not torn or too heavily postmarked before sending them in. The total proceeds from this special appeal for used stamps will not be known for some time, but we have £11 banked already.

—Lorna E. Cuzens,  
Hon. Organiser for Stamps.



### FIRST QUEEN'S GUIDE AT ORBOST

At an evening held in the Orbost Scout Hall, Margaret Heynes of 1st Orbost Guide Coy. was presented with her Queen's Guide Badge.

A special ceremony was held, and many congratulated Margaret on her award. A special cake was cut by Margaret, who thanked everyone for their help while working for the badge.

—N. E. Wallace, Captain, 1st Orbost.

# THE GUIDERS' CONFERENCE

There was much to be gained from the 1964 Conference, and we have tried to bring you the highlights of the talks and discussions. "Matilda's" thanks are due to Miss Peg Wilson (Convener) and all the Conference Committee, and to Miss Judy Bierwirth (Minute Secretary) for their help in compiling these notes.

The Conference Committee would like to express its thanks to the Group Leaders and Hostesses, and to the Guiders who very kindly lent equipment to make the Training Aids Display such a success.

## HIGHLIGHTS OF THE CONFERENCE

Did you know?

That one of the Colour Parties at the Guiders' Conference was made up completely of Guide Shop staff?

That the Conference Committee estimate that approximately 800 attended for at least some part of the Conference?

That we had an American Guider with us at the Conference? Mrs. Elizabeth Johnson, of Portland, Oregon, who is visiting Australia with her husband, attended the Conference with Miss Enid Bunning, Guide Adviser. Mrs. Johnson does some training on a National level in U.S.A. and also works with a Girl Scout Troop in her home area.

That we also had at the Conference a Guider in the German Guide uniform? She is working now with a Company in the Moonee Ponds area, and we were pleased to welcome her to our midst.

That the "shop" at the Conference had on sale some items which had arrived at H.Q. only the day before?

And were we not kept up to date with our Olympic news? Thanks for this are due to Miss Doris Carter.

That the L.A. members who so kindly looked after our efforts to work the "infernal machines" for tea breaks were members of a very new L.A.?

And I wonder how many of us had — as I did! — coftea to drink until we mastered said machines?

And how many noticed that at this Conference there seemed to be many "old" faces not seen at a Conference for a while — and welcome indeed they were.

## HOW TO GET THE BEST FROM A CONFERENCE

(Summary of the talk by Mr. J. P. Young).

### Definitions of a Conference!

"A group called together by a confused man who is successful in spreading his confusion."

"A Conference consists of people who individually are unable to do anything and who meet collectively and decide nothing can be done."

"The best Conference is one that consists of two people who are invited — and one is sick!"

### Types of Conference:

1. Information-giving Conference;
2. Conference for problem-solving;
3. Inspirational or motivational Conference.

A good definition: "A Conference is an informal meeting in which a group of people having common problems and related interests co-operate in a free and critical research for the answers to a problem under the guidance of a qualified leader."

### Purpose of Conference:

- to encourage **group thinking** on mutual problems
- also, "attitude airing" — an opportunity to "blow off steam".

### Differences Between Meeting and Conference:

In a meeting, information comes from a leader who reports to the group; in a Conference, it comes from participating conferees.

In a meeting it is the responsibility of the leader to maintain order and follow the agenda; in a Conference, to **guide** group thinking and secure acceptance of group ideas.

The leader of a meeting must know the rules; the leader of a Conference must be able to direct group thinking, control discussion and summarise ideas.

In a meeting agreement is reached by motions and vote; in a Conference, by sound discussion and group acceptance.

#### **Conference Leaders:**

The two extremes are the authoritarian type and the "laissez faire" type. In between lies the guided Conference: **you** have it all worked out before, but "technically" **they** reach the decisions.

#### **Advantages of Conference:**

Increases sum total of your knowledge as a group.

Encourages you in habit of thinking before speaking.

Promotes a questioning attitude.

At your Conference you will learn others' problems, appreciate their ideas, judge the soundness of your own ideas, express your own viewpoint.

Sometimes a group can cut down to size: "What you ARE speaks so loudly sometimes in a group — they cannot hear what you say."

"The best way of doing anything has not yet been discovered."

★   ★   ★

### **OPENING OF 1964 GUIDERS' CONFERENCE BY THE STATE COMMISSIONER**

In declaring the Conference open, Mrs. Price referred to the notice which appeared in "Matilda", "Wanted dead or alive" — and then to the September issue which said, "Wanted Guiding dead or alive" — the theme for the 1964 Guiders' Conference. Mrs. Price went on to say that the theme chosen by the Committee was most stimulating, the basis of it being an appreciation of young people. Last year the theme was the Law and Promise — concentrating on never forgetting these fundamental principals as the basis for our Guiding — and now this year we must not only accept these, but be able to interpret them to others.

Some of you heard Mr. Young say "the best way of doing anything has not yet been discovered" — thereby presenting a challenge to us to be continually looking for the best way of doing things, and now the

Conference Committee is telling you it must be the best way for this day and age. Perhaps there is a danger in the very general acceptance of the value of the ideals behind the Guide Movement: the ideals which have been accepted not only by parents and teachers, etc., but by Government authorities throughout the 67 countries in the world who have agreed that the ideals of Guiding are suitable for the people in their countries. We must not lose sight of the fact that our Founder presented these ideals in a very practical form which appealed to the children he was considering 54 years ago. He presented them in a way which fired their imagination and enthusiasm and gave them a challenge and sense of adventure. He presented them in a style which was revolutionary then, and so the Patrol system was established; a system whereby as many people as possible could be taught to accept responsibility.

Through the woodcraft section they learned to understand and appreciate nature and through this an acceptance of God and the universe. Then the four signposts — Character, Health, Handcraft and Service — with the object to develop a balanced person. We now regard these things as the fundamentals of Guiding, but we have to learn how to present them so there is still a sense of adventure. The method of presentation which was exciting 50 years ago is now commonplace, so that our application must be brought up to date, whilst the fundamental principles remain the same.

You must be congratulated on your decision to take stock of the flexibility of methods in your Packs, Companies and Units (and of considering ways of adjustment to suit the varying conditions in city and country). And of seeing the need to adapt your thinking to fit in with the present fashion of thinking amongst the girls who are attracted to Guiding today.

"Wanted, Guiding, dead or alive — reward" — perhaps in your discussions today as you consider this very important aspect of your work in your particular age group, you will find your reward.

I'm sure you will leave the Conference stimulated to try more and more to keep your interpretation in tune with your particular group of children and for this effort, brighter and greater will be your reward.

## MISS ANSTICE GIBBS SPEAKS TO THE CONFERENCE

In Guiding I find much of great encouragement. In different countries of the Commonwealth and of the world — whatever is a national problem, a national need, is reflected in the Guide Movement. We, in all our different countries, have this common basis and the principles of Guiding. We believe firmly in these principles — the things that matter most. These don't change; they are the same for every country. But, growing from these principles, is something that is a little different in every country.

Guiding is so flexible that it grows in each place as it is needed. In this way it really belongs, because it grows into the needs and follows the characteristics of the country where it finds itself, and it moves along and meets the current needs as they change.

I would think Australia more and more in these last few years is conscious of its need to develop international understanding, to feel a part of a group of neighbour countries, and this is strongly reflected in her Guide Movement. Already you have done so much for Guiding in other parts of the world, and this is something the British Commonwealth of Nations can work at and make stronger all the time. We can help each other tremendously, and in a particular way, because our Guiding is so much the same; it came from the same roots and has not grown very differently — certainly not in Australia and in Great Britain. Because of this we can make a contribution jointly with our sister Guides in other parts of the Commonwealth, to carry along with us the people who need help in their Guiding because it is not so well established.

It was really a stroke of genius when the Founder and the Chief Guide and all who worked together in the early days thought of setting up the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. Its constitution states the requirements for membership. A Movement—

must have a Guide Promise and Law which is in principle the same as the original; must be completely independent; that is, not under the control of a government or other organisation;

must be open to every girl in the country regardless of race or creed. . .

All these things are very important. Without them, probably in most countries today, there would have been things called "Scouts and Guides" — all sort of different principles, all sorts of different people. But the World Association has made this world-wide sisterhood the greatest international "youth club" the world has ever seen.

We all of us have the object of giving service to the community in which we live, and the opportunities for service vary tremendously in our different countries. There is always room for someone to give the helping hand, the extra bit of kindness, the extra bit of thoughtfulness, the few hours in the week which otherwise might have been spent in a more amusing way — and so to bring someone more happiness, more contentment, and a greater feeling of security and of the power of friendship.

And this brings me to the oft-posed question:

"Guiding was splendid, wasn't it, 50 years ago when it began? Of course, children did not have very much then; schools are so wonderful now; they give so much. **Do you find that Guiding is really needed today as it was in those days? Do you get as many Guides?**"

The answer is: **There were never so many Guides as there are today, 5½ to 6 million all over the world.**

"**Do you manage to get the grown-up leaders?**"

**More today than ever before.** But not enough — the children come faster.

It is easy to give the impression that we have fewer Guiders than the fact that we have more; easy to give the general public the impression that Guiding is on the wane, because we shout so loudly for more leaders. It is growing still, because the basic principles are so absolutely sound for every country and every age and because the programme is so flexible; and so long as we are sensible about this flexibility, use it, keep it going and keep it on the move, so long will Guiding continue to grow.

Guiding is making a wonderful contribution in many countries where women are not used to doing things outside their own



homes, where — if their countries are going to develop — they must get used to doing things and to taking a share in the leadership. In many countries the move of the women into a wider sphere is happening very rapidly, and it is very noticeable that in the African countries, for instance, nearly all women who are beginning to take the lead have been Guides.

In many countries the people of different races have not found a way of getting on well together. Guiding is playing its part in this very vexed question of race relations. It is adapting itself to many situations, and you are right to be considering at your Conference whether your programme fits absolutely the up-to-the-minute needs in your own bit of the world Guide Movement. (Canada is considering what changes should be made; the United States has just introduced a fourth age grouping. The British Boy Scouts are having a look; the British Guide Association has set up a working party to collect evidence from young people in and out of the Movement and to see whether we need to adjust things. All are having a special look at this 14-16 age group. In New Zealand they have just introduced Senior Guides. In the United Kingdom we have decided to experiment in a number of different ways of applying the Guiding and Ranging programmes for this age before we make a decision.)

This is all a part of the flexibility. Now that Guiding has been going about half a century, it is good that we should have a thorough look to see if we want to make alterations. We must not fall into the trap of confusing something which should be altered with a basic principle that must remain. We must keep our minds clear.

**"Has Guiding changed at all over the years?"**

The answer is: **If it had not, it would be dead.** (Precis.)



## COMMUNICATIONS — ONE WITH ANOTHER

By John Casson.

Mr. Casson spoke in such an entertaining way — we felt that to try to print his talk would fall short of the mark, as his particular presentation had to be heard to be appreciated!

However, Mr. Casson added to his kindness to us by letting "Matilda" have a summary of his course on "The Art of Communication" — we are very indebted to him for this and for his permission to reprint it.

### THE ART OF COMMUNICATION

By John Casson.

Communication is the process involved in getting ideas from one person's mind to another. It consists of not only what we say to people, but also what they understand and are prepared to accept into their minds of what we say to them. Because it is entirely concerned with the interactions between people it cannot be thought about in terms of cut-and-dried techniques and formulae. Good communication is, in fact, an art rather than a technique, using the word art as meaning the result of adding imagination and sensitivity to a practical technique.

Communication may be divided into two parts which we can call symbolic and emphatic. Symbolic communication is mainly concerned with language, but it includes such things as signs and gestures, writing, score-boards, traffic-lights, advertisements, mathematics, pawnbrokers' signs, semaphore, etc., in fact, everything that is used to symbolise an idea. A symbol expresses an idea when two or more people have agreed on a meaning of the symbol. There is nothing inherent in a red traffic-light that means "stop". It is just that we have all agreed that in certain circumstances it shall mean "stop". The same thing should be true of words and sentences, but for some reason we often think that a particular word has a meaning, an absolute meaning once and for all, in its own right. In reality a word is a particular arrangement of sounds made by the mouth, and we agree that these sounds shall indicate some particular "thing" of which we have common experience. A word, a series of noises, is not the "thing" itself,

it is a "label" that we have agreed to use to identify a particular "thing". There is no **absolute** meaning for the word "labour". It can mean work, a collection of individuals banded together for a particular purpose, the policy of this group or a host of other shades of meaning. But unless we have agreed which meaning we are using, we are not talking the same language as each other. We cannot say "labour is so-and-so", or "labour definitely means so-and-so". It means what we want it to mean and have agreed to make it mean. Until we have grasped this essential nature of words, and the arrangements of them that we call language, we are liable to arouse a great deal of emotion when we talk, but we cannot properly communicate.

It is relatively easy to agree on the use of these "labels" if the "thing" we are referring to can be visually pointed out. Arguments do not often become fierce over the meaning of a word like "chair" or "teapot". We can point to them and say, "I mean one of those". But when we move into the realm of ideas rather than things we have to be especially careful. We can no longer point to what we mean, and therefore cannot guarantee that our listeners are going to put the same interpretation on the word as we are putting ourselves. What interpretation, for instance, do we put on such words as "liberty", "justice", "ambition", "dogmatism", "business" and "collectivism"? We know what we mean, or at least think we do, but it is sometimes worth while asking our listeners what they make of our words. The result can often be very humiliating!

The motto we should try to keep in our minds when we are talking or listening is: "Find the referent". That is, we should find the thing in the real world to which the word refers. If we think of words as "maps" that help us to find our way around the world we are living in, we shall be more on guard against mistaking the "map" for the "territory". A map is very useful to us when we are going for a drive, but we cannot go for a drive on the map. It merely indicates to us the sort of things we can expect to find on our journey. The map is not the territory. The word is not the thing referred to.

In business we frequently find ourselves getting into this sort of trouble, and we use

words that describe clearly, to **ourselves**, what is in our heads, without ensuring that the words mean the same to others. We sometimes even use words not to express our ideas, but disguise the fact that we haven't got any ideas to express! This is particularly the case in what is usually called "officialese". It is the language that we use when we want to be "formal" and impressive. By using long, weighty abstract ideas, we may be able to feel proud of our literary efforts, but we usually obscure the meaning of our ideas. Sir Alan Herbert, for example, has "translated" Nelson's historic signal before Trafalgar into officialese as:

"England anticipates as regards the current emergency, that personnel will face up to the issues, and exercise appropriately the functions allocated to their respective occupational groups".

We may smile at this somewhat unkind jibe at our business language, but is it so very different from the examples we have to face on our own desks?

Probably the best way of keeping our meaning clear when we speak or write is to be concerned primarily with pictures of our ideas rather than the words we use to describe them. If we make sure that we can "see" what we are thinking and then communicate by re-creating the pictures in our listeners' heads, we find ourselves thinking out our ideas more carefully, and expressing them more clearly in words. We need to try all the time to **think and speak in pictures**.

Emphatic communication is much harder to describe because so much of it is carried on almost unconsciously and so defies clear translation into words. We can call it "communication" by an "exchange of feeling", and it is concerned not so much by **what** people say, but with **how** they say it. Sometimes we know how people feel by what they do not say, and sometimes we "get a message" from minute gestures and facial expressions. By interpreting these signs we are able to some extent to "get inside" the other person's mind and see the world as he sees it. The process of "getting inside his mind" is called empathy. Whereas sympathy means, broadly, thinking and feeling **with** another person, empathy means thinking and feeling **as** another person.

We can never, of course, entirely get inside another's mind, but we can go a long

way towards it by looking fearlessly and honestly into our own minds and then inferring from our feelings how other people feel. But there are several things that prevent our being able to do this. We all like to believe that we are governed by the logic of our own beliefs rather than by our own unspoken feelings and emotions. The fact is, however, that most of our behaviour is based on emotion, and we use our "logic" to find plausible excuses or "sensible reasons" for our actions. It is therefore very difficult to see ourselves as others see us.

One thing, however, we can say as a start and that is that every one of us reckons that at heart he is a pretty good sort of fellow. Given the right circumstances we are sure that we would be able to demonstrate this fine fellow to everyone else. Unfortunately these circumstances don't appear to be "given" nearly as often as we would like. We then begin to get nervous that the fine fellow inside us is not going to be appreciated to the extent we feel he ought to be. We try hard "to put ourselves across", and are very anxious that we do not let ourselves down. If we are not careful, or if we have not "grown up" emotionally, the fine fellow inside us becomes a frightened little ghost, who feels that at all costs he has to protect himself against the world. We then start putting on an act to protect ourselves. It is only a temporary act, of course, because we all know that we shall very soon be fully appreciated by everyone. But it is just that we hope the time will come soon!

But although the act may cover up the frightened part of us, we still tend to say deep down inside ourselves, "I hope I'm doing the right thing. I hope they understand me. They mustn't think I'm stupid. I hope it'll be all right. I mustn't make a mistake. I must make a good impression. How am I doing? Oh, Lord, why does everyone seem so much brighter than me? But I mustn't let them know it, etc."

The only thing that never seems to occur to us is that everyone feels this to a greater or lesser degree, and everyone thinks he is unique in feeling it. We all, in fact, have a bit of an inferiority complex and forget that other people have it, too.

Like us, they feel they have got to put up defensive barriers to protect the fine fellow inside them.

A long time ago, when our ancestors lived in caves, every male member of the tribe always went about with a good solid club hanging from his belt. The moment any one of them met a stranger he would bring his club "to the ready". The action did not do much to foster good human relations, but it was felt to be a wise precaution. Then one day a man with some dim sense of civilisation took a most courageous step. He went up to a stranger without his club and extended his empty hand. He was in effect saying, "Look, I have made myself vulnerable to demonstrate to you that I trust you. I cannot possibly be a threat to you. I am entirely vulnerable." And so the handshake, the symbol of friendship and trust, was born. When today we shake hands we are pledging symbolically that we are not threatening each other.

We don't carry clubs to defend ourselves nowadays, but we do carry mental attitudes, which are just as threatening, and are carried just as much for reasons of personal fear as the club used to be. We tend to maintain a feeling of veiled hostility with other people until they have demonstrated that they are not threatening us. But our feeling of hostility or mistrust is seldom as well veiled as we think it is. The other person can nearly always sense that we are on guard — and therefore not trusting him — and so he goes on guard until he is sure that he is "safe" with us. The result is not conducive to good human relationship — that is, to good communication. Someone has to be the first to risk being "hurt" before two people can really get in touch with each other. The one that has sufficient confidence in himself and his fellows to run that risk, because he realises that a rebuff is only a sign of defence and fear in the rebuffer, is the one that will be in control of the conversation that follows. By being vulnerable he is basing his attitude on one of personal confidence and a liking for all people, as opposed to building defences round himself because he is afraid of threats to his self-esteem.

To the extent that we are afraid, to the extent that we "put on an act" to cover our fear, and to the extent that we mistrust

people and their motives, we remain immature and so never feel entirely confident in our dealings with people.

A recent writer in "The Harvard Business Review" gave as his criterion for maturity the following three part sentence, all of which is concerned with our ability to communicate either symbolically or emphatically:

"A man's emotional maturity is indicated by the extent to which he expresses his own feelings and convictions, balanced with consideration for the thoughts and feelings of others without being threatened by the expression of feelings, either his own or others."

To be mature, to achieve that confidence which consists of knowing that we can risk, withstand and survive our failures, is an aim common to us all. We can go a long way towards this goal if we try to practise these three principles of the art of communication:

1. Think and speak in pictures.
2. Get into the other fellow's mind.
3. Be vulnerable.



## QUESTIONS AT DISCUSSION TIME

1. Living with the Guide Law in 1964:
  - (a) Discuss the Guide Law as a basic way of living.  
Which Law do you find hardest to keep?
  - (b) A Guide is loyal.  
How do you apply this Law to your responsibilities?
  - (c) Does living in 1964 make it hard to obey the Guide Law?
2. What are your aims?
  - (a) Why is it necessary to have an aim in your Pack, Coy., or Unit?
  - (b) What does Guiding aim to do within the community?
  - (c) How much effort should we be prepared to make to achieve these aims?
3. Modern society challenges our ingenuity?
  - (a) What do you consider to be the main challenges to Guiding?
  - (b) What are the difficulties in meeting these challenges?
  - (c) What are your solutions?

## GROUP DISCUSSION SUMMARY

The theme of this 1964 Conference is "Wanted — Guiding, Dead or Alive". A bit unusual, but very much in line with the questions you have been discussing this afternoon. These questions have some bearing on whether Guiding will be dead or alive in the future, because the future depends upon our application to the task of maintaining interest in Guiding in a swiftly-changing world. You have probably aired your views, unloaded the many things which appear to be the stumbling blocks to the fulfilment of your aims for your Company or Pack. These stumbling blocks sometimes appear to be insurmountable — if you have received some help to overcome one of them today, then your time has not been wasted.

Your Committee spent some time thinking about these questions — firstly, to present appropriate questions, and, secondly, how we would answer them. If your discussions were as lively as ours, then you will have had an interesting hour or so. Here, then, are our observations:

### Living with the Guide Law in 1964:

Discuss the Guide Law as a basic way of living.

The Guide Law is a number of rules by which we strive to live. They represent a set of values or ideals which our society accepts as good.

In all our learning from childhood we are directed toward these ideals in one form or another by our parents, our religion, our education system and by society and its demands.

How well we measure up to these standards may well depend upon who taught us and how we interpreted the lessons.

The Laws as set down by Baden-Powell to be used as the basis on which to build good citizens, cover the basic principles we all find difficult. We have not been asked to do more than our best in keeping them. As individuals with different backgrounds, i.e., family life and friends, education, religion, etc., we will have different barriers to overcome to attain our level of "best". The Law is our common goal, but the road to its achievement is different for each one of us.

Our presence here today shows that we have elected to adopt this Law as part of

our lives. If it is not a part of our lives then we have no chance to establish it in the lives of others.

We need rules to live by, just as we need rules of the road. Without traffic-lights the streets would be chaotic. As the changes wrought by advanced technology have overtaken the world we find ourselves with more and more rules to keep. Rules to keep law and order in the community subject us to discipline. We need the same kind of discipline in our approach to the rules we have accepted to live by. Self-discipline gives us the strength to do our best.

#### **Which Law do you find hardest to keep?**

We decided that the tenth Law was perhaps the hardest to keep.

If we were not careful in thought it would be difficult to be a sister to every other Guide. It is always easy to criticise others, perhaps without knowing the full facts of why other people behave as they do.

To be pure in word is almost asking too much, especially when we feel like getting a piece off our minds. The word, of course, stems from the thought, and the deeds follow hotly in pursuit.

In the teaching of this Law it is difficult for us to explain the meaning of these words when we know we fall short of the mark ourselves.

The implications of this Law are many, and no doubt the words convey a pang of conscience to all of us if we dwell on them long enough. They may hit home for different reasons, depending on our experiences in life.

What do you think of the words in this Law? Miss J. Griffith has written an article which appears in two parts in June and July (1964) issues of the "Guider". They are well worth your attention.

We could talk at length on this Law in relation to the teaching of the meaning to those who are under our guidance. Perhaps the wording is stuffy by today's standards. Most important of all is its meaning for us, and how we try to keep it. A little soul-searching occasionally will perhaps lead to a better understanding of ourselves. The need to gain a better understanding of others added to this could go a long way in helping

us to set the example needed in these modern times.

#### **"A Guide is Loyal". How do you apply this Law to your responsibilities?**

Do you sometimes find yourself faced with the task of deciding between two loyalties? You will be letting someone down whichever way you choose. Do you choose the way which offers more for you?

Our responsibilities are probably many and varied. Some are imposed upon us and others are self-inflicted. Do we approach both kinds with the same sense of loyalty?

We teach loyalty in our Companies and Packs — can we expect 100% loyalty from our members in the face of the other responsibilities they may have?

You have no doubt formed your own conclusions about this question in your groups — maybe they were something like this:

"We try to be fair and honest in the division of loyalty to our responsibilities. Maybe you said that first things were first and require your first loyalty and attention."

#### **Does living in 1964 make it hard to obey the Guide Law?**

You may have thought of many reasons why it is hard to keep the Law in 1964. Did you suggest any of the following:—

- \* Divided loyalties
- \* Fast pace of life
- \* Ease of travel
- \* Becoming adult at a younger age
- \* Attraction of films and literature
- \* Less home supervision
- \* The diversity of entertainment

How realistic are these reasons you have suggested — have you really answered the question?

These things certainly exist, but surely they are excuses for our lack of strength when it comes to the testing of our beliefs.

In any generation it is matter of how individuals approach life that influences their decisions and subsequent actions.

We all know what "the black sheep of the family" means — a person who has had the same opportunities and family background, but chooses to follow the easy path. It is an individual's personality and beliefs which indicate strength of purpose in times of stress. In 1864 the stresses were no doubt

of a different nature than in 1964, but the rules or laws still served the same purpose. A sound set of principles which stand fast regardless of the circumstances surrounding them. What makes 1964 so exceptional? It is easier to blame difficult circumstances for our poor actions rather than our own weaknesses.

We say, then, it is not really any harder in 1964 to keep the Guide Law.

The next question states — What are your aims?

Why is it necessary to have an aim in your Pack, Company or Unit?

To have an aim is to have a plan. With the help of our Rangers, Guides and Brownies we make various plans in relation to our Units. We might plan to camp once or twice a year, plan a community service, plan our weekly programmes, plan regular outings. All of these plans are part of the overall plan which helps us to reach our goal.

The aims of our Units are integrated with the aim of the Association. All our activities and the way we carry them out are directed toward this one aim. The answer to this question, then, might be that we aim within our Units to accomplish, through planning, the aims of the Association. Without this aim we would not accomplish very much. We would be like a ship without a rudder, unable to steer in any direction.

What does Guiding aim to do in the community?

We feel that Guiding has a great responsibility in the community. When you consider that our aims include bringing some influence to bear on the minds and activities of children as they prepare for adult life, then this responsibility cannot be taken lightly.

Our aim is to teach and prepare children to be self-reliant and ready to be good citizens through games and activities and to create a climate for enjoyment at the level of understanding of each group.

How much effort should we be prepared to make to achieve these aims?

To achieve success takes effort. Perhaps the answer to this question is related to each individual. Some people can tackle a job with less effort than others and still achieve the same measure of success. We need to

know ourselves, our motives, have confidence in our capabilities and expend the effort needed to attain our goals.

#### **Modern society challenges our ingenuity.**

What do you consider to be the main challenges to Guiding and what are the difficulties in meeting these challenges?

It doesn't do any harm occasionally to take a good look at our problems. We tend to live with them, blame them and sigh over them when a good hard look at them will generally lead to ideas which help to solve them.

The fight against apathy — or what appears to be a "don't care" attitude on the part of some children and parents towards their responsibilities — appears to be a challenging one.

The reasons suggested for this attitude were numerous. TV had a share of the blame. High standard of living was mentioned. The fact that there are so many interests and activities to take up the time of children these days. With such diverse interests there is very little time to do anything well. Education these days appears to involve much more for children. This being a good thing hardly makes it competitive to Guiding, but the time taken in homework and other activities planned by schools leaves us a shorter time to accomplish our task. We would not consider objecting to this — we accept it as necessary.

What are the solutions?

The dictionary has this to say about the word "challenge": "Calling to account" and "summons to trial or contest".

The second meaning conjures up thoughts of an invitation to do battle. If we do battle we make plans and preparations in the hope of winning. We produce our very best in order to win.

The solution to our problems lie here. How well do we make ready? Do we plan to meet the challenges, or do we lie down beside them?

Briefly, here are a few points to consider: Interest and enthusiasm is catching.

The diversion of energy used in complaining can well be used more productively.

Other interests than Guiding broaden our outlook, give us more understanding of ourselves and others.

Let's make the best use of the time we have available — we have a small voice when it comes to changing the world to the way we would like it.

What do you consider to be the main challenge to Guiding and the difficulties involved?

The busyness of the world and the consequent shortage of time to accomplish our task.

What are the solutions?

Recognising the challenge and doing something about it. Prepare to do battle.

Talking of battles — I would like you to re-read points from a speech made by General MacArthur which seem relevant in this instance. The title is "How Not to Grow Old" ("Matilda", July, 1964).

The theme of the Conference — "Wanted — Guiding, Dead or Alive". We are all charged with the responsibility of ensuring that the next notice in "Matilda" will read:

**"FOUND — GUIDING — ALIVE"**

## BANASIA

Six Districts from the Division of Banon-gill held a Rally at Blythvale, Streatham — the title of the Rally was BANASIA and the theme Asia! Each Company depicted an Asian country and a great deal of work and research was put into each display, which included India, Japan, Indonesia, Thailand, New Guinea and the Philippines. The Rally, held on International Day, started with the World Flag being hoisted and the World Song being sung. After this each Company set up the camps of their allotted country, and these were then judged by Mrs. Farrow, International Representative, and Mrs. Fairbairn, Division Commissioner. The condition of entry for each Company was a Good Turn, the record of which was handed to the judges on arrival at the individual camps. The judging was based on many things, including knowledge of the country and the Guiding in it. The National dish of their country was cooked by each Company for tea. The evening was highlighted by each Company singing a song of their country at Campfire and the presentation of the Division Challenge Shield to Indonesia, represented by 1st Beaufort Company.

—Alethea Russell, Div. Sec.



At the Annual Meeting (left to right): Lady Delacombe, Mrs. Bolte, Mr. Nicholls, Mr. McKellar, Mrs. Price, Miss Gibbs.

## AN ANNUAL MEETING

A time for appraisal of the past year's activities — a time to see whether we finally were able to make ends meet. . . .

The business part of the Association's Annual Meeting was managed with charm by our State Commissioner, Mrs. Price, and injected with cheer by our Honorary Treasurer, Mr. Gregory.

But our Annual Meeting went much further — it was a time for welcoming representatives of our good friends, the Boy Scouts Association; for being able to ask Hon. Lindsay Thompson, Minister for Housing (who proposed the adoption of the Annual Report) to convey to the Government our appreciation of their help; of hearing from Mrs. Bolte of steps being taken to help us move into our H.Q. additions without debt; of having a chat with not-often-seen friends over the welcome "cuppa"; of seeing Gwen Thurgood's face when she was presented with a watch to mark her 25 years' service at Headquarters in so very many capacities; of seeing the Senior Branch members in action doing several helpful jobs.

It was a time, too, when we were able to give again a warm welcome to our State President, Lady Delacombe, who took us with her through her first full year of office and its highlights. We were delighted to have her with us.

The Annual Meeting, too, gave many members of the Association the chance of meeting Miss Anstice Gibbs, Chief Commissioner

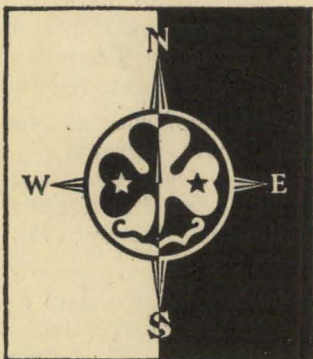


Miss Gwen Thurgood with Lady Delacombe and Mrs. Price.

of the British Commonwealth. Miss Gibbs told us of her trips to Commonwealth countries, and made us hope soon to be one of the nearly 600 Guides from the Commonwealth who knock each year on her door.

It was good to have Miss Gibbs bring home to us the story of development of Guiding in other countries of the Commonwealth, and enable us to catch at least a glimpse of what the Guides in Victoria and Australia can do in co-operation.

Yes, the Annual Meeting was a time to take stock, but also to see the path that Guiding will take into the new year; a straight path perhaps, but not a narrow one, for we remember the message given us by our Founder, and underlined by our State President, State Commissioner and Chief Commissioner: "Look wide, and when you have looked wide, look wider still!"



## BROWNIE BRANCH

**Item for Rally for Mrs. Buntine,  
27th February, 1965**

Every Brownie will take part in the "run" on to the arena, when they will take up position in front of the Guides, after the March Past by Guides and Senior Branch.

Brownies will then remain on arena for their item, to form the word WELCOME. These letters have been portioned out to Provincial City Divisions and Metropolitan Divisions to give as wide a representation as possible on north, south, east, west basis. Brownies not forming letters are asked to stand on the arena to make a background for the word.

All Brownies will give the Grand Salute when directed. (All Packs please practise the Grand Salute.)

Correct uniform to be worn — no white petticoats. Groundsheet. ALL BROWNIES to assemble at 1 p.m. at assembly point, which will be marked.



Would Brownies and Guiders please make this alteration in Australian P.O.&R., Rule 41, Second Class, 8:

- (b) Without touching the ground with hands or feet cover a distance of SEVEN yards on two inverted flower-pots or tins.

**NEW PROFICIENCY BADGE:** Brownie Skater Badge:

1. Skate a figure of eight, allow two pushes for each circle.
2. Right leg forward outside. Left leg forward outside.
3. Right leg forward inside. Left leg forward inside.
4. Change of edge. Right forward outside to inside (i.e., commence on outside of line for one circle, at rest position cut into inside of line to complete figure). Note: Each figure is to be started from rest position and repeated three times consecutively.
5. Show a good deportment on skates whilst doing a straight skate and a stop.
6. Know the safety precautions of the rink.

Design for Badge — a Skate.



# LAND OF THE MORNING CALM

Korea is known as the Land of the Morning Calm. In autumn and spring it seems to deserve this name. My main impression was that there was no wind. The skies were clear and blue and the weather most predictable. It grew steadily warmer while I was there. The climate is not so unlike ours, for you will remember that Melbourne and Seoul are on the same latitude —  $37\frac{1}{2}$  — only Seoul is north of the Equator. The seasons are quite distinct. Winter is cold — about  $25^{\circ}\text{F}$ . and heavy snow at Christmas. Summer is the rainy season — high humidity — temperature is always in 90s. Climate is important because Korea is an agricultural country.

Korea is a divided land. Although the southern part is known as the Republic of Korea, every Korean considers that the unification of Korea must come some time. Thirty million people are crowded into a country that is predominantly agricultural. The land must produce sufficient food from the rather small areas that each farmer works. Korean history goes back 4000 years. The people are an ancient Asiatic race. They are Caucasian rather than Mongolian. They settled in the Korean Peninsula, where they gradually adopted arts and sciences learnt from the Chinese. Three Kingdoms emerged and were later united under the Koryo Dynasty about the time of the Dark Ages in Europe.

Korea has many ancient treasures; the oldest existing astronomical observatory built in the seventh century; many cities have the original gates of the Walled Cities still preserved.

The Koreans invented the first movable printing type and the world's first iron-clad battleship, which successfully defended the country from invasion in the sixteenth century.

The ancient Korean people followed the beliefs of spirit worship. This was a mixture of sun worship, mountain worship and ancestor worship. In the fourth century Buddhism came from China and became the State religion.

Ten centuries later the Yi Dynasty banished the Buddhists because of the political influence of the Monks from Japan and made Confucianism the State religion. Buddhism, however, lingered on in the lovely mountain temples.

Christianity was introduced in the nineteenth century and many missions now work in Korea.

The alphabet was created in the fifteenth century, and consists of 24 letters, all very simple in shape. It is supposed to be one of the most perfect phonetic alphabets in the world. It is easy to learn to read, but the spoken language is difficult.

There is a tremendous interest in education, and most people try to keep their children at school as long as possible, sometimes making great sacrifices to allow them to continue. Children start school at six years and attend Primary School for six years. Middle School is for three years; High School for three years, and College and University for four years. One-fifth of High School students go on to College.

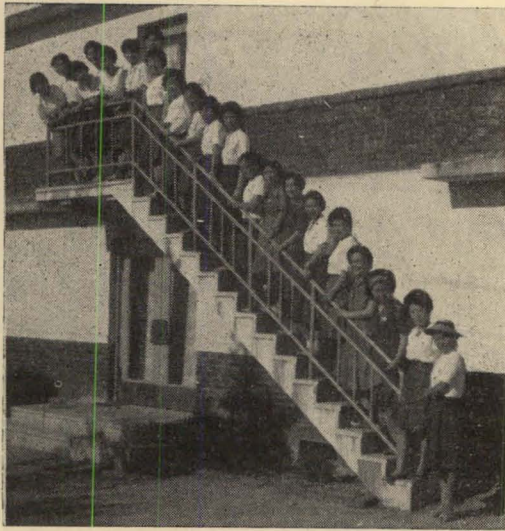
Korea has many artists, and arts and crafts are part of the education of every child. Fine paintings and sculptures and jade carvings are some of the varied art forms. The celadonware is kingfisher blue and very beautiful. The musical instruments are strange and Korean music is older than the Christian era.

The Japanese occupied Korea from 1910 and deposed the King. The young Prince — eight years old — was carried off to Japan to be educated as part of the Japanese Royal Family. He was married to a Japanese, and, only recently, she, now widowed, returned to Korea.

## Training Camp

We arrived in time for lunch, and gathered at one end of the large dining-hall for our first meal. "For Health and Strength", I sang softly, while some 20 Girl Scouts sang more firmly in Korean. Our Residential Training Week had begun.

Fine pointed silver chopsticks, a round spoon with a long handle and a silver rice



At the Korean Training

bowl with a cover were set before each person. Kimchi, the Korean pickle which is essential to every meal, spiced cucumber, and various side dishes were set, and each person helped herself with her chopsticks. I had one special privilege — I was served tea. By the start of our first session our numbers had grown to 30. We gathered in the living-room — a long, low room, with plenty of space for games and activities. I faced a horseshoe of friendly faces — many of them very familiar, as this Training Week culminated my three months' work in Korea. I explained the purpose of the Training Week, my interpreter translated, and so we started.

These Girl Scout Leaders came from most of the Provinces of Korea. They were professional Girl Scout workers or teachers, usually fairly experienced; but this was an attempt to demonstrate the scope of an Elementary Training Course to the new Trainers, so we covered fundamental principles and methods.

We worked hard. It was very hot — the hottest week in summer — so we were equipped with fluttering fans!

The training was held in the dormitory block of the Seoul Women's College, which can hold 400 students, and we were but 30 strong. After the second day we decided

to hold a session before breakfast — so we struggled awake and into uniform for our first session at 7 o'clock. Breakfast followed, and prayers. We resumed training from 9 to 12 with only a short break in the middle of the session. After lunch we had a siesta until 4 o'clock, then we had another two hours' training and later an evening session, usually bringing in folk dancing, dramatisation and a campfire. The trainees were very enthusiastic and we learnt so much together.

We tested one Leader for a special certificate in music and recreational activities, so folk dancing was a popular pastime. Korean dancing is lively, and everyone seems to be so graceful and supple. We danced vigorously, and sank flushed and perspiring into a seat to fan ourselves and regain our energy for the next dance.

On the final day we had the thrill of enrolling four new members as Girl Scouts. Each girl lit a candle before making her Promise. It was an inspiring week, and I enjoyed it so much. My interpreter was Mrs. Lah, Director of the Girl Scouts of Korea, and her knowledge of Scouting and her fluency in English made my task easy.

—M. Watson.



#### A THOUGHT (!) FOR THE MONTH

It's O.K. to be a Sardine  
 If you are a fish.  
 But it's ghastly  
 If you're a Guider!  
 Watch "Matilda" for further  
 developments!

## ALL-AUSTRALIA COMMISSIONERS' TRAINING

After much preparation and organising of families, a group of Victorian Commissioners recently attended the All-Australia Training for Commissioners at "Glengarry" in Turramurra, N.S.W., the lovely Training Centre and camping site of the N.S.W. Girl Guides Association.

The long train journey passed very pleasantly, with grand company and plenty of conversation. However, it was good to be met at Sydney and taken by car to Turramurra, where a very warm welcome awaited us from Miss Stevens (Guider-in-Charge), Mrs. Relton, Q.M., and her staff, and Mrs. Davies (Chairman of the Glengarry Committee). We tiptoed to bed as "lights were out", but found friends only too willing to crawl out of bed and bid us welcome.

The next days were spent in training sessions prepared by Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Curtis Otter, Miss Hayman, Miss Stevens and Miss Peg Barr. During this time we were informed that part of our training would be giving five-minute talks after breakfast, lunch and dinner. Topics came "out of the hat" — many an hour was spent studying a subject and many a meal was undigested as we nervously awaited our turn! However, these were a great success, and a lot was learned from them.

The training was very much learning from practical experience; and, after having to plan, in Patrols, what we considered a desirable weekend training for Commissioners and being duly criticised, we found ourselves having to present one of our own suggested sessions to the assembled gathering — again to be complimented or criticised (mostly the latter!) by the other Patrols.

All this was great fun (or seems so now!) and was a marvellous opportunity of finding out what is done in the other States and how their problems differ from, or are similar to, our own.

Throughout all this one could not help but admire the patience and kindness of Miss Broadhurst, Mrs. Curtis Otter and Miss Hayman; appreciate the attendance of our Chief Commissioner at all sessions, and her charming talk on her own duties; know our

pleasure at meeting Miss Mitchell, Australian Secretary, Mrs. Chauvel, N.S.W. State Commissioner, and members of the N.S.W. Executive. The Executive gave us a lovely party on the Saturday night, at which Q.M. excelled herself with international dishes; and at which Mrs. Buntine presented Miss Del Hayman with the Silver Fish, and we heard of the long and wonderful service given the Movement by this grand person.

We shall remember — the people we met, from Western Australia to far Northern Queensland — New Zealand to Tasmania; the lyre birds early in the morning; our Church service attended by the local clergy; our Campfires with Peg in the glow of the fire and the softly illuminated chimney in the Hall; the patience of Miss Stevens teaching non-technical Commissioners different ways of doing Horseshoe; Patrol time and our Patrol duties (we wonder how many vegetables we **did** prepare, and how many dishes we washed, dried and put away?) We shall remember — the thoughtful and so appropriate readings and prayers with Miss Broadhurst, in the early morning sunshine; the sincerity and fun of our Break-up Party. We shall remember the rocks and the trees and the beauty that is "Glengarry", and we shall remember the fun and friendship that is Guiding.—B.C.

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We were delighted to have the opportunity of meeting the two New Zealanders who attended the Commissioners' Training when they spent a few days in Melbourne on their way home.

Mrs. Joan French, of Dunedin, and Mrs. Marion Jackman, of Wellington, were both charming people who will take back to New Zealand ideas gained from the Training and who contributed to our gain from the Conference and Training.





furniture and soon had a very pretty home on the edge of the harbour.

The next thing was the decision to recruit Papuan and New Guinea girls to train as Training Assistants and be members of the staff, and to house them we needed a dormitory. So we improved the shower room and built a large attractive room at the end of it.

In 1959, eight girls from four widely separated areas and speaking four different languages began their training. They lived at the Training Centre, studied in English, spoke English among themselves, but were getting ready to train Guiders in their own languages when they returned home. They worked in the villages round Moresby and planned and held weekend and holiday trainings at the Centre.

The next year they started work, and Miss Kemp visited them all, helping them to get organised.

The busy town of Rabaul, 500 miles away, had just finished a beautiful Guide Hall, and Miss Kemp and two Rabaul girls lived there and developed it into a Training Centre.

In 1961 we started a new course in Moresby and trained eight more girls, with Miss

Harrison from Victoria in charge. During that year Miss Kemp had to return to N.S.W., and Miss Sims, a Guider from Queensland, came up to be in charge of the Rabaul Training Centre.

In 1962 the Headquarters Training Centre built a training room with big work tables and plenty of cupboards, and the Baden-Powell Training Centre at Rabaul extended the living quarters and made a lovely flat for the Guider-in-Charge, and new kitchen and improved living quarters for the Training Assistants. From this Centre the girls fly over to the big island of New Ireland and to Manus, where they spend several weeks visiting villages and training and helping the Guiders, but most of the time they work in the villages round Rabaul.

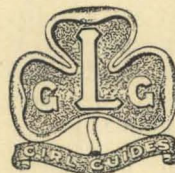
Of the 16 girls who have trained, six are married and being very useful Guiders, three are engaged, two proved unsuitable, and the rest are working very hard and happily, either travelling round their own district or as part of the Training Team attached to each Training Centre.

We would always welcome Guiders from Australia who liked to come up and spend their holidays living at one of the Centres and helping us in our trainings.



**Hon. Catherine Sidney visits Guiders in Papua-New Guinea.**

—Photo by Extension Services, Administration of Papua and New Guinea, Port Moresby.



### DID YOU KNOW THAT

The Australian Council have a three-year plan for Guiding in Australia?  
Victoria will hostess one function in this plan?

THIS IS JINDALEE, the Lone Camp at the Guide House in January, 1965?

140 Lone Guides, Rangers and Guiders from six States will camp together?

Lady Delacombe will open the camp?

There is a specially designed badge?

A special song has been written by Mrs. Walker for Jindalee?

The theme is Australian Heritage?

We hope for high adventure?

## QUEEN'S GUIDES AT GOVERNMENT HOUSE

From the Stories of  
B. Fentone, M. Wiseman, R. Kelly,  
R. Barwick.

It was a very eager group of Queen's Guides who met at Headquarters the eve before "the Day". Painstakingly were we drilled and told what to expect, then a Guide was chosen to read the message of loyalty. I asked myself, "How on earth am I going to salute, shake hands, curtsy, take my certificate and remember to smile at the same time? Oh, for a dozen pair of hands!"

I had felt excited all the week, and now, as I passed through the grand gates of Government House and walked up the drive with many other Queen's Guides and Scouts, I wanted to jump for joy, as I knew the moment I had been looking forward to for so long was here at last.

At last our ranks were complete, with tall girls, small girls, fat girls, thin girls, dark girls and fair girls, all with a beautiful Queen's Guide Badge sewn on their sleeves: all with clean newly-pressed uniforms, with socks turned down, with badges, belts, buckles and shoes highly polished and shining. When we filed into the ballroom I was awed, and I heard many a murmur, "Isn't it big?" While we were waiting for the ceremony to begin many a reassuring wave passed between proud Guider and nervous Guide. Meanwhile, behind the Guides the Scouts had assembled.

At 10 o'clock the Governor Sir Rohan Delacombe and other members of the official party entered, and the National Anthem was played. The Guides then came forward in their rows of eight and were presented with their certificates by His Excellency, who was accompanied by our State Commissioner and assisted by his aide. Sir Rohan spoke to many of us. After receiving our certificates the Guides sat round the perimeter of the hall and watched the presentation of certificates to Scouts.

After two young Scouts received medals for bravery, and the Messages of Loyalty had been read, His Excellency gave us a short address. His special message to us all was that we should do all we could to help

draw migrant young people into Guiding and Scouting with us. It was for us to hold out to them a friendly hand. The Scouts presented the Governor with a blackwood thumbstick.

We then moved outside for refreshments. Sir Rohan and Lady Delacombe mixed with us and chatted to many. They were good subjects for many amateur photographers, too. Cameras flashed everywhere to capture this memorable occasion, and then it was over, but it will remain in my mind always as one of the happiest days of my life.

At last it was time to go home, and we moved towards the gates, still excited and endeavouring to store in our minds every detail of the one-day-in-a-lifetime. We thought, too, of the many people who had helped us achieve this goal: our Captains, District and Division Commissioners, Testers, the staff at Guide Headquarters and our parents.

It is a wonderful world!



### PRESENTATION OF QUEEN'S GUIDE BADGE

A group of 150 Guides, Rangers, friends and parents saw Dianne Turner become the eighth Queen's Guide in the 30-year history of the 2nd Yarraville Guide Coy.

Present at the ceremony, conducted by the Division Commissioner, were four of 2nd Yarraville's previous Queen's Guides, including Mrs. J. Rice, Divisional Camping Adviser, and Miss P. Grainger, present Captain of the Company.

During the ceremony, Dianne's mother, Mrs. E. Turner, was enrolled by the District Commissioner, and will become a Leader with 1st Yarraville Brownies.

Presentations were made to Dianne by her Company and by Mrs. M. Ebeling (who founded the Company in 1936). The Local Association also presented Dianne with a cake decorated with the Queen's Guide Badge. After a delightful supper was served by the Company the evening ended with parents and friends joining the Guides in a campfire.

—L. Elso, District Commissioner,  
Yarraville, Ebeling Division.



## MILDURA TREFOIL GUILD VISITS BALLARAT

Five members from Mildura Trefoil Guild recently journeyed 270 miles to enjoy a wonderful weekend of fellowship at Ballarat. The Mildura visit to Ballarat was arranged to coincide with the Annual Meeting of the Victorian Trefoil Guild. Ballarat and Mildura joined forces and made the journey to Geelong to attend the Annual Meeting and to take part in Geelong's 25th anniversary celebrations. Members of both groups were conscious and appreciative of the fact that the meeting was being chaired for the last time by State Recorder, Mrs. Cameron, who is to be congratulated on the work she has done for the Guilds during her term of office.

On Sunday, Mildura visitors were entertained by individual hostesses until five o'clock when everyone met together for a buffet tea, "fun and games", and general chatter until train time. Sunraysia members thoroughly enjoyed their weekend, and are looking forward to returning hospitality to Ballarat members in the future.—J. Sloan.



A most enjoyable day was spent on Sunday on the Scout Camp site at the Baden-Powell Peninsula on the shores of Lake Epalock, 14 miles from Bendigo, when members of the Bendigo B.P. Guild invited members and friends of the Trefoil Guild to a family picnic and barbecue. A party of 27 travelled from Melbourne in a special bus, and included members and friends of Eastern Suburbs Trefoil Guild, Southern Cross, Twigs and 1st Victorian Post, among whom were Sally, Wendy and Fanta, seeing-eye dogs, who seemed to enjoy the outing immensely. Present at the lake was a good turnout of the Ballarat Trefoil Guilds and Bendigo. The weather was perfect, and the Bendigo people had fires and billies going merrily when the visitors arrived.

After lunch a fir tree was planted on the plantation which is growing, under the care

of the Scouts, by the shores of the lake. The ceremony was performed by Judge G. Norris, President of the Victorian B.P. Guild, after a speech of welcome and introduction by Mr. Dick Osborne, President of the Bendigo B.P. Guild.

Later on a delightful afternoon tea was served at Koola Murt Park, four miles from Bendigo, on another Scout Camp site.

Members of the Trefoil Guild who were present all wish to thank the Bendigo B.P. Guild for a really lovely day.—A.B.



---

O Lord, fill my mouth with worthwhile stuff,  
And nudge me when I've said enough!



### **ALL STATE ENCAMPMENT, U.S.A., 1965**

Twenty-eight applicants were interviewed for this event, which is being sponsored by the Juliette Low Fund.

The Selection Day was arranged by the International Committee at Mrs. Farrow's home, and it proved a most interesting and happy way of selection.

After exhaustive observation, our two nominees from Victoria were finally chosen. These two girls will now be interviewed by Australian Headquarters and two will be chosen to represent Australia at this event.

Congratulations to Kaye Davies, Yarraville Rangers, and Janet Cole, Monash Cadets!

### **THINKING DAY, 1965**

Watch for new ideas for Ceremonies for presenting Thinking Day money at Company meetings in the next issue of "Matilda" (February, 1965).

Many of you have used Ceremonies bringing in flags and badges of other countries for bringing in the Thinking Day money — how about trying something new this Thinking Day?



### **UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA (VICTORIAN DIVISION)**

#### **The Wonderful World of Clothes**

Children who are learning about life in other lands at school, their parents and teachers — and those concerned with the planning of national costumes for parties, pageants and plays — will find a ready refer-

ence to the traditional costumes of many lands in the new UNICEF gift book, "The Wonderful World of Clothes", supplies of which will be available in Melbourne towards the end of December.

In 40 pages of brightly-written text, with 75 delightful full-colour illustrations, this book is a storehouse of curious and charming clothing facts. It describes the clothing traditions of 34 countries, and even includes details of a suit for outer space wear, with its 1600 parts.

**THE WONDERFUL WORLD OF CLOTHES** (Australian price, 5/- cash, 6/6 posted) can be ordered now from the United Nations Association of Australia, Victorian Division, 8th Floor, McEwan House, 343 Little Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1. Proceeds from the sale of this book are a contribution to the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

### **Human Rights Day on 10th December**

On 10th December each year, the special United Nations anniversary known as HUMAN RIGHTS DAY is observed by all member nations to mark the adoption by the United Nations General Assembly of the historic document known as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

In Victoria a special Human Rights Committee of the United Nations Association meets regularly to study this historic document and to make plans for the observance of Human Rights Day.

The United Nations regards the rights of children so highly that it has prepared a special document called "The Declaration of the Rights of the Child" which was unanimously adopted by the General Assembly in 1959.

Most Australian children are very fortunate in enjoying the right to education, loving care and the opportunity to grow up and develop to their full capacity. In the developing areas of the world millions of children are denied these opportunities. Our privileges must be matched by an awareness of the problems of poverty and illiteracy which, unfortunately, still prevail in so many parts of the world. That is why 10th December, Human Rights Day, is an important date to remember.



## GUIDES IN MALAYA

### 1st TANJONG BUNGAH COMPANY, PENANG

As far as we know, our Company is the first "Australian" Guide Company in Malaya. The girls are all daughters of R.A.A.F. and R.A.F. members, and are here for a period of two to two and a half years. Our Captain is an English Guider and our Lieutenant is Australian. The girls are from all parts of Australia and England.

The Company has been open now for six months, and has enjoyed many outings — a combined Scout (Australian Troop) and Guide Campfire, a Guide Rally with the Malayan Companies in the District, a Scout and Guide Social, and many more outings to be arranged in the not too distant future.

When the Company first opened there were only three enrolled Guides, but since then the rest of the Company has been enrolled and three girls have nearly completed their Second Class.

Recruits come to us from either the "Australian" Brownie Pack or new arrivals from Australia. We are able to have the English girls with us only during their holidays, as they are away at boarding school, but they do their best to do as much test work as they can while they are with us.

We are fortunate in being allowed to wear the Australian uniform (skirt and blouse) instead of the Malayan uniform (navy blue dress).

Any Guides coming from Australia will be most welcome at our weekly meetings.

—C. Jones,  
Lieutenant, 1st Tanjong Bungah.

Note: The inverted commas enclosing "Australian" have in each case been added by the Editor.

(Editor's Note: It is pointed out by Miss Dell Hayman, Australian International Commissioner, that Australian Guides and Brownies who are living in Malaya or any foreign country are transferred to the country in which they are living. Even if all the girls were Australians it would not be correct to call the Company an "Australian Guide

Company". This is a rule of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts. In Australia we have Companies and Packs composed of migrants who are not yet Australians, but the Companies and Packs are registered with the State Girl Guides Associations, and they conform to our rules.)



## THEY ARE SHAREHOLDERS NOW!

The four Wangaratta Brownie Packs live what they preach (what they are taught!). They rushed to take out the FIRST SHARE in their local community's exciting big co-operative scheme abroad, known as the "Balarampur Project".

"Community Aid Abroad" has taken roots in Wangaratta, and these very young citizens watched their chance to get on the way to help an under-privileged people in a village settlement in West Bengal (India) raise their living standard. A £20 share HERE is the unit initially needed THERE to lift one family out of poverty, illiteracy, agricultural backwardness, famine — to get them on the way to help themselves.

The Brownies hope to take up direct contact with the Balarampur children soon, and are working for their project towards world understanding eagerly — running a street stall, a child-minding service, a puppet show, running messages, growing raspberries as a cash crop.

The picture shows the Chairman of the local C.A.A. Group, Cr. L. Greenwood, handing "Share No. 1" to representatives of the four Brownie Packs while their people look on.



## GUIDE HOUSE



Aren't L.As. wonderful?

Another L.A. (Dandenong) have been up to Guide House for the day, and have done all sorts of jobs for us there, including painting the walls of one of the bedrooms. When they returned from their busy day they very kindly rang to say what a happy day they'd had. It is so good that this beautiful property which belongs to all of us, all over the State, is now being cared for and maintained by so many of you.

Money is coming in, too, for the trees we are going to plant around the perimeter when the new fence is finished. We propose to alternate eucalypts and acacias. Mr. Gardiner is actually working on the fence now, and by the time you read this perhaps it will be completed. Unfortunately by then it will be too hot to plant trees, and so we plan to have an Arbor Day in the autumn, when we hope that all those who have so kindly given money for trees will be able to come up to Guide House and plant them themselves. For the benefit of those who do not know about this scheme, 2/- will buy a small tree, and to go right round the property we will need 400 trees. We now have sufficient money for 65.

If mud is good for the complexion, those members of the Senior Branch under the leadership of Miss Faye Williams who spent a weekend cleaning the swimming pool

ought to have perfect complexions. They did a splendid job, and we are very grateful to them. When I saw them on Sunday afternoon they were very weary girls, but they must have had a great feeling of satisfaction for a service well done. Unfortunately, owing to the constant rain, we had been unable to get the pool quite empty, so the girls could not complete the last few feet. However, Miss Jermyn will try to get some Guides to do that. We hope to have a new diving board in position for the coming camping season.

Work on the new Chapel should begin within a week or so, and by the time you read this I hope it will be well on the way to completion. We are extremely lucky, due to the gift of the Camp Tartandi money, to be able to have the very best for our new Chapel. I have a very strong suspicion that when it is completed it will be the best in Australia!

Please try to keep your money coming in for the Guide House maintenance, and don't forget your whims and whinges. It's **your** property! We are only trying to look after it.

The Committee would like to thank the following for their contributions to the Maintenance Fund during the month of September:—

- 1st—Mrs. L. Chenhall
  - 2nd—3rd Footscray Pack
  - 4th to 10th—Dandenong L.A.
  - 11th—1st Canterbury Pack
  - 12th—2nd Doncaster Pack
  - 13th—Miss Sue Richardson
  - 14th—1st East Brighton Coy.
  - 15th—1st Ringwood Pack
  - 16th—Vermont District Rangers, Guides  
and Brownies
  - 17th—2nd Burwood Coy.
  - 18th—2nd Dimboola Coy.
  - 19th—2nd East Brighton Pack
  - 20th—Healesville L.A.
  - 21st—Malvern L.A.
  - 23rd—1st Ashburton Pack
  - 24th—Canterbury Packs and Companies
  - 25th—Miss B. Macartney
  - 26th—Surrey Hills L.A.
  - 27th—Puckapunyal L.A.
  - 28th—Camberwell-Hartwell L.A.
  - 29th—2nd Ballarat Trefoil Guild
  - 30th—Strathmore L.A.
- Patricia Gray,  
Chairman, Guide House Committee.



### THE LITTLE HOUSE EMBLEM Why Is It Called the Little House Emblem?

The Little House Emblem was introduced in 1941, to encourage Guides to become proficient in the six Homecraft Badges.

Her Majesty the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, gave permission for this award to be named after her own Little House, or "Y Bwthyn Bach", which had been a present to her from the people of Wales.

It was her favourite "toy" for many years, and stood in the garden of Royal Lodge, Windsor.

The design on our Little House Emblem is that of the Queen's "Little House".

### 6th HAWTHORN GUIDES GO TO CAMP

At 8.30 a.m. a furniture van, loaded to the brim with Guides of the 6th Hawthorn Company, left for Yarra Junction and the Brownie Cottage.

An hour after our arrival we had set out again — this time on foot — heading up the bush track towards Britannia Creek Falls. Lunch was a Patrol Competition, each Patrol having the same ingredients and points being allotted for originality and edibility (so very important!) of the menu. The ingredients for each Patrol were:

- 6 eggs
- 3 tomatoes
- ½ lb. S.R. flour
- 3 slices bacon
- 12 slices bread
- Butter
- Sugar
- 20 oz. chocolate
- 6 apples
- 6 bananas

The utensils permitted consisted of two mugs, a billy, matches, tinfoil and a knife.

The winning menu consisted of—

- Tomato "Bombushee",
- Egg and Bacon "Supreme",
- Chocolate Banana Split,
- Apple Dumpling,
- Damper and Butter.

Returning to Brownie Cottage after this mighty feast we relaxed and rested, preparing ourselves for the next meal. After tea we had a campfire. The night was cool and clear, and we could see the stars glittering above us. The fire kept us warm and the singing and campfire "stunts" kept us entertained.

Unfortunately, it rained on Sunday, so we held our "Guides' Own" on the Brownie Cottage verandah. Later we followed a trail laid down by two Patrol Leaders, and this led us through the undergrowth by the swimming pool, past Guide House and up into the wilds of "Stradbroke" near the Ranger Cabin. There we found a life-line, and practised throwing it over the branch of a tree.

At 5 p.m. the van returned for us, and we all piled in quickly to escape the rain. We sang all the way home, and everyone voted it a splendid "camp".

# NOTICES

## GUIDE DAY, 1st JANUARY, 1965

About the time this copy of "Matilda" issues Guide Day at the Scout Jamboree will only be 16 days away.

Thank you, Guiders, for your support so far in providing your Guides, Brownies and Rangers for rehearsals for the Pageant. I am sure you have enjoyed this. You will no doubt have made some new Guiding friends.

The Committee now feel Guide Day will be a wonderful success, especially if you keep the numbers rolling on 1st January.

Remember:

DATE—1st January, 1965.

PLACE—Dandenong Scout Jamboree.

TIME—11 a.m. to 7 p.m.

## GUIDES' REUNION, 28th FEBRUARY, 1965

This is an opportunity for ex-members of the Movement to get together and reminisce.

It will be held at Nurses' Memorial Centre, St. Kilda Road, on 28th February, 1965, at 3 p.m.

PLEASE LET ANYONE YOU KNOW FROM 16 TO 60 who has been a Guide, and is not now associated with the Movement, know about the function.

Mrs. Buntine, Chief Commissioner for Australia, and Mrs. Price, State Commissioner, will be present at the function after the Pleasant Sunday Afternoon Service, at which Mrs. Buntine will be speaking, is over.

Further details will be published in "Matilda" and the daily papers nearer the date, and information is given also in the Commissioners' Newsletter.

Please spread the word—and any enquiries will be answered by Mrs. J. Brooks, 78 Ballarat Road, Maidstone (phone 317 9212).

**W**ANTED TO PURCHASE Guider's Jacket; W. size. Contact Mrs. Joan French, William Street, Nhill.

**F**OR SALE Guider's Uniform, size 34; almost new. Mrs. Matchett, Smith Road, Templestowe. Telephone 84 7516.

**W**ANTED Guider's Skirt, 26in. waist, S.W. Please contact Mrs. M. Carr, "Stony Point", Darlington, Victoria.

## WANTED — HIKE TENTS!

If you would be willing to lend a hike tent for JINDALEE, the All-Australia Lone Guide and Lone Ranger Camp at Guide House, 15th to 22nd January, 1965, please contact me at 20 Russell Street. The Rangers will be camping in hike tents, and as they are Lones very few have their own. Thank you!

—M. H. MELLOR,  
G.I.C., JINDALEE.



## SENIOR BRANCH TRAIN TREK, EASTER, 1965

Calling 54 Seniors and six S/B Guiders to join in this exciting Easter fixture — for all while touring Northern Victoria. The Victorian Railways will provide three carriages to be "home" for the group from Thursday night, 15th April, to Tuesday night, 20th April, 1965. We will be attached to regular passenger or freight trains to travel to the various centres, then pulled on to sidings for the duration of our stay.

Seniors will sleep three to a compartment; adequate washing and toilet facilities will be available.

Meals will be provided either by Railway Refreshment Rooms or by the very co-operative Guide L.As. along the route.

Tours will be arranged from the various towns each day.

### Itinerary:

Thursday—Leave Melbourne 6.30 p.m.

Friday—At Nagambie.

Saturday—At Shepparton.

Sunday—At Echuca.

Monday—Bendigo.

Tuesday—Castlemaine.

Arrive Spencer Street 7.40 p.m.

The all-inclusive fee (£9) should accompany applications, and will be returned if application is unsuccessful. Please make cheques payable to Girl Guides, S/B Train Trek Account. Applications close on 20th February, 1965, with—

Miss Roslyn Wallace,  
25 Stevenson Street,  
Broadmeadows, Victoria.

# NOTICES

## COMBINED MASS FOR THINKING DAY

All Catholic members of the Guide Movement are invited to attend the Annual Catholic Mass, held in conjunction with Thinking Day, at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Melbourne, on 28th February, 1965, at 11 a.m.

Those attending should assemble in Lansdown Street (near Albert Street) at 10.15 a.m.

To give Guides and Guiders an opportunity to meet and enjoy some social activity it is hoped that, following the Mass, those attending will arrange to have a basket picnic lunch in the nearby Gardens.

Country Guides and Guiders are especially invited to attend. Any further information may be obtained from—

The Catholic Guiders' Council,  
c/o Miss Q. Aitchison,  
19 Victoria Street, Oak Park; or  
c/o Mrs. M. Lacey,  
36 Stott Street, Box Hill South.  
Phone: 28 1708.

Guides, Guiders and Brownies, marching in Procession, are asked to wear regulation uniform.

Guides are asked to bring their own Colours.

Tweenies and recruits are invited to attend

the Mass, but are asked not to march in the Procession.

## GOOD NEIGHBOUR SUMMER CAMPS FOR MIGRANT CHILDREN

The Good Neighbour Council arranges two Summer Holiday Camps in January for migrant children between the ages of 10 and 14 years. The Boys' Camp is from 6th to 13th January, 1965, and the Girls' Camp from 13th to 20th January, 1965, at the Forest Commission site at Anglesea.

The cost of the camps is £9 per child, but due to the generosity of friends it is possible to consider special rates where, for example, there is more than one member of a family attending, or where parents have met with adversity since arriving in this country.

Anyone interested in helping should forward donations to the Good Neighbour Council of Victoria, 32 Market Street, Melbourne.

## FIRST AID AND RESCUE WORK

If any copies of G.G.A. "First Aid and Rescue Work" are available the Stawell Ranger Company would be interested in buying. Details please to Mrs. C. Wilson, 2 Clemes Street, Stawell.

## THE SENIOR BRANCH AT KING ISLAND

Twenty-two members of the Senior Branch of the Girl Guides Association arrived at King Island from Melbourne one Thursday, complete with "homes on their backs" (35 lb. packs). The members of the group carried hike tents, sleeping bags, powered and dehydrated food, billies, and even waterbags. All the group needed was water, wood and trees, but trees were rather scarce!

Sea Rangers from S.R.S. "Quadrant" and Monash-Oakleigh Cadets (ages 16 to 20) spent Thursday night at Currie and then travelled by bus to Yellow Rock, where they camped on Friday night.

The bus was commandeered again on Saturday for a trip to Sea Elephant, and from there the girls walked along the beach to Naracoopa.

Further evidence of King Island hospitality — a fleet of vehicles took the party

into Grassy, where camp was promptly made at the Scout Hall.

The girls later visited the lighthouse at Currie before reinstating themselves at the C.W.A. rooms. A number of the people who had helped so much attended a campfire on the Monday night.

A trip to the scheelite mine, a visit to Elgin campsite, and dinner at the hotel at Currie rounded off a most enjoyable trip.

Before the group left the island they expressed warmest thanks to the many people who had contributed towards the success of the trip — Mrs. John Dolman and Guide personnel, the Manager of the mine, the bus driver, the Ministers of religion, the C.W.A. Nursing Sister, and the numbers of people who contributed food and transport.

Among the party was former islander, Susan Clague, who enjoyed her twentieth birthday while on the island.

(Story by courtesy of the "King Island News".)

## VICTORIAN GIRL GUIDE CHOIR

Perhaps you have been to a function in recent years and have heard the Victorian Girl Guides' Choir. You may have wondered whether this Choir meets regularly or whether it rehearses only for special occasions. Originally it was a temporary group formed to participate in an Associated Youth Clubs' Concert during Moomba, 1958. The present Choir became permanent after the Jubilee Pageant in 1960.

The group has about 24 members, and is always happy to welcome new voices. Some of the personnel have been in the Choir since it began, and everyone has shown loyalty and enthusiasm. All members are active in the Movement — there are Brownie Guiders, Guide and Senior Branch Guiders, and members of the Senior Branch itself. Most are extremely busy people, but an indication of their keenness is seen by their ability to fit in this extra Guiding activity. Situations vary periodically, so there will always be a changing population — some go overseas, some move interstate, some have family responsibilities, some find that work in outer suburbs makes attendance at rehearsals impossible.

Rehearsals are fortnightly on Tuesdays from 5.30 to 6.45 p.m. at Headquarters.

There are various reasons for our existence, the most important being that we enjoy singing together.

Secondly, as Leaders, we teach songs to others. To facilitate this, we have made two recordings that are available at the Guide Shop. There is an amazing quantity of suitable songs, and, while old favourites remain, it is a sign of vitality to be interested in new ones. We learn sacred songs, songs for concert performance, and campfire songs (folk songs, rounds, simple part songs, and action songs). You should hear the noise and laughter when 20 pairs of sticks clump on the floor during the Maori Stick Game!

Our public engagements increase, and by the time 1964 has waned the Choir will have made 11 appearances for the year.

We began by singing at the Annual Meeting of the Trefoil Guild. Then we sang at the Women's World Day of Prayer Service at Collins Street Baptist Church. In April came the St. George's Day Service in St. Paul's

Cathedral. This is always a thrill — to see the mighty Cathedral overflowing with Guides and Scouts.

We shall have sung at four Guides' Own Services, and we are to lead "Carols by Candlelight" at Footscray, as well as sing at Salvation Army Friendship Club Christmas Party.

Our other engagements have become almost traditional — the Extension Christmas Party, and finally our visit to Mt. Royal. There we go to every ward of the women's section, singing carols and giving each of the 250 patients a small gift. This slight service, so touchingly welcomed by the ladies, seems to crowd and gather together the year's activities, giving us a real sense of usefulness and purpose.

Already we have a very important engagement for February, 1965. DO COME AND JOIN US!



## IN THE EVENING

Eternal and ever-blessed God, we give Thee thanks, as this day comes to an end, for those who mean so much to us, and without whom life could never be the same. We thank Thee for those to whom we can go at any time, and never feel a nuisance.

We thank Thee for those to whom we can go when we are tired, knowing that they have, for weary feet, the gift of rest.

We thank Thee for those with whom we can talk, and keep nothing back, knowing that they will not laugh at our dreams or mock at our failures.

We thank Thee for those in whose presence it is easier to be good.

We thank Thee for those in whose company joys are doubly dear, and sorrow's bitterness is soothed.

We thank Thee for those who by their warning, their counsel, and their rebuke have kept us from mistakes we might have made, and sins we might have committed.

Accept this our thanksgiving, and grant us tonight a good night's rest. AMEN.

(From "The Plain Man's Book of Prayers," by William Barclay, by permission William Collins, Sons & Co. Ltd., Fontana.)

# CAMPFIRE SONGS



## THE CHINESE FAN.

My ship sailed from Chi-na with a car-go of  
 tea, All la-den with presents for you and for me; They  
 brought me a fan; Just i-mag-ine my bliss; When I fan my-self  
 dai-ly like this, like this, like this, like this.

- 1<sup>st</sup> Time R. Hand begins to fan at "like this", and goes to end of song.  
 2<sup>nd</sup> " L. " joins R. Hand at "like this" " " " " " "  
 3<sup>rd</sup> " R. Leg joins in and Ditto.  
 4<sup>th</sup> " L. " " " " " Feet sweeping rhythmically apart  
 and across one another.  
 5<sup>th</sup> " Head " " " " Starting forward, then back.

This is another popular song for campfires. We think actions described will be easily followed, and we hope you will all enjoy singing it. To begin with, sit with your legs straight out in front of you.

Many of these songs have come to us from unknown sources, and Miss Mary Chater has told us in the "Guide" that this tune is very like the older singing game, "Queen Mary", and is probably another version of the same song.

However, "Matilda" regrets if she is advertently infringing any copyrights, and would be glad to have any information on the song.

## A KEEN NEW GUIDER

The third Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell (grandson of the Founder) has married Miss Patience Batty of New York, U.S.A.

The Chief Guide lent Lady Baden-Powell various of the Founder's writings, etc., "to

give her the background of the family", and she became so engrossed she was enrolled at her own request and is now a keen Guider. She recently spent a night with the Chief Guide at Hampton Court Palace on her way to a Guider's Training at "Foxlease".



(Block by courtesy of B.-P. Guild News, N.S.W.)

The third Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell and his bride, formerly Miss Patience Batty of New York. Also in the group are: Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, C.B.E. (World Chief Guide and grandmother of the groom); Carine, Lady Baden-Powell (the groom's mother), his sister Wendy and brother Michael, the bride's mother and father.

—From "The Waratah".

"It's not that he lacks initiative," said an employer of one of his workers. "He gets some pretty fine ideas, and he starts out all right, but soon he gets bogged down and is off on to something else. What he needs is finishiative."

—Stephen Michaels in "Your Life"

## Warrants Returned for Cancellation

—Continued from page 171

### Tawny Owls:

Mrs. G. Smith, 1st Bright; Mrs. B. Dewar, 1st Croydon; Mrs. C. Gerlach, 1st Horsham; Mrs. R. H. Simpson, 1st Bayswater; Miss A. M. Harlock, 3rd Melbourne R.V.I.B.; Mrs. M. H. Matthews, 1st Beaufort; Mrs. L. Peel, 1st Drysdale; Mrs. R. M. Park, 1st Parkdale; Mrs. M. Nicholas, 1st Longwarry; Miss E. Gordon, 1st Kilsyth; Mrs. C. M. Bennett, 2nd Portland; Mrs. J. F. Bell, 2nd Portland.



## QUO VADIS—WHERE GOEST THOU?

At a time when the Guiders' Conference has been discussing the relevance of the Guide Law in 1964, and when working parties are being formed all over the world by Guide and Scout Associations to discuss whether or not Guiding and Scouting are meeting the present-day challenge, the Editor thought you might like to read the following article — "Something to Think About" — which is reprinted from "Matilda" of October, 1933.

Here the questions which were sent to members of the Quo Vadis Council so that they might think about them prior to the first Conference of the Council, which was held at the Chalet a few months ago. Guiders may be interested to try to find their own solutions:

1. What do you think is the best way of making the Promise and Law a reality in the life of the child?
2. Do you find that the Promise and Law have a lasting influence? If not, to what do you attribute the failure?
3. If the Promise and Law in your country are not the same as the original, what were the reasons for changing them?
4. Tests and badges. How do they attract the child? To what needs do they answer? Whither should they lead? Are you satisfied with the results?
5. What methods are used among the Guides to encourage imagination, sympathy and the desire to help others? Do you think that we really achieve results?
6. How can we bring young people back to a normal life, in harmony with nature; to fight against over-civilisation; to love all things which have life?
7. What are the essential characteristics of a Captain?
8. How do you secure the sympathy and trust of parents and educationists? How do you co-operate with other associations working for young people?
9. How do you make the fullest use of the Patrol system?
10. How to adapt the Movement to the older girls?
11. How can Guiding help to develop the latent capacities of girls, in so far as character, intelligence and health are concerned, and how is the balance kept?
12. Is there not today a wider conception of country which every Scout and Guide should have? How can we reconcile the love of country with the international spirit?
13. What do you think is the best way to keep awake the spiritual sense in the individual child? And in the Movement as a whole?

The following extract from the "Council Fire" explains the functions of the Council:—

"Why did we meet? The name 'Quo Vadis' indicates why. Our Movement is spreading ever wider, and Guiding is coming to many countries where girls live under very different conditions. A boy is a boy almost all over the world, going through his vocational education, preparing for service in the community in similar ways throughout the world. But when we think about the condition of little girls in India and Sudan, in Greece, Egypt, England and Denmark we see very different backgrounds indeed. How can Guiding help them all? Methods of education are changing rapidly, modern psychology spurring us on. Is Guiding up to date? Are the methods we are using in our activities still valuable — seen from the educational point of view? If not, where are we to go? And if our theories are all right, does experience show that we live up to them in our Companies and outside in day-by-day life?"



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Mr. W. Kerr, Devon Meadows via Cranbourne.  
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### Received with gratitude:

Berwick L.A., Pinewood L.A., Catholic Guiders' Council, Doveton L.A., Miss M. Fowler, Yarroweyah L.A., Chadstone L.A., East Preston L.A., Niddrie L.A.

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### District Commissioners:

Mrs. J. Bayly, Kerrimuir (as from 1st February, 1965); Mrs. A. P. Leigh, Balwyn (as from 1st February, 1965); Mrs. A. Wren, Hampton Park; Mrs. S. G. Gilmour, Pascoe Vale South (as from 1st February, 1965); Mrs. K. Brown, Armadale; Mrs. W. Schack, Lascelles; Mrs. J. A. Hankinson, Mirboo North.

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Mrs. J. E. Crawford, Knox.

### District Commissioners:

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(Cont'd on page 167)

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