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MATILDA

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The World Chief Guide cuts the Birthday Cake at the celebrations for the 50th birthday of Cadets in the United Kingdom. She is watched by Cadet Annette Rowe, of Cornwall, and Miss Pearce, Assistant County Commissioner for Lancashire South.

—Photo by courtesy of John Warburton, London and C.H.Q.

FROM THE STATE COMMISSIONER

1st March: Our first meeting for the year with Region Commissioners and the first occasion on which Mrs. C. N. Bucknall, successor to Mrs. C. E. Richardson in Ballarat Region, was on the roll. The first-hand reports and discussions at this meeting brought those of us who work from Headquarters in welcome close touch with all of you and your activities as last year ended and this year began.

6th-10th: Days that we will remember with pleasure and satisfaction, as during this period we were privileged to hostess the first All-Australia Public Relations Advisers' Conference. I was delighted to have the opportunity at the official opening to welcome "home" the Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Buntine, and Mrs. Curtis-Otter, Australian Public Relations Adviser, as well as to welcome them in their official capacities along with the Advisers from all States and Papua-New Guinea.

We were honoured by their attendance en masse at our State Council meeting at the end of their first working day and to hear at first hand from Mrs. Buntine of her visit to "Sangam" on the occasion of the opening of this, our fourth, Guide World home. At the conclusion of business they were able to relax with us in hearing and seeing something of Camp Katyrano under the guidance of Mrs. Turnbull, our Camping Adviser.

7th: As your State Commissioner, I was granted the privilege of speaking with H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh at the splendid reception given by H.E. the Governor and Lady Delacombe at Government House.

8th: On behalf of the Executive Committee, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Gregory entertained at dinner in their home our Australian Conference visitors and the members of the Victorian Public Relations Sub-Committee, who, with our Adviser, Mrs. Townsend, had been responsible for the arrangements made here for the Conference. All of our visitors spoke and wrote most appreciatively of the excellence of their organisation. So thank you from all of us, Mrs. Townsend and "girls".

9th: Mrs. Curtis-Otter kindly gave me an open invitation to attend Conference sessions, and I was particularly grateful to be able to take advantage of this for the session on publicity in connection with the Chief

Guide's visit. The time of her arrival is getting so delightfully close!

After our own Boundaries Sub-Committee meeting we had the pleasure of saying another "welcome home" — to Mrs. Eileen Barwick, now a member of the N.S.W. Executive Committee. We can certainly feel big-hearted satisfaction in that our loss last year of two Region Commissioners has been gain in N.S.W. Mrs. Pearce has accepted the appointment of Australian Equipment Officer as well as working as a Commissioner for N.S.W.

15th: Mrs. Farrow and her International Committee kindly included me in their farewell luncheon to Miss Ryoko Katsura. During the several months spent here, she had become so much "one of us" that it required an unselfish effort of will to be glad for Japanese Guiding and her own family that she was starting on her journey home. Thank you, Ryoko, for all the interest and friendship and happiness you brought us.

17th and 18th: Fine warm days for the Garden Parties given by H.E. the Governor and Lady Delacombe in the lovely grounds of Government House. All those privileged to attend the Youth Garden Party must have been conscious of the great care and interest given to the planning of the programme for their entertainment. It was most gratifying that His Excellency was able to express appreciation for our part in seeing to the tidiness of the grounds at the conclusion of the party.

This was followed by another special Guide occasion — the opening of the Christmas Hills campsite, with Mrs. Fairbairn declaring officially open the equipment hut on this lovely 10-acre site given for our use by Mrs. Lynch. This hut represented the major part of your gift of appreciation to her and her assistants, Mrs. McKay and Mrs. Graeme Orr, which they decided to return to the Movement for the promotion of camping — aptly named "Snowball" by Mrs. Fairbairn. Congratulations, Mrs. Turnbull, your Camping Adviser and Acheron Region, on the very happy arrangements for the afternoon.

"Matilda" and your Division and Region reports will no doubt bubble over with accounts of the camps and expeditions that took place in the lovely weather over the Easter holidays. I had immediate news of

Continued on page 292

MATILDA

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20 RUSSELL STREET, MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA

STATE COMMISSIONER: MRS. J. R. PRICE • STATE SECRETARY: MISS B. MACARTNEY
ASSISTANT STATE COMMISSIONERS: MRS. R. E. GRAY, MRS. C. OSBOURN SHAVE
EDITOR: MISS MARGARET SHAW.



At the Commonwealth Circle Barbecue, Wimbledon, England (from left to right) — A Trefoil Guild Member; the Mayor of Wimbledon; Olave, Lady Baden-Powell; a visiting Guider; and Lady Baden-Powell, granddaughter-in-law of the World Chief Guide. In front is the Brownie daughter of the home where the barbecue was held.

This barbecue was attended by Mrs. D. Hutchinson, District Commissioner for Kew.



Dear Friends,

I am still very thrilled and excited, as earlier this evening I had the honour of meeting and shaking hands with Lady Baden-Powell (World Chief Guide) and her daughter-in-law, also Lady B-P. This was at B-P House, London.

It is a very large, modern building with many facilities for "International" members of the Movement.

This club meets every Monday evening, and it was my second visit. Lady B-P's visit was in honour of Thinking Day, 22nd February, which we all know is her birthday and was also her husband's. She calls it "International Guide Day".

On entering the main hall we met mem-

bers (both Scouts and Guides) from many countries and were introduced to Lady B-P. I joined the line and in turn she shook hands and asked me from what part of Victoria I came. When I told her, she said she would give my regards to Melbourne next month when she visits there; she also asked me how I was enjoying London. She is so natural and one feels she is an "old friend".

The evening proceeded with "Campfire Sing-song" in French and English, and then an illustrated talk and slides, and finally Lady B-P's address. She spoke on the origin of Thinking Day, and told how the Guide Movement keeps it every year. The Scouts' Day is St. George's Day, when traditionally all Scouts re-read "Scouting for Boys". She

concluded by thanking Guides all over the world for their letters which had arrived, and were still arriving, for her birthday — one which amused her, and all present, was an "open pass to any English race track"!

Finally we made a large circle in the hall facing the stage on which was placed a large globe with the "head and shoulders" of Lady B-P resting on it. In front of this was the "Thinking Day Box". Whilst the hall was in complete darkness, with spotlights on the stage, countries where Scouting and Guiding is active were announced, and a person from each of these countries went forward, gave their contributions and received Lady B-P's "special thanks". After this the lights were switched on, and all present gave a rousing three cheers for her as she left the hall.

On Sunday I attended Church Service at the Church of St. Clemence Dane — the one which we all, as children, learn about in "Oranges and Lemons". It is a very beautiful church and inside one can see the badges of the R.A.N. on the walls, as it is the official church for the Australian Forces in Britain.

—Sandra Deveson (Ballarat).

FROM THE STATE COMMISSIONER

—Continued from page 290

the happiness and success of the Ranger Branch Train Trek through Gippsland.

29th: Following our back-to-work weekly meeting I had the great pleasure of enrolling one of the members of our Shop staff.

30th: Down came the much-needed rain, but it didn't deter Mrs. Barratt from loading up more goods for the Opportunity Shop that her Melbourne Division is running to raise money for their social service project. I was most interested to visit the shop with her and full of admiration and appreciation for the enthusiastic and business-like hard work of all concerned.

No wonder the Chief Guide can speak with such feeling of the power for good of our whole Movement throughout the world! Let us make her visit the occasion to promise ourselves to increase this power for good — first in our own lives and then in our own corners of the community.

Joyce E. Price

SOCIAL EVENING 2nd CAULFIELD COMPANY

Victorian State Commissioner, Mrs. J. R. Price, had a very pleasant duty to perform when she returned to her "old" District during a meeting of 2nd Caulfield Company at St. Stephen's Hall, Caulfield.

Mrs. Joyce Jones, who is a "lay" helper, was awarded the Thanks Badge for her unstinting work for the Caulfield Guide District, especially 2nd Caulfield; and Mrs. Gwen Unwin received the Supporter's Badge for services freely given to 2nd Caulfield.

District Commissioner, Mrs. J. Jacobs, and members of the Caulfield Local Association were also present; and during the evening six Guides entertained guests and were tested for their Hostess Badges.

—N. Tucker.

★ ★ ★

When you stop to think about it, nearly every living thing is trying to help some other thing to grow. Consciously or unconsciously. Willingly or unwillingly. Among humans it is generally thought of as teaching or leading other humans, or raising some plant or animal.

Gardeners — sometimes called "growers" — breeders, teachers, and leaders are all in the same boat. They are ALL trying to make something grow . . .

How on earth can a person know the needs of an individual African violet? Takes a little digging around, but it can be found! Here are some of the things you need to know. How and where did it start its life? What kind of a place did it live in? What kind of care did it get? What kind of soil is it in now?

Did you ever read things like the above as ways to find out the needs of a human being? . . . Helping anything to grow is not too different. Plants, puppies, beetles, and people need **bodily nourishment**. Puppies and people need **bodily and mental nourishment**. People need **bodily, mental and spiritual nourishment**. All living things need **consideration and kindness**.

—From "Growing Things", by Marie E. Gaudette (from the "Girl Scout Leader", January, 1967).

!! 1967 TRAIN TREK !!

"If you want good fun, if you want good friends, come and join us, come and join us." This was certainly true of the 1967 Easter Train Trek; we all had terrific fun and made lifelong friends.

Moe was the first stop of the 1967 Train Trek, and the Local L.A., Guides and Brownies certainly made us feel at home. After early Church, a bus took us to Moondarra Reservoir for lunch and then on to Walhalla. This delightful gold mining town brings to life Australia's early gold rush days. The 20 inhabitants of Walhalla have managed to preserve many of the original buildings, including a brick bank vault that was used in the 1880's and several of the old mines are open for visitors. Many of us enjoyed exploring the mines.

Aboard the train again — this time for Traralgon, which is the centre of two of Victoria's chief industries — the Australian Paper Mills and the Yallourn Open Cut. We all spent a very interesting and educational day being shown over both these industries, and returned to Traralgon to a fabulous meal

of casseroles and trifle followed by campfire.

Bairnsdale was our next stop and one that we shall never forget. From Bairnsdale we went on a day trip to Buchan and explored the Fairy Caves, one of the many in the area. These caves are beautifully decorated with stalagmites, stalagtites, columns and other natural limestone formations, some of which are a rusty colour caused by iron oxide mixing with the limestone. We returned via Lakes Entrance and, while some Rangers walked over to the ocean, others went rowing on the lake.

With Sale as our Headquarters we visited the Tarra Valley the next day. This beautiful, ferny valley is as lush as a tropical rain forest, and was deliciously cool after the hot bus trip. Our only wish was that we could have stayed longer.

Warragul was the last stop of the Trek, and an enjoyable evening was spent with the Senior Scouts. From Warragul we visited the Toorong Falls. This delightful area is very rocky and not unlike Sherbrooke Forest.



Train Trek Tales . . .

—Block by courtesy of "Traralgon Journal and Record".

After several hours of roaming round the falls and river valley, we had worked up quite an appetite, and the barbecue lunch was very welcome. On the way back to Warragul we stopped at the hotel in Noojee and examined prehistoric animals carved out of wood by the proprietor of the hotel. These are coated with tar to protect them from the weather.

Something which all the Rangers will be reminded of whenever the 1967 Train Trek is mentioned will be the variety of places we had showers. The first morning we were all spoilt by showering at the squash courts at Moe. The next couple of mornings we were in for a shock — it was "all in together, girls," at the local football ground. At Sale we showered at the Convent and at Warragul it was either the football ground or the swimming pool.

All those on the 1967 Train Trek sincerely thank all the Guides who organised the Trek and also the L.A.'s and sister members of the Movement who made us feel so welcome everywhere we went.

—Wendy Walker, Frankston.



Dame Anstice Gibbs, until 1966 Chief Commissioner for the British Commonwealth. We congratulate Dame Anstice on the honour bestowed on her by H.M. the Queen.

EXECUTIVE NOTES FOR MARCH, 1967

The field of discussion at the March Executive Committee Meeting was wide—

From the thought of items for the Australian Executive Meeting to be held later this year to the general problems of finance, and finance involved in the building of our new H.Q. . . .

From consideration of membership of the Executive Committee itself to the consideration of wording of the Victorian Constitution in connection with new methods of representation of sections of the Movement . . .

From discussion regarding grants from the Youth Organisations Assistance Fund to consideration of work in closely settled, near city areas where leadership is so badly needed . . .

From thoughts regarding the establishment of a Victorian Work Party, to undertake a study of the work of the Guide Movement in Victoria, to the thought of the appointment of a Victorian Adviser . . .

From information regarding acceptance of the invitation to present an arena display at the Royal Show in 1968 to the invitation from the Rowallan campsite, "Minda Killara", official opening on 9th April . . .

From thoughts of the appointment of a new State Commissioner to the formal confirmation of the sealing of documents dealing with the Movement's investments . . .

This meeting has left us with much "homework" to do in the background thinking of so many subjects, and ideas and opinions, for further discussions at the next Executive Meetings.



ON TRIFLES

The massive gates of Circumstance
Are turned upon the smallest hinge,
And thus some seeming pettiest chance
Oft gives our life its after-tinge.

The trifles of our daily lives,
The common things scarce worth recall,
Whereof no visible trace survives,
These are the mainsprings, after all.

—Author unknown.



TREFOIL GUILD



TREFOIL—B-P GUILD WEEKEND

Members from Ballarat, Bendigo, Geelong and even one from England were among the Trefoil and B-P Guild members in residence at the C.M.S. Conference Centre at Belgrave Heights.

Several members brought well-behaved friends — their guide dogs!

Michael Baden-Powell and his wife, Joan, were a very popular couple present; Mrs. May, our Recorder, had Mr. May and daughter Carol to help; and Mrs. Grace Cameron, Miss Edith Leigh and Miss Jess McDonald were among other well-known identities present.

Many members came for a day and over 80 were present for the Founder's Commemoration Thinking Day Service, held in a pleasant bush setting. Mrs. J. R. Price was the speaker — and a very inspiring one.

Later, groups, under the lively guidance of Mr. Homer Fraser, played a brain scramble game — discussing questions for the Conference at Durham (U.K.) in July.

The dreams of would-be late risers on Sunday were shattered by sirens echoing through the hills — Belgrave Fire Brigade was rehearsing!

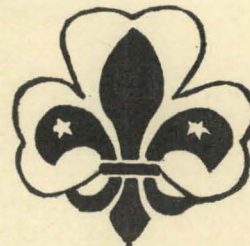
The Guide Choir came for our Guilds' Own Service and their singing was much appreciated. Mr. Homer Fraser gave a wonderful address on the Law.

We thank members of the Committee who worked so hard to ensure the success of the weekend — the fact that the C.M.S. Wardens, Mr. and Mrs. Trimble, were themselves a Scouter/Guider couple helped considerably, as did the excellent facilities at Belgrave.

A cavalcade of cars then set off to drive to Gilwell Park, where we took part in the opening of the Gilwell Hostel project and inspected the grounds — a fitting end to a very happy weekend.

—P.J.

WATCH FOR DETAILS OF THE 1968
WEEKEND — FEBRUARY — BEING
PLANNED NOW.



**"Badge of the International Fellowship
of Former Scouts and Guides".**

INTERNATIONAL FELLOWSHIP OF FORMER SCOUTS AND GUIDES

In July, 1967, there will held the 7th International Assembly of the International Fellowship of Former Scouts and Guides of which the Australian Fellowship (Trefoil Guild and Baden-Powell Scout Guild) is a member.

Four Australian delegates will attend, together with about 12 "visitors". It is interesting to know that all four delegates are Victorians — from the Trefoil Guild, Mrs. Grace Cameron, of Ballarat (Australian Recorder for Trefoil Guild), and Mrs. Alex. Morrison (Eastern Suburbs Trefoil Guild), and Mr. Charles Homer Fraser and Mr. Fred Watson (B-P Scout Guild).

The Assembly is to be held at Durham, one of the old cities of England. The Bishop's throne of Durham Cathedral is the highest in Christendom, whilst the castle was founded by William the Conqueror in 1072.

Accommodation will be at the Bede College Conference Centre of the Durham University. We feel sure that all present will enjoy the opportunity of "living with history" whilst they discuss the present and future questions affecting the International Fellowship.



Two ears and but a single tongue
By nature's laws to man belong.
The lesson she would teach is clear,
Repeat but half of what you hear.

WALTER DONALD ROSS TROPHY AWARD

Report of Girl Scout Service Project for Evacuee Children carried out by Nine Girl Scout Councils in the Philippines.

It was early dawn on 28th September, 1965, when news was flashed across the country that Taal Volcano, a famous Philippine tourist attraction known for its unusual groupings of craters in an island, had suddenly erupted, killing hundreds of villagers in the island and causing widespread destruction to property. First reports said that several villages were completely buried. The deadly blast, which carried dense sulphur dioxide, seared and suffocated every living thing in its path. Hundreds were said to have been killed, either buried by the lava or while fleeing from the stricken villages in the human stampede to board the bancas (boats) which are the only means of conveyance between the island and the mainland.

The reports were unconfirmed as to the extent of casualty in lives and damage to property, due to the seasonal trend of population influx in the volcano island according to planting and fishing seasons. However, as it was harvest season, the toll in human lives was reported to be in the hundreds. The heavy destruction had also been caused by the complete lack of warning from the volcano itself to the villages which were caught unawares by the eruption in the middle of the night.

Taal Volcano, which has exploded 11 times since 1709, is located on Volcano Island near the centre of Taal Lake in Batangas Province. Besides the old crater which exploded with great violence on 10th January, 1911, the volcano had three comparatively quiet craters which have been quiet during the present century. It was a new crater that exploded, not the old one, and according to the Commission on Volcanology, the eruption was sudden with hardly any warning.

From the first reports of the death toll and the reports of tragedies and suffering of the victims, the country mobilised spontaneously to render all forms of aid possible to the victims. As the volcano continued to emit smoke, fears were expressed that the vol-

cano would erupt again and, as a precautionary measure, the outlying villages and towns near the area were also vacated.

Victims and fleeing refugees were hurriedly housed by the hundreds, mostly in public school buildings, others in private buildings and quarters. The Batangas Girl Scout Council headquarters was among the first of the evacuation centres, and it housed and fed for more than a week 34 families with 220 members. Relief operations were undertaken to assist government and private agencies like the Red Cross, the Social Welfare Administration, the Armed Forces, etc.

Among the civic organisations which rallied to the aid of the Taal victims were the Girl Scouts of the Philippines — immediately a nation-wide collection of relief donations from Girl Scouts all over the country was organised. National Headquarters became a centre which co-ordinated the collection and distribution of donations that came in large bulk from local councils.

The G.S.P. National President, Mrs. Maria Kalaw Katigbak, also initiated, with other Executive Committee members, an ocular survey of the evacuation centres to determine the kind of assistance that the organisation should undertake for the Taal victims. Finding the evacuation centres congested, with health and sanitation a major problem, and with the threat of the outbreak of disease in the cramped conditions — with 30 and 40 families packed in each school-room, the children, dirty and roaming about aimlessly, as their parents were either too dazed or harassed to attend to them — the plan for a Girl Scout service project for evacuee children was evolved.

The plan of the Girl Scout Taal Service Project for Evacuee Children was formulated and approved by the Executive Committee which had noted that this particular service was not being undertaken by any group involved in the various relief operations and was, besides, in line with the Girl Scout programme of service. The project, as conceived, would put up a centre in each evacuation area to clean the children, feed them with milk and biscuits, and organise and supervise games for them to keep them profitably busy and enable the harassed parents to attend to other immediate family

needs. The plan of operations of the project was officially co-ordinated with the Presidential Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation (P.C.R.R.), which had overall authority over the disaster area.

A few days after the disaster the first Girl Scout centre was established in Taal at the grounds of the Taal Elementary School, which were the main evacuation areas. The National President took personal charge of the project, and the arrangements for the centre and the supervision of its operations because, she said, she comes from this province of Batangas, where the Taal Volcano is situated. She offered her house in Lipa, Batangas, as the headquarters for the co-ordination of the centre. Miss Lauaan V. Tamesia, Assistant National Executive, was despatched to co-ordinate the project as other centres were quickly set up, one after the other, in Taal, Tanauan, Tagaytay, and later Balayan, the official evacuation areas for refugees.



With the initial assistance of Batangas Girl Scouts, the Taal service centre started operations in a camp set-up. Tents were put up, gadgets made for tables, washing area, etc. Girl Scouts at first had to recruit and convince the evacuee children to go to our centres. The mothers, on the other hand, had to be coaxed to entrust their children to the Girl Scouts. Starting, however, with a small group, the number increased gradually until the time came when 100 or more children were attended to in the centres each day. The children were bathed and given free, fresh clothes every day, after which they were given chocolate, milk and snacks, and supervised at play with games and songs taught to them.

As the service expanded and the children increased, more Girl Scouts were needed, especially as requests were received for Girl Scout centres to be put up in other evacua-

tion areas. The local supply of Girl Scouts was soon inadequate to man the service because schools were going on. Girl Scouts from other neighbouring councils were then alerted and they volunteered enthusiastically to help in the service centre. The Girl Scout volunteers were scheduled in rotation, a Patrol at a time, with an adult leader, to serve for a period of two days, so as not to disrupt their studies. With more Girl Scout volunteers a second centre was set up in Tanauan, then in Tagaytay. For a time these three centres functioned simultaneously. From a hastily set-up emergency service, the project for evacuee children became a well-programmed and systematic operation which functioned smoothly in an area where chaos and confusion still reigned.

The Girl Scouts took care of bathing and dressing the children. Some girls attended to sorting, mending and cleaning the clothes received from the donations; meanwhile other girls cooked and prepared the milk, the oatmeal or other kinds of snacks, all of them solicited by the Girl Scout staff and volunteers in Manila. In the afternoon the children were supervised and taught games and songs, mostly Girl Scout songs, so that in no time at all Girl Scout songs became popular hit songs among the children, especially the action songs and games. The evacuation area resounded to Girl Scout music, especially during the lonely nights. The centres were in continuous operation from 8 in the morning till 5 in the afternoon, and very often up to later hours. To serve the centres Girl Scouts came regularly from the Councils nearest the disaster area. The girls were most able and willing workers with the majority of them requesting to return, as they became quite attached to the little evacuee children.

The trips to the service centre by the Girl Scout Troops were planned as camping trips and as part of a Troop programme, so that the Troops would either pitch their tents near the service centres or they were temporarily accommodated in vacated school buildings. Other Girl Scouts were hostessed by families in Batangas. Community involvement in the service centres was manifested in many ways, as town officials and residents readily gave whatever facilities they could to help the Girl Scouts in their service project.

Donations were solicited to maintain distribution of necessary relief items in the service centres. In addition to the nation-wide G.S.P. drive for relief goods, special appeals were made for toys, sewing kits, soap, towels and the like for the children. Mrs. Katigbak and other national Scout officials made personal appeals to friends, companies and offices for funds to keep up the centre. After appeals were made in the metropolitan newspapers, strangers often came to the National Headquarters to offer their donation — there was an anonymous lady who gave dozens of writing pads, colours, pencils, colouring books and other school needs for the children. The project began to receive nation-wide attention and commendations were received by the Girl Scouts for their unique service.



As families began to be re-located the Girl Scout service centres were closed one after the other.

As one of the accredited services for the Taal emergency services the G.S.P. worked closely with, and was represented on, the Presidential Committee for Relief and Rehabilitation, and in the Citizens' Action Group assigned to co-ordinate the administration of the various evacuation and re-location centres.

The Girl Scout Taal Service Centre was eventually expanded from service to children to include sessions for mothers on hygiene and sanitation and practical camp skills useful for rural living. About 200 mothers attended the daily afternoon sessions, and tangible results of these were seen as the evacuation centre in Taal fast took a camp set-up with gadgets like incinerators, wash-

stands, drainage and others, which were immediately adopted by the mothers after every session given on these camp crafts.

The Girl Scout Service for Evacuee Children lasted for almost two months. From the records taken in the different centres a total of 1893 children, whose ages ranged from five months to 13 years, were served in the five centres. The Girl Scouts who had served in the centres numbered 896 Senior Girl Scouts on a schedule of two days each.

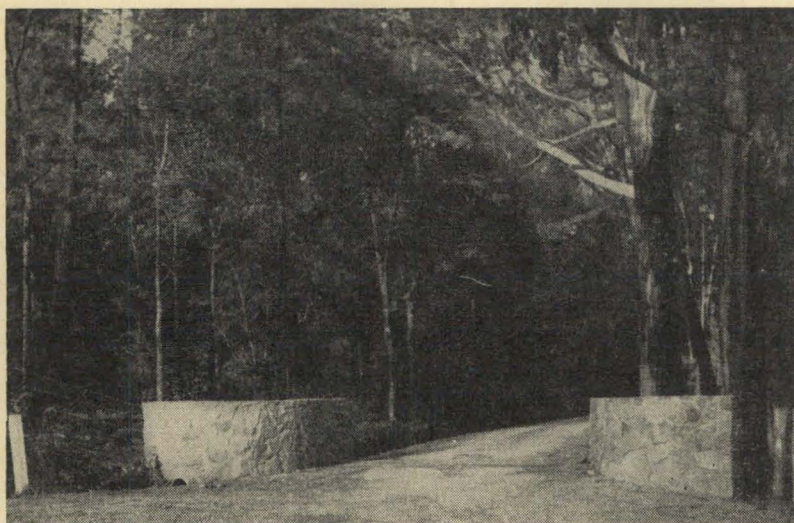
The last service centre was officially closed on 30th November, 1965, after the Taal victims were re-located. A special closing programme was held with evacuee children presenting song and dance numbers taught them by Girl Scouts, with exhibits of various pieces of work accomplished by the children in the centre. On that same day, at a separate ceremony, service badges were awarded to the Girl Scout volunteers who had willingly given of themselves in the service for a good cause.

Children who used to be afraid of water and soap, as they were used to bathing only once a week, did not have to be coaxed any more after a day or two, as they learned to come to the centre daily, sometimes already undressed and ready to be bathed despite the very cold mornings. They learned to distinguish laundry soap from the bath soap, how to use slippers and wooden shoes, how to use the garbage can and not litter the ground. Cleanliness was also emphasised as a main feature of the service centre. Children were trained in proper behaviour and good manners during feeding time, to have discipline in forming lines to wait for their turn, to be courteous, to say "please" and "thank you".

From the Girl Scout point of view the service project was a valuable training for the Girl Scouts in character building through service in a continuous programme of developing responsible, mature and service-conscious young women.

* * *

In between the big things we cannot do, and the small things we don't want to do, lies the risk of never being useful.



BRITANNIA PARK

Parents and friends who go to Britannia Park to visit children, who are camped there, will now be able to use the very nice barbeque which has been built just below the car park by Mr. J. Phillips, whose wife is Captain of 1st Shepparton Guide Coy. All the materials used for it were paid for by the Guides of that Company, which was a wonderful gesture on their part and will be much appreciated by all who use it. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips and their friend, Mrs. Yates, did many other jobs for us during our working weekend. How very generous it was of them to come all that way to help us.

If helpers were small in number at the working weekend their efforts were gigantic. One could easily quote Winston Churchill's famous line there, "Never before . . ." As well as Shepparton, workers came from Bennettswood, Preston East, and some of the Committee brought some friends. The weather was perfect and those who didn't come certainly missed two very happy days.

We are very happy that Mr. Evans, whose wife is a Guide Captain in Spotswood, has volunteered to be our "handyman". Guiders are wonderful people I know, but the ones who have such co-operative husbands are absolutely top of the class! It will be so very helpful to have someone who can fix all the little things which go wrong in even the best regulated homes.

Talking of being well regulated . . . What happened to the old Guiding Rule burn,

bash, bury? Having just spent some hours trying to tidy up the tip at Britannia Park, I was not impressed with the fact that only one tin in every 100 had been bashed and burnt. (We don't expect them to be buried.) There were as well innumerable tins of fat which obviously the rats were enjoying. Guiders who take children camping have my greatest admiration, but please, Guiders, will you try to burn and bash those tins?

Relief is at hand for all those poor little new trees around the fence line. Clifford Division, under the leadership of Mrs. Sutherland, have taken over the responsibility of looking after them. Bless all those kind ladies! Now the trees will be weeded, watered, staked and properly labelled, and those which have died will be replaced. It's a big job, but it will be done properly, so we can all feel that one day we really will see the acacias and flowering gums blooming there.

The Maintenance Fund is lagging. Please, please don't let us down. This is YOUR pro-



perty. It belongs to the State and should be something to be very proud of. You all know how much your Guide Hall, or your campsite, or even your own home costs to maintain, so just imagine how much it costs to maintain Britannia Park. We have over 2000 Units in our State, not to mention individuals, and you're all absolutely marvelous, but sometimes Britannia Park gets forgotten a bit. Those who remembered during March were:

4th—2nd Preston East Pack.
8th—1st Reservoir West Coy.
13th—1st and 2nd Euroa Packs.
19th—North Balwyn L.A.
20th—Kew L.A.
21st—Mountain District L.A.
23rd—2nd Doncaster Coy.
24th—1st Reservoir West Coy.
28th—Yarraville L.A.
30th—Mornington L.A.

WE THANK THEM ALL MOST SINCERELY.



This block appeared on page 266 of the April, 1967, issue of "Matilda" and no caption was given with it. The people in the picture, which was taken at the Guide and Scout Stamp Exhibition are (left to right): Mr. C. R. Nichols, from Scout H.Q.; Mr. Michael Baden-Powell and Mrs. Baden-Powell; Mr. F. Watson, President of the Guide and Scout Stamp Society. The photo was kindly taken for "Matilda" by Mr. John Moore.

The clock of life is wound but once,
And no man has the power
To tell just when the hands will stop—
At late or early hour.

TRANQUILLITY

"This is hard to come by these days.

Do you sometimes take time off to really listen to the bedlam around you — the roaring of traffic on a by-pass, the noise of typewriters tapping, the screaming of a jet overhead, transistor radios vying with the bird-song of a summer day?

Not that tranquillity is always being able to exist in silence. We have met people who are tranquil when all around is chaos and noise, people who are able to shut themselves off for minutes or hours because the work they are doing is absorbing, so self-involving that it takes them into another world.

Usually that world is created by something they are making, for there is a deep need in all of us to make something, either with our hands or with our minds. Even knitting or sewing can answer the need: we can't all write a novel or paint a masterpiece, but a hobby, especially one that takes us out of ourselves and into that world of creation, can be refreshing.

It has often occurred to us that the meaning of the word "recreation" is sometimes obscured by its connection with sports, pleasure, even idling. Not that these don't have their place in our lives, but recreation should have its place in our minds as well; it should have to do with re-creating our view of life, letting us turn to everyday work again with at least a little pleasure because we have taken time out to give something of ourselves to a task of absorbing interest—something we do for itself alone.

Today, when we can so easily buy the many modern, efficient, machine-made necessities of life, there often seems something missing. Some of us go pottering in junk shops, searching for a few treasures that will make our homes look different — others, and they are increasing every day, look for a tranquillity in a craft — pottery, leatherwork, embroidery — it doesn't matter what the skill, for it seems there can be few remarks to compete in satisfaction with saying, "I made it myself".

* * *

Some people who think they are pilgrims on the road of life are really just tourists.

The Australian Post Box

Many Guides would have attended Thinking Day Services and Ceremonies and their thoughts would have turned to Guides in other countries. The outlook of Guides can be further broadened if pen friendships are made with Guides in other lands. I would like to suggest to Guiders to follow up on Thinking Day and try and interest their Guides in pen friends.

Australia has now over 30,000 Guides, and last year only 800 were linked with pen friends overseas through Post Box. Not a very big percentage, is it? I am sure if Rangers and Guides knew about the Post Box they would welcome a pen friend from overseas. So, Guiders, can the numbers be doubled this coming year?

Send the name, address and age of Guide, with country preferred (with one or more alternatives), to your State Post Box Secretary (Mrs. B. Hall).

Here are a few points which may help when telling your Guides about the Post Box. Some of them will become enthusiastic and want to write to all the unusual countries.

English is not the universal language in all countries, and if learnt in schools it is often not taught until about the age of 14 years.

Quite a number of the countries where there are coloured races find that the Guides are not interested in letter writing, and in some instances are too poor to buy note-paper and postage stamps.

A Guide should be prepared to write regularly and to maintain the pen friendship for at least two years, not just one or two letters and then drop off. Just this week I received a letter from a Guider, who tells me of some of her Guides who were linked with pen friends over seven years ago and are still writing, even though they have left Guides and are now married.

Exchange of gifts, souvenirs, etc., is very good, but it should not be allowed to get out of hand, as it can become expensive and a burden for both pen friends.

Links are not made for individual Brownies. A Pack to Pack correspondence can be made under supervision of Brown Owl, Tawny Owl or Pack Leader, who would

take care of the correspondence or be responsible for a Pack project. Even the youngest Brownie can help with this in some small way by contributing pictures, etc., according to the project.

U.S.A. Post Box Secretary has asked if any Company or Pack would be interested in exchanging tape recordings of songs, games, ideas, etc.

Guides, aged 13 years and under, I would recommend be encouraged to write to English-speaking countries, i.e., England, Canada, U.S.A., South Africa and New Zealand. Scandinavian countries do have some of their girls, 12 or 13 years, who write English. The older Guides and Rangers can have a wider choice.

The U.S.A. do not make links overseas for their Girl Scouts under 12 years.

Looking forward to a big increase of names and wishing you all good Guiding and success for the coming year.

—Lilian Laidlaw,
Australian Post Box Secretary.

* * *

THOUGHTS . . .

Israel—

Population

in 1948	800,000
in 1965	2,500,000

Cultivated land

in 1948	300,000 acres
in 1965	1,000,000 acres

Area of—

Israel	5,000,000 acres
Tasmania	17,000,000 acres

Population of—

Israel	2,500,000
Tasmania	370,000

* * *

North America, U.S.S.R., Western Europe, Australia and Japan have one-quarter of the world's population and three-quarters of its income.

Latin America, Africa, China, India, etc., have three-quarters of the world's population and one-quarter of its income.



FAREWELL TO MISS RYOKO KATSURA

Miss Ryoko Katsura left Melbourne for her home in Japan aboard the "Eastern Star". We were sorry to say farewell. She has left many friends behind.

Many of you will have delightful memories of Ryoko from the time you met her at Camp Katyramo, or when she visited Warragul, Yallourn, Skipton, Stawell, Wangaratta, Wodonga, Mt. Beauty, Kiewa and many other districts in the country and Melbourne.

Here is an excerpt from Ryoko's letter "on board" to Mrs. Gould, Secretary of the International Committee:

"Out of the bay, storms were waiting for my boat to say 'Hello'. Then last night was terrible sailing, boat was shaken like a small, dead leaf on the water.

"In my bedroom drawers jumped out from the furniture and boxes were dropped on the floor. Of course the flower parasol, too. (This presented by Brownies.)

"I couldn't walk nicely, but I worked very hard to clean the floor of the many things on the floor. The water jug in the bathroom jumped from its holder into my bedroom and broke. Water moved right and left and bigger and bigger on the mat with each roll of the ship. It was much too shocking for me to remember to push the bell to call my room steward. I fixed everything and it made be hungry. I had forgotten that I was seasick and ate three apples in bed. I was so silly, wasn't I? I laughed and laughed at myself for a long time.

"One of the passengers is Mr. Kennedy in T.V. I was watching his programme while I was in Melbourne. He is at the next table in the dining-room.

"Meals are very nice, but we are too seasick to eat. In a few minutes we are going to have dinner, but the ship is rolling again. The tables have 2in. high fences to stop the plates from slipping away, but it is very hard to eat nicely."

Ryoko has left a Japanese Girl Scout kimono with Mrs. Farrow, State International Representative, and this may be borrowed for special functions.



OVERSEAS VISITOR

Mrs. Naja Whang Kim

Victorian Guiding has been enriched by the visit of a very colourful personality, Mrs. Naja Whang Kim, a Girl Scout Trainer from Seoul, Korea.

Mrs. Kim has been a Girl Scout Leader, a Senior Scout Leader and Provincial Training Adviser. At present she is a Trainer with her National Headquarters, and was sent to New Zealand for three months to attend the National Heritage Trail and to observe training methods there and in Victoria and New South Wales.

During her two weeks' stay with us, Mrs. Kim went to Ballarat for one week, where she attended an advanced Training for Trainers. She has also attended Campcraft Training at Emerald, Brownie and Guide Guider Trainings, and a course on First Class.

As part of her wider work she spoke at morning assemblies of two schools and at a District gathering of Brownies and Guides.

Everyone who came in contact with Mrs. Kim was impressed by her warmth and charm, and her knowledge of the history of her country, and of the Korean Girl Scouts, formed in 1946.

She has left us eager to learn even more of our sister Guides in Korea.



TRAINING PAGES



THE NEW ZEALAND ENSIGN

By statute, as well as by tradition, the blue ensign with the Southern Cross is New Zealand's national flag. It is a maritime flag, first used (without the Southern Cross) by the Royal Navy, and then by vessels of the Colonial Government with the colony's badge in the fly. The blue ensign has flown over New Zealand's ships for almost 100 years. For a maritime country it was a happy choice.

It was a maritime problem which first led to the adoption of a New Zealand flag. In November, 1830, the barque, "Sir George Murray", a vessel of 392 tons built at Hokianga, was seized at Sydney on her first voyage by His Majesty's Customs "for a breach of the Navigation Laws, in sailing without a Register" (an official certificate containing particulars of the construction, materials, size, ownership, rig, etc., of a vessel, used as proof of its nationality). New Zealand was not then a British colony, and New Zealand-built ships were not permitted to carry the British ensign; nor could they sail under British register unless they were "wholly built" in a British dominion or colony.

On board her at the time she was impounded was the principal chief of the district where she was built. The Maoris were later reported to have been "exceedingly indignant" over the whole affair.

The seizure and detention of this "fine new ship" aroused sympathy in New South Wales and indignation at the restrictions imposed by the British navigation laws. An Act should be passed to remove "so pernicious an obstruction to the rising intercourse between New Zealand and Port Jackson," said the "Australian" (a commercial political and literary journal, published weekly).

The first official step to regularise the status of New Zealand-built ships was not taken until, on 13th May, 1833, a week after his arrival in New Zealand, the British Resident, Mr. James Busby, wrote to the Colonial Secretary in New South Wales suggesting that

a national flag should be adopted for New Zealand. Busby reported the Maoris' indignation at the seizure of the "Sir George Murray", and said that they were now "perfectly aware" of the nature of a register. He thought it desirable "that the chiefs of New Zealand should be acknowledged in any transactions which might be considered of an international character in their collective capacity only. . . ." Busby considered that the surest method of bringing the tribes together was to discover a case in which such a union would prove to their advantage, "and to give it the appearance of originating with themselves. Such a case, it appears to me, would arise out of the adoption of a National flag."

Busby's despatch was placed before the Executive Council in New South Wales, which, meeting on 7th September, 1833, "fully concurred in the expedience" of his suggestions.

The Council's approval was conveyed to Busby by the Colonial Secretary, who also advised, "a flag for the purpose has been prepared here", and was being forwarded. It was to be delivered at a meeting of the chiefs "with as much form and ceremony as may be considered appropriate" and afterwards conveyed to England and laid "at the feet of the King".

But the Governor of New South Wales (Major-General Richard Bourke) was obviously taking too much for granted. The flag he had sent to New Zealand was unsuitable, and neither Busby nor the missionaries was prepared to submit it to the chiefs. The main criticism of the flag was that it contained no red: ". . . a colour to which the New Zealanders are particularly partial, and which they are accustomed to consider as indicative of rank," Busby wrote to the Colonial Secretary.

He sought the help of the Rev. Henry Williams, senior missionary in New Zealand of the Church Missionary Society, in designing an alternative flag. Williams, formerly a

lieutenant in the Royal Navy, produced designs for three flags. Busby, with suitable expressions of deference, enclosed these with his letter.

Governor Bourke's reply was prompt and generous. On 22nd February the Colonial Secretary wrote from Sydney: "... I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that a flag of each pattern referred to has been prepared and forwarded to you in charge of Captain Lambert, commander of H.M.S. 'Alligator'. I have further the honour to acquaint you that His Excellency approves of your including in your contingent account the expenses of providing food for the chiefs and their followers when assembled for the purpose above mentioned."

Maori Chiefs Choose a Flag

On 20th March, 1834, the officers of H.M.S. "Alligator", the commanders of the British and American vessels then in the harbour, a number of missionaries, the "respectable" settlers (the adjective is Busby's), 25 chiefs and "a considerable body" of their followers assembled in front of the Resident's house at Waitangi to witness the choosing of a flag by the chiefs. A large awning, decorated with flags, was erected by the Navy, and in front of it a bare flagstaff awaited the hoisting of New Zealand's first flag.

The three flags from which the chiefs were to make their choice were "exhibited" on short poles erected in front of the awning.

At the end of his address, Busby called over the names of the chiefs, and as they answered they were requested "to proceed within the bar" which had been placed across the awning. They were then asked, one by one, which flag they chose; their votes were recorded by a son of one of the chiefs. Twelve preferred the flag already used by the Church Missionary Society at the Bay of Islands, a large flag, 16ft. by 10ft., with the red cross of St. George on a white ground and with a smaller St. George's Cross in red on a blue field in the upper quarter next to the staff. The smaller cross had a black border, a "fimbriation", to use the correct term, "half the width of the red", and in the centre of each blue quarter there was a white eight-pointed star.

The chosen flag was then declared to be the national flag of New Zealand.

This flag came to be known as the "Flag of the United Tribes of New Zealand". It

was recognised as the national flag until 1840, when New Zealand became a British colony.

On 6th February, 1840, the Union Jack became New Zealand's national flag. New Zealand remained a dependency of New South Wales until 3rd May, 1841, when it was created a separate colony by letters patent dated 16th November, 1840.

(To be continued)



BROWNIE CEREMONIES

The points that need to be watched—

Short enough to keep the interest of the children and eliminate the chance of fidgeting.

Simple enough so that all may understand with less chance of mistakes and so that awkward moments, if any, can be smoothed over by the Guiders.

Suitable for the occasion, it should express the true feelings, suitable for the age group and the mental and physical development, and for the Pack as a whole. Each child should have a part and know how to play it. Where necessary the Brownies should express their wish of the part the Guiders and Pack Leader are to play.

In receiving a ceremony in her honour the Brownie gains a deeper insight into the meaning of the Promise and what is expected of her. After the quiet moment of the climax of the ceremony the Brownie experiences the thrilling feeling of joy that can refresh her desire "to give of her very best".

In the ceremonies for others the Brownie forgets self to show her respect for others.

In the ceremonies for introducing various items of the programme the Brownies gain the feeling of security and unity, for they all know that what follows is of great importance to the life of the Pack.

The Brownie Ring ceremony is a unifying one, showing the spirit of the Brownies and helping to develop loyalty.

In the creating of ceremonies the Brownies learn to express ideas; develop a sense of judgment and accuracy by turning their thoughts into action; develop thoughtfulness.

By participation they gain confidence, a sense of dignity, the beginnings of reverence, and respect for an occasion and a symbol.



15 YEARS IN SHOW BUSINESS!!



IT'S SOMETHING WE'RE PROUD OF

But we don't take our audiences for granted. Each year Gang Show tries to improve its presentation. After all 15,000 paying customers each year take a lot of satisfying.

Perhaps you have never seen a Gang Show performance. We shudder to think that you've never heard of Gang Show. It has been claimed that each evening somewhere in the World a Gang Show is being performed. No mean claim. However, perhaps you're new to Scouting. Whether it's your first, fourth or fifteenth Gang Show we're certain you'll enjoy yourself.

Gang Show is a fast moving, well produced entertainment suitable for the whole family. Don't expect to see Boy Scouts on stage tying knots or other technical demonstrations of Scouting skills. It's a Show that appeals to the general public as well as Scouting supporters. Gang Show contains sketches, singing, dance routines, etc., and is in fact a continuous spectacle of colour and costume.

Why not organise yourself, family and friends and/or members of your Group and Committee and make it an outing which we guarantee will be enjoyed and remembered till at least next year's Gang Show!

Group Committees can avail themselves of the Block Booking system and purchase tickets for resale. Double value here, money for Group funds and enjoyment for the ticket buyers.

Let's face it Gang Show 1967 has got to be a good Show. It's our Diamond Jubilee Year of Scouting and the 15th year of Melbourne Gang Show and that's a combination hard to beat.

So please fill out the booking form on the opposite sheet without delay. We look forward to greeting and entertaining you from across the footlights, from the opening night Tuesday, May 23rd till Saturday, May 27th at the Palais Theatre, St. Kilda.

GANG SHOW, 1967

MAIL BOOKING FORM

**To: HOTEL AUSTRALIA THEATRE BOOKING,
266 COLLINS STREET, MELBOURNE**

Please send the following tickets:—

	TUES. 23 EVENING	WED. 24 EVENING	THURS. 25 EVENING	FRI. 26 EVENING	SAT. 27 EVENING	MATINEE SAT. 27
Front Stalls	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.75	\$1
Back Stalls	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.25	75c
Lounge	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$1.50	\$2	\$1
Dress Circle	!ooooooooo	!ooooooooo	oooooooooo	!ooooooooo	\$1	!ooooooooo
Upper Circle	!ooooooooo	!ooooooooo	oooooooooo	!ooooooooo	85c	!ooooooooo

If seats are NOT available as requested above, alternative dates are
.....and will be acceptable.

Children under Cub age (8 years) half price.

No refund can be made by Booking Agents.

Please enclose a stamped self-addressed envelope.

PERSONAL BOOKING OPENS HOTEL AUSTRALIA
AND MYERS THEATRE BOOKING OFFICES, APRIL 17

BLOCK BOOKING FORM

Blocks of 20 only. No returns accepted.

**To: BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION,
384 Elizabeth Street, Melbourne.**

Please send the following tickets:—

	Price per Block of 20	TUES. 23 EVENING	WED. 24 EVENING	THURS. 25 EVENING	FRI. 26 EVENING	SAT. 27 EVENING	SAT. 27 MATINEE
Back Stalls	\$16					ooooooooo	
Dress Circle	\$16					!ooooooooo	
Upper Circle	\$10						
Back Upper Circle	\$8						

NOTE: Upper Circle — Cubs, Scouts and Guides in Uniform Only.

NAME (Block Letters).....

ADDRESS.....

Tel. No.: Private..... Business.....

Scout Group.....

Total Amount Enclosed.....

BLOCK BOOKINGS BY MAIL NOW
PERSONAL BLOCK BOOKINGS FROM SCOUT SHOP, APRIL 17

AUSTRALIAN BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

(Victorian Branch)

PRESENTS

THE GANG SHOW

by **RALPH READER**

at

PALAIS THEATRE

ST. KILDA

for

5 NIGHTS and 1 MATINEE

Tuesday, May 23rd

to

Saturday, May 27th

Nightly at 8 p.m. Saturday Matinee at 2 p.m

THE PROBLEMS OF THE RECENTLY HANDICAPPED GIRL

Paper Presented at N.S.W. Annual Extension Section Conference, 1966

May I start by paraphrasing a common radio announcement and saying, "This paper is based only on personal opinion and experience; the views here expressed are my own and do not necessarily reflect those of the authorities, in this case the medical profession."

In working with handicapped children it is necessary to remember that just as each type of handicap presents its own problems, so the problems are likely to vary according to the length of time the child has been handicapped. For example, the attitudes, and therefore the problems, of a congenital spastic are likely to differ from those of the girl whose spastic paralysis has been caused by a brain injury at the age, say, of 12 or 14. I've based this statement, and a number of others in this paper, on a comparison of my own attitudes and problems with those of a close friend who is a congenital spastic with an almost identical handicap to my own.

In most cases the difference in the problems facing the recently handicapped girl as compared with those of her congenitally handicapped sister will be psychological rather than physical; and this, I feel, is all the more reason why we Guiders should be aware of the existence of these differences. I am not going to say that a person handicapped after having tasted life as a non-handicapped body has an easier time than the congenitally handicapped person or vice versa; on one hand the girl who has had her handicap since birth has been adjusting to it all her life, whilst a recently handicapped girl has spent most of her life geared, both physically and mentally, to a normal existence, and she has suddenly had her whole world turned upside down by something which was most likely beyond her control and understanding. This, I assure you, is a terrible shock even if the handicap is not the result of a violent accident.

As she faces life a young girl not only has to pick up the remnants of a shattered life and make something new of it, she is also likely to find herself questioning everything she has been brought up to believe.

It's so easy to blame the injustice of God for a recent handicap, or perhaps she will turn her thoughts slightly differently and consider her new handicap as a punishment for every wrong thing she's ever done. These two lines of thought spring very quickly to her mind even if she's had the firmest possible grounding in religious faith; and I think they spring just as quickly and stick even faster in the mind of the child whose faith has not been nurtured previously. This problem may be just as real to the congenitally handicapped girl, but, as with the physical problems, she has had longer to adjust to, and resolve it. Of course, the brunt of this problem must be borne by the girl's family, and a good family life can help her to adjust quickly and, if not easily, at least with a minimum of trouble, to both the psychological and spiritual problem.

This, of course, is not the complete picture. There are definite advantages in having had at least part of your life as a non-handicapped person. For one thing, having known what a full life can be like, I think there is a much greater incentive to get back to that type of life. Also, having had a measure of independence the recently handicapped girl may have a more independent spirit. Of course, there are times when this has its disadvantages. For example, it's many years since I have been a **recently** handicapped girl, but I still haven't entirely learnt the lesson that diplomacy must be spread much thicker when you're handicapped. I'm still inclined to say, "Oh, I'm going to a conference in Sydney the first weekend in August," and then to argue my way through the opposition instead of giving all the arguments for and against going and then stating my intentions. The difference is a fine one, but one which most disabled people know, and the longer a person has lived with her handicap the better she learns the technique.

What part can Guiding play in the rehabilitation of a recently handicapped girl? This is a big question, but one which we must consider if we are to fulfil our aims to equip girls to face life in the world regardless of their material or physical status.

We, as Guiders, are not qualified to give help with the physical problems facing a handicapped child; there is little we can do to help restore weak and wasted limbs to usefulness, and we would be quite wrong to

set ourselves this task. However, there is much that we can do to help with the problems of adjustment to a handicap.

Perhaps I was wrong to speak of doing so much to help; we must not appear deliberately to set out to help a specific girl adjust to a specific handicap. We should **just bring our girls Guiding, in as near normal circumstances as possible, and Guiding will do the lion's share of the work of bringing smoother adjustment to a harder life, if the girl and her naturally protective family will allow it.** This, I know, is one of the biggest "IFS", and please don't ask me how to handle it because I just don't know. I was lucky in this respect. My parents have always been pretty sensible about letting me have a fair degree of independence, and I'm quite "pig-headed" about living my own life without accepting undue restraints.

Of course, we have had a few head-on collisions, but that is outside the scope of this paper.

I think independence and equality are the most important things that the Guide Movement can give the handicapped girl. These are important for all girls, but particularly so for the one who has only recently had them taken from her.

To the girl who has recently become dependent on other people for help in things she used to do by herself, it is easy to try something once or twice and, having failed, to accept the fact that it's too hard for her and not to try again.

So, how does Guiding alter this?

By making it no offence to try and fail so long as you do your best, and get up and try again. Guiding is a game. This is why a handicapped child feels more at ease trying something new or difficult at Guides. Somehow, I think a handicapped Guide feels less ashamed of trying and failing "in front of Cap." than in front of mother or the therapists.

Therefore she is more willing to help herself in the Guide Company than in the home or at the hospital or school.

There are, I feel, a few very important side-effects of Extension Guiding, too. Most recently handicapped girls have had little or no contact with other handicapped people which is a very big factor in the tendency

to think along these lines, "Look at me. I'm a cripple. I'll never be able to do anything, so what's the use of trying. Boo-hoo-hoo, etc." Transfer this same girl into an Extension Guide Company, let her see how much worse off some other people are, and what they can do in spite of that; then watch the difference in attitude.

May I give a personal illustration of this point? I'd been badly handicapped and almost completely house-bound for some years, and although I'd been a Post Ranger for a year, I had had no real contact with other handicapped children. At this point I went to my first Guide camp. I arrived, very much the shy, frightened little girl, but what I learned from those 10 days is beyond words. Almost everyone there was more severely handicapped than I, but my early attempts at standing on my own feet were very weak in comparison. The presentation of the first completed Ranger Service Star to an Extension Ranger was made during the camp to a girl whose handicap was so much worse than my own that the whole affair just flabbergasted me.

No, there was no miracle overnight change in me, but at least I thoroughly learned the lesson that a handicapped girl doesn't have to be a "poor little cripple" if she doesn't want to be.

Guiding can't teach the handicapped girl to use parts of her body, or brain, which are just not in working condition, but it can teach her to make the best and happiest use of the **abilities** she has in spite of her **disabilities**.

—Joan Streitberg, Vic.

LADY DELACOMBE CUP

Proceeds of the Golf Day for 1967 went to the Irene Fairbairn Travel Fund, and this note has been received from Mrs. Fairbairn: "Will everyone who helped to make Thursday, 13th April, such a wonderfully successful day, please accept my personal thanks for everything. It was most heart-warming to see so many."

—Irene Fairbairn.



PUBLICATIONS '67

"LET ME TELL YOU A STORY",
by Clare Broadhurst.

This is the booklet we have all been waiting for!

Miss Broadhurst addresses her story primarily to people who are new to Guiding, but I feel it will appeal to everyone interested in Guiding, particularly to those who have temporarily lost the "inspiration" and are feeling perhaps that Guiding is out of date and no longer applicable. It helps us to get Guiding into its right perspective again.

The story covers the inspiration of the formation of the Movement and how it works — or should work. The fundamentals and principles, but not the method. The importance of developing the attributes of observation, awareness of people and things; the DOING, and the challenge; all the way through suitable to the various age groups. The five principles (aim and challenge, badge and test work, woodcraft, means of government, and international) are taken separately and expanded with some delightful stories and quotations.

Miss Broadhurst points out in detail, again with many examples, how real and applicable these ideals can be, leading to a sense of responsibility, incentive, initiative, self-discipline, "delight in simple things", and an awareness of God.

This all helps us to have "an appreciation and an understanding of these principles put forward by Baden-Powell", and an ability to interpret Guiding through reality, always remembering the children. There is a place

in Guiding for everyone who has read this booklet, and who is attracted to the story and principles it unfolds, either as a Commissioner, Guider or active L.A. member.

There are so many ways of playing this game of Guiding.

"Let Me Tell You a Story" is now available in the Guide Shop and is priced at 60 cents.
—D.S.



GIRL GUIDES' MASS FOR THINKING DAY

Brownies, Girl Guides, Rangers and Guiders paraded in procession, together with members of the Boy Scouts Movement, to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where the Annual Mass for Scouts and Guides was celebrated by His Lordship, Bishop Moran.

A former Chaplain of the Catholic Scout Advisory Council of Victoria, Rev. Father D. Gannon, of Ashburton, preached the occasional sermon — relating the Scout Law and Promise to the Scout's Duty to God. The official party with Bishop Moran at the saluting base were Mr. R. W. McKellar, Chief Commissioner for Scouts; Mrs. Gray, Assistant State Commissioner for Girl Guides; Mrs. Lacey, President of the Catholic Guiders' Council; and Mr. M. Potter, President of the Scout Advisory Council of Victoria.

Although many members were absent, we were very grateful for those who attended, particularly country Guides and Guiders, who shared with us the privilege of being able to fulfil our duty to God and think of others on such an occasion.

—M. Lacey,
President, Catholic Guiders' Council.

KNOW YOUR COMMITTEES



TREFOIL GUILD

Just as each Trefoil Guild, although having the same aim, develops along its own lines, so each State Recorder plans her campaign as she sees the necessity.

Our present State Recorder, Mrs. J. H. May, arranged for a Committee to be elected . . . for the purpose of co-ordinating the Guilds to a greater degree, to enlighten each Guild of the others aim and activities, to organise any combined functions and meetings, and to promote further establishment in this branch of the Movement.

It is intended that two members will retire each year and be replaced by two members, so that in this way all the Guilds may have an opportunity to be represented in the Recorder's term, also that new ideas will have a chance to flourish.

Members of this year's Committee have all given service to the Movement in previous years as active Guiders, Commissioners and L.A. members. They include representatives of both metropolitan and country Guilds, all working under the general direction of the State Recorder.

AN IDEA FOR QUEEN'S GUIDE BADGE

The Guides were formed in the shape of a trefoil, with Kathryn at the "top" holding a large World Badge board. As the Captain recalled Kathryn's Guiding career and mentioned the badges she has gained, different girls stepped forward and attached the badges to the board until the Queen's Guide Badge which Kathryn herself attached, and Captain pinned the enamel badge to Kathryn's Ranger blouse.

For anyone interested in copying this idea, the World Badge, cut out of yellow felt, was stuck on to the Guide blue felt, ½ press studs were sewn in position ready for the badges, and tiny contact labels with the name of each badge were added to make the job of attachment easier. (The corresponding halves of press studs were sewn on the backs of the badges.) The whole prepared felt was then stuck with Aquadhere to an 18in. circle of hardboard. After the ceremony the whole board was covered with clear plastic held on the back with another circle of hardboard, and now hangs proudly in Kathryn's room.

—From the "Waratah".



STAMPS ❁ STAMPS ❁ STAMPS

A new stamp, issued on 7th March last, commemorates the 150th anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society. The design shows a pair of hands outstretched to receive the Bible, symbolising the Society's work of distribution. Several colours of the Bible cover represent the many languages and dialects (including Aboriginal) into which the Society has had the Bible translated.

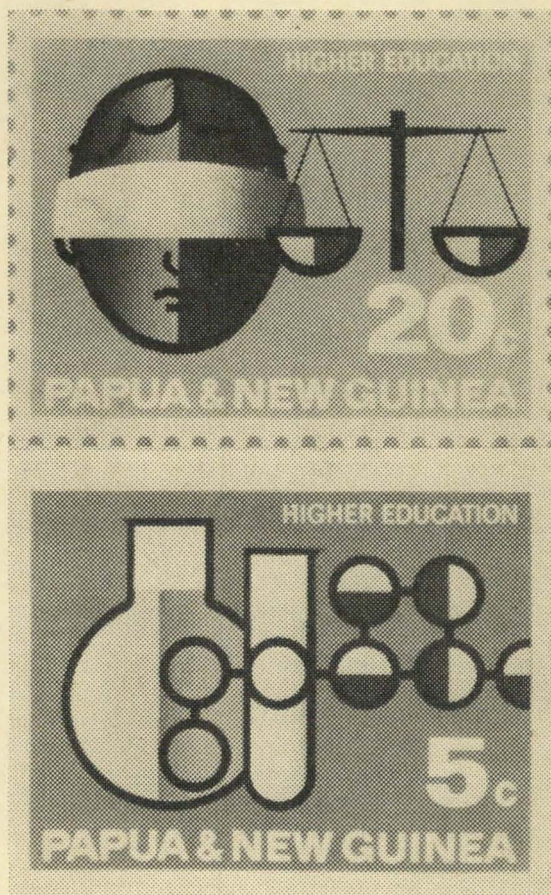
On 4th April a stamp was issued to mark the 150th anniversary of banking in Australia. The first bank was the Bank of New South Wales in Sydney. The design shows a modern combination lock and antique wrought iron keys, representing the growth of banking since the first deposit was made on 5th April, 1817.

The 50th anniversary of Lions International will be commemorated with a 4 cent stamp on 7th June next.

* * *

Helpers in the various stamp jobs are urgently needed. The willing folk on the job now cannot cope with the volume of stamps to be checked before selling. I need a rest also. Do you know that it is just on 20 years since the Stamp Section was commenced to help Victorian Guiding?

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



IN THE MORNING

O God, our Father, whose love is over every creature whom Thine hands have made, as we go out this morning to the world and our work we ask Thee to bless all classes and conditions of men and women everywhere.

Bless those who are servants, and help them to serve with diligence; and bless those who are masters, and help them to direct and to control with justice and with mercy.

Bless those who are rich, and help them to remember that they must hold all their possessions in stewardship for Thee; and bless those who are poor, and grant that they may find others kind.

Bless those who are strong and fit, and grant that they may never use their good health selfishly; and bless those who are weak and ailing, and keep them from all discouragement and discontent.

Bless those who are happy, and help them not to forget Thee in the sunny weather; and bless those who are sad, and ease the pain and comfort the loneliness of their hearts.

Bless the animals who are the friends and the servants of men, and grant that none may treat them with cruelty, but that all may be kind to them.

This we ask for Thy love's sake. Amen.
—From "The Plain Man's Book of Prayer",
by Wm. Barclay, by permission William
Collins Sons & Co. Ltd., Fontana.



TASMANIAN STATE BADGE

The origin of the Tasmanian State Badge is a little difficult to trace, as there does not seem to be any written records. As far as can be gathered, from research and discussion with many old friends of the Movement in Tasmania, the platypus was proposed as a suitable State Badge in 1925 or 1926 by Mrs. V. Ransom, who was then Division Commissioner for the Eastern Division. At this time there were only three or four Divisions in the State. Mrs. P. S. Shadforth was the State Commissioner.

Mrs. Ransom has been interested in the Movement from its beginnings in the State, and is still a member of the State Council. She proposed the platypus because Tasmania is one of the few States where this interesting and unique animal is found and, in fact, the species in Tasmania is slightly different from the one on the mainland of Australia, being a little smaller and with less expanded bill. A short account of the animal and its habits appears on the back cover of our magazine, but it might be of interest here to add that the scientific name of the species, *ornithorhynchus*, is derived from the Greek for "bird" and "snout", referring to the duck-like bill.

The actual design of the State Badge, as far as can be ascertained, was carried out by Captain D. Colbron Pearse, who also did the drawings for the State Commissioner's Standard, which is now in process of being embroidered. In addition, in 1960 he designed a very attractive Thinking Day card for Tasmania, showing the platypus on a river bank. It was from this illustration, with the addition of the map of Tasmania as a background, that the new cover design for "The Platypus" magazine was taken in November, 1961. The same design was retained with the "new look" cover in September, 1966.

How many people have noticed Captain Colbron Pearse's initials, D.C.P., and the

wolf's head which appear on this design? Why the wolf's head? Captain Colbron Pearse was a personal friend of Lord Baden-Powell, who gave him, before the World War I, not only the Silver Wolf Award, but also a little silver inscription, "Captain D. Colbron Pearse—For Services Rendered to the Boy Scouts". Captain Colbron Pearse was Scouter-in-Charge at the first official Boy Scout Camp, held in Humshaugh, Northumberland, in the north of England in 1908. He was also Headquarters Commissioner in charge of the north of England and Scotland, and in the early days of the Movement took a Patrol around England to demonstrate Scouting to the public and also to the Armed Forces. He has very kindly given to Guide Headquarters an autographed photo of Lord Baden-Powell, which hangs in the Gwen Hesketh Memorial Hall.

FRIENDSHIP BADGE

In 1964 it was decided that we should have a Friendship Badge, and that this should be available in time for the Heritage Trail Camp at the beginning of 1965. Headquarters called for designs, but nothing that was submitted was so attractive or so appropriate as the platypus and map design already being used on the State magazine cover, so this was eventually chosen.

The badge is available in both metal and cloth.

TASMANIAN BUSHFIRE RELIEF FUND

Amount received \$3766

Most of this amount has been forwarded to Tasmanian Headquarters. A special Committee has been set up by the Tasmanian Executive Committee to administer the Guide Relief Fund.

Dear Editor,

Recently the Guides of Fairfield-Alphington District had a social evening in honour of Japanese Guider, Ryoko Katsura. The Fairfield Guides invited us, and our Company, 1st Alphington, sang "The Thinking Day Song". The words of this song were published in 1965 in "Matilda" from South Africa.

"She" said that a Victorian Guide may like to find a tune suitable to fit the words, as the South African girls had their own rhythm. My mother and I worked on many tunes that we knew, and finally found that the tune, "Let the Rest of the World Roll By", fitted best. With the wonderful help of our District Commissioner, who printed 200 copies, we were able to sing it and teach the other Guides.

Miss Ryoko Katsura taught us some very interesting and funny songs in Japanese and also told us about the activity of Girl Scouts in Japan. She showed us many colourful Proficiency Badges of the Scouts and later on presented them to one of our Guiders. 1st Fairfield presented Ryoko with an Australian boomerang and a card signed by everyone present.

On behalf of all the Guiders and Guides present, I would like to thank all the people responsible for our truly enjoyable and fascinating night.

Yours in Guiding,

—Susie Marshall,
1st Alphington Company.



WHOROUPLY BROWNIES

Whorouply Brownies spent a very happy hour with Ryoko Katsura, who talked with the Brownies and answered their questions. Before leaving the Pack she presented some of the Brownies with their enrolment certificates.

Then, to the Brownies' joy, she produced, from the depths of the sleeves of her kimono, many folded paper birds.

—A. Walpole, Brown Owl.

RANGERS SHOT AT TYNONG?

Like to try something new and exciting? We did! We went — one and all — by invitation to the rifle range of the Sporting Shooters' Association of Australia at Tynong. This is a pleasant spot, accessible from Melbourne only by private transport.

After demonstrations of safety rules, loading and firing we were turned loose. Willing club members spared no effort to create a Company of sharpshooters. We tried pistol shooting with rapid fire Birettas (an Olympic standard pistol), rifles starting from the smallest bore to the largest and 12-gauge shotguns. One of our members was even game enough to try a muzzle-loading shotgun.

Two Rangers entered in a 25-yard target competition against 24 men, and took second and third places!

Clay pigeon shooting was not as bad as it sounded — the "pigeons" were concave clay dics, their only resemblance to a pigeon was in flight, and they are still flying!

If anyone is interested, contact Mrs. J. Glover, 560 9004. We are sure the club would make you welcome. One last word — make sure you take fly-repellent and earmuffs.

—1st Glen Iris Ranger Company.



First Aid?

During a first aid course for Girl Scouts the question was asked, "What would you do if a child swallowed a house key?"

One Scout's answer, "I'd climb in through a window."



May you live all the days of your life.

—Jonathan Swift.



I have never heard of the Resolutions of the Apostles, but I have heard a great deal about their Acts.—Horace Mann.

U.S.A. COMMEMORATIVE TRIBUTE

Prominently located in the nation's capital — on the Ellipse between the White House and the Washington Monument — the commemorative tribute of the Boy Scouts of America was unveiled and dedicated. Five thousand Boy Scouts, their Leaders and Government officials joined in a ceremony that climaxed six years of dreams, plans and artistic efforts.

Above a reflecting pool of pink granite on a pedestal of the same stone stands the bronze three-figure statue.

The purpose is inscribed around the rim of the pool:

"In grateful tribute to the men and women whose generosity, devotion and leadership have brought Scouting to the nation's youth, and to honour all members of the Boy Scouts of America who in days of peace and time of peril have done their duty to God and their country, this memorial was authorised by the Congress of the United States and erected in recognition of the fiftieth anniversary of the Boy Scouts of America."

The project was authorised and the land appropriated by Congress in 1959 through a Bill introduced by then Senator Lyndon B. Johnson. After a competition in which several artists submitted models, sculptor Donald DeLue was commissioned to create the statue, and William Henry Deacy the setting.

The granite was quarried in North Carolina and finished in Vermont. The bronze was cast in New York and finished with an acid patina giving an aged appearance that ordinarily requires eight years of weathering. The tribute was financed not by a few large donations, but by thousands upon thousands of small contributions from Scouts, leaders and friends in every State. Coin cards were sent to every Cubmaster, Scoutmaster and Explorer Adviser so every boy could contribute a dime. Attached was a scroll for each contributor to sign. These names, with those of other donors from the ranks of Scouting friends and former Scouts, are encased in the pedestal of the statue.

Boys played prominent roles in the dedication programme: they were Explorers, Boy Scouts and Cub Scouts of the National Capital Area Council. Boys gave the invocation, told the story of the tribute project, and led the pledge of allegiance and the Scout Oath. Groups of boys served as aides to officials, presented the Colours, and pulled the red sashes that unveiled the statue.

The Boy Scout aware of his fellowship with Scouts



around the world and symbolic of all Scouts striding into the future, represents their hope that all that is fine in our nation's past will continue to live in future generations.

The male figure symbolises love of country, citizenship, patriotism, loyalty, honour, integrity, courage, clean living, and physical development. The female figure symbolises the spiritual quality of good citizenship — enlightenment with the light of faith, love of God, high ideals, liberty, freedom, democracy, love of humanity, lighting the way.

—From "The Victorian Scout".



SIGMA ALPHA IOTA SYMPHONY

- To study and practice the goodness of life,
the beauty of art, the meaning of music.
- To sing the song of sincerity and universal
peace.
- To speak the words that build that bless and
comfort.
- To play the harpstrings of living kindness,
tolerance, appreciation and genuine
gratitude.
- To strive for the joy of simplicity, for the
noble, to be faithful over a few things.
- To listen, to be still and know the harmony
from within.
- To falter never in seeking loving service,
wisdom and understanding.
- In a word, to be loyal to Sigma Alpha Iota
and her teachings: to find joy, hope,
inspiration: to remember that "every
good gift is from above" and "whatsoever
ye do, do it heartily as to the Lord, and
not unto men".

And, again to practice.

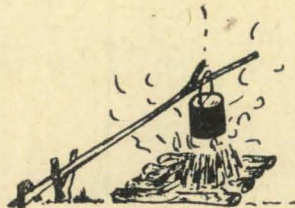
This is to be our Symphony.

—Esther Requarth Steves
Nu Chapter.

BLACK!

Black is the night
When there isn't a star
And you can't tell by looking
Where you are.
Black is a pail of paving tar,
Black is jet
And things you'd like to forget.
Black is a smokestack,
Black is a cat,
A leopard, a raven,
A high silk hat.
The sound of black is
"Boom! Boom! Boom!"
Echoing in
An empty room.
Black is kind—
It covers up
The run-down street,
The broken cup.
Black is charcoal
And patio grill,
The soot spots on
The windowsill.
Black is a feeling
Hard to explain
Like suffering, but
Without the pain.
Black is licorice
And patent-leather shoes,
Black is the print
In the news.
Black is beauty
In its deepest form,
The darkest cloud
In a thunderstorm.
Think of what starlight
And lamplight would lack,
Diamonds and fireflies,
If they couldn't lean against
Black.

—By courtesy G. McComas, 3DB.



The only exercise some people get is jumping to conclusions, running down their friends, side-stepping responsibility, and pushing their luck.



CAMPFIRE SONGS

THE MUSIC LOVER'S GRACE

Two Part Song

by Cynthia Walker

Sung First in unison then 2 parts together

Part 1. {

Of-ten as I hear the mag-pie's song Carolling at day lights dawn-ing

Glad am I that mus-ic has been born to feed our hungry hearts each morn-ing

Part 2. {

God gave us ears to hear his music God gave us eyes that we might see,

See His won-drous world in all its glory Thankful let us be,

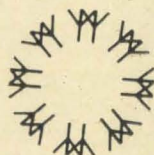
Parts 1 & 2 {

THE UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1967

Canada will be the cultural, entertainment and business-building capital of the world for six months in 1967.

The occasion will be the Universal and International Exhibition, a highlight of hundreds of events in which Canada celebrates her Centenary of Confederation. The place is Montreal. The dates are: 28th April to 27th October, 1967.

Called for short "EXPO 67" in the publicity writer's language, it is not merely a "World's Fair". The International Exhibitions Bureau defines a "Fair" as a market where producers offer samples of their goods. An altogether different idea is involved in an "Exhibition". Under the umbrella of a Theme selected by international agreement are assembled representative products of many countries, not with the idea of making sales on the spot, but rather of demonstrating value and usefulness to man through originality of presentation. This is the first official "First Category" World Exhibition ever to be held in the Western Hemisphere.



The symbol of this year's Exhibition represents "Man and His World". Basically, it is the ancient and world-wide symbol for worshipping man — a vertical line with elevated arms. These motifs are joined together in pairs, the appropriate representation of friendship. The pairs are arranged in a circle which connotes the interdependence of man throughout the world.

The scene is set

If Samuel de Champlain — who explored Canada as far west as Lake Huron and penetrated deep into what is now New York State — were to sail his ship up the St. Lawrence today he would be surprised to find a new island he did not mark on his chart when he came this way in 1611. Millions of tons of rock and soil have been

dredged from the river-bed and carted from the shore to build it, and to extend the island he named for his wife, Helene, providing an exhibition site containing 1000 acres.

The islands and the adjoining mainland have been landscaped. Fourteen thousand trees add their tapestry of green to the gay scene. There are a million flowers of the annual variety and a half million bulbs. There are roses from all around the world in a 100-bed garden.

The architects and designers of this World Exhibition have given free rein to their imagination. What they have done is assemble a hundred specimens of what architects believe to be best in contemporary trends in building and decoration in all countries, so that for the first time it can be seen together in one piece.

That is the physical setting. What about the participants? There is nothing exclusive about a World Exhibition. The Government of Canada invited, through diplomatic channels, some 150 countries and international organisations to participate. Some 70 nations are represented, making this the most international exhibition in history. The previous record was at Brussels in 1958, with 45 countries represented.

The Federal Government of Canada, the Province of Quebec, and the City of Montreal have co-operated to make this Exhibition not only the event of the year, but the wonder of the century. In addition there has been creative co-operation of all the arts, the sciences, industry, social organisations, and many voluntary bodies.

Pavilions of the nations

The United Nations pavilion, sponsored by eight Canadian companies, is surrounded by the flags of the 117 member nations. It houses a restaurant of all nations, a theatre, and an exhibit area.

When he unfurled the United Nations flag over the site, U Thant said that the pavilion is designed "to reflect the desire and determination of ordinary people to see their governments use the U.N. to help bring order, justice, peace and decency into the affairs of mankind".

Continued on page 317

NOTICES

SOMETHING OF INTEREST FOR GUIDERS AND RANGERS . . .

1967 Programme of the Youth Council of Victoria

Saturday, 27th May, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

CAMPING AND OUTINGS:

The place and value of camping and outings. Planning, standards, discipline, dangers. Different types, e.g., mobile, specialised, adventure, etc. Illustrations of programmes that work by bodies with wide experience in this field. (Bring lunch. Small charge to cover costs.)

21st June.

TRAINING AND VOLUNTARY YOUTH LEADERS:

Lecture, Vern Davies.

Outlines and comments on current approaches by various bodies.

28th June.

PUBLIC RELATIONS IN YOUTH WORK:

Film.

Discussion on selected points with opportunity to plan specific action. Suggestions for improving public relations in youth work. Use of press and other media.

19th July.

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING.

16th August.

"POP" CULTURE:

Speakers from — representatives of performers; police; member of "Go" set; reaction panel of teenagers.

23rd August.

FINANCING YOUTH WORK:

How do youth organisations finance their work? How effectively do we use available money? What use do we make of Government grants? Discussion of common problems. Speaker from Youth Advisory Council.

Weekend of 22nd-24th September.

CONFERENCE — YOUTH WORK IN PERSPECTIVE:

Young people and their development. What are their particular needs? Where

are helpful experiences gained? The place of home, school, clubs, church, friends. The "unattached". What are we providing or failing to provide? A registration fee will be charged to cover cost.

18th October.

WHERE DO WE GO?

What more is needed in work with those under 15? Who should be responsible? Review of points made during year. Implications for 1968.

25th October.

WHERE DO WE GO?

A similar programme, for those working primarily among older adolescents. What more is needed? By whom? What does this say about 1968?

Copies of this programme are available from Headquarters on application.



RANGER DEBUTANTE BALL

24th July, 1967

Palais de Danse,

Lower Esplanade, St. Kilda

If you haven't already marked the date in your diary, here it is again — 24th July, 1967. You can count on this being the best night you will have for this year. Come and enjoy it with YOUR friends and fellow-Guiders and Rangers. Make up a party NOW!

Tickets are \$7.50 double, and will be available from 1st June, 1967. Ticket Secretary: Miss Margaret Smith, 53 Wingate Street, East Bentleigh; Phone 57 4302.

N.B.: All liquor is to be purchased by Crittenden's forms attached to tickets. No liquor (even lemonade) will be allowed through the doors at the Palais.

Any Ranger or Cadet wishing to make their debut, please contact Miss Barbara Huddle, 26 Marshall Avenue, Highett; Phone 98 4879.



FOUND

At Britannia Park, Easter, one wristlet watch. Apply to Camping Department.

THE UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1967—Cont. from p. 315

Across the channel, on St. Helen's Island is an open air amphitheatre, called the Place des Nations, where the national days of the nations are observed with appropriate ceremonies and festivities.

Man and his spirit

In an unprecedented move, the eight major Christian Churches in Canada are co-operating in a unique Christian pavilion. What is being demonstrated here is not ecclesiasticism, but religion in our way of life.

The participating churches, listed according to number of adherents, are: Roman Catholic, United, Anglican, Presbyterian, Baptist, Greek-Orthodox, Ukrainian-Orthodox and Lutheran. Their presentation is not in the form of a chapel or a museum of religious art, but is a portrayal of man's life and times and an appeal to his free conscience.

Sponsors of the pavilion say, "The Christian Pavilion offers no pat answers or liturgical clichés. The presentation is intended to be challenging, questioning; but when he leaves the pavilion the thoughtful visitor should realise that Christ is offered as the hope of the world."

There is also a pavilion called "Sermons from Science", sponsored mainly by conservative evangelical church members. It will include films and demonstrations to present through science the obvious presence of God.

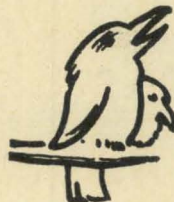
The Canadian Jewish community has a pavilion whose main objective is to present Judaism as a world faith and culture. The theme is "Judaism Universal—Judaism Eternal", developed in such a way as to present the image of the Jewish people as a world-wide religious and cultural community who have survived intact from ancient times to the present.

* * *

The Universal and International Exhibition of 1967. Measured in terms of area, of national participation, of interest and entertainment for visitors, of co-operation between widely diverse interests, there has never before been such an Exhibition.

For Canada, this marks a point where the nation's maturity is recognised by her own people and by the rest of the world. It is an instrument of national consciousness, and a contribution to man's unity.

—From the "Royal Bank of Canada" Monthly Letter.



CONSERVATION

What a terrible world in which to be
If there were no trees for us to see;
No birds to please us all day long
With brilliant colour and beautiful song;
No fish to swim in a pond or brook;
No bubbling spring in a shady nook;
No fireflies bright on a summer night
Filling the darkness with twinkling light;
No stately buck with doe and fawn
Standing so proudly in the mist-filled dawn.

But God has given us, unselfishly,
A wonderful world, with gifts so free;
The leaves of spring, so fresh and new;
The grass so green, the sky so blue;
The soothing rain, the warmth of sun;
The twilight's magic when day is done;
The thunder of a waterfall,
The majesty of a pine tree, tall.
All these, and more, both great and small,
The Lord has given, to share with all.

And as we study each plant and flower
Or find a nest in a leafy bower,
When listening to the sounds of night
Or bathed in morning's early light
May each of us, throughout each day,
Truly appreciate Nature's way
And help to guard her treasures rare
By protecting them with patient care
So that we'll never have to fear
The loss of them in future year.

—John S. Hill, from "Scouting", U.S.A.

!! EDITORS !!



—“Peanuts”, cartoon printed by courtesy of United Feature Syndicate, New York, and the “Sun News-Pictorial”, Melbourne.

A COMPANY CAMP

When we all piled into the train we had no idea of the marvellous week of fun ahead of us. At that stage we were three separate groups — Guides from Box Hill, Burwood and Camberwell — but it was not long before we were welded into one band of enthusiastic girls. The camp was at Llingbogol. Goodness knows how Q.M. and Kim managed to cook anything for tea out of the chaos of tents and equipment!

Of course we all woke at dawn on Sunday and, after breakfast, many Guides walked into Creswick to attend Church. In the afternoon many parents visited us, and after tea we went for a walk to the Creswick Swimming Pool. Everyone was very eager to have a swim in the pool the following day.

To Ballarat on a tour of discovery we left early — we ate a cut lunch on Sovereign Hill Lookout. While in this historic city we saw many places of interest, including the beautiful Botanic Gardens with their magnificent flower beds and lawns.

Visitors' Day — and we all enjoyed showing our parents around the camp. That night our first campfire was held at Llingbogol,

and we seemed to become one big family as we sang around the fire.

On Thursday we spent a very interesting morning at the Forestry School outside Creswick, but in the afternoon it began to rain, and it was decided to take the tents down and sleep in the hall for the remaining two nights. This was terrific fun for us, but our poor Leaders had an awful time trying to make us go to sleep.

Campfire Patrol challenges included each Patrol making up a song, playing as an orchestra and entering two Guides in a “Miss Llingbogol” contest. We all enjoyed taking part in this, and the winning Patrol did a great job.

At last Saturday came and we packed to go home. We were all eagerly enquiring when the next camp would be held. From this camp many new friendships have emerged, and we have learnt something more of how to get on with other people. All this would not have been possible without the preparation done by our Guiders. We thank them all sincerely for the time they spent and the fun they gave us.

—Robyn Shineberg,
1st Box Hill Coy.

CONGRATULATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS to the recipients of the following Awards:—

Thanks Badge:

Mrs. J. Jones, Caulfield.
Mr. L. H. Conquest, Brunswick.
Mr. B. Keam, Essendon.
Mrs. H. C. Curwen-Walker, Moonee Ponds.

Long Service Awards:

Uniformed Personnel—

Mrs. I. Cattnach, Cardross (White Ribbon).
Mrs. E. M. Storev, Nyah West (White Ribbon).
Mrs. M. A. Leitch, Charlton (Silver Ribbon).



APPOINTMENTS

District Commissioners:

Miss L. McDonald, Yarraville; Mrs. S. Davies, Bairnsdale.

RESIGNATIONS

Division Commissioner:

Mrs. J. R. Selman, Camperdown.

District Commissioners:

Mrs. F. H. Cooper, Kialla; Mrs. R. S. Hammond, Natimuk-Noradjuha.

WARRANTS

Captains:

Mrs. H. Pullin, 1st Yarraville Ranger Coy.; Mrs. J. V. Taylor, 1st Birchip; Miss A. N. Magnusson, 1st Bendigo; Mrs. T. Tormey, 2nd Hadfield; Mrs. A. McDonald, 1st Inverleigh; Miss H. N. Ingamells, 1st Park Orchards; Mrs. G. Briggs, 1st Syndal North; Miss R. J. Tucker, 1st Tatura; Mrs. N. H. Guppy, 1st Beaumaris; Mrs. L. H. Friece, 2nd Syndal North; Miss R. Millsum, 3rd Sandringham; Mrs. R. E. Bell, 1st Maidstone Ranger Coy.

Lieutenants:

Miss M. Lafferty, 2nd Hadfield; Mrs. G. Gibson, 3rd Beaumaris; Miss L. Hockey, 3rd Oakleigh; Miss L. Greco, 1st Footscray; Mrs. R. E. Thomas, 1st Bentleigh; Mrs. R. W. Jenzen, 3rd Ringwood; Mrs. L. C. Reither, 1st Ouyen; Mrs. K. C. Rowe, S.R.S. Curlew; Miss J. C. Coulter, 3rd Noble Park; Miss M. A. Skuse, 1st Cranbourne.

Brown Owls:

Mrs. W. de Vroom, 2nd Yallourn; Mrs. J. M. Begely, 1st Orbost; Mrs. G. N. Murphy, 2nd Essendon; Mrs. M. Edwards, 1st South Warrnambool; Mrs. M. Shepard, 1st Murchison; Mrs. R. L. Young, 1st Heyfield; Mrs. V. M. McMahon, 1st Park Orchards; Mrs. G. S. Fowles, 1st Mentone; Miss M. T. Baglin, 1st Avoca; Mrs. G. T. Page, 2nd Ferntree Gully; Mrs. R. J. Croton, 1st Stawell; Miss M. A. Evans, 1st Marnoo; Mrs. N. M. Lynch, 4th Morwell; Mrs. N. Marlowe, 1st Wangaratta.

Tawny Owls:

Mrs. J. M. Thomson, 1st Orbost; Mrs. F. H. Barker, 1st Sale; Miss A. L. Bailey, 11th Ballarat; Miss C. Angus, 1st Essendon; Mrs. B. Sullivan, 1st Beaumaris; Mrs. L. C. Bertram, 2nd Maffra; Mrs. E. J. Miller, 1st Sale; Mrs. D. Bakker, 1st Newborough.

CANCELLATIONS

Captains:

Mrs. G. Williams, 1st Bendigo; Mrs. N. Smith, 1st Dingee; Mrs. G. Parkes, 1st Rosebud; Mrs. B. Huddle, 1st Highett; Mrs. A. Hunting, 2nd Glenroy; Mrs. D. H. Sinnott, S.R.S. Derwent; Miss K.

Hamilton, 1a Mildura; Mrs. G. Reardon, 1st Upper Ferntree Gully; Miss M. I. Forbes, 3rd St. Kilda; Mrs. K. Broughton, 1st Park Orchards; Mrs. E. R. Wilson, 2nd Syndal; Mrs. E. J. Beacham, 1st Birchip; Miss D. Barker, 2nd South Melbourne; Mrs. T. W. G. Seefeld, 2nd East Malvern; Mrs. W. Leek, 2nd Croydon West; Mrs. A. S. Garratt, 1st Milawa.

Lieutenants:

Mrs. W. McIntyre, 1st Boolarra; Mrs. V. M. Courtot, 3rd Yarraville; Mrs. W. F. Miller, 1st Bright; Mrs. R. F. Yann, 4th Preston; Mrs. C. B. Wallace, 2nd Morwell; Miss C. M. Fraser, 1st Macarthur; Mrs. A. McDonald, 1st Inverleigh; Miss A. N. Magnusson, 1st Bendigo; Miss P. Abbott, 4th Glenroy; Miss J. Schuback, 1st Orbost; Miss E. M. Rudge, 1st Mildura; Mrs. C. Bell, 1st Ultima; Mrs. L. H. Friece, 2nd Syndal; Mrs. A. Routley, 1st Lake Boga; Mrs. A. Ferguson, 1st Rochester; Mrs. P. G. Bradshaw, 1st Kerrimuir; Mrs. B. Newman, 1st Strathmore; Mrs. R. E. Bell, 1st Maidstone Ranger Coy.; Mrs. A. Purcell, 3rd Surrey Hills.

Brown Owls:

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