



LEGACY NEWSLETTER

VOL. 10, No. 1

MELBOURNE, JUNE, 1957

PRICE: 1d.





LEGACY NEWSLETTER

Vol. 10, No. 1. Melbourne, June, 1957.

Issued regularly for private circulation among the Sons and Daughters of Deceased Servicemen and Merchant Seamen who served their Country during the Wars of 1914-18 and 1939-45.

Address:

THE EDITOR,
Legacy "Newsletter,"
45 Market Street, Melbourne.

MELBOURNE LEGACY

Founded 1923 by The Late
Lieutenant-General Sir STANLEY SAVIGE,
K.B.E., C.B., D.S.O., M.C., E.D.

PATRON:

His Excellency the Governor of Victoria,
GENERAL SIR DALLAS BROOKS,
K.C.B., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., D.S.O., K.St.J.

PRESIDENT:

Legatee L. W. FARGHER.

Executive Officer: IVAN E. LAYTON.

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RESIDENCES

"BLAMEY HOUSE,"

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"STANHOPE,"

1245 Burke Road, Kew. Phone: WY 2945.

"HARELANDS,"

5 Willsmere Road, Kew. Phone: WA 8520.

LEGACY DENTAL CLINIC

110 Collins Street, Melbourne, C.1.
Phone: MF 4310.

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.; Tuesday, 4.30 p.m.

BOYS' GROUPS

Junior Legacy Boys' Club, Club Rooms,
Wednesday, 7.30 p.m.

Wednesday Boys, Y.M.C.A.: Swimming, 7 p.m.;
Games, 7.30 p.m.

PHYSICAL TRAINING GROUPS

Auburn: Hawthorn Boys' Club Hall, cr. Auburn
Road and Caroline Street, Auburn, 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.

East Brighton: Drill Hall, Landcox Street,
Brighton, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Fitzroy: Cr. Brunswick and Reid Streets,
Fitzroy, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Footscray: Drill Hall, cr. Gordon and Barkly
Streets, Footscray, Friday, 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.

Oakleigh: Oakleigh Cricket Club, Warrigal
Road, Oakleigh, Friday, 7.30 p.m.

Editor: Legatee KEN FIELD.

Our Commonwealth Neighbours

IT used often to be said by British people that trade followed the flag — meaning, of course, that wherever the ships of Britain went, traders were sure to follow. It would be equally true to say that through the centuries of the growth of the British Commonwealth the flag has followed trade. Often enough, the first British ships to break into a new ocean or to touch an unknown shore have been those sent out by the merchant venturers of England. The fur trade led our people to Canada, as the trade in silks, precious metals, and spices led them to India and beyond. Such great companies as the Hudson Bay Company and the East India Company have played no small part in the development of our world-wide family.

Trade has always, in modern times, been the life-blood of Britain. This has been particularly true since the industrial revolution, which changed the whole way of life of the nation, so that the great populations of the factory towns could be fed only with food brought from overseas. For that matter, the factories themselves could be kept going only with "food" from overseas — wool, cotton, rubber and a host of other raw products. Britain has earned her living, and continues to do so, by carrying goods in her merchant ships and by converting raw products to manufactured articles and selling the latter in the world's markets. Britain must trade or starve.

It is necessary to remember these facts when we consider the growth of the British Commonwealth in the Pacific, for here, as perhaps nowhere else in the world, the pattern has been one of trade expansion before all else.

EUROPE AND THE EAST

Europe became interested in the East when the overland routes to India and China were opened up by such merchant travellers as the Polos of Venice, about the middle of the thirteenth century. In those days Venice, owing to her geographical position, had practically a monopoly of the rich eastern trade. "Once," as Wordsworth has it, "did she hold the gorgeous East in fee."

But the monopoly couldn't last for ever. In 1487 the Portuguese seaman Diaz found the sea route to the Cape of Good Hope, thus breaking trail for Vasco da Gama, who reached India by sea about eleven years later. Spain and Portugal were at the height of their sea power, so it was to them that the lion's share of trade by sea with both east and west first fell. From the time of the defeat of the Spanish Armada, that power began to wane, and the English and the Dutch came prominently into the picture. Partly because the English became involved in civil war, the Dutch were for a time able to outstrip them and by the time that English interest in trade with the east — particularly trade in spices — revived, the Dutch were firmly settled in that chain of rich and beautiful islands known to-day as Indonesia.

The Dutch occupation of the East Indies, as the islands were then called, was of importance to us in two ways. First, it led indirectly to the discovery of Australia; for Dutch ships sailing either accidentally or purposely south of their course between the Cape and the Indies, fell in more than once with our west coast, which they named New Holland. Then, too, trade competition with the Dutch and the French led British ships and British government steadily eastward from India to Penang, Malacca, and Singapore and so to the threshold of the Pacific Ocean.

The story of the exploration of the east coast of Australia by Captain Cook, and of the eventual settlement of our country and of New Zealand by men and women of British stock is too well known to need retelling in detail. It is enough to say that by the early part of the nineteenth century the British people were well established in the Pacific.

(Continued on page 11)

LEGACY NEWSLETTER

A WORD FROM OUR PRESIDENT

DEAR JUNIOR LEGATEES,

The middle of the year, the time when you will be reading this, may seem an odd occasion for greetings. Really there is no reason why it should be. Surely we should not confine the passing between us of good wishes to festive seasons like Christmas.

Many of you now are in the middle of your school year. There is probably nothing more appropriate to good wishes than end of the year examination results. I do hope that those of you at school are having successful years and that your examination results, when they come along, will not disappoint you. Of course, you know that the results themselves will reflect the amount of work you put into your courses. There are very few of us brilliant enough to achieve academic distinction without plenty of work.

A highlight of this Legacy year was the first "Operation Float." The many Legatees who shared the day with you enjoyed it thoroughly. I believe you children enjoyed it no less than we did. The members of the Royal Victorian Motor

Yacht Club, our most genial hosts at "Operation Float," perhaps enjoyed the day most of all. They were very happy indeed to have us out in their boats and have asked that "Operation Float" be made an annual event. It seems that another red-letter day has been added to Legacy's calendar.

Later on this year our new home in Swanston Street, "Legacy House," will be opened by our Patron. We will be moving into the building before this — probably about August. The opening has been delayed until after our Patron and Lady Brooks return from their well-earned holiday abroad. I hope that as many of you as can do so will come along to see His Excellency perform the Opening Ceremony. I know that he looks forward to meeting as many children as he can on that day.

May I again wish you, and the elders reading this, a happy year. I trust that none of you will hesitate to bring to us any problem you may have wherein you feel we may be able to assist you.

Yours in Legacy,
L. W. FARGHER, President.

GROUP CAPTAIN DOUGLAS BADER, C.B.E., D.S.O.

GROUP CAPTAIN DOUGLAS BADER, C.B.E., D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C. and Bar, Croix de Guerre, Legion d'Honneur — man in charge of the operation of Shell Group aircraft throughout the world — has been to Australia.

He is known as "Tinlegs" to those who followed the battle against the German Luftwaffe. Most know him as the man who lost both legs to become an outstandingly effective fighter-tactician in that battle of the air, and the man who created an heroic legend — even among his German enemies.

The French recognised his gallantry too, and awarded him the Croix de Guerre and the Legion d'Honneur.

It was not only reckless courage in the face of the enemy that gave Bader his reputation, but his more enduring achievement in the cause of humanity — the new horizons that he opened for the physically disabled by the triumph of his spirit over cruel adversity.

Throughout his young life he made every effort to prove that he could do anything as well as, and often better than others. Some said he was even arrogant, but it is true that he placed most store during the war on his award of a Distinguished Service Order — a recognition of service and teamwork with others.

In 1928, Bader entered the Royal Air Force College, Cranwell, as a Prize Cadet, after having passed a gruelling examination.

Bader, then a Flight Cadet, passed energetically through the course in two years. He graduated a Pilot Officer, and received a posting to Kenley 'drome. His report read: "Plucky, capable, headstrong. Flying ability above average."

Almost immediately he became a member of the Squadron's aerobatics team and took part in a brilliant display of flying at the Hendon Airport in 1931.

Pilot Officer Bader was by then an object of youthful hero-worship — a dashing airman, brilliant rugby player and cricketer, and also, more than passably handsome. He was a member of the R.A.F. cricket eleven, and played fly-half for the famous Harlequin's Amateur Rugby Club.

On the Monday morning of 14th December, 1931, Bader flew over to see the Aero Club at Woodley. In the Club House some pilots drinking coffee asked Bader, the Hendon star, questions about aerobatics.

Then someone suggested that he should give a demonstration "beat up" of the airfield. Bader politely refused because the Bulldog he was flying was not as nippy as the Gamecock used at Hendon.

Then came the dare as he left the club, a kind of barbed joke that suggested he was "windy." On leaving Bader angrily threw the Bulldog into a low level roll and fell from the sky.

How Bader lived can be only explained by his basic rebellion against "giving in." He lost his right leg from above the knee, and later his smashed left leg had to be amputated below the knee. He suffered agony from chafing as he struggled with cumbersome artificial legs defiantly proving that he could walk like any other man, and without a stick, too.

He was reposted to Central Flying School where he had to prove that he could still fly an aircraft. He did, but King's Regulations grounded him, and he was discharged with a disability pension in 1932.

In 1933 Bader joined Shell in London. He entered the Aviation Department and wrestled with desk work as a career for the first time in his life.

When war came, Bader — the man without legs — wanted to get back into the air. Doggedly he turned down all offers of ground jobs and refused an offer by Shell to be declared ineligible for war service as an essential worker.

In October, 1939, he was proving that he could fly well enough to fight in the war. Reluctantly the R.A.F. accepted him and by December Bader was posted to Upavon as a Flying Officer. Soon he was placed with 222 Squadron at Duxford with the rank of Flight Lieutenant.

His first taste of battle was in 1940 over Dunkirk which fired his enthusiasm for developing fighter tactics which defied training manuals but were effective. Such research soon had him posted to operational 242 Squadron as Squadron Leader. The Squadron was a difficult one to take over. Its morale was low as a unit, but it consisted of rugged men more than willing to fight. All they needed was a near superman as a leader. Bader had to prove himself to the Squadron. He did so by showing that he was a competent fighter, a leader, and a man of grit.

Soon the tactician in Bader's make-up was formulating special fighter formations to beat the waves of bombers that were sweeping England during the battle for Britain. It was during this period that he was awarded the D.S.O. and the D.F.C.

As the defensive role of the Battle of Britain turned to an offensive, Bader established the "Bader Bus Service" — a regular sweep over France escorting British bombers laden with bombs for German targets.

Then came the "dogfight" with a pack of Messerschmitts over France. Bader had shot down his twenty-first officially-confirmed victim. He climbed, plunged into another cluster of enemy fighters, shot down its leader, and then set his course to sheer off. But a Messerschmitt came from nowhere, collided with him and swept the tail of his Spitfire clean off.

Mothers! This Is Important

SOCIAL HYGIENE LECTURE AND FILM NIGHT

LEGACY sent to mothers a circular recently advising the importance of the social hygiene of their children and recommended that mothers apply for books we had available for girls and boys dealing with the adolescent education of their children. At that time the covering letter dealing with this matter advised mothers of the importance of the completion of the education of children by the attendance at a lecture and film night at a later date.

We now advise that this lecture and film for boys and mothers (if they would like to be present) will be held at the Assembly Hall of Melbourne High School on Friday

night, 7th June, at 7.30 p.m., when a most experienced speaker will lecture and comment on the film.

May we point out the importance mothers of your boy attending this lecture especially if your boy has read the literature forwarded to you. Any boys 12 years and over who may not have read the books should attend and advise on that night that they would like the books sent to them.

Would you do your utmost mother to ensure your son is present that night. The place of lecture is easily reached by train to South Yarra or tram along Chapel Street.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7th

MELBOURNE HIGH SCHOOL

EDUCATION

THE following is a copy of a letter received from the Ex-P.O.W. and R. Association. If you have a junior eligible for nomination please contact the Chairman or Secretary of the Education Committee for further details.

"Nominations are now requested for the 8th Division Council Scholarship of £25 for 1957.

The following are the relevant clauses of the Trust Deed dealing with eligibility:—

- (a) To a child of a person who served as a member of a Unit or Corps or Service or Arm of the Australian Forces posed in whole or in part to Malaya or other areas of the Pacific subsequently occupied by the Japanese and who died whilst so serving (whether as a prisoner of war or not) or as a result of wounds or illness incurred or suffered whilst so serving and in this case whether his death occurred during such service or after his discharge; or if no such child be available, then
- (b) to any widow or other dependent of a person who died in like circumstances; or if no such widow or other dependent be available, then

(c) to a child of any other deceased person who served as aforesaid; or if no such child be available, then

(d) to a widow or other dependent of any other deceased person who served as aforesaid, or if no such widow or other dependent be available, then

(e) to a person who served as aforesaid.

Under category (a) eligibility is confined to a child of a deceased member of the Australian Forces who died whilst serving, whilst a prisoner of war, or who has since died as a result of war injuries or illnesses.

The Scholarship Committee feels that such a child most certainly can be found and that categories (b) to (e) should not have to be brought into function at this early stage.

Would you kindly let me have your nomination not later than 10th June, 1957.

Yours faithfully,

State Secretary."

WHAT DOES ANZAC DAY MEAN?

ANZAC DAY—named, as was the Gallipoli area, from the Australian New Zealand Army Corps which landed there—is our national Day of Commemoration. It is the anniversary of the day in 1915 when Australians in unity of purpose, first stood with other nations in active defence of freedom and justice: on it we pay homage to the service, heroism and sacrifice displayed by Australians in two World Wars and in later operations on land and sea and in the air, in that great cause. And on this day we acknowledge the debt we owe to them, and we resolve to carry on their high traditions.

LUNA PARK ENTERTAINS

ON Saturday, 30th March, Legacy children from the country had their day at Luna Park to make up for their non-participation on 23th February. A limited number of Senior Legatees from the country Clubs and Groups also accompanied the parties from their respective areas. The weather was perfect and the staff of Luna Park co-operated in every possible way. Three hundred Junior Legatees from country Legacy Clubs and Groups were entertained right royally by the management of Luna Park. Once again we thank the management, Mr. Curwen, Mr. Marshall and all members of the Luna Park staff, all of whom saw that one and all had a truly wonderful afternoon of fun and general enjoyment.



RON RUDD



JOHN WOODLEY

Two Outstanding Junior Legatees

LEGACY has successes and failures. Fortunately our failures are less than five per cent. During the last two years we have had two outstanding successes.

John Woodley, from the time he was a small boy, always wanted to go to sea. As he could not get secondary education at Cowes, where he lived, he came up to "Holmbush" and attended Swinburne Junior Technical School. Some people, because of John's forthrightness, thought that he would not get his Intermediate Certificate. He did get it. John's father died in Malaya.

Ron Rudd was a marvellous member of Footscray class. His father, after service in the Syrian campaign, was killed on the Kokoda Trail. His mother died two years later and Ron was adopted by his aunt, Mrs. Emmett. Ron decided to go to sea. He got his Intermediate Certificate.

Legacy advised both boys to try to obtain entry to the greatest school of navigation in the British Commonwealth, that at Southampton. Both boys had to go through an examination in physics, maths, and general knowledge and then a rigorous personal interview. Both were selected—the only Australians to be selected in 1955. John Woodley was the first Australian in the long history of the College to become the Chief Cadet Captain in his third term, and Ron Rudd became a Leading Seaman Cadet. John is now a cadet officer with the New Zealand Shipping Co. and Ron is the same with P. & O. Both lads were in Australia recently and were present at Legacy luncheons.

The only blot on Ron Rudd's copybook is that once when they were camped on the banks of the Owens River he saved

Legatee Cremor from drowning. When apprised of this, Senior Legatees gave him no marks. Nevertheless, we are intensely proud of both of them and of their achievements.

1954 Gellibrand Scholar—

Brian Ketterer

THE following is an extract of Brian Ketterer's letter dated the 5th March, 1957:—

"I am now making plans to leave for home. I will have spent four most fruitful years here. During this time I have learnt enough Biochemistry to feel that I would be competent to work in a Biochemistry Department in Australia (I started as a Zoologist) and I have even been able to do a little teaching here (demonstrating in Laboratory Classes).

My research, although slow to begin with, has been very interesting, and I am preparing a thesis for Ph.D. degree on it at the moment. I have also been most fortunate to have been concerned with two review articles. One was in collaboration with Professors Waring and Landgrebe, which I mentioned before, and another, which has just come out, with Professor Young and Dr. Randle.

As yet I have no definite job lined up in Australia; but I hope I shall have soon. In anticipation of this I am about to book a passage home for October."

Christmas Party at Government House



MELBOURNE'S unpredictable weather threatened to spoil it but, after a heavy shower, it relented, and from about 2.30 p.m. things were brighter till the next showers came an hour or so later.

Children came from all quarters—bus loads came from Croydon, Mornington Peninsula, Latrobe Valley and Numurkah, in addition to all those from the metropolitan area, who seemed innumerable.

However, their spirits were not dampened by the weather and the various attractions of merry-go-round, swings, pony rides, and not forgetting the Punch and Judy show, were all thronged, as well as the marquees where the eats were kept.

While the children were happily occupied, a number of the mothers made use of the various tables, staffed by members of committees, such as the Legal, Dental, Housing, Boys' and Girls' Groups, Welfare, Employment, etc., to pose their queries and seek advice on a wide range of matters.

At about 3 o'clock, during a more or less sunny interval, the President introduced our host, patron and fellow member, His Excellency the Governor Sir Dallas Brooks, who was accompanied by Lady Brooks.

The Governor made his customary sincere speech of welcome to the children and included some appropriate criticism of the weather, but made a happy reference to the large Legacy gathering as the Legacy family and wished them all a happy Christmas, after which he joined in with some of the "littlies" in a ride on the merry-go-round.

The climax of the afternoon was the distribution of toys and after 4 o'clock the homeward trek began with the children and their mothers laden with very handsome dolls, space guns, books, etc., according to the tastes of different ages and sex.

CAMPS AND HOLIDAYS

A TOTAL of 470 Melbourne Junior Legatees have enjoyed their holidays on farms and in camps throughout the length and breadth of Victoria. They have enjoyed perfect weather this year, and have returned brown as the proverbial berries, along with the usual conglomeration of rabbits, kittens, pups, lambs, birds, etc.

All Clubs and Groups have co-operated magnificently to accommodate this record number, but our special thanks must go to Central Murray and Central Gippsland Groups who took several children who could not be placed in the last week, and Latrobe Valley, who really rose to the occasion to place

three girls whom Albury could not take only two days before they were due to leave.

The camps at "Stanhope" for girls, and "Blamey House" for boys, also had a record number and, for the first time, ran for two weeks each.

The children have had a wonderful time—trips and outings every day, free night at Luna Park, and a morning at the Pantomime, not to mention pictures most nights and swimming daily in the beautiful pools at Xavier and M.L.C.

Our special thanks to these schools for their co-operation, and to all the kind friends of Legacy who have assisted in making these camps the best yet.

NEWS FROM THE RESIDENCES — "HARELANDS"

It is with very much pleasure we feature in this edition of *Newsletter* a description of "Harelands," the policy applicable to this particular house and the Junior Legatees in residence during the past twelve months.

"Harelands," which is situated on the corner of Princes Street and Willmere Road, Kew, is a lovely home of old English style surrounded by well trimmed lawns and flower beds, shrubs and fruit trees. The flower beds for many months past have presented a most colourful picture to all whom have had the pleasure of seeing them.

At present there are eight girls and thirteen boys in residence.

Policy: In accordance with policy, all Juniors must be either apprenticed to a trade, employed in the Public Service or attending courses such as Needlework, Dress Designing, etc., at Technical Schools.

Achievements: The persons associated with management and control of those in residence are very proud of their achievements during the year 1956.

Tuesday nights are devoted to study and the wisdom in such a regulation is borne out by results achieved at examinations conducted by the Apprenticeship Commission and individual schools.

Miss Helen James is in the throes of finishing a two-year course of Dress Designing at the Royal Melbourne Technical College. In an examination held at the end of the first year she tied for first place, an achievement which those in close contact with her feel will be repeated again this year if not bettered.

Ken Knappe, a student at Swinburne Technical School, sat for the qualification examination for apprenticeship in June last, and achieved outstanding success in three subjects in which he was examined. His markings were as follows: Science, 92%; Drawing, 97%, and Mathematics, 91%. Others who have passed their trade examinations with great credit to themselves and instructors are Garry Thompson, Peter Turton and Bob Neilson.

Miss Margaret Wilson, who is a student at the Melbourne Academy of Hairdressing, passed her qualifying examination after one month's tuition instead of waiting for the prescribed period of three months to qualify.

Margaret Gregory, a pre-nursing student at the Emily MacPherson College, is very happy with her efforts in a recent examination and all concerned feel very sure that the markings obtained by her will be very high.

She with Lillian May will commence their training of nursing at the Royal Melbourne School of Nursing in the New Year, and we heartily congratulate them on the career they have chosen.

Crafts and Hobbies: Monday night of each week is devoted to craftwork and hobbies. The result of this work was featured in an excellent display on the afternoon of the American Tea held at the Nurses' Home, St. Kilda Road, recently. On that occasion Lady Brooks and others remarked about the quality of the work.

Entertainment, etc.: During the year under review, revue companies and individual artists have provided high-class entertainment at the Residence, which has been deeply appreciated by all concerned.

Movie pictures are screened every second Sunday and a number of Australian and Overseas V.I.P.'s have kindly accepted invitations as guest speakers, when most entertaining subjects were discussed.

In addition invitations are received from time to time for theatre parties, concerts, etc., picnics are arranged, and our gratitude is extended to all those persons who have by their kind interest in the welfare of the Juniors provided them with happiness.

Visitors: Visits to "Harelands" by parents and friends and other persons are encouraged, and we are happy to relate that during the year many have taken the opportunity to inspect the home.

Recreation: In addition to the recreation facilities available at "Harelands" the young people are advised and encouraged to join a club, either one of those conducted and maintained by Legacy or an outside organisation.

Many of the boys attend the Kew Legacy Class and the basketball team at Kew was comprised mostly of "Harelands" boys.

The girls also take an active interest in Market Street Classes, including judo.

Gifts: We acknowledge with sincere thanks the many gifts that are received at "Harelands" for the Junior Legatees. The Army and Officers' Wives Association have maintained their interest of the welfare of this house and munificent donations are received from this organisation every year.

Church Attendance: These parades are not compulsory but on each occasion an invitation has been received to attend a special service at the Churches, every Junior in residence at the time has been present. The same remarks can be applied to the Remembrance Day Service held at the Shrine on 11th November last and the reverence displayed by the young people on these occasions have earned the respect of many persons in and out of Legacy.

The Superintendent of "Harelands" acknowledges with a deep measure of gratitude the valuable assistance he has received from the House Captain (Garry Thompson) and the female representative, Helen James.

THE ANZAC EVE CEREMONY FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN AT THE SHRINE OF REMEMBRANCE

THE annual ceremony on Anzac Eve at the Shrine of Remembrance for school children was held in good weather on Wednesday, 24th April.

As anticipated there was a record attendance of some 2,100 children from 216 different schools.

Before the wreath-bearers placed their wreaths (233 of them) Legatee W. V. Scott told them of the landing at Anzac Cove and of the battles later in France and Palestine.

He told them of the service and sacrifice of the men of World War II and explained the symbolism of the Shrine and that the place where they stood waiting was holy ground.

In his address the Lieut. Governor emphasised the two traditions which grew from Anzac — the first was of courage and resource and has inspired men and women ever since; the second was of the sacrifice of the men of Anzac, and we think of those who gave their lives during their service and of those who still bear the scars of war for us.

The ceremony was carried out as successfully as ever and in handling the large number of children there was no hitch.

A notable feature was the Legacy flag flying from one of the three 60-foot masts.

Legacy Wreath Laying on Anzac Day

The party which laid Legacy's wreath at the Shrine of Remembrance in the Shrine on Anzac morning was, as usual, quite the largest of any of those which made the pilgrimage.

The local broadcast over the public address system was once again carried out by Legatee Cyril Smith not only for Legacy, but for the other wreath-laying parties.

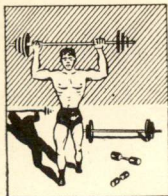
As the Legacy groups proceeded to the Shrine he repeated the definition of Anzac Day and explained the symbolism of the Legacy badge.

In bright sunshine they made their way along the Forecourt, members of Junior and Intermediate Legacy with quite a strong group of Legatees.

The party almost filled the inner sanctuary of the Shrine as they watched the President lay the wreath in a simple but deeply moving ceremony.



NEWS FROM THE BOYS GROUPS



Auburn Group

Since last going to press Legatee J. Sugden has left us, and we now have Legatee J. Pearson as Club Leader with Legatee L. Canty on his staff. We were very sorry to lose Legatee Sugden who was well known to us all.

We were privileged to have Legatee W. Fargher attached to this Group from July, 1955, to December, 1955, and our congratulations go to him on his recent election as State President.

The weekly classes are very well attended, and the boys are making good progress under their capable instructor, Mr. H. Dineen. The boys made good use of the Trampoline apparatus whilst it was at Auburn, and trust someday we may have one permanently.

Three new boys have been welcomed to the class, Christopher and Sheridan Brown and Daniel Winch, and they have been quickly absorbed into the activities of the Club.

We have started playing basketball, and by the successes to date a good season is evident.

Arthur Spendlove, resplendent in his National Service Training uniform, paid us a visit recently. His brother Bill unfortunately fractured the corresponding bone in his other foot to the one he injured last year.

Our Medical Officer, Legatee Hoban, visited the Club on 29th March and was satisfied with the general health of the boys.

We cannot close without mentioning the wonderful group of mothers who come along each Friday night and help in many ways to further the interests of the boys attending our class.



Brighton Group

Brighton class has started 1957 where we left off in 1956. Most of last year's boys are back and since the beginning of the year we have welcomed as new members Gavin Cohen, Darryl Hendrick, Chris. Bishop, Glen Watson and Peter Arnold. In addition "old-timers" John and David Holland and Tom and Norman Carrie have now become regular attenders.

Our attendance has grown to an average of about 45, so we were very pleased to welcome a second instructor in Mr. Pettifer. With Mr. Pettifer to help him, Mr. Robinson has been able to provide much greater variety in the work and the boys are now kept really busy and learn something new every night.

Mr. Landells has been working our basketball squad very hard and they are playing a far better game than they were last year. We haven't won quite as many games as we hoped we would, but we give everyone a good run for their money.

Our "Mothers' Club" is as strong or stronger than ever and we would like to thank our "mums" for their ever-ready assistance in our activities. We'd also like to wish them luck with those "tickets," which to date have not produced any worth-while results. Keep on trying — someone has to win it.



Central Group

The class started smoothly under "Sarge" Brown's direction although the absence of Mervyn Saney, John Tinsley and Ray Tucker — completing their National Service Training — was a loss. However, they are now back and the Senior basketball team flourishes still. The Juniors have, as yet, met with mixed results, although later will no doubt settle down. We are fortunate to have probably the best basketball court in Melbourne Legacy — by courtesy of the Olympic Games Committee.

The Mothers' Group has been particularly active this year with supper and enthusiastic advice for the Senior and Junior teams.



Kew Group

Kew class started this year without a permanent instructor. Our thanks to instructor Mr. Wally Bell for his sterling effort in organising the class until we were able to welcome back, on 12th April, our own instructor, Mr. Peter Ladd.

New members welcomed this year have been Graham Reid, Geoffrey Withers, Robert Meddings, David Bail, Bill Hansom, and old members rejoined, Jim Farrell, Roderick McKinnon, Ian McPherson, Donald Matheson, John Cadman and Ken Knape.

On 26th April we were honoured by a visit from the President of Melbourne Legacy, Legatee W. Fargher. We hope to see more of him as the year goes on.

Both our Junior and Senior basketball teams are improving, the Juniors having won their last two games against Auburn and Central respectively.

We must thank the "mums" for their great effort in dispensing milk, biscuits, cups of tea, etc., but we would like to see many more "mums" join our happy band.



Malvern Group

The numbers of the class continue to rise — now 110. Fortunately we now have an able assistant instructor in Mr. George Jamieson and all boys can be assured of plenty of useful and entertaining activity. We have lost Ian Newnham, now attending Dookie Agricultural College, and George Thorpe, who has transferred to Western Australia. To both these boys we wish well in their new venues.

Congratulations to Ian Bell and Andrew Tonkin on winning valuable scholarships. Ian was fortunate in obtaining the Rushall Bequest Scholarship and Andrew won a Government Scholarship.



Footscray Group

Here in the home of the 1957 League premiers (we're all "one-eyed") our class is settling down well for the year. We cover all age groups with perhaps the younger fry predominating. If you know of any good Senior basketballers out our way we'll be pleased to receive them.

Since our last chat we have had several changes, notably Legatee Morton replacing Legatee Cox as leader and the transfer of one of our popular instructors, George Jamieson, to another class.

Our basketballers, to encourage you other classes, have decided to lose a few games; but when the going gets tough just watch the "Doc" get working on the Seniors and Captain Reg Pryse on the Juniors. In a few years we reckon our Junior team will be made up of the Miller family and as sister Dorothy is our scorer we should be set for many wins.

John Jellard had his eyes focussed on the Navy but since "Operation Float" we haven't heard much from him.

All you athletic-minded Seniors are warned that Kev. Bartels has determined to "clean up" at the next sports meeting and has already decided on his training campaign. Brian Loft had us all on tenderhooks as the results of the last University exams were announced and as his face grew longer and longer we really worried. We've since discovered he's in line for a professorship, so heaven help us if you do really well, Brian. By the way, if anyone is interested in purchasing a Ford, slightly battered, good engine, etc., contact Brendan Ward after the stock car racing season is finished. You Seniors who have started work and are compelled to fill in certain forms in June should contact Geoff Balfour and he'll supply the answers to keep your pockets jingling happily.

We could tell you something about everyone in our class — we're all personalities — but as we said earlier we think of others so we'll leave some space for them to tell their news and gossip. Until the next time this is Footscray class saying "au revoir."



Coburg Group

The return to Coburg has been most popular with the boys at any rate, and also the mothers. We rather gather that the younger female inhabitants of the area are sorry that the wrestlers have departed as they were afforded unparalleled opportunities of observing the male form — per medium of convenient holes in the fence!

Brunswick was alright but some of the local boys there did become a little unfriendly — even to the extent, on one occasion, of drawing a knife on one of our "small fry." However, the prompt attendance of D24, rather inadequately mounted on a motor bike and sidecar, provided a little variety.

There have, as always, been a few changes in the official ranks, Legatee Hatton having retired to his beloved aircraft. However, the return of Legatee Heriot has gone a long way to replacing this loss as he knows us all very well.

The basketball season is once again in full swing and our Senior team, after a rather torrid start to the season, is improving rapidly with the help of Alan Shanks, Geoff. Todd and Geoff. Burrows, whom we are delighted to welcome back. When some other Seniors return from their term of military service and the like, the team will be a formidable one.

The Junior team, meanwhile, goes from strength to strength and is so far unbeaten. They have become a team rather than five or six individuals and, as such, will be hard to beat.

The "mums" are back in force and, from all appearances, have been catching up on the local gossip. They apparently had a whale of a time at their Bonbeach picnic. All our ladies returned safely, but we haven't been able to assess the damage at Bonbeach — either to the foreshore or the hearts of the local bachelors.

And so it goes on.

BROADCAST BY OUR PATRON, HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA, TO SCHOOL CHILDREN OF VICTORIA ON 24th APRIL, 1957

Boys and Girls of Victoria,

I think most of you know that my family and I sail today in the "Iberia" for a holiday in England, and so we feel very happy to be able to send you this three-minute radio message of our warm good wishes until we return to you in October.

By coincidence this day of our departure is Anzac Eve, that memorable day in the year when you boys and girls pay homage to the stirring deeds of Australia's fighting men. If I were to ask you what this commemoration really means I wonder what you would say? Let me tell you what I believe you would say. I believe, firstly, you would want to tell me how proud and thrilled you feel when you read or hear stories of the courage and unselfishness of our Sailors, Soldiers and Airmen and, as well, of our Nurses and indeed of all those brave men and women who have given their lives or health to keep Australia safe and free.

I believe, secondly, you would ask me to tell you how I think you can best show your gratitude for the peaceful, happy life which you now enjoy. My answer to that important question would be this: I would ask you to do your very best and to grow up as worthy successors to all those heroes who today we are especially thinking about, and that means you must strive yourselves to become good Christian citizens who realise that, in general terms, material values should be subordinate to spiritual and moral ones. In particular I would tell you to honour your parents always. I would tell you to try and be thoughtful and kind to those who are younger than yourselves or are older and in need of help. Then I would urge you to be truthful and not tell fibs and work hard, both at home and at school and, lastly, I would tell you to put duty to your Queen and country first and your own self-interests second.

That, boys and girls, is the Anzac Eve message which I send you. If you will take it to heart, and act upon it, great happiness will come to you in the living of your daily lives, and even more important you will prove yourselves worthy successors to these fine men and women whom we honour today.

My three minutes on the air are up, so now good-bye and good luck. May God bless you all.



THE SENIOR WIDOWS' CLUB AT CHRISTMAS DINNER, MYER MURAL HALL,
DECEMBER, 1956.

“OPERATION FLOAT”



BEFORE the introduction of the Speaker at a recent luncheon, the President referred, in high praise, to the success of “Operation Float” and to the perfection of the operation orders and arrangements, which handled 500 Legacy youngsters without a hitch and gave them a most enjoyable and memorable outing. To cap it all, the kind hosts of the Royal Victorian Motor Yacht Club handed over a cheque for £350 for which we are most grateful.



One of our kind hosts became so interested in his Junior Legacy passengers that he has expressed a desire to help Legacy in its work — and he is not the only one who took part in the most successful afternoon outing to express a similar desire; so it would appear that “Operation Float” will not only have given great pleasure to our Juniors, but will also lead, we hope, to future financial help for Legacy.

OUR COMMONWEALTH NEIGHBOURS

(Continued from page 2)

EMPIRE TO COMMONWEALTH

It used to be fashionable to speak of Britain's far-flung Empire. It had, indeed, by the end of Queen Victoria's reign, become far-flung. What scarcely any people other than British people saw, and what not all British people even were able to see at once, was that the idea behind the word "empire" had been gradually changing. Britain had learned a valuable lesson from the revolt of the American colonies. The lesson was that there had to be a two-way traffic in advantages between the Motherland and the "Britains overseas." It was not learned all in a moment. The idea grew steadily that whatever advantages Britain might reap by way of trade from her colonies, her prime duty was to make a noble return for them — to prepare each and every one of the colonies for self-government and to fit them at last to be equal partners with Britain in a Commonwealth of Nations.

When British settlement in the Pacific began, the idea had not developed nearly so fully or so far as it has to-day. It had not then had time to do so. Early mistakes were made; in some cases exploitation of native peoples, oppression and slave trading occurred in the islands, if not by British Government, at least by British and other European nationals. We could not countenance such things to-day; but then, neither could we countenance the hanging or the transportation of one of our own people for stealing a loaf of bread. Harsh treatment of native peoples, where it occurred, belonged to an age that was not only harsher in colonial affairs, but harsher in almost every other way as well.

PEACE AND GOOD GOVERNMENT

Even so, the pages in the history of the Commonwealth that we should like to forget are very, very few in comparison with those we like to remember and are proud to remember. From the beginning of Britain's connection with the Malay Peninsula, her rule brought law and order to the districts round and about her settlement, gave the native peoples for the first time in their histories freedom from inter-tribal wars, increased the food production of their land, raised living standards. The proof that all of this was truly appreciated is to be found in the fact that all of the Malay States in turn sought British advice and chose to accept British protection. It is quite certain that in the near future, perhaps next year, the Federation of Malaya will become a fully self-governing and independent member of the British Commonwealth, with all of the advantages that are enjoyed by its neighbours and sister nations in the Pacific area, Australia and New Zealand.

Among the islands that stretch in a great arc across the Pacific, the story of unselfish service given to the native peoples by British missionaries and administrators is one to gladden the heart. It is well told in Sir Arthur Grimble's fascinating book, "A Pattern of Islands." Neither danger from storm or shipwreck, nor discomfort, nor exposure to disease, nor threats from those selfish people who thrive upon injustice could turn the British administrators from their task. As they saw it, their task was to establish and maintain just law under which all could live in peace and safety, to prevent local wars, to improve the health of the peoples, to banish the fear of food shortages, and to bring education and a higher standard of living to the islands.

The Commonwealth in the Pacific has grown in a variety of ways. In most cases trade, as we have seen, began the process, but in many instances the people of the islands and their rulers then chose to join themselves with Britain for similar reasons to those that guided the peoples of the Malay States. The chiefs of Fiji, for instance, saw that in British protection lay the islanders' only chance of achieving order where only chaos, fighting and cannibalism existed. The ancient kingdom of Tonga valued the British

influence for good so highly that it elected to ally itself with the United Kingdom by a Treaty of Friendship, which still operates and which neither party has ever regretted. Queen Salote of Tonga and Queen Elizabeth are the firmest of friends.

OUR TASKS

We Australians are set down in an ocean that washes the shores of many continents and islands, some belonging to members of our Commonwealth, some to peoples who are not so linked with us. The development of this vast area and the keeping of peace and of good feeling among the peoples within it are of the greatest importance to us. These are tasks that we can share with our Motherland; some of them we can take over from her, thus making some return for all the advantages that we have derived from having grown up in her family.

First, we can pass on to many of our neighbours who are Commonwealth members the gifts of British justice, of health knowledge, of food-producing techniques that we ourselves have received or developed. As an elder member of the Commonwealth we can assist in the development of the less advanced, just as an elder brother can help in bringing up the younger members of the family. We can help such peoples to develop their own natural resources — their forests, their minerals, their manufactures, their agriculture. We can, if we will, bind them to us by bonds of gratitude and of friendship, so that in their children's children our own children's children will find good neighbours and good friends.

Further than this, we can, if we will, extend our help and our friendship to those neighbours of ours who are not members of the Commonwealth. Something of this kind we do already when we welcome students from the Republic of Indonesia to our universities and our technical schools, so that they may learn from us those skills in engineering, medicine, science, agriculture and public administration that it will be so necessary to them in the development of their country. Something of this kind, too, we do when we lend our own doctors, scientists and technicians to Indonesia, to work with Indonesians and to advise them in their problems on the spot.

Why should we do these things? Certainly not for material gain, though it is only common sense to realise that from friendship between us and our neighbours could grow up, as their need for the good and useful things of civilisation increases, a very healthy trade both in raw products and in manufactured goods. We should do them rather because all men are brothers; because we feel that the friendship that exists between members of the British Commonwealth could well be extended to other peoples as well, thus assuring lasting peace and safety for all of us; because this is one of the ways in which we can "pull our weight" as a member-nation of the Commonwealth; because our Queen would wish it of us.

If you wish to gain some idea of the task ahead and of the field in which Australians could work, look closely at the map of the Pacific. You will be able to pick out the territories that belong to the Commonwealth; those that belong to powers, such as America and France, that are traditionally our friends; and those that belong to nations whose friendship is still to be won. You will be able to pick out, too, those islands that are important bases upon the lines of communication between us and our friends. In these days, when air communication is so necessary to all of us, such places as Midway, Wake, Guam, Norfolk and Canton Islands assume far greater importance than their size alone would lead us to give to them. The area about us is worth the most careful study, if we are to play our part as we should in Pacific affairs.

YOUR CHILD'S FUTURE

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

No. 3 OF A SERIES

The building industry is concerned with the erection, fitting and decoration of new buildings and the repair and alteration of existing buildings. Building is carried on in all parts of the State, although the larger contracts are usually carried out by city firms. Carpentry and joinery are very important and skilled trades in the industry.

CARPENTRY AND JOINERY — THE WORK ITSELF

Apprenticeship is provided for carpentry or joinery alone and also for both carpentry and joinery, according to the nature of the work carried out by the individual employer. The work is concerned with the preparation and fixing of the timber parts of buildings and, although it may include also incidental work with other materials such as masonite, metal and concrete, the carpenter and joiner is essentially a worker in wood.

It is difficult to draw a clear line of demarcation between the work of the carpenter and that of the joiner, but the joiner is generally engaged in a joinery workshop, making doors, windows, cupboards, stairs, shopfronts, etc., whereas the carpenter is engaged on the building site erecting the wooden framework and roof, laying the floor and installing external and internal finishings of the building and fixing the fittings made by the joiner. In each case, a high degree of skill is required. A tradesman must know the various kinds of timber and other materials used, be able to read plans and working drawings and work to mathematical precision. He must know how to use and take care of a wide variety of hand tools.

The range of the carpentry trade is so wide that few gain experience in all the various classes of work. Some firms specialise in the construction of timber and brick villas, others in the construction of big concrete buildings, others in repair and alteration work, others in shop and office fitting, and so on. However, thorough training on the job in the fundamental skills and processes of the trade, supplemented by attendance at technical school, and possibly transfer between different classes of work, will ensure the competence required of a tradesman.

ENTRY INTO THE TRADE

Method: Entry into the trade is by apprenticeship to an approved employer. An applicant must obtain from the Apprenticeship Commission a Certificate of Qualification to enter into apprenticeship, which is granted if the applicant has attained the minimum age and educational qualifications prescribed. He may then be employed on probation for a period not exceeding three months, after which, if all parties are agreeable, indentures are signed and registered by the Commission.

The employment of improvers in these trades is not permitted by law. (An "improver" is a junior employed at less than the rate of wages prescribed for a tradesman, learning a trade but not apprenticed.)

Qualifications

Age: The minimum age of entry into apprenticeship is fifteen years.

Education: The minimum standard of education for entry into apprenticeship is the satisfactory completion of a three years' course of study in a Junior Technical School, or its equivalent (for this purpose, the Proficiency Certificate Standard in a Secondary School). However, the Commission may give consideration to the application of any boy who has not had sufficient opportunity to reach this standard. Most metropolitan Technical Schools conduct an "Apprenticeship Preparatory Course" in the evenings through which boys who have not attained the prescribed standard before leaving school may qualify for apprenticeship.

APTITUDES AND OTHER PERSONAL REQUIREMENTS

No other qualification is prescribed, but to succeed in this trade a boy should display aptitude in the use of hand tools, in geometrical drawing and in calculation and be capable of producing neat and accurate woodwork. He should also have good health and at least average strength; a straight eye and steady hand are of great value. A carpenter must be capable of working at heights and on scaffolding.

CONDITIONS OF APPRENTICESHIP

The term of apprenticeship is five years, including the period of probation, and the rates of wages payable increase from year to year of experience. (Owing to their frequent variation, rates of wages are not included here, but may be ascertained at any time from the Apprenticeship Commission.) The standard working week in the industry is 40 hours, worked in five days.

Apprentices receive the same travelling and fares allowance, annual holiday benefits, etc., as are prescribed for tradesmen. They also receive a tool allowance of 2/- per week, being required to supply and maintain their own kit of hand tools.

ATTENDANCE AT TECHNICAL SCHOOL

There is a four years' course of training at a Technical School, which is compulsory. In Melbourne and the larger provincial cities, attendance at compulsory classes is during the daytime only, on the basis of one full day a week during the first two years of the course and one full day per fortnight during the third and fourth years of the course, without loss of pay. In other parts of the State, part day and part evening classes may be held. Where attendance at classes is impracticable, the apprentice is required to undertake a correspondence course from the Melbourne Technical College and receives time off from work without loss of pay for this purpose. Fees are paid by the apprentice at the beginning of each term but, if he attends well during the term, are refunded by the employer at the end of the term. If the apprentice attains the "Proficiency" standard in his annual examinations, he is then entitled to receive an increased rate of pay during the following year.

On completion of the term of apprenticeship, if the apprentice has passed the school course, the Commission issues to him a "Certificate of Proficiency," the hallmark of the craftsman.

WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE TRADE

Employment is normally subject to the fluctuations which affect the building industry from time to time, but in the present period of full employment and development of national resources constant employment is assured to the competent tradesman, both in the cities and in the country. While the joiner's work is situated in the workshop, the carpenter is generally required to move about from job to job, working in the open a good deal of the time.

PROSPECTS OF ADVANCEMENT

Opportunities depending upon the personal qualities and expert knowledge of the tradesman, are available for promotion to the positions of foreman, clerk of works, manager, building inspector, technical school instructor, etc. Post-apprenticeship courses are conducted in some technical schools for advanced work in carpentry and joinery and for foremanship training. With the necessary experience and capital, the tradesman may become a building contractor on his own account. Apprenticeship to carpentry and joinery, with further study in advanced work, is the ideal training for the boy who wishes later to become his own master.

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