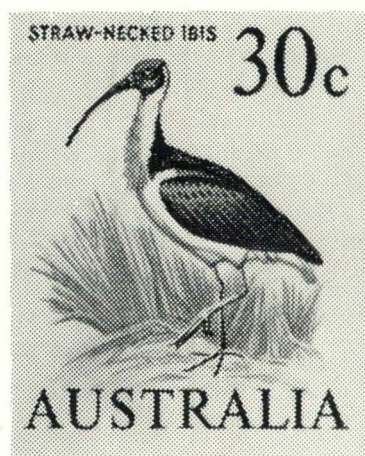


MATILDA

Vol. 43—No. 8

MARCH, 1966



—Blocks by courtesy of the "Herald".

FROM THE STATE COMMISSIONER

Mrs. Gray and I ask that all those who so kindly sent us individual and collective Christmas and New Year greetings will accept this general expression of our warm thanks as a personal message.

After the holiday season, with its variety of unusual occupations and contacts, it seems a far cry back to the activities of December, finalising the year past and preparing for the celebration of Christmas and the festivities associated with it.

1st December: Final meeting of the Finance Sub-Committee, with emphasis on assessment of the promising position of the Building Fund; and in the evening the Extension Section Christmas Party.

3rd: The most successful dinner party, given by Dame Mabel Brooks for our Appeal Fund.

5th: Mullum Mullum Division Guides' Own, in which I was very happy to share — as also in the good wishes, but for the sadness of farewell involved, to Mrs. J. Pearce, Region Commissioner for Outer Eastern Region and foundation Division Commissioner for Mullum Mullum. We must just try hard to be big hearted, and let our congratulations in Sydney's good fortune in getting her outweigh our own sense of loss.

6th: State Council Meeting, and a very special one in that our State President, Lady Delacombe, attended for the particular purpose of presenting Mrs. H. E. (now Lady) Bolte with the award of the Beaver. You will have read a full description of this exciting event in February "Matilda". This occasion happily coincided with the attainment of a record term of office by the Hon. the Premier, and we were delighted to combine an expression of gratitude for, and congratulations on, their joint service to the State.

This service was subsequently recognised in a special way, and we offer sincere congratulations to Sir Henry and Lady Bolte on the honour bestowed by H.M. the Queen.

After the business of the meeting our representatives on a selection of the organisations with which we are affiliated gave interesting comments on various aspects of their responsibilities — Mrs. N. Davidson on the Victorian Baby Health Centres' Associ-

ation, Mrs. M. Kirsner on the United Nations Association (Victorian Division), Mrs. D. Nairn on the National Council of Women of Victoria, and Mrs. R. C. Wallace on the Good Neighbour Council of Victoria.

7th: Mrs. Gray and I enjoyed entertaining, in her home, members of the Executive Committee, our Advisers, and their husbands. A Christmas party is a wonderful excuse to find time to meet on a personal basis and to talk without the pressure of "business only".

9th: I was delighted to be asked to attend the gala end-of-year meeting of the International Committee, and to have the privilege of enrolling Mrs. J. R. Leggo, also a new member of our State Council. Final Executive Committee Meeting in the evening.

15th: A most pleasant Morning Coffee Party at the invitation of P.P.S.E.A.W.A. (Vic.). There was a truly international atmosphere, with a number of visitors from various S.E. Asian countries as fellow-guests.

22nd: Lunch in the H.Q. Training Room with the Staff, as a means of expressing your thanks, along with those of Mrs. Gray and myself, to all of them for the wonderful help they are to all of us, wherever our present place in the Guide team.

And then after Christmas the Guide family gatherings — camps and trainings, within and outside the State — began. I shall look forward to hearing about all your camps, either in "Matilda" or through the District, Division and Region reports.

14th-22nd January: For me the first event, and a very important one, was the Australian Diplom'd Guiders' Conference which we had the privilege of hostessing. We were delighted to have our State President open the Conference, and felt very proud and happy to have our lovely Britannia Park to which to welcome the Chief Commissioner and all our interstate visitors. We should be very grateful to our Britannia Park Committee, who look after it so carefully for us.

26th: Miss Macartney and I represented you at the Australia Day Luncheon, at which His Excellency the Governor proposed, in inspiring and challenging words, the toast of "Australia".

Continued on page 235

MATILDA

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ASSISTANT STATE COMMISSIONER, MRS. C. OSBOURN SHAVE

We are very pleased to advise that Mrs. C. Osbourn Shave has, at Mrs. Price's request, been appointed Assistant State Commissioner.

Guiding has been an important part of Mrs. Shave's life since she was enrolled as a Guide in England, where she also served as a Lieutenant and Captain.

Since coming to Australia she has served the Movement in many capacities, and more recently as Region Commissioner and Commissioner-in-Charge of Commissioner Training, through which she has helped and inspired hundreds of Commissioners, both new and not so new.

Mrs. Shave was elected to the Executive Committee in 1960. She has been untiring in her service to the Movement, and has travelled to most parts of Victoria as a speaker at Annual Meetings and Conferences. She will be a most valuable and welcome asset to the State Commissioner's team.

—P.G.



CONTORTIONISTS?

Human beings are often urged to:

Put our shoulders to the wheel; our noses to the grindstone; our ears to the ground; keep a stiff upper lip; our eyes skinned; to aim high, be down to earth, and on the level; to put our best foot forward; and turn the other cheek.

Just as well we're also advised to keep a sense of perspective!

—Anon.

NEWS FROM THE WORLD BUREAU — THE WORLD CONFERENCE

Already intensive work is going on in the 68 member countries of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts in preparation for the 19th World Conference, which will be held in Tokyo, Japan, from 28th September to 9th October, 1966.

It is the first time that a World Guide/Girl Scout Conference is being held in Asia and that any World Guide/Girl Scout event will take place in Japan.

Planning for this World Conference started immediately after the previous one held in Denmark in 1963.

Delegates in Japan will have an agenda on which, in addition to the normal Conference items — elections, decisions as to general lines of policy and future plans for the promotion of the Movement for the next triennial period — there are a number of other interesting subjects to be discussed which have been submitted by member countries. Some of these pertain to the challenge presented by current world trends and problems and the role of Guiding/Girl Scouting in meeting them.

Nineteen National Girl Guide/Girl Scout Organisations are applying for initial or voting membership of the World Association.

All this is a most encouraging indication of the rapid spread of Guiding throughout the world, and the increasing awareness of the World Association of its responsibilities.

It is hoped that the Conference will be attended by observers from some of the many international organisations with which the World Association collaborates.

THE SHAPING OF MOTIVES IN GUIDING

By R. B. Cornish, B.A., A.Ed. (Qld.),
M.A. (Ed.) (Berkeley), M.A.C.E.

Some General Principles

My course is to draw out some general principles which I would see as key factors in reaching successfully the aims and goals of whatever specific programmes we provide — whether at the Brownie, Guide or Ranger levels.

By implication, this should assist us to frame some answers to such questions as:

- What type of activities appeal to children?
- How much do we know about motivation?
- How can present programmes best provide for healthy, stable citizens tomorrow?
- Where we feel that we have failed, is there some key factor we have overlooked?

At the point even of our best successes, there is the need to be sensitive to any less successful features. This may mean the difference between gaining or losing an opportunity with the individual members. The climate of personal relationships usually holds the key to the successful outcome — not P.O.&R. It must be the individual who counts, and it is the development of “each of his full stature” that is sought for all.

This certainly is the greatest challenge in our schools. Also, there is considerable interest shown in most young people's movements with regard to involving members successfully from the years of middle childhood, through their early adolescence, to young adulthood and the more mature years represented by Rangers.

On this very question there is a widespread re-examination of present programmes and organised groupings. This is true for Church programmes — in the grouping of young people into their allotted age spans. It is true for the Victorian Association of Youth Clubs, and I am interested to learn more of current investigations under way both in the Scout and Guide Movements themselves.

Everything finally depends upon the quality of leadership — leaders loyal to their aims and ideals, who are prepared to serve at cost, and in serving are motivated by a warmth of feeling for people. Leaders, I would hope, who are ready to gain a keen insight into leadership.

This inevitably makes demands upon any responsible leadership, and no less so where this happens to be a voluntary, unpaid leadership.

This brings me now to take up directly with the theme:

“The Shaping of Motives in Guiding”

(i) A “Motive”

Firstly, you may want to ask what I mean by a “motive”:

- A motive is a persistent **internal** stimulus which directs behaviour until the stimulating conditions have been satisfied or have been withdrawn.

Notice that it is an **internal stimulus**, i.e., it is within the individual himself that any desire to act must be experienced. Perhaps we get the core of the idea in the familiar expression, “You can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink”.

Motives are personal and subjective — so highly personal that no one person can give another a motive. We may hope to motivate our Guides to activities or behaviour of a special type, but motivation will take place for each only when she herself feels the desire, the drive or the interest so to act.

(ii) The “shaping of” motives

Secondly, what is meant by the “**shaping of**” motives? Here again a familiar expression would seem to convey the thought.

- “As the twig is bent the tree will grow”.

This is the idea that different forms and expressions of behaviour or interest can be deliberately planned for in the training of people, especially in training young people.

We must think, too, of the shaping of motives “**in Guiding**”.

The long-range view is essential. It is only in the full perspective from Brownies through to Rangers that the overall aim of Guiding may be achieved — the great and important goal of a sound, unselfish, alert and healthy citizen. Does this not mean that Brown Owl understands her work with the Pack in relation to the whole span of Guiding — and not merely isolated to short-term goals of a year or two? Similarly, Captains will be mindful of an indebtedness to the Pack.

The great strength of the Movement is in the constancy of the goals and the careful integration of the programmes in the Sections. It is obviously foolish to think that everything that is best has been, or may be, achieved in the separate stages.

The Importance of Aims

Of fundamental importance in the shaping of motives is that there should be held clear aims and certain goals. The Guide Association is to be commended for its direct and clear statement of these. Conceivably, the theme song for every Guider might be, "I know where I'm going". Individually, Guiders will realise, of course, that what their aims and goals are judged to mean is not by what is said concerning them. Rather, the meaning of the aims and goals is best understood by what is **done to achieve them by Guiders** in the grassroots of the Movement, week by week.

Two Further Tasks

There are two further tasks which I propose to undertake in the remainder of my time.

The second of these will be to give in fairly simple outline an instance of how I think the shaping of motives may carry through from Brownies to Rangers, i.e., corresponding approximately to the period of middle childhood (7, 8 or 9 years) to late adolescence and young adulthood.

Before this, however, there is my first and prior responsibility of pointing out some of the background understandings on which I am rightly or wrongly proposing to base such a programme. I am the first to concede that this is a very controversial area in which to be speaking.

Motivation

Already for my purpose here I have defined a motive as a **persistent internal stimulus which directs behaviour until the stimulating conditions have been satisfied or withdrawn**. Other definitions would be acceptable, of course. We could accept that a motive is something which serves to energise, select and **direct** the behaviour of an individual. I am going so far as to assume that **all** behaviour is motivated. Eating, because of hunger; sleeping, because of fatigue; laughing, because of some emotional response; helping a neighbour — perhaps to enjoy her company, perhaps to gain her approval or to ease her distress. Maybe all three of these could be involved, and again just as possibly, there may be none of them in mind.

Clearly, there is a whole network of motives which influence behaviour for each of

us. The motives which determine how we act are those which dominate or take control for the time. These may be reorganised or re-shuffled in their importance to the individual from situation to situation. Reorganisation may occur when the dominant motives for the time have been satisfied or when a previously weaker motive or drive is made stronger.

Even today there is not a great deal known about motivation, but there is evidence to support these two general observations:

- (i) **The really important motives — those which tend to dominate behaviour — are socially determined in most instances.**

A large percentage of the Leader's control is carried out through social reinforcement, social shaming, group approval or disapproval, personal or parental sanction.

Let us be clear on the important difference between giving the person a **motive** (which cannot be done) and giving an **incentive** (which, certainly, is what we can do). The Rolls of Honour, the Badges and Colours, the praise or rebuke — these are incentives. Watch the total effects of our incentives safeguarding the youngsters attaching "value" to the incentives alone, and not getting at all the motive which we would promote for their behaviour.

- (ii) My second observation about motivation is **that the nature of these motives is tensional.**

The foremost are drives directed towards the reduction of an unpleasant state of affairs. Only those motives less dominant or, as it were, on "a lower rung of the ladder" seem to be positively concerned with the gaining of a pleasant incentive.

Behaviour that is attractive through a pleasant, appealing incentive may be kept subdued by the tensional or negative drives. We can all think of the child who longs to take part in some activity, but who is overcome by the focus of attention upon herself.

The entire issue of **positive** versus **negative** motivation is indeed a controversial one. Perhaps one example of the nature of the controversy would suffice to help give you its flavour.

If a chimpanzee is fed and rested and gratified in all of its more primary or physiological or tensional needs, and is left in a room which has a small window, it will

look out of the window and into another room in order to see a moving model railway train. This demonstration is presented by the positive motivation supporters as an example of curiosity behaviour, that is, the seeking of a pleasant state of stimulation. They say it is hard to understand how the chimpanzee could be reducing tension by looking out the window, and therefore he must be functioning for positive motives. The tension reduction supporters counter with explanations involving the tension producing nature of boredom, and suggest that the chimpanzee could quite possibly be avoiding boredom. Well, this is but a single, simple example to illustrate a fundamental controversy in current motivational theory.

It seems to me reasonable to decide that we have within us both positive and negative motives. Behaviour patterns, therefore, will follow according to the particular motives dominant at the time. The same behaviour may well serve more than just one drive or motive. For example, to eat curried scallops at a party may satisfy both one's hostess and one's hunger at the same time.

The Shaping of Behaviour

It seems clearly possible, then, to shape behaviour, to manipulate or mould the kind of behavioural responses that people, especially children, will give.

Such a shaping of behaviour largely depends upon these factors:

- The nature of the child's motivation (perhaps fear, social shame, hero worship, skill and achievement).
- The factor of how much time elapses between the performance of the behaviour and the child's satisfaction of the motive. (The time lapse may be either too brief or too long.)
- The nature of reward for reinforcement (perhaps Badges, items of uniform, prizes, promotion, early dismissal).
- The frequency of presenting any reward.

The shaping of behaviour thus involves the reorganising of the order in which responses occur.

Values, Attitude, Mood and Expectancy

The factors of personal and group values and attitudes, mood and expectancy level have also to be kept in mind.

It is important to know the prevailing ideas of the home and the group as to what is held to be "desirable" in behaviour. Chil-

dren "identify" with parents, other adults and children about them. Cultural and social differences in communities must affect the children's attitudes and values. Children realise that there are certain appropriate behaviours to perform in certain situations. For most children, "Keep off the grass" is clear enough, but not for all children is the idea of God as "Father" a meaningful or pleasant one. There are some children for whom the idea of a father is not a helpful term of reference.

The kind of mood associated with an activity is related to children's attitudes towards the activity. Reflect on the possible range of moods associated with an outdoor tracking game, a Church parade and a fire-side sing-song.

In the matter of expectancy, children must feel that there is some chance of being successful and of sharing with plans or they will not produce the appropriate behaviour. Often this is an important aspect which is overlooked. Frustration will quickly lead to loss of interest or lack of opportunity.

To keep a promise and to honour an obligation, in addition to planning together, is most important with young people. This emphasises for me the great value of the Patrol System, and of the Pow-Wow idea in Brownies, where the youngsters find a real opportunity to help reach decisions and where all may help to plan some activity. I see the wisdom, too, that the Sixers should be in charge of things and not of the children, who are the members.



The Self Concept

In these background understandings this brings me to the important factor of how we see ourselves. Doubtless each of you has a concept of yourself as a "Guider", possibly as a "Cook" and, maybe somewhat less confidently, as a "Mathematician".

The idea of the "self concept" is a key factor to an understanding of motivation in human behaviour. Indeed, it is this "self concept", or, if you prefer, "self image", to which is ascribed a key role as a factor:

- In the integration of personality,
- In motivating behaviour, and
- In achieving mental health.

Guiding, as we know, aims to train girls in citizenship through healthy, happy activities. But isn't the healthy individual the one who understands and accepts herself? This understanding and accepting of oneself is a key to mental health. Some would take the position even further and claim that helping the child to understand and accept herself is the chief task of education.

Guiding methods and procedures certainly can be of very great significance in helping members to acquire healthy and realistic attitudes to themselves.

Whilst engaged in the many aspects of Guiding programmes great numbers of young people may be assisted towards an adulthood free from anxiety, hostility, defensive feelings about the self, feelings of guilt, inferiority or other feeling of self-disparagement and self-distrust. Here, too, we can't overlook the valuable span of a Movement which includes Lone and Extension Sections.

(Talk given at Guiders' Conference, 1965 — to be continued.)

A DINNER FOR WARRACKNABEAL'S FIRST QUEEN'S GUIDE

How excited we all were to have the first Queen's Guide of the District in our Company! And all the hustle and bustle as we waited for our Division and District Commissioners to arrive at our Celebration Dinner for Jill Schubert!

Our guests included Testers, L.A. members and Scouters. The hall looked gay and spectacular with blue and yellow streamers; golden Trefoil Badges and World Badges with small vases of flowers formed our table centrepieces, whilst the Second and First Class Badge replicas were highlighted with huge vases of flowers at the back of the hall. A replica of the Queen's Guide Badge held pride of place on our special archway.

After a lovely hot dinner — provided by the Guides and their mothers — Captain welcomed all our guests. Then a group of Jill's Guiding friends told the story of her journey from Brownie Land and through the stages of Guiding, and our Division Commissioner presented Jill with her badge. She said she hoped Jill would use the knowledge she had

gained and continue to use it to give help and service to others.

Jill thanked everyone for the assistance she had received — from parents, sister and Captain's husband. Presentations were made to Jill on behalf of the Company and the L.A., and good wishes extended from visiting Guides.

—M. Eurell,

Captain, 1st Warracknabeal Guide Coy.

PRESTON DIVISION

Preston Division Girl Guides' Field Day and Campfire, held at "Selkirk Park", Whittlesea, was attended by about 250 Guides, including Guides from Mitchell Division, who had been invited to join in. The programme was convened by Miss Cockerell, Division Secretary; each District arranged its own activities as well as a display which could be inspected by other groups. This proved most interesting and included many camp items, e.g., flying fox, oven, clothes line, lightweight tent, hot water service, table, and in the centre of the area was a flagpole on which the Guide World Flag fluttered in the breezes.

Many Guiders took advantage of the out of doors and tested their Guides in fire lighting, lifeline throwing and other outdoor tests; many cooked their evening meal.

The day ended with an excellent campfire under the leadership of Mrs. Betty Levins, Miss F. Mitchell, of "Selkirk Park", and Mrs. Gray, Convener of Britannia Park Committee, were guests at the campfire. Each District supplied an item, e.g., the Division Commissioner for Preston told the story of "Johnny Appleseed"; and at a Roll Call a representative from each Company presented to Mrs. Gray donations to Guide House Maintenance Fund, so that Preston Division will be sending a cheque covering maintenance of Guide House for three days, plus some trees for Britannia Park.

Faye Lord, a recent recipient of the Queen's Guide Badge, ably thanked Miss Mitchell and made a small presentation on behalf of the Division.

"Taps" at 8.15 p.m. and "Buses Away" at 8.30 p.m. brought to an end a most enjoyable outing, but not before the Guides had requested that a similar Division outing be held next year.

—A. Cockerell.

THAT JANUARY CAMP/S

One week in January, 1966, was a memorable one — at Britannia Park there were 20 camps — all of Guiders and Guides who had not camped under canvas before — all under the general supervision of the Camping Adviser and her staff Guider helpers.

Sessions on campcraft were held during the week to help the camp Guiders.

We bring you the story of that week from three points of view — a Guide, a camp Guider and a staff Guider.

AN IMPRESSION OF MY FIRST OUTDOOR CAMP

On the morning of Monday, 24th January, approximately 300 Guides, and an indeterminate number of Guiders from all over Victoria, converged on Britannia Park.

Clean and polished from the tops of our heads to the tips of our toes we were as ready as doting mothers and harassed Guiders could make us.

Within an hour we were changed into camp clothes and had set about our respective tasks of fetching water, erecting tents, digging pits, positioning screens or clearing an area for cooking. Camp had begun!

Living under camp conditions I found that life was divided into four categories: those things I learned, those I missed, those I enjoyed, and some things which I could very well have done without.

The things I learned were many and varied — the meaning of the word "lat", until then only a word with a somewhat hazy meaning for me; how to have a strip-wash in a very limited time (difficult for one who is used to spending hours in the bathroom); with the help of Miss Bunning and our own Company Guiders, how to make gadgets; the way to transform jet black pots and pans to articles of shining silver beauty; the necessity for extreme care of fire in the bush; new songs at the combined campfires led by Miss Barr; and, above all, I learned to live under camping conditions, and now feel reasonably proficient in all that this entails.

Being a normal human being I had moments of longing for an electric fan, arm-chairs, hot showers, ICY COLD milk, my own soft bed and a "push-button" toilet!

Many things at camp I could have done without. They included flies (bush, blow and march varieties), mosquitoes, spiders, ants and sounds of unidentified monsters after dark.

Washing under the stars at night was a hitherto unknown experience and one which I found most enjoyable.

Other enjoyable times were spent hiking to Britannia Falls, dangling my feet in the cool running water, and swimming in the Guide House pool, which was sheer bliss after hours in the blistering heat. I should especially like to thank the two life-savers, Katrina and Christine, who made this possible for us.

A very real enjoyment was found in the sense of achievement felt by all of us, when our site really looked like a camp, with tents erected, flagpole raised upright, and cooking on the stove.

When the time came to break camp we had all come to realise that, though we came from widely separated districts, we had faced and overcome the same problems and found the same pleasure in camp life.

I am sure that all the Guides who were with me at Britannia Park join in thanking our Captains, First-Aiders and Q.Ms., as well as the other Guiders who helped us for the time and thought they devoted to the camp. I feel certain, too, that, like me, my fellow-Guides were pleased and proud to have shared in this, the first camp of its kind in Australia.

—Vivienne Jackson, P.L.
1st Strathmore Coy.



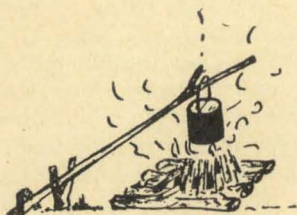
OUR WEEK IN CAMP

A new and inexperienced Company, the opportunity was given to us to attend a supervised camp at Britannia Park — a camp made up of 20 individual camps, comprising in all about 300 Guides and 60 Guiders. During a week of very hot, humid weather, capped with a little rain, thunder and lightning, we learnt to live under canvas.

After being helped greatly by staff Guiders and visiting session leaders, and in spite of constant fire restrictions, we came away much wiser in all aspects of campcraft. We were given chances to make new friends at combined campfires and swimming sports — just two of the many advantages of the terrific programme.

A wish to spread the love and knowledge of camping, to try and gain more campcraft experience, and to invent a perfect fly repellent became the aim of many during our hilarious, hard-working week in camp.

—1st Beaconsfield Coy.



FROM THE STAFF GUIDER'S VIEW

Sunday, 23rd January, staff Guiders arrived at Guide House in the evening, and after getting to know each other we had a short meeting to be allotted our camps for the following week.

To bed early — waiting the arrival of the brave 300 who would arrive at 10 the next morning.

At 9 a.m. we proceeded to our allotted sites to greet our camps as they arrived. As it made things much easier for us to remember the group names, the G.I.C. became Mrs. Tyabb, Mrs. Bunyip, etc., but this was a little confusing when it was found that in one group Mrs. East Ivanhoe was in actual fact Mrs. Preston!

We feel that the experiment was more than worth while, and that the gratitude shown by all camp Guiders made anything we did for them worth any effort we put in.

On the whole, campcraft sessions were well attended, and although all but one of the G.I.Cs. were married, the majority are very hopeful that campcraft trainings will be held so that they can arrange to leave their families and do a complete campcraft training in the one week. We wish them every success.

—R. P. Oke.

PUBLICATIONS '66

Note it in Your Diary!

What better way to start the Guiding year than with a new Diary? And this year there are two available — the familiar "Australian Girls Guide Diary" and its brand new sister, "My Brownie Diary".

Produced by our Victorian Publications Section for the Australian market, the new Brownie Diary is appealing. The 17 pages of easily read print include information on the Golden Ladder and Bar, pictures to colour, and a prayer and poem written especially for Brownies. There is a two-year calendar.

The Diary itself is marked with months, not days, and has nice wide pages for small writers with large handwriting. Priced at 40 cents and on sale now at the Shop.

This year's edition of the Guide Diary has 70 pages of information on subjects such as Knots, First Aid, Camping and History of the Movement. Of special interest are the new sections on the Red Bar Test and Star-gazing. Footnotes throughout the Diary show the constellations and the dates they are visible.

—J. McM.



"MATILDA" ADVERTISEMENTS

In view of the volume of interesting material of service to Guiders, and the limited space available, but realising that insertion of notices, etc., could be of service also, it has been agreed that this facility be provided as under—

"Matilda" will accept small advertisements, notices, etc., which may be submitted from ANY source.

Cost is 5 cents per word, and this should be sent with the copy.

Telephone numbers, uniform measurements, dates, etc., count as one word.

The Editor reserves the right to refuse any advertisement and no responsibility can be accepted for information given in any advertisement.

NOTE: Notices of local annual meetings (e.g., for Regions, etc.) and similar functions will be advertised without charge up to 30 words (five lines). Any additional words will be charged at the normal rate of 5 cents per word.



WORLD HUNGER CAN BE OVERCOME —

A Story from the Freedom From Hunger Campaign, Victoria

Usha is the name of the little girl whose picture appears on this page. Usha is one of 2000 million people throughout the world who do not get enough to eat.

Usha looks and is completely bewildered. She doesn't know what is happening to her. She's been hungry all her life.

Many of the people who are hungry are children. Little girls like Usha who don't know what it is like to have a proper meal. The Freedom from Hunger Campaign helps the under-developed countries to produce more food.

There is an old Chinese proverb that aptly sums up the philosophy of the campaign: "Give a man a fish and you give him a meal. . . . Teach him how to catch fish and you feed him for life".

The money raised by Freedom from Hunger financially supports food production projects like irrigation schemes, dairy improvement, farmer training, seed research, fish

farming, fishing, disease control and many others. It does not give food handouts, as this does not tackle the long-term problem.

Usha is the symbol of the membership drive recently started by the Freedom from Hunger Campaign. For a small subscription of \$2 (£1) you can become a member of the Two Dollar Army. Each member will receive a membership badge, a car sticker and regular editions of a News Bulletin informing them about Freedom from Hunger Campaign activities.

The Two Dollar Army is for those people who care about other people's hunger.

The Victorian Chairman of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign, Mrs. G. N. Frost, vividly summed up the thoughts of many when she said recently, "Any thinking Australian must realise that the only positive and lasting way of achieving world peace is by overcoming world hunger."

Join the Two Dollar Army. Fill in the coupon on this page and send \$2 (£1) to the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

RETURN THIS COUPON TO THE FREEDOM FROM HUNGER CAMPAIGN, Nicholas Building, 37 Swanston Street, Melbourne (phone 63 9157):

I wish to join the Two Dollar Army and become a member of the Freedom from Hunger Campaign.

I enclose \$2 (£1).

Name.....

Address.....

★ ★ ★

NOTICE DISPLAYED IN A
SCOTTISH HOTEL:

"Strangers are friends you haven't met yet".

* * *

Experience is not what happens to a man. It is what a man does with what happens to him.—Aldous Huxley.

SWIMMING SPORTS WEEKEND

"Let's go to the Swimming Sports on Friday night," said someone at the Company meeting. Accordingly, a few weeks later, a group of light-hearted Rangers whiled away a train journey talking about the approaching "swim 'n' camp" weekend. Anything involving both swimming and camping sounded fun!

At Guide House we were met by S.R.S. "Quadrant", the organisers of the weekend, and great was the merry-making over a rather peculiar tea as introductions were made and old friendships renewed.

Next morning we were up bright and early, to be greeted by an appropriately hot, sunny day. The morning passed quickly in erecting screening and ridge tents (for the Extensions — it was lovely to have them with us), while the noise from the pool echoed round the surrounding hills — shouts, splashes and peals of laughter as lanes for the races were erected, and the Lands were initiated into the Sea Rangerish art of making words from ship's "dressing" (in other words, different coloured flags, each one signifying a different letter). It's quite a brain-taxing procedure when you don't have many flags, and short, suitable words are few and far between! But they looked very gay when eventually slung across the pool. We were greeted cheerfully by three busloads of prospective "swim 'n' campers" on their arrival (not including the smart, fresh-looking members of our own Company, who surveyed our weary, dishevelled figures with hoots of unfeeling mirth).

After lunch and setting up camp we adjourned to the pool to swim (and swim we did, after gaily putting down our unit's name for every event, then finding we had only four people swimming), shout, scream and do all manner of odd things in the novelty relay. Competition was keen, but did not stop any of us from dangling our toes in the water, comparing Ranger experiences with the hoarse barracker next door, or the girl who'd just beaten us in the last race, or even letting our thoughts drift for just a moment as we watched the sun filter through the gum leaves, or stopping to be thankful for the strong, healthy bodies which enable us to swim so easily and quickly.

At the end of a most exciting few hours, S.R.S. "Quadrant" were found to be the winners — an announcement greeted by loud and enthusiastic cheers.

In the cool of the evening we assembled for campfire. Some of us had attended many campfires; for others it was the very first. But, as always, that campfire was a little different from all others, with a special something for each of us to remember. Was it the perfect starry night; the new song which was fun to sing; the silence after we'd sung Taps; or the thought-provoking "at night an atheist half believes in God"? Who knows? They are things we can only discover for ourselves.

On Sunday morning the attentive faces at Rangers' Own in the lovely, simple Chapel were indications of the interest aroused by a discussion on the Christmas Story.

Our attention was attracted in another way as we watched an exciting demonstration by a team from the Royal Life-Saving Society. We saw rescue and release methods, mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, water skills and boating techniques (yes, really, a boat in Guide House pool!).

The afternoon found some of us very giggly and waterlogged and avoiding the heat by attempting the various activities we had seen during the morning. Then time to pack up and say farewell.

Thank you very much to "Quadrant's" Convener and her Committee for all their hard work. I'm sure in years to come when some of us meet again, we'll smile reminiscently and say, "... and do you remember that beaut. swimming sports weekend?"

—Rikki Bewley, Camberwell Rangers.

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SAND ROCKET

One of the most noticeable plants on the seashore at Cowes in January is the sand rocket, growing in clumps at the base of the cliff. It is a spreading plant, some 2ft. high, with thick stalks, sparse leaves and small mauve flowers. What interested me most of all was to see, early in the morning, large numbers of bees visiting the flowers, so close to salt water. Butterflies, too, hovered about — brown Xenicas, "white cabbage" butterflies, and sometimes a Painted Lady.

—J.H.

NEW WILDLIFE RESERVES

Bryan's Swamp, near Hamilton, has now been gazetted as a Wildlife (Game) Reserve for waterfowl.

Julia Percy Island, off the coast from Port Fairy, has also been gazetted as a Wildlife (Faunal) Reserve for sea birds and other wildlife.

The Wildlife Reserve System has been extended by another 24,600 acres by the proclaiming of the islands forming an archipelago which stretches for 24 miles east of Corner Inlet (with the exception of Sunday Island, which is privately owned) as a Faunal Reserve. The whole complex of islands, islets and mudbanks has been named the Nooramunga Wildlife Reserve. The biggest islands are Snake (11,000 acres), St. Margaret's (4100 acres) and Little Snake Islands (1100 acres). Nooramunga is a native word meaning "plenty of game".

Animals recorded on the islands are echidnas, wallabies, kangaroos, emus, possums and a wide variety of bush and wading birds. Koalas and hog deer were introduced on Snake Island some years ago.



The total acreage of Wildlife Reserves is now approximately 123,000 acres. It was found confusing to have the name Wildlife Reserve referring to both the whole system and to reserves for general wildlife, so that the final terms have been fixed as—

State Faunal Reserves, for general and special species of wildlife. Examples of these are Rocky Range, Mud Islands, etc. There are 11 of these reserves.

State Game Reserves, for all waterbirds. These are open to shooting in the open duck season, but closed to shooting for the rest of the year. Examples of these are Tower Hill, Jack Smith's Lake, etc. There are 10 Game Reserves.

State Refugees, mainly for all waterbirds. No shooting is allowed. It is a refuge for game during the open duck season. At present the only refuge is Sale Common.

There is, in addition, the co-operative projects: areas which are managed for wildlife in co-operation with other authorities, for example, Second and Third Marshes, Kerang, with the Forest Commission. Four of these exist at present.

Other areas being investigated by the Wildlife Reserves Committee at present are Long Swamp, near Nelson, Bat's Ridges, near Portland, and 14,000 acres near Mt. Eccles.

—From "Furs, Feathers and Fins".

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EXTRACT OF LETTER FROM THE GIRL SCOUTS OF THE PHILIPPINES, November, 1965, written to Australia's International Commissioner, Mrs. I. Steche:

"... We should like you to know how much we appreciate your letter of sympathy and that of the little Brownies of your country, over the recent disaster that has befallen a section of our country. The Taal volcano eruption was a calamity that has left in its wake loss of lives and properties. We felt helpless, particularly at the start, in the face of such calamity. We took courage and great hope from the goodness and thoughtfulness of our countrymen and friends abroad, who have rallied to our aid with offers of help and messages of great comfort such as yours and your 4th Brunswick Brownies. The Girl Scouts are presently involved in the service project for evacuee children. Four service centres had been set up by the Girl Scouts to attend and care for them during the day to enable their parents to minister to their immediate needs. The children are bathed, fed, referred to clinics for necessary medical attention, and are supervised at play and other activities. Very recently, our service has expanded to include the mothers. These centres had been in continuous operation since four days after the eruption. . . . Kindly extend our heartfelt thanks to the children for their kind letter. Truly, their understanding of internationalism is an eye-opener to us adults, who, in the course of our everyday commonplace routine, tend to overlook a few human essentials.

"Our warmest regards"

—Estefania Aldaba-Lim,
International Commissioner.



TRAINING PAGES

BROWNIE REVELS

A Time for Friendship and Fun

Brownie Revels are meant to be the result of a spontaneous desire of Brownies and Guiders of two or more Packs to get together for a time of friendship and fun. There is no compulsion about holding them — no obligation to attend them — nor are they meant to be a highly organised form of entertainment.

They create a golden opportunity for the children to gain a glimpse of what the Sisterhood of Guides really means. They have the fun of working together in the planning and the sharing of responsibility.

On the day there is the chance to make new friends and sometimes the opportunity is taken for the Brownies to join in giving some form of service.

Here are some suggestions for making the most of your time!

1. **The Convener** should be a Brownie Guider and she may be chosen by the Brownies, the Brownie Guiders, or perhaps by the Commissioner if a District or Division is to be involved. The Convener will need to:

- (a) Ask for suggestions and ideas from the Brownies.
- (b) Form her own Committee of Brownie Guiders.
- (c) Correlate the Brownies' suggestions and present them to the Committee.
- (d) Be responsible for seeing that the wishes of the Brownies and the Committee are carried out. (N.B.: This does not mean that she does it all herself. Nothing should be done by adults that can be done by Brownies, e.g., invitations, equipment, etc.)
- (e) Be responsible for seeing that the Brownies are kept informed of what is happening to their Revels.
- (f) See that the Commissioners concerned are also informed.
- (g) Allow about three months for the planning and preparation.
- (h) Be prepared to act as Guider-in-Charge on the day (she should not be responsible for games, etc., but should be free

to watch the reaction of the children to the programme and be ready to adapt if necessary).

(i) Keep a record of accounts.

2. **Numbers:**

The smaller the number the greater the opportunity for making friends and having fun. The programme can be more relaxing and can allow time to discuss hobbies, school, pets, etc., with a new-found friend. Individual personalities will be able to shine through and be considered, and so add to the happiness of the day. Between 80 and 100 children is suggested by many Guiders.

3. **Choose a Good Time:**

The popular choice is early autumn or late spring. Consider carefully the length of the Revel. Three hours of fun is better than five hours that may lead to over-tiredness.

4. **Select a Site:**

(Brownies have been known to suggest a good one.) Consider—

- (a) Accessibility to all Packs participating, preferably not too far, unless the Brownies' idea of Revels is a "bus or train ride".
- (b) Availability of shelter — drinking water, toilets, sufficient space for games.
- (c) Danger areas and the necessary precautions.

N.B.: Permission from local authority or owner must always be received, beforehand.

If going into an outside District/Division the Commissioner of that area should be informed.

5. **Transport:**

Arrangements need to be made in plenty of time and **checked** the day before. If travelling on public transport the authority concerned will appreciate being informed. Numbers may warrant a "special".

6. **Parents:**

Information regarding time, place, transport, what to take, etc., should go to the parents **in writing**.

7. **Programme:**

Keep it simple, well balanced and flexible. Your Brownies may want a theme. Sometimes a theme calls for "dressing up", but there should be nothing elaborate or costly

about this — it should be something that the Brownies can make themselves at the Revels from materials supplied or taken with them; e.g., necklace for the gypsies, head-gear for the out-of-space, feather bonnets for the Indians, etc.

Include items like exploring, nature trails, simple handicrafts, among the straight games. These allow time to talk and to just be yourself. It is not necessary to always use the rather formal game, story, handicraft sequence. The Brownies generally like to have Brownie Ring. If it has been a grand day, why not express a feeling of joy and grandness in the Grand Salute?

8. Something to Eat?

Some programmes allow for this, and it can be fun and a time to relax and talk. It may be morning or afternoon tea or a simple lunch — the Guiders and adults partaking of similar fare (wholesome, we hope!).

9. First Aid May Be Needed:

As the Brownie Guiders will be busy, perhaps a Guide Guider or a qualified Senior Branch member may help. (Seek permission from Guider before asking Ranger or Cadet.) Check to see that an adequate kit is available. The First-Aider will need to find out where the nearest telephone, water, etc., is.

10. Grouping:

Each group should be Pack size (18) or less, and Packs may divide to form mixed groups. This can be done through some interesting activity based on suggestions from the Brownies and fitting in with the theme.

11. Leadership of Groups:

The ideal is to have two leaders to each group — one could be a Pack Leader. If a formal type of programme such as game or story or handicraft, etc., is being used, there are various ways to organise leadership:

- (i) The two leaders prepare to take the entire programme and share equally in the leadership of it (as is done in Pack meetings) and can—
 - (a) remain with the same group throughout or
 - (b) move to each group in turn (or Brownies may move to Guiders) so that the same activity is being done in each group at the same time.
- (ii) The two leaders prepare only one activity and take turns to lead as each group

changes over and different activities are taking place at the same time.

Method (ii) is very wearing on the Guiders because of repetition. It is difficult to time and to keep the programme well balanced.

Method (i) (b) has much to recommend it. The Guiders may use their particular talents to **plan** and **equip** for only one item each. If there is variety in the interpretation by the other Guiders on the day it does not matter.

12. Visitors:

It is the **Brownies' Revel** — they may wish to invite friends to join in the fun. Usually the first on the list is the Commissioner, but they will think of others who are well known to the Brownies present. Naturally, it would not be just one person's mother or friend. A large array of onlookers tends to give the Revels an "entertainment" atmosphere, and this should be avoided at all costs, so see that any visitors present have something to do as well as someone to look after them. After the initial welcome and introduction, perhaps a Commissioner or "spare Guider" could be co-opted to do this (not the G.I.C.). V.I.P.'s and speeches by adults are far from necessary.

13. Service:

For many years in Victoria, Brownie Revels has been used to give the Brownies an opportunity to contribute towards the maintenance of their own holiday house — Brownie Cottage. However, if the "Revel" lends itself to some other form of service there is no reason why the five cents for Brownie Cottage cannot be collected and sent at some other time during the year.

(Copies of this article are available on request from Mrs. P. S. Thompson, Girl Guides Association, 20 Russell Street, Melbourne. Please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope.)



NOTES FROM A TALK GIVEN BY

MR. T. R. WIELAERT,

Inspector of Fire Services, Department
of Civil Aviation, to A.R.F. "Skylark".

Procedure in the Event of an Aircraft Crash — Air Section Tests

1. When a plane crashes it may or may not catch fire.

2. If the fire is large you can do little without major equipment. Raise an immediate ALARM by a convenient means. Check for any people who may have been thrown clear of the wreckage and do what you can to help them.

3. If the fire is small or only on one side of the aircraft you may be able to effect a rescue of persons on board. Utmost speed is essential. The fire may spread very quickly.

4. If there is no fire, rescue should be attempted. (CAUTION: Do not move wreckage more than necessary. Sparks from broken electric wires can ignite spilled fuel.)

5. First choice of access is by normal doors. Light aircraft often have door handles similar to those found on cars. The door handles on large aircraft are of differing patterns, but in virtually every case instructions for opening the door are painted on the outside, for example, PULL HANDLE OUT AND TURN (arrow indicates direction). There are usually doors on both sides of the fuselage fore and aft.

6. Most doors open outwards except that in some of the larger pressurised aircrafts the doors first have to be pushed in, swung on a toggle hinge and then brought out. Jammed doors can sometimes be forced by a hard pull or levering with a tool of some sort.

7. Second choice of access is by emergency hatches set in the sides of the larger aircrafts. These always include one of the windows. The number varies, but they are usually located over the wing roots (or underneath in the case of a Friendship). Instructions for opening are generally printed on them. They always open inwards. They are fairly heavy, and care should be taken to control their movement so as not to injure persons just inside. Light aircraft do not normally have emergency hatches.

8. If doors and emergency hatches are jammed it is then necessary to effect an entrance through some of the perspex panels.

These are fairly tough, but can be broken by blows with an axe or hammer. Do not use the edge of an axe if there is any risk of injuring occupants.

9. Where no other means of access is available it may be possible to cut into the fuselage. Large aircraft have "cut in" areas marked on the fuselage. These marks are sometimes a dotted line and sometimes just four "corners". They are always fairly high up on the aircraft.

10. Cutting into a light aircraft is usually not too difficult, but larger aircraft, with their tough outer skin and insulation, would be hard work to cut into with a hand axe.

11. Once inside the aircraft, try the doors from the inside, that is, if you were not able to open any of them from the outside. Very often a heavy push or kick, after operating the handle, will open them.

12. Persons in a crashed aircraft fall into three categories:

- (a) those injured lightly or not at all,
- (b) those seriously injured who cannot help themselves much, if at all,
- (c) those who are dead.

13. Rescue from a crashed aircraft, or any other rescue job for that matter, demands discipline. One person makes decisions and gives orders and others carry them out. Rescuers must radiate an air of calm, confidence and efficiency if they are to prevent panic and induce people to follow their orders. Rushing about and shouting will defeat the purpose.

14. Get those who can walk out first. Ask them to stay together clear of the aircraft. Any who are fit enough can be pressed into service to help evacuate helpless casualties, but bear in mind that a survivor, even though not injured, may be shocked. Judgment is essential here.

15. Next turn to the seriously injured. Each of these is "FRAGILE — HANDLE WITH CARE". If the aircraft is not on fire you have to decide if it would be better to leave them alone with only such first-aid as you can administer until help is available. This rather depends upon what help you can expect and how long you may have to wait for it.

16. If the aircraft is involved in fire the situation is different. Removal from the aircraft is then urgent and must take precedence over other considerations.

17. Start with those who can be got out most easily. Handle intelligently with consideration for their injuries. Don't make these worse by rough handling.

18. The question is often asked as to how much first-aid should be administered before removal from the aircraft. This, like so many other facets of work on a crash, depends upon circumstances. If you have only one or two people involved and there is no fire to impose urgency, it may be desirable to immobilise fractures of bones before you try to move the casualties, but if you must get them out quickly you may have to leave this until after all persons are clear of the aircraft.

19. Serious bleeding should, if possible, be checked.

20. If persons in a crashed aircraft are unconscious the chances are that their seat belts will still be done up. All seat belts are designed to do two things. One, to hold securely, and, two, to release easily. There are various types, but a moment's study will show how they should be released. The buckle itself usually has some form of direction printed or moulded on it.

21. Sometimes a light aircraft will be found lying on its back and the pilot suspended in his harness. Remember that if you release his harness without making provision to catch him, he will fall, head downwards, and may suffer severe injuries. Try to get underneath him. Face his back. Place your arms under his shoulders. Reach around, release his harness and allow his body to slide down yours until his head and shoulders are lowered to the ground.

22. Following this necessarily brief discussion of the rescue problem, there are some other things that a person who observes a crashed aircraft needs to know about.

23. Firstly, the alarm. If you are alone and there is a rescue to be done, this comes first, but it is essential to raise an alarm as soon as possible. If you are not alone, send one of your party to call the police. Give them as much information as you can, especially the location, the type of aircraft if you knew it, or at least whether it is a light aircraft, a large passenger aircraft or a military aircraft; whether the aircraft is on fire. The police will normally take all requisite action, but check as to whether

they want you to call the Fire Brigade, Ambulance Brigade or the Department of Civil Aviation or military authorities before you ring off.

24. A crashed aircraft inevitably will attract the curious. Souvenir hunters will, unless checked, often remove parts of the aircraft. The part they remove may be the one that the accident investigators need. Try to prevent "souveniring". This may not be easy.

25. Aircraft in crashing generally leave a trail of torn earth and broken tree branches behind them. These are valuable clues for the investigator. Try to preserve these tracks and stop thoughtless people from trampling over them.

26. Aircraft carry, or should carry, at least one fire extinguisher. For the light aircraft this may be a small brass or copper job (may be chrome nowadays) in the cockpit. The large aircraft will have several extinguishers in various marked positions in the fuselage. Instructions for use are always on them.

27. Fire axes are carried on all large aircraft. They are usually located near doors and their positions are marked.

28. If the aircraft is a jet, do not walk within 25 feet of the front of the engine for at least one-quarter of an hour after the aircraft has come to rest. The engine may still be running and a considerable suction will result. The tail end of the engine may also be emitting very hot gases, so avoid this area, too.

29. In the case of a military aircraft you cannot be sure that it is not carrying ammunition and/or explosives. Machine guns, rockets, etc., are designed to fire forward, except for any tail gun, so do not linger in front.

30. Many military aircraft are fitted with ejector seats. These can be very dangerous unless rendered safe before rescue start. If there is no urgency (the aircraft is not on fire) probably better to do nothing until help arrives. If any crew member is conscious he will be able to tell you what to do to make the seat safe. If you have to attempt a rescue look for two large safety pins with a red disc attached. In British aircraft the seat is fired by a "sear", which is a wedge-shaped piece of metal behind the seat level with the pilot's head. This sear

has a hole in it. Put a pin through the hole and the seat cannot fire. The "drouge gun" is, however, still live. This can only be made safe by expert hands, and rescuers should, (a) keep out of the line of fire of the gun which projects at the back of the seat, and (b) avoid pulling on any exposed cables at the back of the seat.

31. On American aircraft the ejection seat is fired by triggers mounted on levers at the end of each armrest. If these levers are raised the seat is ready to fire. **DO NOT PUSH THE LEVERS BACK.** Find the safety pins, which in U.S.A. aircraft have red streamers attached and insert one in each armrest in a small hole just aft of the lever mountings. If the levers are not raised the pins should still be inserted in the holes. If the safety pins cannot be found a piece of fairly heavy gauge fencing wire will serve the same purpose.

32. In dealing with an aircraft crash or any other accident for that matter, patience, common sense and careful work will accomplish more than an excited, unreasoned effort.



PREVENTION AND TREATMENT OF SNAKE BITE

There are large numbers of snakes in Australia, yet there are comparatively few people bitten by a snake.

A snake is not a savage animal lying in wait to attack humans. It will bite to protect itself, and may attack vigorously if angry. But the venom is actually a digestive juice to enable the snake to eat. Without teeth or claws to seize its food, the snake injects the venom into the blood stream of a small creature, enabling the snake to get into position to eat it.

If a person is bitten it is important to stop the spread of the venom by the blood stream and to get an injection of anti-venine as soon as possible.

It is essential that the training given to Guides to enable them to cope with a snake-bite victim should be clear, concise and practical, and suitable to the age. It is better to teach a method of putting on a ligature

that can be used with improvised materials as well as a Guide tie. The emphasis should be that the Guide is treating a person not treating snake bite.

The training should include:

Prevention.

Knowledge of snakes — why they bite, why they have venom, identification of common snakes.

Recognition of a bite.

Symptoms.

Treatment.

Transport.

Message for the doctor.

Other jobs that might be done by Guides, such as caring for belongings, helping the family of the patient, etc.

Prevention

This should be a positive approach, not a negative one.

The girl of Guide age should not be told, "Don't go near the water!" or "Don't go into long grass!" She should be aware of the most likely places to meet snakes and be taught to be **careful**. Long socks and boots may be fine precautions, but who is going to wear them on a fine summer day unless they are hiking long distances? However, we can ban thongs from our camps (sharp sticks cause more injuries), and insist on sensible shoes for Guide hikes and camps.

Knowledge of Snakes

The effects of the snake venom varies with the different species of snakes. Anti-venine is available to combat the specific action of the venom of each species of snake, and the most effective treatment can be given if the type of snake responsible is known. However, a mixture of anti-venine will be given in the case of an unidentified snake.

A Guide should be able to identify the common snakes — black snake, tiger snake, brown snake and copperhead are common in Victoria. If practicable, the dead snake can be taken to the doctor to assist with identification.

Appearance of a Bite

When a venomous snake bites a person there are usually two puncture marks about half an inch apart. These may be hard to see immediately, or there may be two blood spots. Some snakes may have a reserve set of fangs, so a single bite may show anything from one to four puncture marks.

A non-venomous snake has numerous teeth, usually in four rows. A bite may show numerous punctures, and they tend to bleed profusely.

Symptoms

The early symptoms of snake bite appear about 15 minutes to two hours after the bite. General symptoms may vary, but could include nausea, vomiting, faintness, drowsiness, pain in the chest or abdomen. Shock may develop early or be delayed. Later, more specific symptoms may arise, such as slurring of speech, due to paralysis of the tongue, a drunken-like walk and dilation of the pupils, which do not respond to light. The venom of some snakes (e.g., tiger and brown snake) may affect the nervous system, which could cause the patient to find breathing difficult. The First-Aider would need to apply mouth-to-mouth respiration.

It should be possible to reach medical aid well before this would occur.

Treatment

If the bite is on a limb — immediately apply a ligature.

(i) Ligature:

This is a constrictive bandage applied around the upper arm or thigh above the bite. It is useless to put it on below the knee or elbow where the blood vessels lie between two bones and the flow could not be stopped. It is vital to stop the circulation completely before the poison can reach the heart. There should be no pulse in the limb.

Use a Guide tie, belt, strip of clothing, necktie, handkerchief or a piece of soft rubber tubing ($\frac{3}{8}$ in.). As the tie or soft belt is more likely to be available, train the Guide to use these.

DO NOT USE shoelaces, cord, rope, electric light flex, etc. These cut into the flesh and are likely to cause permanent damage to major blood vessels, which may result in loss of limb. Note **time of bite** and **time of applying ligature**. Attach note to patient if possible.

The ligature must be released every 20 minutes for 30 seconds to allow fresh blood to enter the limb. Continue to do this until the patient is given into the care of the doctor or hospital. If the patient has not reached medical aid in four hours the ligature must be removed completely, but the doctor must still see the patient as soon as possible.

(ii) Washing:

As soon as the ligature has been applied, thoroughly wash and clean by wiping round the bite to remove any surface venom. If water is not available, saliva may be used instead.

In the case of bites on the body or face, where a ligature cannot be applied, this is the first treatment.

(ii) Cutting:

This is only effective if performed within five minutes and a proper instrument is used.

Hasty or careless cutting could result in damage to important deeper structures.

As far as a Guide is concerned, unless she has a prepared razor blade, she would be wiser **not to cut**. The best implement to suggest is a hard-backed razor blade bound with sticking plaster, so that only a small cutting edge $\frac{1}{4}$ in. wide is left at one corner. Even with a shaking hand, this could not cut more deeply. It is wise to teach a Guide how to cut properly, as she may be able to prevent injuries if someone insists that the wound should be incised.

The limb should be firmly held and, if possible, the patient unable to see what is happening. The cuts should be one or two light strokes through the puncture marks, about $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and $\frac{1}{4}$ in. deep.

Guides can be trained and tested on cutting an apple or such.

(iv) Suck or squeeze the wound:

Venom is a protein and will be digested if it is swallowed by mistake, but the First-Aider should be careful that it cannot enter her bloodstream through small injuries in the mouth or lips.

(v) Place the patient at rest, and do not allow her to walk about unless it is necessary for her to walk to the doctor. In this case give as much support as possible and do not rush. Exercise will increase the circulatory rate and hasten the absorption of the venom. Try to keep the patient calm.

(vi) Take the patient to medical aid immediately:

This will usually be to the nearest hospital, notifying the doctor.

If breathing is failing, apply artificial respiration. A Guide will need to be trained to think out how she may get transport for her patient and to give a clear, concise message for the doctor.

This could well include the time of the bite, the time that the ligature was applied, the condition of the patient, whether an actual or suspected snake bite, type of snake (or the dead snake). If the doctor cannot be consulted to advise where to go before setting off with the patient, then a message to advise the estimated time of arrival at doctor or hospital should be sent. The hospital may like to know the age and sex of the patient also.

In the training it is also wise to discuss why some of the old treatments are not considered suitable any longer, e.g., walking the patient around to keep him awake, or using Condy's Crystals on the wound. The Guider should try to pass on confidence in the treatment that she is teaching as being up to date, and should insist on a high standard of knowledge and practised skill in applying a ligature to either a leg or an arm.—M.W.

FROM THE STATE COMMISSIONER

—Continued from page 218

27th: Another visit to Britannia Park, this time to call on the 20 groups, from city and country, enjoying their first taste of camping under the wing of Mrs. Turnbull, Camping Adviser, and her assistants. I was able to gauge just how happy and successful this experiment had been by chatting to Guides and Guiders, by visiting their camps and by sharing in the campfire, full of fun and interest, under the expert lead of Miss Peg Barr, and warm with the joy of Guide friendship, made and shared in the camp.

28th: We were again honoured in receiving the invitation of the Lord Mayor for a party to attend the annual Flag-Raising Ceremony at the Melbourne Town Hall to mark Australia Day. The challenge given by the Lieut-Governor, Sir Edmund Herring, for all of us to make the future worthy of our inheritance seems an appropriate note on which to repeat my best wishes to you all for a wonderful worthwhile and happy year of Guiding.

Joyce E. Price



AT THE CHILDREN'S TRAFFIC SCHOOL

Some of our Brownies went on a "beaut" outing to the Children's Traffic School in Kew.

We met Brown Owl at the Hall, walked to Bridge Road, where we caught a tram to Kew Junction. Then we got off and caught another tram to the Traffic School.

When we arrived some boys were riding round the school, but the policeman in charge ordered them off, and we were allowed to ride tricycles round. Then he called us all in and gave us a lecture on road safety. Later three of us drove pedal cars and three rode tricycles. We each got a turn on each. The policeman called out to us if we weren't doing the right signals or not stopping at lights and crossings. Brown Owl took lots of photos of us all.

Before we left for home the policeman tested us one by one for our Road Safety Badge, and we all passed. He also gave each one of us a cool drink, a money box, game, pencil and ruler, a colouring book and a book on road rules for those at home.

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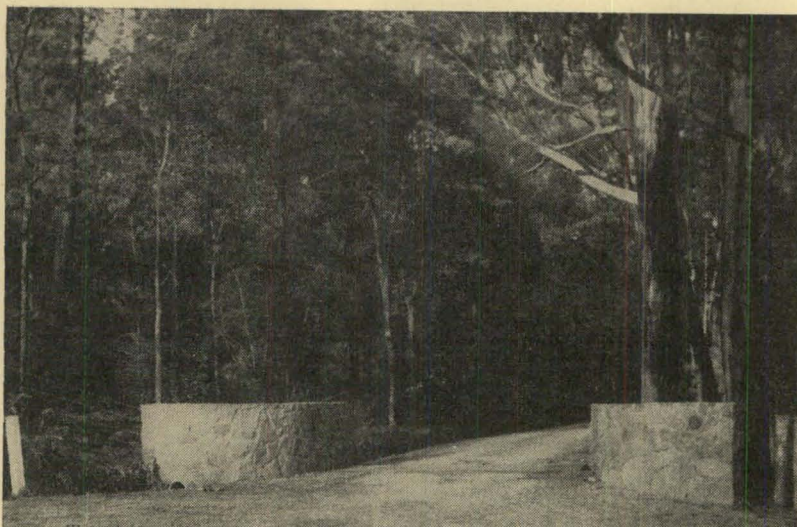
OBSERVATION?

After you have heard two eye-witness accounts of an event you begin to wonder about history!—"Irish Digest".

ANNUAL SCOUT AND GUIDE
ST. GEORGE'S DAY SERVICE

22nd APRIL.

Details March Newsletter



BRITANNIA PARK



The best news we have about Britannia Park is that we have a new Warden to care for it. Mr. Mills and his wife came to us in early January, and have now settled in well. It was unfortunate for them to have to start at such a very busy time, but they have done everything they could to co-operate with all concerned. We hope very much that they will be happy there, and the Committee especially asks all Guiders occupying the houses and campsites to be as friendly and helpful as possible to them. Until coming to Britannia Park they had not had anything to do with Guiding, and so at times some of our ways will seem strange to them.

As I write this (the end of January) a new Guiding year is about to start for all of us, and I would like to mention once again the Maintenance Fund. (Don't groan.) This fund is, to a large extent, responsible for so many of the improvements the Committee has been able to make to the property over the last 2½ years that the fund has been going. You have, so many of you, been so generous to us, and we are so thrilled with the result. But, after all, this is YOUR property, and we are only doing our best to look after it for you, and so we hope you will all continue to support this fund. There are several rather large things we want to do this year, but we'll only be able to if that extra money is forthcoming. To give you an

idea, here are a few of the things on our list: 1, paint interior of B.P. Hut; 2, repair swimming pool; 3, line and paint Brownie Cottage Ablution Block; 4, improve and paint Guide House kitchen; 5, have rest of Guide House floors sanded.

We wish to thank all those who helped to clean out the Warden's cottage after the Wilsons left and to paint the inside of the cottage. It was a very big job which had to be done in very hot weather. We especially want to mention most gratefully the work done by Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and their family, who once again came to our rescue and worked like beavers. They went up there several weekends and usually worked until late at night. The reason they gave: "We love Britannia Park."

The date for the Working Bee to paint the interior of the B.P. Hut is still Wednesday, 20th April. This is a job for L.As., Guiders, mothers and friends, so please keep that day free. Bring painting clothes, a paint brush (if possible), newspaper, your lunch, and plenty of enthusiasm and elbow grease. It should be fun.

We are deeply indebted to Miss Zoe Jermyn for holding the fort up there during the five weeks when we had no Warden on the property. It would have been most terribly difficult for us in Melbourne to have managed without her help. Thank you, Zoe.

The Britannia Park Committee would like to thank the following for their contributions to the Maintenance Fund during the months of December and January:—

December:

- 1st—Preston Division.
- 1st—Footscray L.A.
- 2nd—Mrs. D. Morell.
- 5th—Mrs. A. J. H. Gray.
- 6th—Ballarat Division Council.
- 7th—Diamond Valley Division.
- 8th—Wannon River Division.
- 9th—Brighton Division.
- 11th—Yarragon District.
- 12th—1st Solway Coy.
- 13th—Narre Warren North L.A.
- 15th—Spotswood L.A.
- 16th—2nd Mount Eliza Pack.
- 17th—Healesville L.A.
- 18th—Kew L.A.
- 19th—1st Wattle Park Pack.
- 20th—1st Heyfield Coy.
- 21st—Morwell East District.
- 22nd—1st Glen Iris Coy.
- 23rd—Guide of Ovens River Division.
- 24th—Whittlesea L.A.
- 25th—Mitchell Division.
- 26th—Mitchell Division.
- 27th to 31st—Extension Auxiliary for Handicapped Girl Guides.

January:

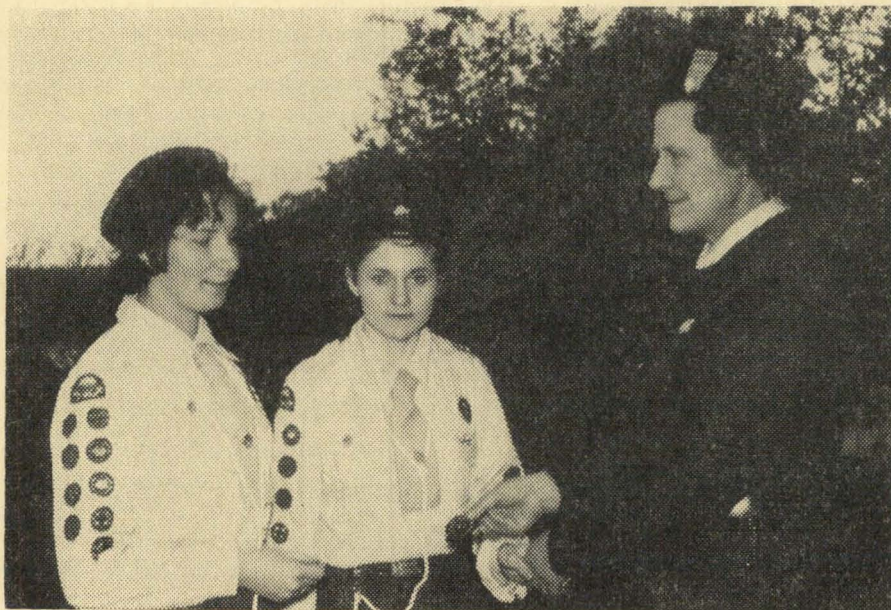
- 1st—1st Brighton Beach Pack.
- 2nd—Templestowe Packs and Coys.
- 4th—Echuca Division.
- 5th—1st Parkdale Pack.
- 8th—Echuca Division.
- 13th—1st Kingsville Pack.
- 19th—Mrs. Sefton Taylor (Jess Boys), Tasmania.
- 25th—4th Box Hill Coy.
- 27th—North-Eastern Division.
- 31st—Nauru Girl Guides.



COLERAINE NEWS

The District Commissioner for Coleraine presented the first ever First Class Badges in the District to Dennett and Helen Hutchins of 1st Coleraine Company.

Congratulating the girls the Commissioner made reference to their patience and perseverance through frequent changes of Guiders and a long period of recess. Helen has also gained her All-Round Cords.



—Block by courtesy of "Coleraine Albion".

GOULBURN REGION CAMP

The Goulburn Region Camp took place in the September holidays, on a bend of the Goulburn River at Bunbartha. Fourteen Companies from the Region were represented in seven Company camps and two Patrol camps, with a few Guides from non-camping Companies absorbed into the Company camps.

Sunny days and starry nights (not to mention satellites — five different ones were seen!) helped the campers to enjoy their time together, and there was a sudden storm one night to try them out. One of the inter-camp activities was a bird-watching challenge — 47 different varieties were recorded altogether.

Here is one Guide's account of the camp: "Our camp, 1st Shepparton, included some Guides from 1st Kialla and 1st Katandra West. We had 18 Guides altogether. In the eight other camps there were Guides from 2nd and 3rd Shepparton, 2nd Benalla, 1st Orrvale, 1st Puckapunyal, 1st Seymour, 1st Merrigum, 2nd Numurkah, 1st Strathmerton, 1st Waaia and 2nd Tatura.

"We left for camp at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. Hardly any of us had any breakfast, as we were too excited to eat. After we changed into our slacks we put up our tents. That night we went to bed early, as we were too tired to have a campfire.

"Sunday was visiting day, and many Guides enjoyed showing their parents around the camp. That night we had a Guides' Own Service round the campfire.

"On Monday, GMV6 came out and made a film of the camp, which was shown in the news. That afternoon we went for a walk, and at night we had a combined campfire, where we enjoyed singing our favourite songs.

"On Tuesday our Region Commissioner and the Division Commissioners came out and looked around. Mrs. Thornton, the owner of the property, had lunch with us, and she was very interested in the food we had. During the day we played the 'goose game', organised by Miss Mellor. Many of the things we did were very interesting and most Guides liked walking the rope bridge, cooking spaghetti and then tying it in knots, climbing the rope ladder, the fireman's chair, making a stretcher to carry a Guide, the sun

compass and the lifeline. The Goose Game was won by Strathmerton Guides and Red Gum Patrol of 1st Shepparton came second.

"On Wednesday we took our lunch and went on a hike. Sheryl jumped over a snake and I nearly sat on one. That night we were disappointed that the fancy dress campfire had to be cancelled because of the storm. All of the tents except ours had to dig a trench to stop the water from coming in.

"Thursday we got up half an hour earlier so that we could be ready when we had to go home. The tents were dry again, so they were easy to take down. The camp finished with a combined flag lowering ceremony, when we thanked all our Guiders for the camp and Mr. and Mrs. Thornton for letting us camp on their lovely property.

"This was the first Region Guide camp for Goulburn Region. It was also my first Guide camp, and I enjoyed it very much."

—Cheryl Costa, 1st Shepparton.

★ ★ ★

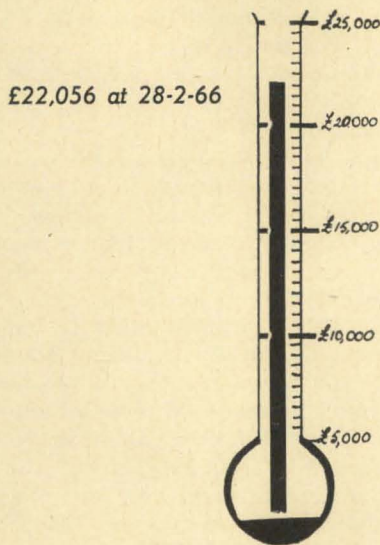
MOORLEIGH DISTRICT BROWNIE REVELS

Brownie Revels were held at King George VI Pack by Moorleigh District Brownies, and all five Packs had good attendances. We used the "Indian" Song, "We Are the Red Men", as our theme, and wore five different coloured feathers in yellow headbands. Wise Owl "Commissioner" wore an Indian Chief Head-dress and was our long-nosed squaw. Revels opened with everyone making a large circle round the Toadstool and the song being sung with actions.

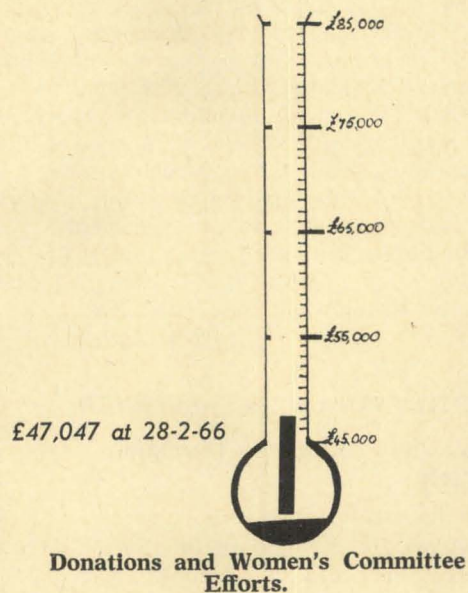
Afterwards Brownie groups joined up, each with the Brown Owl wearing the same coloured feather, and later moved on to the next Brown Owl on the left.

When the Brownies had got to know the other Brownies in their colour group we all made a big circle round the Toadstool for Brownie Ring and six songs were sung. This was quite interesting, as we have two Packs with Australian Emblems, one with Irish Emblems and the rest English. Brownie Salute, LAH! LAH! LAH!, and then Brownies returned to their own Brown Owl, under beach umbrellas, for lunch. Some Brownies stayed for the Guides' Field Day in the afternoon.

BUILDING APPEAL



Movement Appeal.



BROWNIE REVELS

A few weeks ago we decided to have Brownie Revels for our Extension Fund and pretend to be Robin Hood and his Merry Men. Saturday came, and we went out to Studio Park, where we played and looked around. After sightseeing we helped to bring out the chairs from a little cottage, sang Grace and ate our lunch.

There was a lot of laughter and jokes during the lunch, and when we had packed up we went sightseeing again — across the little bridge to the other side, where we found Green Hoods (which are small orchids) and other interesting things — then back across the little bridge.

Suddenly we saw the Sheriff of Nottingham; he was mean, so we chased him out into the woods, and there we got hats and collars just like Robin Hood wore. We fetched our arrows and ran back to Brown Owl (Robin Hood). We formed three lines,

where we received a little card indicating either Robin Hood, Friar Tuck or Little John — and we played all kinds of games. We saw the Sheriff of Nottingham again, too, so we chased him out; while we chased him we



turned back into Brownies and ran back to Brown Owl. We then had some afternoon tea, did Brownie Ring and said "thank you" to the L.A. for helping us to have a lovely day. We had our last look around, then went to the cars and said "goodbye" and went home.

—Julie Anne Bagley,
1st Oliver's Hill Pack, Frankston.

REPORT OF AUSTRALIAN UNESCO SEMINAR

The Youth Seminar was a wonderfully stimulating experience. It was beneficial to meet representatives of so many youth organisations and associations which involves youth. The excellent addresses provided the Seminar with statistics, reports of the potential of youth in our present society. A Seminar of this kind gives youth leaders positive information of the problems and opportunities for young people today. Collectively, youth organisations can find the answers to many of these problems.

—Marilyn K. Gilbertson.

AUSTRALIAN UNESCO SEMINAR

Australian Youth in a Changing Society

Introduction

In 1964, Unesco held an International Conference on Youth at Grenoble, France. In early 1965 a follow-up Conference on a regional basis was held in Tokyo, where experts on youth from Asia discussed the role of young people in the world today.

A Seminar on a national basis was then planned by the Youth Activities Sub-Committee of the Australian Unesco Committee for Education on the theme, "Australian Youth in a Changing Society".

This was the second Australian Unesco Seminar to be devoted to youth affairs, the first having been held in January, 1959, at Gilbulla (N.S.W.) on the theme, "Young People in Their Daily Work".

The Conference was fully residential, held at St. Mark's College, University of Adelaide. Members of the Working Party were:

Dr. F. C., Whitebrook, Director of the Seminar, Vice-Principal of Wollongong Teachers' College, N.S.W.

Miss W. Dowding, Executive Secretary of Australian Christian Youth Council.

Mr. I. Jamieson, Executive Secretary of Young Men's Christian Association, Melbourne.

Mr. I. O. McCorkell, President National Youth Council of Australia.

Mr. F. Sheehan, National President Young Christian Workers' Movement.

Mr. McCorkell was a delegate to the Conference in Grenoble and Mr. I. Jamieson to the Conference in Tokyo.

The Seminar had been planned to provide participants with the opportunity to examine their own concepts of the place and status of youth in society, and thus to examine the implications of a changing democratic society for the development of young people.

Participation

Participation in the Seminar was by invitation. Invitations were issued to Australia-wide organisations concerned with youth work. There were 24 men and four women representatives. I represented the Girl Guides Association of Australia.

Special delegates included Miss T. Vandrem, winner of the first National Youth Council of Australia Youth Citizenship Award for young migrants; Miss M. Johnson, delegate to the Conference in Grenoble, France; Miss B. Mitchell, Chairman of Youth Activities Sub-Committee of the Australian Unesco Committee for Education; Miss M. Valadian, National Director of the Aboriginal Scholarship Scheme; Mee Chooi Cheng, Malaysian student at University of Adelaide; and two men from the Gilbert and Solomon Islands, staying at Australian Teachers' Colleges.

A member of the Yugoslavia Youth Organisation, Milenko, who was a delegate to the Grenoble Conference, was also present. Delegates were mainly of the age group of 18 to 25.

Structure of the Seminar

During the first three days discussion centred on five topics introduced in addresses by guest speakers, and we worked in appointed formal discussion groups. On the remaining days the Conference split up into small groups, and delegates pursued a topic of special interest, made a survey and compiled a report.

Speaker: Dr. J. W. Staines, Senior Lecturer in Psychology, University of Newcastle, N.S.W.

Definition of youth: People of ages 13 to 25.

Youth is not a homogeneous group, because everyone has different personalities, intellect, characteristics, etc.

Students, if good, are the hardest working group — they will be the ones who will provide the answers in the future.

School leavers form a large group. They leave for many reasons:

1. Material needs.
2. Concept of girls and a tertiary education.
3. Failure of support from the family.
4. Bored, disinterested (our system).
5. Full of the peer group.

As a result, 18-year-olds present a large youth population, untrained, affected by high-pressure living, sport, mass media, and all so very different.

The majority of this group are the solid type and will mature into well-adjusted adults.

The minority make us feel that youth is no longer what is used to be — over-indulgence in sex, material wants disregarded for discipline, couldn't care less, no aims or thought for the future-free happening.

Changing Society

As culture changes, so do youth values, customs, personalities, skills, attitude and self-picture. Change has been more rapid in the past decade than in the last 150 years, and the speed is still increasing. The effect of speed is very important, for things must happen slowly for learning and adjustment.

Participation of Youth in Community Affairs

Speaker: Mr. A. Tyrell, Director, United Nations Information Services for Australia and New Zealand.

In spite of the publicity given to the small maladjusted group, young people of today are probably more conscious of their obligations to society than at any time in history. They possess a wide sense of service more deeply seated than older age groups.

Youth (those born since 1945) constitutes 40% of the world's population. Nuclear warfare, over-population, the widening gap between the rich and the poor nations provide the background of youth today.

Action on any project must start with vision, energy and determination of a single person. The importance of the individual and his development cannot be over-emphasised. A broad educational programme needs to provide opportunity for youth in service, either community, national or international. Solutions of the community ultimately rest with the individual; if he is sufficiently exercised it is possible to get action.

(To be continued)

GOLDEN JUBILEES . . .

We have news of two Golden Jubilees: Belgium and Luxembourg have been celebrating 50 years of Guiding/Girl Scouting in the presence of the World Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell, and with Guides and Girl Scouts from many lands.

In Belgium the great day of celebration began with Mass in the Basilica of Koekelberg and in the afternoon a big gathering was held in the Stadium at Boitsfort, where dancing and games displays were put on before an enthusiastic and appreciative audience of about 20,000 people.

And on 25th July, Luxembourg Guiding celebrated its 50th anniversary in the presence of the World Chief Guide, her daughter Mrs. Clay, Miss Signe Dreijer and representatives from many of the European Girl Guide-Girl Scout countries and the troops of American and Canadian Guides-Girl Scouts on foreign soil.

Lady Baden-Powell had the honour to be made Commander of the Order of the Crown of Oak by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg and she later attended a reception given in her honour and met the Ambassadors of the countries represented at the celebrations. During her visit Lady Baden-Powell was delighted to receive a cheque for 100,000 francs (£4000) which had been collected by Good Turns during Jubilee Year and which will cover the cost of training scholarships for two young girls at the UNRWA Training College Centre by Arab Refugees.



Do not pray for easy lives. Pray to be stronger men! Do not pray for tasks equal to your powers. Pray for powers equal to your task.—Phillip Brooks.



CAMPFIRE SONGS

MALEYLA

South Africa.

Ma-ley-la ma-ley-la ma-ley-la ~ Ma-ley-la
ma-ley-la ma-ley-la ~ Ma-ley-la ma-ley-la ma-ley-la
ma-ley-la Ma-ley-la ma-ley-la ma-ley-la ~

VULA MANYAKA

South Africa.

Vu-la manya ka yon-a la-ni mi-ya mi-ya mi-ya
mi-ya Mi-ya mi-ya mi-ya mi-ya mi-ya mi-ya mi-ya

Achopp.

Stand in circle.

1st Bar. Step forward on to left foot and bring right foot up beside it, swaying slightly while doing so.

2nd Bar. Step back with right foot, followed by left foot.

3rd Bar. Step backwards on to right foot, bringing left foot up beside it.

4th Bar. Step forward to original position with left foot, then right. Repeat these four bars.

5th Bar. Place weight on left foot and raise right knee,

6th Bar. move right foot round in circular motion.

7th Bar. Tap ground three times by pointing right foot.

8th Bar
1. forward.
2. 45° to the right.
3. sideways.

On final beat place right foot beside left in original position. Repeat these four bars with opposite legs.

These two songs from South Africa have come to us from friends who have learnt them at campfires. Despite our efforts we have not been able to locate any information regarding copyright. Any details regarding this would be appreciated.

CONGRATULATIONS ON A FINE JOB

You will read below a very brief and factual account of the part some of our Rangers played in an emergency early in December. From reports I have received from various sources, I believe this to have been a quite outstanding effort of endurance, cheerfulness and capability, but you will have to read between the lines ("... called our help at 9 p.m. . . . 12.30 a.m. when the ambulance men arrived . . . 5.15 a.m. we lifted him into the waiting ambulance") to get any real idea of what the trip with the stretcher must have been like through that country in the dark. I asked for a report for "Matilda", and this is what I got from the Crew, with a brief covering note to say they had received a letter thanking them on behalf of the ambulance and police — you will have to use your imagination to tell you what the Crew concerned will never say themselves.

—A. F. RYLAH,
Senior Branch Adviser.

Our first walk as a Crew took us to Bacchus Marsh and through Werribee Gorge. The path followed an old irrigation channel along one wall of the Gorge, and the narrow track had been encroached on by landslides, erosion and boxthorn bushes — one does not argue with a boxthorn! The position of our camp was in the heart of the Gorge with the rocky cliffs towering above us on both sides and the river beside us. Meals were cooked and eaten, and 11 weary Rangers headed for bed, but not for long.

At 9.05 p.m. a man's voice called to us from the track, asking for help, as his friend had fallen from the cliff. When we located the victim we found him lying unconscious on the concrete edge of the irrigation channel, at the bottom of a 30ft. drop. When Gary regained consciousness we discovered he felt pain in his back and that he could not walk, so one of us set off out of the Gorge with Alec (Gary's friend) to obtain help. Some of the Rangers busied themselves making Gary as comfortable and warm as possible, others shifted camp in the dark, and we settled down to sing to him during the long wait for help — three hours.

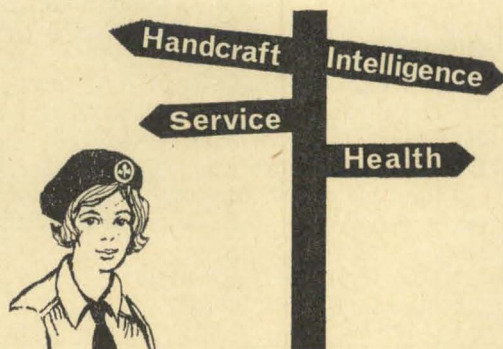
Two St. John Ambulance men and a policeman arrived at 12.30 a.m. The ambulance could only be brought to within two miles of the accident, so Gary was strapped on to the stretcher and carefully lifted from the ground. We knew from the start that this would be a very slow trip, as we could remember only too clearly how narrow the track was in parts. At first we regarded the darkness as a hindrance, but changed our minds when we were forced to walk in the irrigation channel in knee-deep stagnant water. At least we could not see its colour and its many doubtful inhabitants.

Progress was brought to a momentary standstill several times as we devised various means for crossing the beams on the bridges and the fences, and in spite of our efforts we knew Gary must have felt every movement we made.

It was not until dawn that we emerged from the Gorge and 5.15 a.m. before we lifted Gary into the ambulance — relieved that he would soon receive the treatment he required, and elated by the feeling one experiences from achieving what had seemed to be impossible. Working together in a team to overcome problems is our aim, and it took this accident to show us just how important every single member is, no matter what job she is required to carry out.

On our return to town on Sunday afternoon we learned from the ambulance men that Gary had a cracked pelvis and that we would be allowed to visit him before we left. This news was received with delight, and we all went in to say goodbye to the sore but smiling Gary.

—S.R.S. Shoalhaven (Jordanville).



NOTICES

ARE YOU MISSING OUT?

Many of us are missing the unique opportunities of meeting Guides when travelling overseas because we have not got introduction cards.

WHY?

Because the person responsible has not applied for them in time.

This deprives too many of our Guides of the meeting with others, and, of course, deprives our sister Guides of the chance of meeting us!

Too often travelling forms are received after the member has left, or arrived so soon before her departure, that it is impossible to issue introduction cards in time.

REMEMBER, travelling forms (NOT transfer forms) should be used for any member of the Movement transferring or travelling overseas; and when these are received at H.Q. an introduction card is issued. This means **EVERYONE** — Brownies, Guides, Seniors, Guiders, Commissioners, L.A. members, etc. This card entitles the holder to call in on Associations overseas, and often it is possible to take part in some Guiding activities while she is away.

Many invitations come in during the year, through our Australian International Commissioner, for camps, conferences, etc., in many parts of the world, and it would be a great help if we knew in advance who was going to be away, as, of course, we have to answer these invitations in plenty of time.

So please keep this information in the back of your mind — you never know when you will need it!

—S. FARROW,

State International Representative.

GOLF DAY

LADY DELACOMBE CUP.

At Yarra Yarra Golf Club, Friday,
29th April, 1966.

Canadian Foursomes.

Those interested can obtain details and entry forms (as soon as possible, please) from—

Mrs. H. H. Dunkin; 89 1118.

Mrs. G. Farrow; 86 6677.

TRAINING DEPARTMENT

Easter Training Week will be held from 8th to 12th April, 1966, at Britannia Park, Yarra Junction. The training will include Brownie and Guide Guider Warranted and Pre-Warrant Training and also Senior Branch. Nominations for this training should be sent to the Training Department by 21st March, together with the fee of \$8. (If a Guider finds it necessary to cancel her application, fees will be refunded only if notice is given in writing at least seven days before the training is due to commence.)

Country Trainings

Otway Region: Warranted and Pre-Warrant Brownie and Guide Guider training will be held at Noorat on Saturday, 26th February, 26th March and 30th April — 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. Guiders wishing to attend should contact Mrs. Tait, 246 Lava Street, Warrnambool.

Wimmera Region: Warranted and Pre-Warrant Brownie and Guide Guider training will be held at Warracknabeal on the following dates:—30th April to 1st May; 28th to 29th May; 2nd to 3rd July. Nominations and fees for this training should be sent to the Training Department by 20th April. Fee: 75c.

Details of the programme for the second term will be published in the next edition of "Matilda". It is hoped to arrange an evening Senior Branch Course commencing at 7.45 p.m., and a Brownie Pre-Warrant at 5.45.

SENIOR BRANCH TRAINING

Wednesday — 20th, 27th April; 4th, 11th May; 1st, 8th, 15th, 22nd June.

Headquarters — 7.30 p.m. Trainers: Mrs. L. Sharp (first four sessions), Miss M. Mellor (last four sessions).

FOR SALE

GUIDER'S OVERALL, SSW; cheap. Ring Mrs. Mackinlay (62 5421).



Mr. Philatelist,
Collins Street,
MELBOURNE, C.1.

STAMPS

Now that the first rush to see, buy and use our new decimal stamps is over, you will all be collecting them.

Eight of the decimal stamps were designed by Mrs. Temple-Watts, of Canberra. The new designs are 6c Blue-faced Honeyeater, 13c Red-necked Avocet, and 24c Azure Kingfisher. Adaptations of her previous £ s. d. stamps are 5c Yellow-tailed Thornbill, 15c Galah, 20c Golden Whistler, 25c Scarlet Robin, 30c Straw-necked Ibis. Mrs. Temple-Watts travelled to many parts of Australia to sketch the birds in their natural surroundings.

On 14th February, Papua and New Guinea issued new stamps; 11 of them showed butterflies, which abound in the Territory. New or over-printed stamps were also issued for Norfolk Island and Nauru.

Will all donors of stamps please watch that the new cents values are sorted out from those of the old £ s. d. currency, and packed in separate used window-faced envelopes? Address parcels to 12 Cowderoy Street, St. Kilda.

—LORNA E. CUZENS,
Hon. Organiser for Stamps.

GUIDES' RALLY

The Annual Rally of the Ovens River Division of Girl Guides, held at Whorouly South, was hosted by Milawa-Whorouly South District. Approximately 190 Guides, Guiders, and Commissioners from Yarrawonga, Wangaratta, Beechworth, Myrtleford, Bright,

Tawonga and Mt. Beauty enjoyed a day in the bush. Our Division Commissioner took the salute at the March Past and welcomed everyone to the Rally, and presented recently appointed District Commissioner, Mrs. H. J. Power, with her Commissioner's Warrant. Guides were then divided into Patrols and set to work to build "homes" and gadgets. At a given signal they all went bush to collect specimens of nature and find "legs" to demonstrate treatment of snakebite. A highlight of the activities was when all returned to their "homes" to light fires, heat soup and enjoy sandwiches supplied by the Milawa-Whorouly South Local Association, and many thanks are extended to all those ladies who generously supplied food. After tidying up their "homes" and leaving all as they found it, the Guides joined in singing around a huge campfire, at which each Patrol gave an item. Thanks and bravos ended a very enjoyable day, and we extend thanks to Mr. McAuliffe for the use of his property, which was ideal for the Rally. Congratulations must go to the Guiders of Milawa-Whorouly South, who made it such a worthwhile afternoon for all.



CONGRATULATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS to Nina Hetherway, of Ballarat Land Rangers, on completion of the full Ranger Service Star.

Congratulations to the recipients of the following Awards:—

Local Association Long Service:

Mrs. M. Gascoyne, Poowong.

Thanks Badge:

Mrs. N. French, Mirboo North.

Mrs. N. G. Offer, Rosanna.

Mr. G. L. Offer, Rosanna.

The Lions Club, Northcote (plaque).

Mrs. B. Maxwell, Traralgon.

APPOINTMENTS

Division Commissioner:

Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mitta Mitta.

District Commissioners:

Mrs. A. J. Hamilton, Murtoa; Mrs. I. Wright, Dimboola.

We regret that, in error, Mrs. Platt was listed in last month's issue as having been appointed District Commissioner for Mitcham, whereas her appointment is for Vermont District.

RESIGNATIONS

Region Commissioner:

Mrs. H. L. Barwick, South-Eastern.

Division Commissioner:

Mrs. R. R. Chinnery, Nauru.

District Commissioners:

Mrs. B. Robertson, Vermont; Mrs. E. Craigie, Yanakie; Mrs. M. T. Gowing, Wentworth; Mrs. M. Henstridge, Dimboola; Mrs. D. N. Burnet, Glenlarry.

WARRANTS

Captains:

Miss J. M. Grandin, 5th Moorabbin; Mrs. M. Johns, 2nd Vermont; Mrs. J. M. West, 1st Karingal; Miss S. Mackins, 2nd Oliver's Hill; Miss K. Boas, 1st East Melbourne; Mrs. G. Haby, 1st Dimboola; Mrs. L. D. Porter, 3rd Morwell; Miss B. Hunter, 2nd Wangaratta; Mrs. J. G. C. Beacham, 2nd Kilsyth; Mrs. K. G. Scarrott, S.R.S. Curlew; Mrs. K. Broughton, 1st Park Orchards; Mrs. G. E. Collins, 1st Invergordon; Mrs. B. Hansford, 1st Beaumaris; Mrs. W. R. Webster, Sea Ranger Crew, Chelsea; Mrs. A. Coleman, 1st Yinnar; Mrs. B. Hayes, 2nd Highton; Mrs. P. J. Taylor, 1st Belmont.

Lieutenants:

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★ ★ ★

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS

Received with gratitude:—

Chadstone L.A.; Mrs. E. Littlejohn; Mrs. G. W. Taylor.

REPORT ON 8th JAMBOREE ON THE AIR

I report officially that 44 Guide units took part in this activity.

I feel a few Companies did not send in individual Logs, and therefore are not counted in these numbers; for instance, I spoke to Morwell Guides myself, and yet no report has been received from this Company. I am sure a small number of Companies joined with Scout Groups and therefore sent in joint Logs — 155 amateur radio operators were responsible in helping these Scout and Guide Groups to make 2514 Australia-wide contacts and 120 from overseas. The overseas contacts covered New Zealand, Philippines, Singapore, Argentina, Italy, New Guinea, France, Spain, Gibraltar, Korea, Portugal, Spratley Island (South China Sea), Long Island (New York, U.S.A.), Lebanon, Israel, Switzerland, Germany, Ecuador and Mexico. Most islands closer to the mainland were more readily contacted. There was great pleasure in some call-ups to find that the replies were from almost next door, suburban-wise.

The enjoyment of all units taking part seems to indicate further participation in the 1966 Jamboree on the Air. The date for this has been set at 22nd and 23rd October, 1966. In anticipation of an invitation from the Scouting fraternity to join with them again, I suggest early publicity to encourage a wider participation.

—Ruva Nielsen,
Liaison Guider, 8th Jamboree
on the Air.

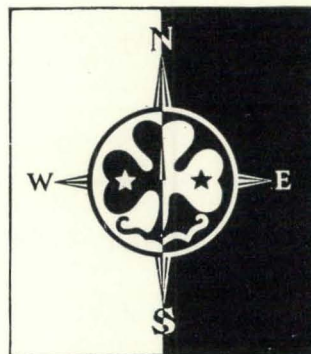


About 150 Brownies of Ebeling Division and their Leaders went to the Revels at Anakie and joined in the welcome to the Commissioners. After exploring the area the Brownies were taken to see the nursery rhyme figures in Fairy Park, and were thrilled to see the Guide Flag flying from the mast of the castle on the hill.

Units Participating

Aberfeldie Company.	Moorabbin Rangers.
1st Ararat Company.	1st Murtoa Company.
1st Avondale Heights Coy.	1st Noble Park Company.
9th Ballarat Company.	6th Pascoe Vale Company.
2nd Balwyn Company.	1st Springvale Company.
1st Bendigo Company.	1st Spotswood Company.
2nd Bentleigh Company.	8th Moorabbin Company.
S.R.S. Quadrant.	1st South Yarra Company.
Berriwillock Company.	Seymour Rangers
Berriwillock Brownies.	1st Sale Company
1st Bennettswood Company.	2nd Strathmore Company.
2nd Chadstone Company.	1st Sea Lake Company.
2nd West Coburg Company.	S.R.S. Terra Nova.
1st Edenhope Company.	1st Warracknabeal Company.
2nd Edithvale Company.	3rd Wattle Park Company.
1st Glenroy Company.	1st Yarram Company.
2nd Glenroy Company.	Yarraville Guides.
1st Hadfield Company.	Yarraville Rangers.
1st Kerrimuir Company.	2nd Vermont Company.
1st Laburnum Company.	
1st Mildura Company.	
1st Mornington Rangers.	
1st Mornington Company.	
Maidstone Company.	

These Units were subdivided thus:
6 Senior Branch
37 Guide Companies
1 Brownie Pack



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