



LEGACY NEWSLETTER

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MELBOURNE

APRIL 1953



THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL,
FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM SLIM, G.C.B., G.B.E., D.S.O., M.C.

(Photograph by courtesy "The Age")



LEGACY NEWSLETTER

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Issued from time to time for private circulation among the Sons and Daughters of Deceased Service Men and Merchant Seamen who served their Country during the Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

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Phone: WY 2945.
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124 Balcombe Road, Beaumaris.
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"HARELANDS,"
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DENTAL CLINIC

"Dureau House,"
346 Swanston Street, Melbourne.
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GIRLS' GROUPS

Senior Girls' Group (16 and over) Club Rooms,
Tuesday, 6 p.m. and 7.15 p.m.
Junior and Intermediate Girls' Groups Club
Rooms, Friday, 4.30 p.m., 5.30 p.m., 6.30
p.m., 7.30 p.m.

BOYS' GROUPS

Junior Legacy Boys' Club, Club Rooms, Wed-
nesday, 7.30 p.m.
Swimming, Y.M.C.A. Pool, Wednesday, 7 p.m.

PHYSICAL TRAINING GROUPS

Auburn: Hawthorn Boys' Club Hall, cr. Auburn
Road and Caroline Street, Auburn, Friday,
7.30 p.m.
East Brighton: Drill Hall, Landcox Street,
Brighton, Friday, 7.30 p.m.
Central: Drill Hall, Sturt Street, Sth. Melbourne,
Friday, 7.30 p.m.
Coburg: Drill Hall, Reynard's Road, Coburg,
Friday, 7.30 p.m.
Fitzroy: Cr. Brunwick and Reid Streets, Fitz-
roy, Friday, 7.30 p.m.
Footscray: Drill Hall, cr. Gordon and Barkly
Streets, Footscray, Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.
Kew: Drill Hall, Cr. High Street and Highbury
Grove, Kew, Friday, 7.30 p.m.
Malvern: Drill Hall, Maben Place, Armadale,
Friday, 7.30 p.m.
St. Kilda: Drill Hall, Argyle Street, St. Kilda,
Friday, 7.30 p.m.

PRICE: 3d.

Our New Governor-General

FIELD-MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM JOSEPH SLIM, distinguished Briton, who began his army career in the ranks of the British Army, is coming to Yarralumla, official residence in Canberra of the Governor-General.

At 61, the new Governor-General has the bull-dog look—a farmer's face and tight chin—great personal charm, and the ranker's sense of humour.

His soldiering story covers almost 40 years, and it is a record of courage on the battle fields of a dozen nations.

He rose to fame in the black days of 1942, conducting a retreat before the Japanese in the Burma jungle.

One historian tells how, suddenly, the Lieutenant-General halted in his tracks, faced his men to the right-about and stabbed back with brilliant tactical success.

Back through the tangled jungle went the little British force, stemming, and for a time stopping, the yellow tide that threatened to encompass India.

The way back, a few years later, for Slim and the men of the 14th Army led to outright victory against the Japanese.

Slim had studied the enemy as he studied the varied troops of his own command. His ability to penetrate the Japanese mind brought success. He was awarded the D.S.O., and in 1945 became Commander in Chief of Allied Land Forces in South-East Asia. His title—"best man, bar Wavell, east of Suez"—had been well earned.

Fighting Soldier

Slim won the admiration of 800,000 men under his command. "He never asked any soldier to do what he was not prepared to do himself. He took advice from his subordinates, waited, then gave his decision."

For "Bill" Slim was no office soldier. A very active man—his energy is still that of a man about 40—he moved among the men he commanded. But he had his own ideas and a mind not unlike Wavell's.

He fell into soldiering, almost by accident, in 1914. Slim was 23, but no product of Eton, Harrow or Sandhurst. His education was gained at a modest grammar school in Birmingham. Then he tried his hand at difficult jobs—clerk, usher in a board school, and a gang foreman in an engineering works.

He volunteered, went into the ranks and won promotion with a commission in the Royal Warwickshires—the old regiment of Field-Marshal Montgomery. The young lieutenant went off to the Dardanelles, met the Diggers at Gallipoli, and was wounded.

He went on to Bagdad, won the Military Cross in the capture of that fabled city, and again was wounded.

He served on the Western Front—in France and Belgium—and later the Indian Army with the Gurkhas, where he achieved something very rare among British officers. Many great soldiers are admirable with their own kind; many are excellent with Indian troops. Slim was top class with both.

After the first world war he graduated at the Imperial Staff College and was clearly marked to go far. He became commandant of the 7th Gurkha Rifles in 1937 and the Senior Officers' School, India, in 1939. Next year he commanded the 10th Indian Infantry Brigade in the Sudan and Eritrea and suffered wounds. After the war, to December, 1947, he was commandant of the Imperial Defence College.

Then he went into civilian life as deputy-chairman of the British railways. He brought to the post a first-class executive ability and knowledge of industrial matters. His appointment as Chief of the Imperial General Staff was announced in November, 1948.

Family Man

The field-marshal has no love for ostentation or the high life. A homely man, he helps his Scottish wife with the household chores.

The housewife he admires, and he paid tribute to her in a recent broadcast over the B.B.C.: "I've never met the fighting man who wouldn't touch his hat to her as a better fighter than he."

He has a country-loving family—one son, John (in the army), and a daughter, Una.

He loves his garden, too, and Australians feel sure he will be at home amid the gum trees of Yarralumla.

OUR NEW RESIDENCE

"HARELANDS"

OUR new residence is on the corner of Princess Street and Willsmere Road, Kew. Situated in one of the highest parts of the suburb, the N.E. view is magnificent.

During October, 1952, the committee decided to open the residence with a temporary staff and the first Junior Legatees moved in on 28th October.

Since then we have appointed Miss J. S. Secker as Matron and we hope soon to have an assistant for her. A cook and housemaid are the other members of the staff who live on the premises in addition to Matron and Assistant Matron.

Our numbers are slowly increasing and by Easter we hope to have additional furnishings completed to accommodate 26 girls and boys. This number will not be exceeded until we extend the staff quarters when the number of Junior Legatees will be 38 or 40.



The boys are quartered upstairs, the girls downstairs. Each floor is complete with all facilities, while the recreation room and lounge, together with office, Matrons' and staff quarters, are on the ground floor. A large basement area has been altered to provide a laundry, a modern kitchen, and, at the rear of the house, a large dining-room.

The plan for "Harelands" is to accommodate Junior Legatees of apprentice age. When they join this family in such a delightful home they will have started their occupations or are about to so do.

The occupations of the residents are varied, these being wool classing, hairdressing, engineering, typing, stenography, commercial art and radio engineering.



Above: Pat Last, Bob De Boer and Joan Gregory drying up the dishes in the kitchen.

Left: Junc Talbot, Margaret Smith and Lorna Mitchell polish vases and ornaments ready for the opening of the residence. (See Page Eight for other photographs.)

—Photos by courtesy of Mr. A. S. O'Brien, of North Kew.

The Coronation

When Queen Elizabeth II is crowned on 2nd June, 1953, she will take part in a ceremony that is at the same time more than 1,000 years old and startlingly new. The first description of an English Coronation was by Egbert, Archbishop of York, in the 8th century. Certain forms of Elizabeth's Coronation will be used for the first time.

MOST significant of the latter is that the Queen's title will, unlike those of her predecessors, vary in different parts of the Commonwealth of Nations. The common element in the various styles will be *Elizabeth the Second, Queen of her (other) Realms and Territories, Head of the Commonwealth*. To these, every realm except Pakistan, but including Australia, will add specific mention of its own name; all but South Africa and Ceylon will include mention of the United Kingdom; and all the Christian realms except South Africa will add *Defender of the Faith*.

Another important change is that the term *Dominion* disappears from the Queen's titles, also the adjective *British*. More use is likely to be made of the term *Realm*, which, though signifying Royalty, avoids any implication of *domination*.

Changes in the forms of Coronation are nothing new in the British history. They have been varied according to the demands of history. The early English kings, for example, usually referred to themselves as the sovereigns of their peoples rather than their lands. Thus, they were kings of the Angles, or the Saxons, rather than of England or part of it. For several centuries English kings included a claim to the throne of France in their titles. The Hanoverians from George I to William IV included a claim to the Electorate or Kingdom of Hanover. Victoria, Edward VII, George V and George VI were also described as Empress or Emperor of India, but George VI relinquished this title in 1947.

A Spiritual Symbol

With the years, however, the title of the Sovereign has become more of a spiritual symbol and less of a material one. The Queen herself emphasised this in her Christmas Day broadcast to her people. "Pray that God may give me wisdom and strength to carry out the solemn promises I shall be making and that I may faithfully serve Him and you all the days of my life," she said. "At my Coronation next June I shall dedicate myself anew to your service."

It is the spiritual nature of this year's Coronation that should emphasise to us the importance of our duties toward the Sovereign. She will dedicate herself under God to us. We owe the duty of being good subjects to justify that dedication.

The Coronation ceremony is primarily a religious service, but it has many historic and symbolic aspects. Some of these reach back to Biblical times. Others have been introduced at significant periods in history. One big innovation this year will be that the ceremony in Westminster Abbey will be televised to millions of viewers.

The British Coronation

It has been described as *a service consecrating the new Sovereign with certain fixed rites, unction and the delivery of ornaments. In return for the reception of these gifts, he or she binds himself or herself with certain promises.*

In short, the Crown has certain duties towards its subjects, and these are expressed in law. Imposed by the old Coronation oath, these were formerly:

1. To govern the people of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, according to the statutes in the Parliaments agreed on, and the laws and customs of the same.

2. To cause law and justice in mercy to be executed in all judgments, to the utmost of the Sovereign's power.

3. To maintain the laws of God, the true profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed religion established by law.

4. To maintain and preserve inviolably the settlement of the Church of England, and the doctrine, worship, discipline, and government thereof, as by law established in England.

5. To preserve unto the bishops and clergy of England, and the Church therein committed to their charge, all such rights and privileges as by law do or shall appertain unto them or any of them. (The Sovereign is also bound by oath to preserve the Presbyterian Church in Scotland.)

The new oath will probably contain changes.

So it will be seen that the Sovereign dedicates him or herself to the service of the people. In return, the subjects owe duties to the Sovereign, the most important being the duty to the *liege lord* legally known as allegiance. In Elizabeth's case, the term is *liege lady*.

The Crowning

When a Sovereign is crowned, the two highlights of the ceremony are the anointing of his or her head and body by the Primate, and the placing of the crown on the head.

In addition, however, certain other objects, known as *ornaments*, are used, and these all have meanings. For example, a sword is girded on, signifying justice, protection to the defenceless, and punishment to offenders.

An 11-inch high orb, surmounted by a cross, signifies that the whole world is subject to the empire of Christ.

Two sceptres are given to the Sovereign—one surmounted by a cross, symbolical of kingly power and justice, and the other surmounted by a dove, signifying equity and mercy.

At one stage, the Archbishop places a ring on the fourth finger of the Sovereign's right hand. This is a sign of kingly dignity and an emblem of the defence of the Christian faith. It is sometimes called *the wedding ring of England*, and two interesting traditions are associated with it. The original ring is supposed to have a miraculous origin. The legend is that Edward the Confessor gave a valuable ring to a beggar. Soon after, an old man gave the ring to two English pilgrims in Palestine, saying that he was St. John the Evangelist, and bidding them return it to the King, which they did.

(Continued on next page)

The other tradition is that the tighter the ring fits, the longer the Sovereign will reign and the more he or she will be beloved. The ring used at Queen Victoria's coronation in 1838 was made for her little finger, but during the actual ceremony, the Archbishop forced it on to her ring finger, causing her considerable pain. She reigned for 64 years, and was beloved.

The Sovereign is also presented with a copy of the Bible as the most valuable thing on earth. It signifies *wisdom, royal law and the lively oracles of God*.

As well as the giving of ornaments, the Sovereign is also clothed with a number of ceremonial garments. First of these is the colobium sindonis, a sleeveless cloak known also as an albe or rochet. Next comes the supertunica, a long garment with sleeves. Over this goes the sword belt. The Royal footwear—hose and sandals—are known as buskins.

The sovereign is next invested with the armilla, a strip of silk shaped like a stole, and finally there is the imperial mantle, or pallium.

Egbert, Archbishop of York, in the 8th Century, refers to the use of oil, sceptre, staff and helmet. The ceremony of anointing came from the Bible, in which there are numerous references to the practice. In the Middle Ages it was believed that anointing made the Sovereign part priest and part layman. It also empowered him to cure the King's evil, or scrofula, by touching the victim.

Several kinds of oil are used, including pure olive oil and a mixture of olive oil and balsam known as chrisma or cream. The oil is contained in an ampulla, and placed on the Sovereign with a ceremonial 13th-century spoon which is the oldest piece of Coronation regalia. Most of the rest of the pre-17th century regalia was destroyed by Cromwell's Roundheads, and a new set had to be made for the coronation of Charles II in 1660.

The crown and the ring were introduced into the ceremony before the Norman Conquest and are believed to have been used for the crowning of both Harold and William the Conqueror. The mantle was introduced in the 12th Century.

The fourth and most important Coronation ceremony was introduced in 1307, and was described in an historic volume called the *Liber Regalis*. It continued until the Reformation, and forms the basis of the present day ceremony. With the Reformation, the practice of saying Mass in connection with the Coronation was dropped and a Protestant service substituted, though the language continued to be Latin. English was used for the first time at the crowning of James I in 1603.

Two Crowns

Two crowns have been used in modern Coronations—St. Edward's Crown, which weighs 5 lb., and the Imperial Crown, a much lighter piece of jewellery. Queen Elizabeth will be crowned with St. Edward's Crown. The crown as a symbol can be traced back to the "mitra" of the Oriental despots of Mesopotamia, but its immediate parent was the fillet of the later Roman Emperors.

As well as its deep spiritual significance as the dedication of a Person to the People, the Coronation is surrounded with a colourful atmosphere of mediaeval and feudal pageantry. Apart from the actual ceremony in Westminster Abbey, the uniforms, horses and music of the Queen's ceremonial drive through London's streets, there is a wealth of detail concerning various aspects of the Coronation.

Before the Coronation itself, a Court of Claims will be set up to adjudicate on claims to take part in the ceremony based on *services hereditary in gross* or through *grand serjeanty*. Services hereditary in gross means that the rights are either hereditary or are an appanage of some

particular office or title. Grand serjeanty means that the office holder has tenure of his estate as a gift of the King, and as such has certain privileges. Some of these sound quaint to modern ears, not the least aspect being that a fee is supposed to be paid for each service.

The Lord Great Chamberlain, for example, is supposed to carry the Sovereign his shirt and clothes on the morning of the Coronation, to co-operate with the Lord Chamberlain of the Household in dressing the Sovereign and to serve the Sovereign with water before and after dinner. In return for these services he is supposed to have 40 ells of crimson velvet for a robe, also the Sovereign's bed and bedding and the furniture of the chamber where he lay the night before, his wearing apparel and nightgown and the basins and towels that the Sovereign uses on Coronation Day.

The Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland claims the right to attend the Coronation and to receive a silver baton tipped with gold, with the arms of the Sovereign at one end and his own at the other.

For instructing the Sovereign in the rites and ceremonies used at the Coronation, assisting the Archbishop in Divine service and keeping the robes and ornaments of the Coronation in St. Peter's Church, Westminster, the Dean and Chapter of Westminster are supposed to receive *robes for the Dean, his three chaplains and 16 ministers of the church, the Royal habits put off in the church, the oblations used in the ceremony, the furniture of the church, the staves and bells of the canopies held over the King and Queen in the Church, the cloth on which the King walks from the west door to the theatre or platform, an ounce of gold for the chanter, 100 manchet loaves and a third part of a tun of wine*.

King's Champion

Traditionally, the Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, in Lincolnshire, can claim to perform the office of the King's Champion. His duties are to ride into the hall during the Coronation Banquet, mounted on one of the King's coursers and clad in one of the King's best suits of armour. He is attended by the Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal, also mounted, and, through a herald, proclaims a challenge to combat to any who deny that the King is lawful sovereign.

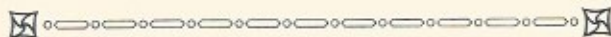
The King drinks to him from a gold cup, and his fee is the cup and its cover, the horse, saddle, suit of armour and furnishings. The claim was actually made by the owner of Scrivelsby for the Coronations of Edward VII and George V, but was disallowed under Royal proclamation. This year, however, Captain John Lindley Marmion Dymoke, present Lord of the Manor of Scrivelsby, will lead the grand procession and carry the Union Standard as the Queen's Champion.

The owner of the Manor of Liston, in Essex, can claim to perform the service of Waferer. In return for making wafers for the King and Queen and bringing them to the table, his fee consists of the instruments of silver and other metals used in making the wafers, the linen and proportions of the ingredients used, and liveries for himself and two men. The claim was consistently allowed from the Coronation of Henry II to that of George IV, but is now excluded by proclamation.

The Lord of the Manor of Great Wymondley, in Hertfordshire, may claim to serve the King with the first cup of which he drinks at dinner, and take the cup, which is to be of silver gilt, as his fee. This claim was allowed from the Coronation of William the Conqueror to that of George IV, but is now also excluded by proclamation.

The Lord of the Manor of Heydon, in Essex, can claim to serve the King with a towel before the banquet, but the service carries no fee.

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The Coronation

—Continued from Page Five

There is an interesting story behind the traditional claim of the Lord of the Manor of Addington, in Surrey, to the service of finding a man to make a mess of *groust* or *dillegrout* (a kind of gruel) in the King's kitchen, and bring it to the King's table in person. The Manor was sold to the See of Canterbury in 1807, and if Queen Elizabeth developed a taste for *dillegrout*, the claimant would have to be the Archbishop of Canterbury.

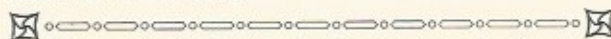
There is also an odd story about the Lord of the Manor of Nether Bilsington, in Kent. His service was to present three maple cups at the banquet, but he apparently got no fee for it. The Mayor of Oxford was to give the King a gilt cup of wine with a cover, and for his fee he got Nether Bilsington's three maple cups.

Some of the arrangements announced for Queen Elizabeth's Coronation indicate that historic pageantry will be mingled with modern achievements. The three standards of quarterings of Royal Arms—Ireland, Scotland and England—for instance, will be carried by a Victoria Cross winner, the Air Minister, Lord de L'Isle and Dudley, Viscount Dudhope and the Earl of Derby. The Royal Standard will be carried by Field Marshall Lord Montgomery. The golden canopy over the Queen during the anointing ceremony will be carried by Viscount Allendale, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Fortescue and the Duke of Portland, all Knights of the Garter.

Other notable people taking part in the ceremony include Viscount Portal, wartime head of R.A.F. Bomber Command and later Chief of the Air Staff, who will carry the Sceptre with the Cross, Field Marshal Lord Alanbrooke, who is Lord High Constable of England, the Marquess of Salisbury, leader of the House of Lords, who will carry the two-handed Sword of State, Field Marshal Lord Alexander, Defence Minister and former Governor-General of Canada, who will carry the Orb, and Admiral of the Fleet, Viscount Cunningham, who, as Lord High Steward, will carry the crown with which Queen Elizabeth will be crowned.

The Hereditary Great Steward of Scotland is the Duke of Rothesay, but as the present Duke of Rothesay is Prince Charles, the Queen's own four-year-old son, the Earl of Crawford and Balcarries will deputise for him.

Modern Coronations have been simplified in the matter of declaring fealty after the ceremony is over. Traditionally, the first to declare fealty is the Archbishop of Canterbury, but this year he may yield place to the Duke of Edinburgh. Formerly all the Lords Spiritual and Temporal then swore fealty, but nowadays one representative of each swears on behalf of all of them.



P.O.W. FUND

Any widow or dependant of a deceased P.O.W. who claims to be entitled to a share in the P.O.W. Fund, and who has not received a form of application, should communicate with the War Gratuity Officer, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne, particularly if the applicant's address has been changed.



EDUCATION SUCCESSES

More good news continues to come from "Stanhope." The following awards to students have come to hand:—

- Ivy Joyce Warburton—Primary Teaching Studentship.
- Geoff. Holland—Teaching Bursary, and appointment as prefect at Camberwell High School.
- John Elward—Daffyd Lewis Scholarship and Senior Government Scholarship.
- Barnard Cannon—Secondary Teachers' Studentship.



PRESIDENT MELBOURNE LEGACY, 1952-3,
Legatee S. S. NEVILLE.

SPEECH TRAINING

THE Girls' Group submits the following story of two of our Junior Legatees who have for many years been constant members of our P.T. classes.

Two former Speech Training Class Junior Legatees, Jean and Lynn Rennie, have received appointments to country centres as Speech Training Teachers in the Education Department. Jean has gone to Hamilton and Lynn to Horsham, where they will visit the district schools giving instruction to staff and children in the art of speech.

This is an excellent opportunity for the girls to consolidate their positions as Specialist Teachers. They represent the Music and Speech Training staff in their own districts.

Longbank Holiday Home

Through the kindness of Legatee Manifold the Holiday Home for Widows is now operating at "Longbank," Camperdown. This beautiful house is located about a mile out of the town and, apart from its wonderful setting, one can enjoy a delightful view from all rooms. The accommodation is arranged to take a maximum of seven widows **without** children. It is staffed by a housekeeper who looks after the cooking and general running of the house. The local Camperdown Group of Warrnambool Legatees are doing everything in their power to make the stay of all visitors as enjoyable as is possible. The Board has approved of a maximum charge of £3 per week for those widows who are able to afford it.

Applications should be forwarded to The Chairman, Longbank Holiday Home Committee, Melbourne Legatees, 45 Market Street, Melbourne, C.1.

FOOTSCRAY

Footscray Class is off to a good start this year under our very able instructor, Mr. Bell.

We would like to welcome to Legacy, and to Footscray Class in particular, new members, John and Tony Chapman, also John Till who has just joined.

All the boys who were lucky enough to be able to go to the country for the Xmas holidays thoroughly enjoyed themselves and hope to be able to go back again next year.

We would like to congratulate one of our class members, Ken Wickland, who was the youngest Air Cadet to be made a Pilot Officer. Well done, Ken!

Congratulations Robert Bell who has been made a prefect at Sunshine Tech., and to Kevin Bartils who was selected as emergency for the swimming team for the Carnival at Richmond baths on 13th March.

On Friday night, 20th March, we were all taken to Central Class for a picture show which was thoroughly enjoyed by all. We would like to express our appreciation to the car drivers who so ably transported our boys to Central and back. The boys did appreciate this despite the remarks about the "olden."

Again, many thanks, Central, for a very happy evening and the ice-cream. We trust we can repay you!

AUBURN

We commenced with a flying start this year with increased numbers and attendances. Most of the old faces were there including the Spendlove brothers, Arthur, Bob and Bill, the Porteous trio, Andrew, Roger and Murray and the Harrisons. It is pleasing to see so many regulars with us again. Colin Eley has left us—only temporarily we are glad to say—to do his military training.

(Continued next column)

CAMP NEWS

DURING December and January, three hundred Legacy children from Melbourne were given holidays in the country, accommodation being arranged by Country Clubs and Groups, and 78 children from the country enjoyed holidays by the sea in the Blamey House camps. It was a source of some embarrassment to the Committee that Melbourne had not been able to reciprocate more fully the magnificent effort of the country Legatees. More than twice the number of applications were received from the country than they could fill, and some children had been waiting more than two years for their seaside holiday. Little imagination is needed to realise the task of this devoted Committee in arranging the transport of 300 children to 300 country homes—and for meeting them and the various kittens, pups, and pet lambs which accompany them on their return. Or of meeting, transporting, and entertaining the 78 country children at the Blamey House camps. Full credit was given to the Railways Department for unflinching courtesy and help, and the authorities at the Zoo, Laverton, Harbour Trust, Luna Park and elsewhere, who provided entertainment for the children.

Right: A group of country boys snapped in the grounds of Blamey House.

JUNIOR LEGATEES' SUCCESSES

Junior Legatee Jack Morgan, who came to Melbourne from Geelong Legacy, and has been assisted by the S.C.T.F., has delighted all concerned by gaining this impressive list of distinctions at the recent Matriculation exams:—

Four First Class Honours, one Second Class Honour.

The Exhibition in Chemistry, The Exhibition in Applied Mathematics, and a General Exhibition, First place in Commonwealth Scholarship.

Len Treganowan, who is best known to Legatees as a champion weight-lifter of Malvern Class, was recently awarded the General Pau Scholarship for 1953.

This Scholarship is given annually to the son of an serviceman attending an Australian University.

Len, who is doing a Commerce course at the Melbourne University, had a very successful year last year, obtaining one First and two Second Class Honours. He is now commencing on the Third Year of the Honours degree course.

Legatee Wetherhall, our medical officer, called and gave use the "once over" and was very pleased with our general standard of health. Percy Skardon and Dale Cooper are quite fit again and very enthusiastic about their work.

We thoroughly enjoyed our visits to Luna Park and the "Greatest Show on Earth."

We are eagerly looking forward to basketball matches this month and Mr. Dineen is quietly confident that we shall give a good account of ourselves.

Again, we would like to tell the mothers who turn on supper on Friday nights how much it is appreciated by boys and Legatees alike.





Joan Gregory and Pat Last setting tables in "Harelands" dining room.

Below: The First Junior Legatee Residents at "Harelands," with Miss Secker (Matron) and Mrs. De Boer (Cook). Standing, L to R.: Miss Secker, Mrs. De Boer. Rear Row: Roma Mitchell, June Talbot, Geoff Kilburn, Margaret Smith, Pat Last, Ted Cross. Centre Row: Brian McGill, John Searle, Alan Andrews, Joan Gregory. Front: Les Johnstone.



NEW BOYS' CLASS OPENS

OUR new Class (Boys) has opened at the Drill Hall, Argyle Street, St. Kilda; the location of the Drill Hall is in Argyle Street between Chapel Street and High Street, St. Kilda. Opening date was Friday, 10th April. The Legatees in charge of this class would like to hear from any boys who live in the vicinity of this Hall. We have the Hall, a good instructor, all we want now is a good roll up of Junior Legatees so that we can make this new class as good, if not better, than those now in operation. If you live nearby or if you know of any boy eligible to join up, let us know. For information contact club executive officer, Market Street, Melbourne, or the Class Leader, Legatee N. K. Beech, 48 Hanby Street, Brighton. Phones: Business FJ 3948; Private, XB 3795. Looking forward to seeing you.

EAST BRIGHTON

We've started off the year very successfully and our attendances have reached 51.

We have been fortunate to secure the services as instructor of Mr. Bruce Robinson in place of Mr. Kevin Soulsby, who has been transferred away from Melbourne. With the able help of Harry Singleton and John Paulsen the class work is going along very nicely.

Special trophies on surprise nights were won by David Endean (mother got the benefit, as it was a nice box of chocolates), and by Peter Eltham, who collected a beaut football.

Talk about an influx of new members, our worthy Q.M. has just about had a full time job fitting them all out. New members who were duly elected to membership of East Brighton are all shaping very nicely, and we were very glad to welcome these boys:—

Teddy Bishop, Geoff Bishop, Trevor Busst, Harold Butler, Daryl Bernaldo, Tommy Corrie, Tim and Peter Eltham, Jim Hayson, Albert Hancock, Robert Hill, Barry Mitchell, Tommy Mellon, Don McKenzie, Geoff Oke, Robert Olsen, Frank Rose, Robert Scanlan, George Trinder, Barry Wilkins, and Warren Hartung.

We were especially pleased at the good standard of our new members from "Blamey House."

Tom Lancaster was elected captain for 1953 and he is maintaining the high standard set by his predecessors.

More surprise nights are planned for later in the year and as no previous notice of the surprise night is given, you have to be there on the night to have a chance of winning.

Our meeting place is Landcox Street Drill Hall on Fridays at 7.30 p.m., and would interested mothers and Legatees please note that this is the EAST Brighton class. As the square dancers say, "That's all."