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LEGACY NEWSLETTER

Issued 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.

Address: The Editor, Legacy "Newsletter," 45 Market Street, Melbourne.

October, 1950

Vol. 4—No. 2



The Importance of Defence

By Geoff. Swan, ex-Junior Legatee and Victorian Interstate Player.

The last time I penned a few lines for the News Letter you will recall I dealt with, what I consider, the most important ground work for the preparation of a good Basketball—BALL HANDLING.

Once you have learned the art of handling the ball, then and then only will you feel confident that you can take your place in a team and, given the required training, develop into a "member" of that team, and not a "passenger."

Having dealt with the basis of individual play, I will now give you some pointers to what may be considered the basis of good team work in basketball, that is the defence. Unlike most other games, owing to the smallness of the court, it is quite a simple matter for the backmen, or guards as they are known, to move forward and throw goals. This obviously must be countered or your opponents would soon build up a massive score, and so, to prevent this happening your team must operate a "five man defence."

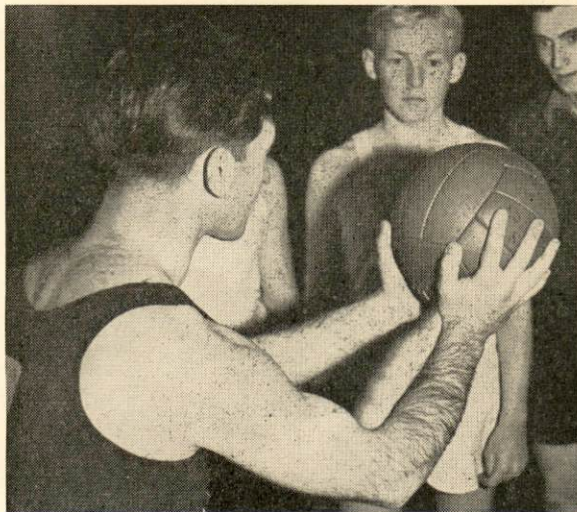
There are two methods of playing this defence, namely the Zone defence and the Man to Man defence. Let us deal with each one separately.

THE ZONE DEFENCE.

In this form of defence, all five players of your team take up a position on the court from which they can cover a certain area of the defence. They then concentrate on the particular task of challenging the nearest opponent to their particular area of responsibility. The set up of this zone defence depends largely upon the speed of your opponents and the distance from which they are capable of scoring goals. Your team may therefore be set out in any of the formations as shown in figures one to three.

MAN TO MAN DEFENCE

This, as the name implies, is a defence wherein each member of your team has a definite member of the opposing team to "look after." This defence is possibly harder to learn than the Zone defence type, but when perfected it is, to my way of thinking, a far superior method as each of your opponents receives concentrated individual attention, and is therefore "pressed" much more closely when he takes possession of the ball than if he has to move into a defensive zone before being tackled.



DEFENCE GENERALLY.

Whether the defence be Zone or Man to Man, it is essential that the defenders take up a position on the goal side of their opponents at all times. This is done for two reasons:—

1. It prevents the attackers shooting at the basket without being "worried."

2. It ensures that the attackers have to lead away from the basket to obtain possession of the ball, and, as under the basket is the ideal place from which to score, the further out the attackers are kept, the less hope they have of scoring.

Now about the time your team commences its defensive play and the method of doing so. The team should commence its defence as soon as the opposition takes possession of the ball. Immediately this happens, you must all move to the back half of the court, and wait for the attackers to cross the centre line before "pressing" them. The reason this is done is that it ensures that the defence is always tight—players who tackle their opponents before they have crossed the centre line are invariably by-passed and consequently a loose man is created, and goals are soon scored against you.

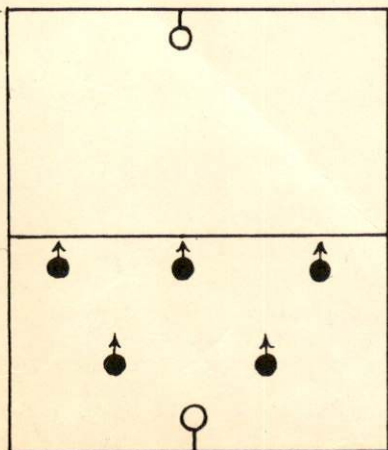


FIG. 1.

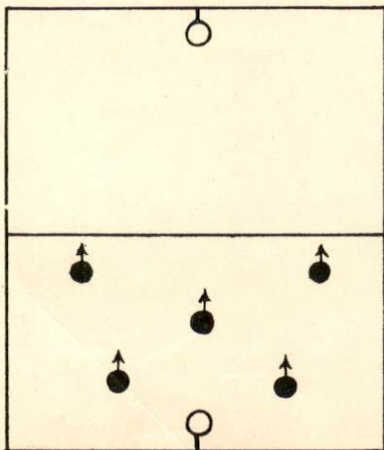


FIG. 2.

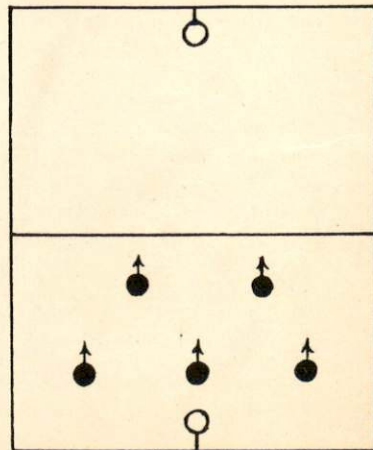


FIG. 3.

Mothers, Read This and Act Quickly!

Educational Awards for 1951

Mothers! You should be particularly interested in the educational awards made available to a number of Legacy children by the Services Canteen Trust Fund. These may well provide the opportunities of extending your children's education to the level you desire, so take particular notice of the details and make an early application.

Here are the details:—

1. The assistance will take the form of Awards of from £5 to £200 for the year and Post Graduate Scholarships of up to £800 per year.
2. (a) *Children eligible for Education Awards for 1951 are those who are 13 years of age or over, or will turn 13 years of age during 1951 and whose parent served with the Australian Armed Forces between 3rd September, 1939 and 30th June, 1947.*
(b) *Children suffering from serious afflictions, such as deaf, dumb, blind, spastic troubles, rheumatic hearts, etc., for whom instruction at special schools is required. In these cases no age restrictions will be applied.*
3. The object of the Trustees is to provide assistance for eligible children to pursue courses of education for which they are suited and qualified, and which will help to establish them in a trade, calling or profession for which they might not be prepared if the assistance were not provided.
4. In order to achieve this object, the Trustees propose that the need of assistance to enable the child to pursue the course of educational training selected shall be the primary basis of the awards and that relative need as between applicants will, as a general rule, be based on adjusted family income.
5. The adjusted family income will take into account expenditure such as taxation, insurance, superannuation, medical and dental expenses and an allowance of 10% of the

net annual income for each dependant of the parent.

6. Education Awards will be available for all types of education including University and Agricultural College courses, primary, secondary, technical, business college, etc., courses.
7. The cost of the course will include essential books, fees in cases where fees are approved (this will not usually include fees at public or private schools when the course can be obtained at a State school), fares between the child's residence and school, equipment and materials required for the course and a maintenance allowance where considered necessary.
8. Children who are eligible for assistance from the Universities Commission or other bodies *must* make application to those bodies, and the Trustees propose to take into account Scholarships, Bursaries, etc., awarded to children applying for an education award from the Services Canteens Trust Fund.
9. Application forms are obtainable from The Secretary, Victorian Regional Committees, Services Canteens Trust Fund, Victoria Barracks, Melbourne.
10. APPLICATIONS FOR AWARDS FOR THE YEAR 1951 CLOSE ON 31st OCTOBER, 1950.

Notes: (a) Applicants for proposed University, Technical, etc., Courses, should apply by the above date even though the results of qualifying examinations may not be known.

(b) No application for any type of course will be considered after the closing date, unless good reasons are shown why applications were not made within the specified time.

Mothers are advised that further particulars of these scholarships can be obtained at Legacy Office.

The Battle of the Coral Sea

by Lieut. Commander W. H. Harrington, who participated in this epic battle of the Second World War. He gives you a good idea of the strategic importance of this battle as far as Australia was concerned.

During the early months of 1942 the Allied strategic situation was discouraging from an overall point of view. From an Australian point of view it was hazardous. The Japanese forces had been distressingly successful. By March they had disposed of all opposition in Malaya, the East Indies and the Phillipines and gained a position whence their next logical step was the invasion of the fertile and industrialised East Coast of Australia.

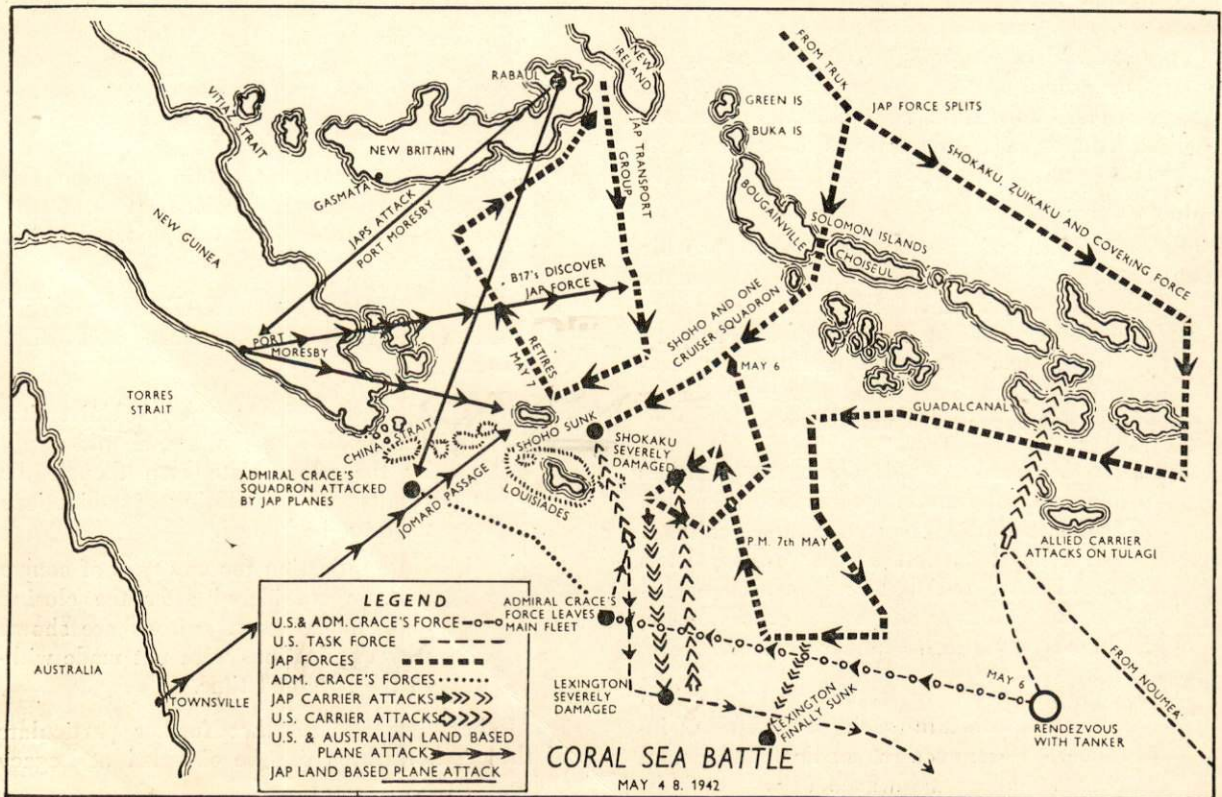
It so happened that the Allies had reached the conclusion that the defence of Australia was possible with the forces which could be made available in the area, and that, since Australia provided the logical base from which the counter assault on Japan should be launched, the defence of Australia was not only desirable, but was practicable and was to be undertaken.

The available Naval Forces comprised two Carriers, eight Cruisers and eleven Destroyers, in which force were included two Australian Cruisers,

H.M.A.S. AUSTRALIA and H.M.A.S. HOBART. Admiral Fletcher, U.S.N., was in command of these ships.

On 3rd May, reports were received of a Japanese landing at Tulagi at the southern end of the Solomon Islands. One Carrier, the YORKTOWN, three Cruisers and six Destroyers, counter attacked on 4th May and sank a Japanese Destroyer and several smaller units. The landing, however, was not prevented; on the whole, owing to lack of important targets, results were disappointing. In the evening, the ships withdraw to concentrate with the remainder of the force in position 15s. 160E.

On 5th and 6th the force refuelled from an American Naval Tanker, U.S.S. NEOSHO. This provided an exposition of the careful and practical planning of the U.S. Naval Authorities who had appreciated that the vast expanses of the Pacific required that ships must stay at sea for long periods and that their logistic requirements must



be brought and transferred to them at sea. Technical difficulties involved are perhaps of no great interest, but they are of some magnitude, and it might not be an exaggeration to say that, had they not been solved, the war in the Pacific, which was largely a Maritime war, might have been much prolonged.

During this refuelling period the situation developed. It became clear that a Japanese invasion fleet was collecting in the Bismark Sea and that their advance would be made through the Jomard Passage in the Louisiade Archipelago to Port Moresby on or about the 7th May. The Japanese forces reported included three Carriers and practically every other type of ship. Fuelling ceased, therefore, on the evening of the 6th May. Our ships were divided into three Groups. The Air Group, of 2 Carriers and 4 Destroyers—The Attack Group, of 5 Cruisers and 5 Destroyers, and the Support Group, of 3 Cruisers and 2 Destroyers. (The latter included H.M.A.S. AUSTRALIA and H.M.A.S. HOBART.)

The stage was thus set for the battle and its progress was, very briefly, as follows. On the 7th May, Air patrols from both sides failed to discover the main fleet of the opposition. The Japanese, however, found and sank the tanker NEOSHO and her Destroyer escort detached from the fleet and proceeding southward.

Our planes in turn sank a Japanese Carrier, the SHOHO, which, together with a Cruiser Escort and portion of the Port Moresby Landing Force, was discovered in the vicinity of Misima Island.

At about 0800 on 8th, each of the opposing Admirals received reports of the position of his opponents main fleet. In the subsequent attacks,

delivered at a range of about 170 miles, one Japanese Carrier, the SHOKAKU, suffered severe damage, the other, the ZUIKAKU, escaped injury by the seemingly old fashioned, but nevertheless effective device of hiding in a rainsquall. On our side U.S.S. LEXINGTON was badly hit and YORKTOWN less badly so. LEXINGTON took fire and, although this was apparently extinguished, nevertheless she blew up and sank some hours after being attacked.

The Cruisers of neither side suffered damage, but the Support Group, under Rear Admiral CRACE, Royal Navy, which had been ordered to proceed to Jomard Passage and strike the invading force as it came through into the Coral Sea, was attacked by some dozen or so Torpedo Bombers. Their attacks were, however, fruitless—the Support Group was undamaged and about half of the planes were shot down.

In consequence of their losses and damage, the Japanese decided to postpone the operation for 2 months, but, in June, in the MIDWAY battle they lost their control of the Sea. Once their predominant Maritime position had gone, invasion of Australia was no longer possible.

As regards the conduct of the battle, it will be observed that by the use of Aircraft, the fighting range had increased from the usual 20 to about 200 miles. The Carrier which mounted Aeroplanes, instead of the Guns and Shells of the Battleship, had come into its own. It is, moreover, remarkable that two Cruisers from the Naval Forces of the British Empire were integrated into a larger American Force and that the integration was so complete that the acid test of battle was passed successfully.

NEW BRIGHTON CLASS

Another chapter in the history of Legacy has commenced this year with the formation of a boy's class at Brighton. Here, at the right, is a photograph of the class on the opening night.

With the introduction of this class, Legacy now has 8 classes for boys operating every week.





“Happy Landings”

Building flying model aircraft is one of the most fascinating and educational hobbies for any boy, and what's more, it isn't difficult, providing you go the right way about learning.

When you do, you'll experience the joy of building a fine model with your own hands, and the thrill of flying it out of doors.

First let's look at the main types of models, which are:—

1. Gliders.
2. Rubber powered models.
3. Motor powered models.

1. The simplest form of model is the all-balsa glider, which is easy and cheap to build, and will give endless good flying. Balsa, of course, is the world's lightest wood—most of which is grown in Ecuador in South America. It is available in sheets—usually 3 inches wide and 36 inches long, from model shops like Central Aircraft and Hearn's Hobbies.

2. Rubber powered models are propeller driven by rubber strands, stretched inside the body or fuselage of the model. These, of course, give longer flights, and can be built to a wide range of designs.

3. Motor powered models have small diesel motors of extremely light weight—usually three to six ounces. These amazing little motors turn the propeller over at something like 8,000 revolutions every minute. They are, of course, much more advanced, and call for some experience of flying.

Now there's the order of progress, and let's say you should start out by building a balsa glider, and persevering with it until you know how to fly it, and are able to get consistently long and graceful flights.

The first step is to get a plan, then to purchase the necessary wood and cement. Building the model is fairly easy, and to help you, we have arranged for a plan to be printed which gives you a proved flying design, lists the materials you will need, and then tells you how to fly the model.

This plan is available free to you if you will write to the Editor of “Legacy Newsletter,” 45 Market Street, Melbourne. It will be posted to you by return free of charge.

Later, we hope to be able to give you more information about this very popular hobby, and perhaps to take you through further stages of building and flying, but first let's start with the glider.

It will more than repay the work you put into it, and will give you many hours of outdoor fun. One of the advantages of gliders is that they can be flown in a relatively small area. Your local parks will be fine, and remember, after you have built it and if you find any difficulty at all, drop a line to the “Aeromodeller,” C/o. the Editor. We'll be only too happy to give you every help we can.

“The Aeromodeller.”

... Careers for ...

GIRLS

BOYS



Dividends in Hairdressing for Skilful

The girl prepared to serve an apprenticeship to a trade could not do much better than take up hairdressing.

There are no educational qualifications, but she must be at least 15 before being accepted as an apprentice.

At the end of the first three months, if her employer is satisfied she will make the grade, and she is sure she likes the work, indentures are signed binding her to a four-year apprenticeship.

During this time the Apprenticeship Commission takes an active interest in her and receives reports from her employer on her progress.

At the end of the apprenticeship she sits for an examination set by the Hairdressers' Registration Board of Victoria.

It is a practical and oral examination—not a written one.

If she passes she is awarded a certificate and is entitled to journeyman's rates of pay.

During her apprenticeship her pay is rather lower than she would receive in many other jobs, but on finishing training she is well paid, particularly if she is good, because her employer would be naturally reluctant to part with her.

This is what she will get:—

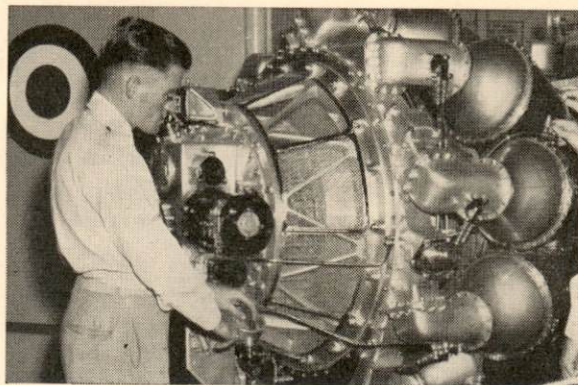
1st year	28/6
2nd year	39/3
3rd year	56/3
4th year	90/-

On completion of training she will earn a minimum of £6/1/-.

Hairdressing is one of the trades in which there is always room for newcomers at the top.

A girl with skilful hands, good training, an eye for line and a pleasant manner will build up a clientele of her own and be worth her weight in gold to her employer.

The trade is open to young men, too!



Outline of R.A.A.F. Apprentice Scheme

1. The R.A.A.F. Apprentice scheme offers educational and technical training for youths between the ages of 15 and 17 years at the date of entry into the R.A.A.F.

2. It provides training in either the radio or engineering fields. At the conclusion of 3 years full time apprentice training in the schools, graduates are mustered into the most highly skilled radio and aircraft maintenance trades.

3. When an engineering apprentice entry has served five years which includes the three years training, he is granted full recognition as a fully qualified tradesman by the amalgamated engineering union which is a nation wide organisation.

4. When a radio apprentice completes the three years' training period and has been successful in all examinations he is granted a Diploma of Radio Engineering.

5. The health and welfare of apprentices receive careful and continuous attention. Stress is placed on all sporting activities, hobbies and handicrafts and citizenship training.

6. In order to enter the scheme youths must be physically fit and possess educational qualification equal to sub-intermediate for engineering and Intermediate for radio trades.

7. Pay and allowances are the most liberal of any apprentice scheme in Victoria. In addition to pay, apprentices receive free medical and dental treatment, and free clothing, free messing. Accommodation is also provided. Gross pay and allowances are:—

1st Year	£3 4 7 per week
2nd Year	£3 14 7 per week
3rd Year	£4 4 7 per week

8. Apprentices have ample opportunities for advancement. They may be selected for cadetships at the R.A.A.F. College, and qualify for permanent commissions in the General Duties (Flying) or the Technical Branch. In addition to training at the R.A.A.F. College, the Technical cadet completes a University course in engineering. In addition, after completing their three years' training these apprentices are eligible for aircrew training and have good opportunities of appointment to commissioned ranks.

9. Apprentice training courses commence in January each year. Apprentices are granted six weeks home leave each year and free travel is provided.

Here's How to Dress

A few general rules which will help mothers, and you older girls

If I Were Tiny and Thin

I'd avoid anything too hard and too tailored.

What looks fussy on a big figure is becoming to me. A soft frilly blouse rounds out my neck and bust—as does a tucked yoke.

In the evening I would wear starched lace or shirred chiffon and quilted satin skirts.

On my coats the lapels would be wide and shooting towards the shoulders.

There would always be a small amount of padding in the shoulders of my dresses and coats, and I would never wear tight-fitting sleeves or sleeveless dresses. Even my sunfrocks would have a cap sleeve and I would remember that wide cuffs make my wrists look even thinner.

I'd have a lot of detail on bodices and hips to give me contours—high, slanting pockets and shirring at the shoulders and under the breasts. I'd choose soft dressmaker suits.

My hats would not try too much for height but for softness rather than severity. They'd be little caps trimmed with flowers, fur or tiny veils and berets worn way on one side.

My hair would never creep down my neck but aim at smooth perfection always.

I would choose every accessory with an eye to femininity, because my thin, boyish figure would look far too masculine in severely tailored clothes. Femininity would be my keynote.



If I Were Short and Fat

Only clothes that would make me look taller would find a place in my wardrobe.

I would never wear anything tight and clinging or knitted.

I would choose silk rather than wool, thin wool rather than tweed, crepe instead of satin, and I would always wear a well-made slip. The fraction of an inch saved in circumference by not wearing one is not half so noticeable as the fact that a frock clings in a regrettable manner to all the fattest spots.

I would go for the princess line, avoid coats with sudden flares or breaks in colour, and if I wore a belt at all it would be narrow and darker than my dress. My skirts would be an inch longer than the prevailing fashionable length, with no horizontal pockets to cut my height.

If I loved bright colour, I would wear it as a crisp scarf rather than as a whole dress.

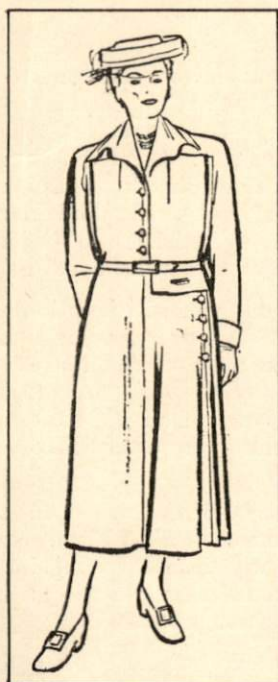
Double-breasted coats would be permanently out for me, and I would choose my hats with loving care—never too big or too small. My millinery would lift me up to new heights with no long, trailing veil to take the inches away!

I would always be immaculately trim; no dangling accessories, no rope of beads to plunge over the cliff of my too buxom bosom.

My heels would be as high as possible for comfort, but my shoes wouldn't be the flimsy kind that looked as though they would crumple under my weight. And while we're on the subject of weight—why shouldn't I lose some?

to Suit Your Figure

with a figure problem, to dress in the way that is most flattering



If I Were Tall and Big

I'd make it my business to find a corset that controlled without too much boning.

The over-stuffed armchair effect of heavily-boned corsets makes my type of figure look unyielding and old.

I would have nothing fussy about my clothes. I'd make it a rule always to have darts or tucks to give fullness over the bosom, and I'd never allow the least suggestion of straining material across bust, arms, back, or tummy. I would choose dull-finished fabrics of thin weight and dark colour. This doesn't condemn me to black—dark green, for instance, is just as slimming.

I'd concentrate on something attractive at the neck. My afternoon and evening dresses would always have draped skirts or draped bodices.

I would never buy shoes without seeing myself in them in a full-length mirror, and they would never be light-coloured, never plain court.

My hats would be low and wide, of the sailor type.

My accessories would be large: a large, slim handbag, one great ring, a big cluster of flowers—the bigger the accessories the more they dwarf the wearer.

Finally, I'd strive always for the most-beautifully-put-together look possible. There might be a lot of me, but every inch would be perfection.



If I Were Tall and Slim

My clothes would always fit at the waist and wrists.

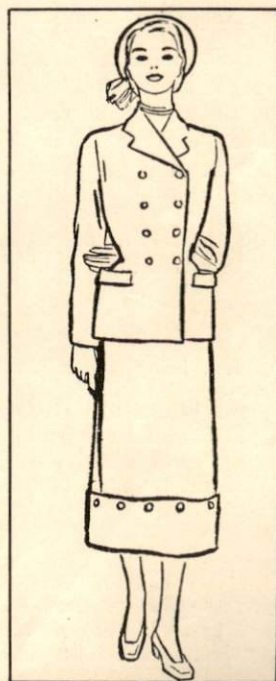
Double-breasted lines on suits and coats would round my figure out to more generous curves, and horizontal pockets with jutting flaps help to break up unbroken vertical lines.

My skirts wouldn't be too long and would either bell from a waist nipped in with an attractive belt (dirndls are just my cup of tea), flare from the knees or have some horizontal interest to break the length, such as a band above the hemline.

My sleeves would be draped or bishop-shaped. I'd wear odd jackets in colours different from my skirts, and contrasting belts and sashes. I'd dote on lovely tweeds for my day-clothes, and for evening choose satins, velvets, and lames lushly trimmed with sequins to highlight every curve. If I were still in my teens I'd choose net, organdie, velveteen—in fact, anything which would give me roundness.

Contrary to the old idea that light stockings make legs look fatter, I've found they merely attract far too much attention. It would be better for me to wear dark or medium-coloured stockings to take away that leggy look. My shoes would be low-heeled, short-vamped, square-toed. The return-to-fashion cloche shaped hat would be wonderful for me, as also would pearl chokers with evening dresses.

I could, too, wear bracelets halfway up my arm. I'd learn to walk with the greatest care and grace I could develop, and although I'd never look anything but tall, no one would be able to say that I looked long and lanky.



Your Doctor Says :

Beware! Dark Glasses

It's not the glare of the sun that hurts your eyes. The eye has a sort of camera action. The little hole that admits enough light to do the job according to its intensity protects a most delicate part of the eye.

In bright sunlight, the iris—that's the thing that's like the camera action—narrows. You can see it working in a cat sometimes. Dark glasses make it open, but if the glasses don't deal with these invisible rays some harm can be done. You can get inflamed and swollen lids, but more harm than that can be done. A sort of blind spot may be burned in the vision.

You can get effective sun glasses, but remember many eye troubles in summer-time are due to faulty sun glasses. If you must wear them be sure they are suitable to your particular requirements. You can get glasses that absorb the ultra-violet and ultra-red rays and also deal with the rays in the middle of the spectrum.

Surely; there is no reason to assume that the human eye of to-day is less efficient than the human eye of the early part of this century. Our parents and their parents spent as much time on the beach as we now do, but you rarely saw them wearing sun glasses—a shady hat was sufficient to keep their sight in good condition.

Don't wear sun glasses because you think they add to your appearance—if this is the main reason you're wearing them, well then, be prepared for the trouble that always follows, the present day "appearance before comfort."

"Appearances count a lot, and of all the things you wear, the most important—your expression—costs nothing."

After being absent from school, Jack arrived back again.

"Did your mother write a note?" queried his teacher.

"Yes, sir, but I forgot to bring it."

"Well, why were you away?"

"Please, sir, I don't know. I didn't read the note."

A very dejected little boy came home from his first day at school. "I'm not going to-morrow," he said.

"Why not?" asked his mother.

"Well, I can't read, and I can't write, and they won't let me talk—so what's the use?"

Your Dentist Says :

Fight Tooth Decay!

"What can I do to help prevent tooth decay?" is a question people ask every day. The answer is simple:

There are three principal factors in the prevention of tooth decay: (1) Eat foods that require considerable chewing—foods that are rich in vitamin and mineral elements. (2) Keep your teeth free from decay-inviting film by brushing them two or three times a day—preferably after each meal—and always before retiring. (3) Visit the Legacy Dental Service at least twice a year.

By eating the proper foods you will help build up natural resistance to decay; by removing film you eliminate one of the most common causes of tooth decay, and by seeing your dentist at least twice a year, you give him an opportunity to correct any dental troubles before they become serious.

Only by faithful observance of these three rules can you hope to have beautiful, healthy teeth. No one of these rules alone will insure you against dental troubles: it is a combination of the three which offers you your greatest protection.

Considering how important good teeth are to good health, what mother can afford not to spend a few hours in finding out how to care for her child's teeth? For squarely on the shoulders of mothers rest the responsibility for the condition of the teeth of future generations. In the next decade or two those children who have faulty teeth may well point an accusing finger at their parents. In the light of modern knowledge, we know that teeth make the difference between a beautiful child and a homely one—between a child alert and proficient in school work and one who is dull and backward. Even personality in later life may be affected by the condition of the teeth.

Melbourne Legacy Dental Service, at 342 Swanston Street, City, is open from Monday to Friday. The best dental attention is provided free for all Junior Legatees.

See your Legatee Contactor or apply at the Legacy Office for an appointment and make a habit of attending regularly.

When a bone breaks, it soon grows together. When the skin is injured, it heals rapidly. When blood is lost, a new supply is created. But when a tooth decays, nature fails to replace the decayed portion.

In the

BOYS' CLASSES



After a late start, Classes, including the new Class at Brighton, are now in full swing. As usually happens at this time of the year, however, the winter weather and colds seem to take their toll and attendances are not quite what could be hoped for. With the basketball competition running and the demonstration in October coming ever nearer, regular attendance is a pretty important matter and we hope that things will improve in this regard.

As we told you earlier in the year, we are gradually widening Class activities. The picture shows have now become a regular feature and fill a gap which previously existed in our programmes. This year, by the generosity of Mr. K. G. Luke, every Class received a very fine cup which will be available for permanent competition within the Class. Some Classes are going to award the cup to the most improved boy, while others are giving it for the winning team in the Class competitions. The cup will have engraved on it each year the name of the respective winner.

Organisation for the formation of the Legacy Sea Cadet Group is proceeding and it is hoped that early in the new year this Group will be functioning.

With the widening of Class activities and more attractive programmes, we hope that our membership will increase. At the moment, there must be members of Junior Legacy in the districts served by the Classes who do not at present attend. The aim of the Classes is to present interesting and instructive programmes for the lads and at the same time bring them up in the true spirit of sportsmanship and the best traditions of citizenship. If you know of any of your Legacy friends who do not attend, bring them along sometime and let them see just what you are doing in the Classes.

Each Class has its group of mothers who attend regularly and who are its staunch supporters. We would like to see their numbers increase so if your son is attending one of the Classes, why not come along sometime and see the work that he is doing. You can be assured of a warm welcome.

GIRLS' CLASSES



Since the resumption of the Friday night Classes after eight months let up through the Polio epidemic the classes have gone along gathering strength week by week with everyone feeling the benefit of the P.T. work, but there is a tremendous amount of work ahead for all if we are to bring the various items up to the standard of past years' work as presented in the Demonstration.

Now, girls, you can help Miss Carre very considerably if you only practise your work and routines at home. This should be fun for you, and how much better it is in class when you can say—"I went through without a mistake!"—and Miss Carre tells you to take four marks.

Regular attendance now is all-important. Since many of the items being developed are worked in pairs, it is difficult to proceed properly with the work when partners are missing. So, girls, rally round and keep coming in every night.

Mothers Club

As a means of extending the comradeship amongst the Mothers who attend the Friday Night Girls' Classes with their children, a proposal was put forward for the formation of a Mothers Club, and a letter was sent to the Mothers of all girls attending class advising them of a meeting to be held at the Club Rooms on Monday, 17th July.

At the meeting 55 Mothers attended and the enthusiasm was very marked. After the general aims of the Club had been explained the Mothers submitted the names of eight ladies whom they would like to form the Committee, and at the next meeting no doubt a President and Secretary will be elected.

It was proposed that for future meetings subjects would be discussed of mutual interest to Mothers, and in conjunction with the mothers who attend on Friday nights, instructions would be given in various Crafts, such as Dress-making, Glove-making, Millinery, etc., and during the summer months may-be outings could be arranged.

The Club will be run entirely by the Mothers and Legatees to give advice on any problems which may arise.

Holidays for Mothers and Children

When the war ended in August, 1945, it was realised that the usefulness of the A.I.F. Women's Association would cease. It was decided to wind up that organisation as a whole, but to carry on with the Holiday House at Seaford. A new constitution was formed, and in March, 1946, the A.I.F. Women's Holiday House Association came into being.

OBJECTS.

To arrange holidays at a low cost for the widows and needy dependents of men of the 2nd A.I.F. The house is open to their wives, mothers, children and widows, and subject to the approval of the Committee, War Widows of the R.A.N. and R.A.A.F. and their children.

PREFERENCE.

Whenever possible, first preference is given to war widows and their children.

TARIFF.

Adults, 30/- weekly. Children over 6 years of age, 15/- weekly. Children under 6 and over 2, 10/- weekly. Children under 2, including all babies, 7/6 weekly. *War Widows, 20/- weekly. (There is no charge for their children.)* Plus 3/- per day.

AGE LIMIT FOR CHILDREN.

Daughters under 16, sons under 14.

LENGTH OF STAY.

A schedule of holiday periods is worked out for the year. These vary from 10 to 14 days. It is only in exceptional circumstances that more than one visit for any one family can be arranged during the year.

ACCOMMODATION.

We can accommodate about 30 people. To do this we are forced to ask our guests to share rooms.

BOOKINGS.

Application forms are obtainable from the Secretary at the office, 437 Collins Street, Melbourne. A 10/- deposit is required when a booking is arranged. All intending guests must be personally recommended by a doctor, a hospital almoner, or by an official of one of the following Organisations:—Legacy Club, War Widows' Guild, Carry-on Club, R.S.L., Red Cross, Free Kindergarten Union, or the Citizens' Welfare Bureau (late C.O.S.). The Committee reserves the right to make the final decision in every case.

SCHOOL HOLIDAYS.

In order to help as many tired, overworked mothers with school age children as possible, we keep a proportion of our accommodation solely for them during the school holidays. Such families must still have the necessary recommendation, but may book in advance. Bookings for the May, September and summer holidays open on the first of February, June and September respectively.

SITUATION OF HOLIDAY HOUSE.

Holiday House is on the Pt. Nepean Road, Seaford, right opposite the beach. One mile past Seaford Railway Station.

TRANSPORT.

Trains from Flinders Street Station connect with a bus at Seaford Station, which passes the door of Holiday House. We recommend travelling by the 10.45 a.m. train.

For application forms and any further details, please contact the Secretary, A.I.F. Women's Holiday House Association, 437 Collins Street, Melbourne, or Legacy Office.

WIDOWS' and ORPHANS' PANEL

Again we would like to draw the attention of Mothers to the Widows' and Orphans' Panel, the special Committee set up by the Services Canteens Trust Fund to look after the Widows and Children of deceased Servicemen of the 1939-45 war.

The Panel consists of three Members of the War Widows' Guild and three Members of Legacy under an independent Chairman and meets regularly to consider applications.

Mothers and guardians! If you need financial assistance from this source, see your Contactor or visit the Legacy Office, or go direct to Victoria Barracks in St. Kilda Road, and see the Secretary, Mr. G. M. Lee, whose office is Room 5 in "K" Block.

The Panel is empowered to grant up to £26 in any three months period with a restriction of £104 for all time.