



ST. MARY'S
Herald

Monthly Family Magazine 15 January 1970

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Editor's Note

In this first issue of 1970 we wish to repeat our good wishes to all our readers. Moreover we would like to tell you of our good resolutions for this new year.:

1. Our articles will, first of all, be concerned with things that interest us in our lives here on the Falklands (see article on HYDATIDS p. 2 ff. and the letter on p.7)

But they want also to give a wider outlook on actual problems that face the human race and of which we form a part. An interesting study will be found on p. 9 ff.

2. We will try to continue our Women's Page, p.5 - and the Men's Page, p.15 and for that reason will welcome any suggestions.

3. To interest all children- as we hope - from eight to eighty, we start The Life-Story of Kenneth Kelpgoose, p.17. In doing so we want to comply with wishes of readers who desire to know more about wild-life on our islands. For this series we are indebted to Mr. Ian Strange who supplied us with the correct details and to Mrs. Anne Mills for her help in illustrating the story.

In this way we hope to ensure the lasting support of our subscribers. We thank all those who expressed their appreciation. Some were even so anxious not to miss any copy that they came, money in hand, to pay for the coming year. But since we started in June, subscription money will not be due until that month. Rates of subscription are printed on the inside back-cover.

Editor

HYDATID DISEASE

Hydatid disease, or to use its technical name, Hydatidosis, has probably been in the Falklands for many years, but it is only in the last 15 to 20 years that the number of cases has rapidly increased.

The report of the meat inspectors 1953-1954 during the operations of the Freezing Works at Ajax Bay stated that the disease occurred in about 3% of the carcasses treated then.

Since the arrival last September of the British Agricultural Advisory Team however, a very different situation has appeared.

Mr. McCrea, the veterinary investigation officer has found that of the sheep at the Stanley Butchery 42% to 64% were infected with hydatid cysts, with an overall average of 59%.

In beef cattle still more cases were found, as much as 61%.

Government has become extremely concerned at the situation and is in the process of amending existing legislation and appointing inspectors so that this serious health problem can be tackled with energy and determination.

Mr. McCrea gave us an admirable broadcast talk early in December and has been very active during his camp tours showing the New Zealand film "THIS DOG IS DANGEROUS".

There still however appears to be some confusion in places about the actual life cycle of the hydatid worm and how infection can reach human beings; the facts are these:

If a dog has access to livers and lungs infected with cysts, these cysts are swallowed and the stomach juices destroy the skin of the cyst and so release the embryo worms contained in it. These in turn attach themselves to the Dog's

stomach and after a period of some weeks they are adult enough to produce batches of eggs, which pass out in the dog's excreta. These eggs can become attached to the dog's fur or remain upon the grass in a "live" condition for very many weeks. Those upon the grass can be swallowed by any grazing animal such as the sheep, horse, cow or pigs. When the eggs are hatched, the immature worms then penetrate the wall of the intestine and enter the blood stream. In this way they reach the liver or lung mainly, though very occasionally also other organs, where they form the cysts. These cysts then very slowly grow larger and eventually affect the health of these animals. When the human being becomes infected, he almost certainly received his infection from handling an infected dog and failing to wash his hands afterwards.

The point that may not be clearly understood is that those cysts, although they grow and affect the health of the animal or man containing them, do not travel any further. The dog is the sole spreader of the eggs which form the cysts when swallowed, and so to stop the whole cycle two courses of action are necessary: First and foremost keep offal at all times beyond the reach of dogs; secondly dose all dogs at three monthly intervals with Scoloban tablets which are now supplied free by Government.

So it will be realised that it is equally important to prevent dogs from access, not only to sheep offal, but also to that of any horses or cattle that are slaughtered. In the case of animals that have died out in camp, risk is negligible because in nearly all such cases, decomposition sets in rapidly and this destroys the contents of the cysts in its course.

We should, before too many years have passed, manage to root out this disease completely but we must neither slacken our efforts, nor become careless.

A further important point to see about now :
thoroughly clean out and disinfect all dog kennels, and keep them that way. Eggs passed out in hard dog's excreta can remain alive for a long period.

(contributed)



"THIS DOG
IS
DANGEROUS"

Women's Page

RECIPE for EGGLESS FRUIT CAKE

1 lb. plain flour 3 ozs. mixed peel
8 ozs. luxury margarine 6 ozes. sugar
8 ozs. sultanas 3 tablespoons Malt Vinegar
8 ozs. currants 1 t easpoon bicarbonate
4 ozs. candied cherries approx. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk.

Prepare and line 7" cake tin.
Rub margarine into flour with fingertips, then add sugar and fruit and chopped cherries.
Dissolve the bicarbonate in the milk and add the vinegar. Quickly pour into the prepared flour- and fruitmass and mix well with a wooden spoon.
Turn the mixture into the prepared cake tin and smooth top with a palette knife.
Bake in moderate oven for 2 hours.

How shall I clean my sheepskin rug ?

If possible, it's worthwhile to have it cleaned professionally .. if not, here is a tried and tested method !

Use plenty of soap-flakes with warm water.
Mix in olive oil (2 ozs. for a small skin).
Boil the mixture with a pint of the strong suds and stir well (1 - 2 ozs. of glycerine helps to soften the leather).
When washed, don't rinse out with too much water. Squeeze out surplus water and rub both sides with dry clothes. Hang out to dry.
When nearly dry, work gently over a chair back to loosen the fibres.
When dry, rub a mixture of flour and oatmeal into the back. Air in a warm room, comb and brush wool to bring up a fluffy appearance.

Stanley, 12th January 1970

Dear Kathy Kamp,

Today, Monday 12 January, before 10 o'clock in the morning a queue of about a hundred persons, mostly housewives, were impatiently waiting for the opening of the Bargain Sales in the Newest Store. First of the long row was a boy who would have had a man-size bottle of whisky if he had had the required age. Now a housewife got this first bottle. And more after her: the 10th, 20th and 30th got either a bottle of whisky or sherry. Others got as free gifts wooden mixing spoons, soup dishes or cream jugs. The Newest Store in particular and the food-hall were soon very busy. There was a big rush on underwear and ladies' hose. Stockings of good makes went for 3/- a pair, remnants of wool were swooped up for greatly reduced prices, also remnants of lino were very popular. There was a great selection of records for a small price. Biscuits were cheap. Iced Gems in Winnie the Poo packing were sold for one shilling in stead of the usual 3/5, ideal for the kiddies ! And some of the drinks ! like Dry Fly Sherry that sold for 16/9 before now only cost 9/11 and the Heine Brandy was down from 25/9 to 17/6. I saw an evening dress of £13 worth sold for £8 and, believe it or not, a shop damaged refrigerator went for £ 29-10 whilst it cost originally well over £ 50 ! What a pity all those PHILIPS' radios were sold out when I enquired about them for you. They told me that immediately after the advert in the HERALD 15 were sold to Camp only ! But they will soon be on sale again. I hope you get your copy of the HERALD soon because there are still a lot of bargains left and the sale is on for a fortnight. Let me know if you want anything, or write direct to the Camp Shipping Department. They are quite friendly there and will send what you want from the stock they have or they will order it for you. Bye for now ! Your auntie: Mrs. Stan Ley.



**PARENTS, FIGHT FOR YOUR CHILD !
FIGHT AGAINST HYDATID DISEASE !**

Laugh and Forget

Two women were chatting in the lounge of the hotel on a chilly day. One, who had finished her drink, set her glass down and said to her companion, "You having another?"

"No, darling," she replied, "It's just the way my coat is buttoned."

One of the teaching staff arrived at school wearing a most attractive, but rather wild, psychedelic print, dress. When a colleague commented on it, she replied, "I call it my godmother dress."

Seeing her puzzled expression, she continued "Every time I put it on, my teenager says, 'My God, Mother, you're not going to wear THAT dress. !'"

A tourist trying to strike up a conversation with an old gentleman leaning on the gate in front of his house, remarked "I see you don't have much of a population problem here."

"You're wrong, my boy, he replied, " Pretty near every problem we ever had here's been caused by the population."

LIMERICKS

There was an old man of Nantucket
Who kept all his cash in a bucket;
But his daughter, named Nan,
Ran away with a man,
And as for the bucket, Nantucket.

Pa followed the pair to Pawtucket
(The man and the girl with the bucket)
And he said to the man,
"You're welcome to Nan."
But as for the bucket, Pawtucket.

5

MINUTES

A

DAY

N I X O N and V A T I C A N II

INTRODUCTION

PERHAPS you will be surprised by this short study. It looks carefully at the Inaugural Address of Richard Nixon, President of the United States, (delivered in Washington, D.C. on January 20th, 1969) and at the first chapters of the Vatican document, "The Church in the Modern World" published 7 December 1965.

The Vatican II document sets out to "recognise and understand the world in which we live, its expectations, its longings, and its often dramatic characteristics."

In his Address, President Nixon set out to do the same thing. And, very interestingly, he is speaking not only to his fellow Americans but to "my fellow citizens of the world community." Please compare the texts printed side by side.

N I X O N

From a document entitled "The Church in the Modern World" published by the second Vatican Council on 7 December 1965.

I

"Today the human race is passing through a new stage of its history. Profound and rapid changes are spreading by degrees around the whole world. Triggered by the intelligence and creative energies of man, these changes recoil upon him, upon his decisions and desires, both individual and collective..."

"Technology is now transforming the face of the earth and is already trying to master outer space."

"Never has the human race enjoyed such an abundance of wealth, resources and economic power."

"Yet a huge proportion of the world's citizens is still tormented by hunger and poverty, while countless numbers suffer from total illiteracy."

"Never before today has man been so keenly aware of freedom..."

"Although the world of today has a very vivid sense of its unity and of how one man depends on another in needful solidarity, it is most grievously torn into opposing camps by conflicting forces. For political, social, economic, racial and ideological disputes still continue bitterly, and with them the peril of a war which would reduce everything to ashes."

"True, there is a growing exchange of ideas, but the very words by which key concepts are expressed take on quite different meanings in diverse ideological systems."

Finally, man painstakingly searches for a better world without working with equal zeal for the betterment of his own spirit."

and

V A T I C A N I I

From President Nixon's Inaugural Address, delivered in Washington, D.C. on January 20th 1969.

"Forces are now converging that make possible, for the first time the hope that many of man's deepest aspirations can at last be realised."

"The spiraling pace of change allows us to contemplate, within our own lifetime, advances that once would have taken centuries."

"In throwing wide the horizons of space, we have discovered new horizons on earth."

II

"We have made enormous strides in science and industry and agriculture. We have shared our wealth more broadly than ever, and learned at last to manage a modern economy to assure its continued growth"

"No people has ever been so close to the achievement of a just and abundant society..."

"I have seen the hunger of a homeless child..."

"We have given freedom new reach, and we have begun to make its promise as real for black as for white"

"The essence of freedom is that each of us shares in the shaping of his own destiny."

"No man can be fully free while his neighbour is not"

"We have found ourselves..reaching with magnificent precision to the moon, but falling into raucous discord here on earth."

"We are caught in war, wanting peace. We are torn by division, wanting unity."

"In these difficult years, America has suffered from a fever of words : from an inflated rhetoric that promise more than it can possibly deliver; from angry rhetoric that fans discontents into hatreds.."

"We have found ourselves rich in goods, but ragged in spirit... We see around us empty lives wanting fulfilment."

"Now, for the first time in human history, all people are convinced that the benefits of culture ought to and actually can be extended to everyone."

"Persons and societies thirst for a full and free life of man - one in which they can subject to their own welfare all that the modern world can offer them so abundantly. In addition, nations try harder every day to bring about a kind of universal community."

"Moreover, man is becoming aware that it is his responsibility to guide aright the forces which he has unleashed and which can enslave him or minister to him."

REFLECTIONS

The Same Analysis of the World.

1. The two documents pay tribute to the rapid and meaningful development of the modern world, which must bring about in man a deep transformation, affecting both body and soul. And the accent is very much on the present-day reality of these changes.

Progress has been rightly given a place of honour because progress has led us to the discovery of new horizons here on earth as well as in space.

2. This quickening pace of history reveals the lack of balance in the modern world:

A. On the one hand, economic riches, technical and scientific progress, and on the other the growth of misery and hunger among the also-rans of the world.

B. All men are thirsting for freedom. Much has already been done with a view to the liberation of all men, but much remains to be done. So often the liberty spoken of remains the promise of liberty only.

"For the first time, because the people of the world want peace and the leaders are afraid of war, the times are on the side of peace."

"To go forward at all is to go forward together. This means black and white together, as one nation not two. The laws have caught up with our conscience. What remains is to give life to what is in the law: to ensure at last that as all are born equal in dignity before God, all are born equal in dignity before man. As we learn to go forward at home, let us also seek to go forward together with all mankind."

"To a crisis of the spirit, we need an answer of the spirit. To find that answer we need only look within ourselves."

"...Our destiny lies not in the stars but here on earth itself, in our own hands and our own hearts."

C. It is the questions regarding peace and unity that give rise to the greatest and most violent tensions. Mankind (or at least, the Americans) enjoys a greater and more precise technical mastery over nature and its elements, even the most distant; but the mastery of discord, of divisions, of wars both hot and cold, escapes it. Nevertheless, mankind desires this peace, this unity.

D. Words and languages are universal, but the interpretations put on them are multiple. All of which makes human communications very laborious, to say the least. So much depends on what different people mean by the words: Democracy, Liberty, the People. The result is often a rash of words, and reality is never grasped.

E. But the greatest distortion of all is the great growth of abundant material riches compared to the existing spiritual poverty. The crisis is a spiritual one.

3. While stressing this imbalance, the two documents isolate the germs of real progress for humanity. These are: a desire for peace, fear of war, an equitable sharing of the benefits of civilisation, universal brotherhood, and finally a spiritual growth

equal to the spiritual crisis.

In conclusion, it is man himself who holds "in his own hands and in his own heart" the key to the door of Happiness and Misery

C O N C L U S I O N

THE COMPARISON of these texts is both interesting and worthwhile; the one resulting from Vatican II in 1965, the other from the President of the United States in 1969.

The Vatican Council undertook its analysis "in the light of Christ, the image of the unseen God, the firstborn of every creature" and "speaks to all men in order to illuminate the mystery of man and to co-operate in finding the solution to the understanding of the problems of our time."

And President Nixon at the end of his Address concludes: "Our destiny offers, not the cup of despair, but the chalice of opportunity. So let us seize it, not in fear but in gladness—and let us go forward firm in our faith, steadfast in our purpose, cautious of the dangers; but sustained by our confidence in the will of God and the promise of man".

Let us hope and pray that the common preoccupation of these two documents are a true and lasting sign of the times.

(With acknowledgements to the
Leeds Diocesan Gazette)

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LIMERICK

God's plan made a hopeful beginning,
But men spoiled his chances by sinning.
We trust that the story
Will end in God's glory,
But at present the other side's winning.

- o - o -

GARDENING NOTES FOR JANUARY 1970

CUCUMBER CULTURE

Damping off of Young Fruits

The term "damping off" of cucumber fruits is used when the young fruits 3 to 4 inches in length, wither from the tip downwards.

When damping off is troublesome, the beds should be allowed to dry out sufficiently to encourage better rooting and a light mulch should be applied to the top of the beds for the same reason. Overhead damping of the plants should be reduced to a minimum and a little more ventilation given to strengthen the plants.

Cucumber roots are very sensitive and are easily killed by keeping the beds saturated with water.

Red Spider

This is the most common pest and can totally destroy a house of cucumber plants unless prompt measures of control are taken. Usually three or four applications of Red Spider Death every ten days will eliminate the pest. A good preventive is daily spraying of water in the early part of the season since Red Spider does not like a damp atmosphere.

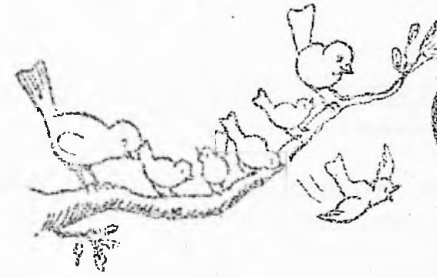
White Fly

Tiny snow-white flies become a serious menace to cucumber plants by reason of the honeydew which they continually exude. In time brown moulds grow on the sweetened excrement after it has collected on the plants to such an extent that the plants gradually die. Spraying with malathion should help to control it. Make sure that all the leaves are thoroughly wetted during spraying.

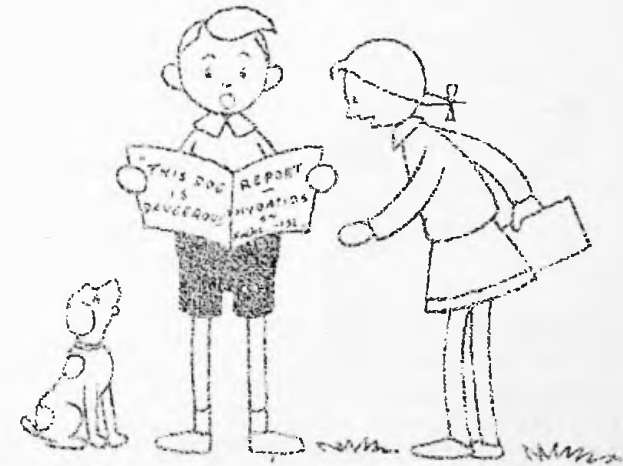
The three maladies mentioned above occur in greenhouses in Stanley. We hope these notes will be of some help to you.

A black and white illustration of a man in a top hat and military-style uniform. He is holding a cane in his right hand and a sword in his left hand. He is standing in a dynamic pose, with his legs crossed at the ankles. The illustration is done in a stippled or hatched style.

OBTAINABLE ONLY AT THE NEWEST STORE
BLACK LABEL RED LABEL



Children's Corner



Ask your Dad what is meant by "HYDATIDS"
It is explained in this "HERALD"
Once you are sure you understand, Ask
Mummy to let you have the HERALD as soon
as she has finished with it.
Then sit at your ease and enjoy the
LIFE-STORY of KENNETH KELPGOOSE.
It starts on the next page.
You must try and remember the things
that I have underlined for you.

18.

The LIFE-STORY of KENNETH KELPGOOSE

+++++

Kenneth Kelpgoose often appeared in our HERALD. The only portrait, however, we have seen of him so far is not very flattering. Fig. 1

Fig. 1



You might think he is a fellow with a big mouth who has to say something about every thing. He is not like that at all. I am now going to tell you more about Kenneth and his life here on the Falklands. Then you will see that he is a very likeable fellow. We are first going to show you some of the foto's we made of him and his family.

The first one is the official portrait of Kenneth and his faithful wife Clio. Fig. 2 You see from this portrait that Kenneth is really an imposing figure in his immaculate white suit with yellow leggings. Clio modestly hides behind her husband but she, too, is worthwhile looking at in her colourful dress. She is well matched to her mate and almost as big as he. She, too, wears yellow leggings.

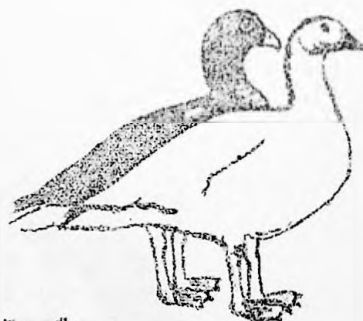


Fig. 2

We have met Kenneth and Clio before on the shores of Stanley harbour. But you have not seen them for some time now. In October they decided to raise a family and therefore they went to a quiet sheltered place. Last

month we were not surprised to find them on Kidney Island where we made these portraits. You know that Kidney Island lies to the north of Stanley. If you leave Stanley by boat you pass Mengeary Point on your left. When you continue towards the left you soon reach Kidney Island. (See fig. 3, the map on page 20) But if Kenneth leaves at the same time as you he will arrive long before you because he goes in a straight line. When you see Kenneth and Clio fly together you will notice that Clio always goes in front. You see Kenneth is quite the polite gentleman: Ladies First ! Fig. 4

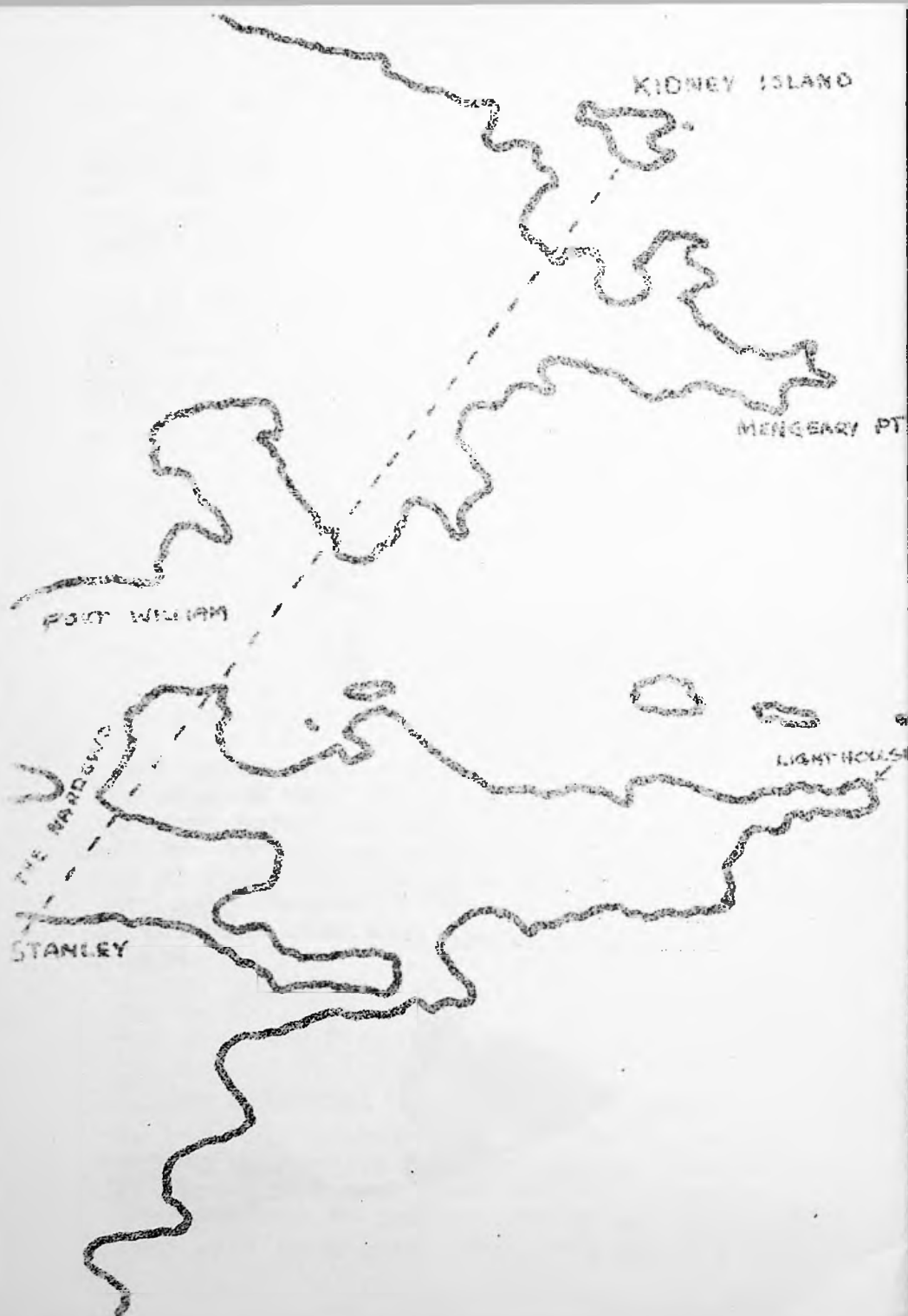


Fig. 4

Kidney Island has nice quiet spots among the tussac. It is an ideal place for Kenneth and his family. As soon as they had rested from the journey they started preparing for the children. They built a cosy warm house and lined it all with down. They also kept sufficient down in stock to cover the young ones when they had to go out. Fig. 5



Fig. 5



RATES OF SUBSCRIPTIONS

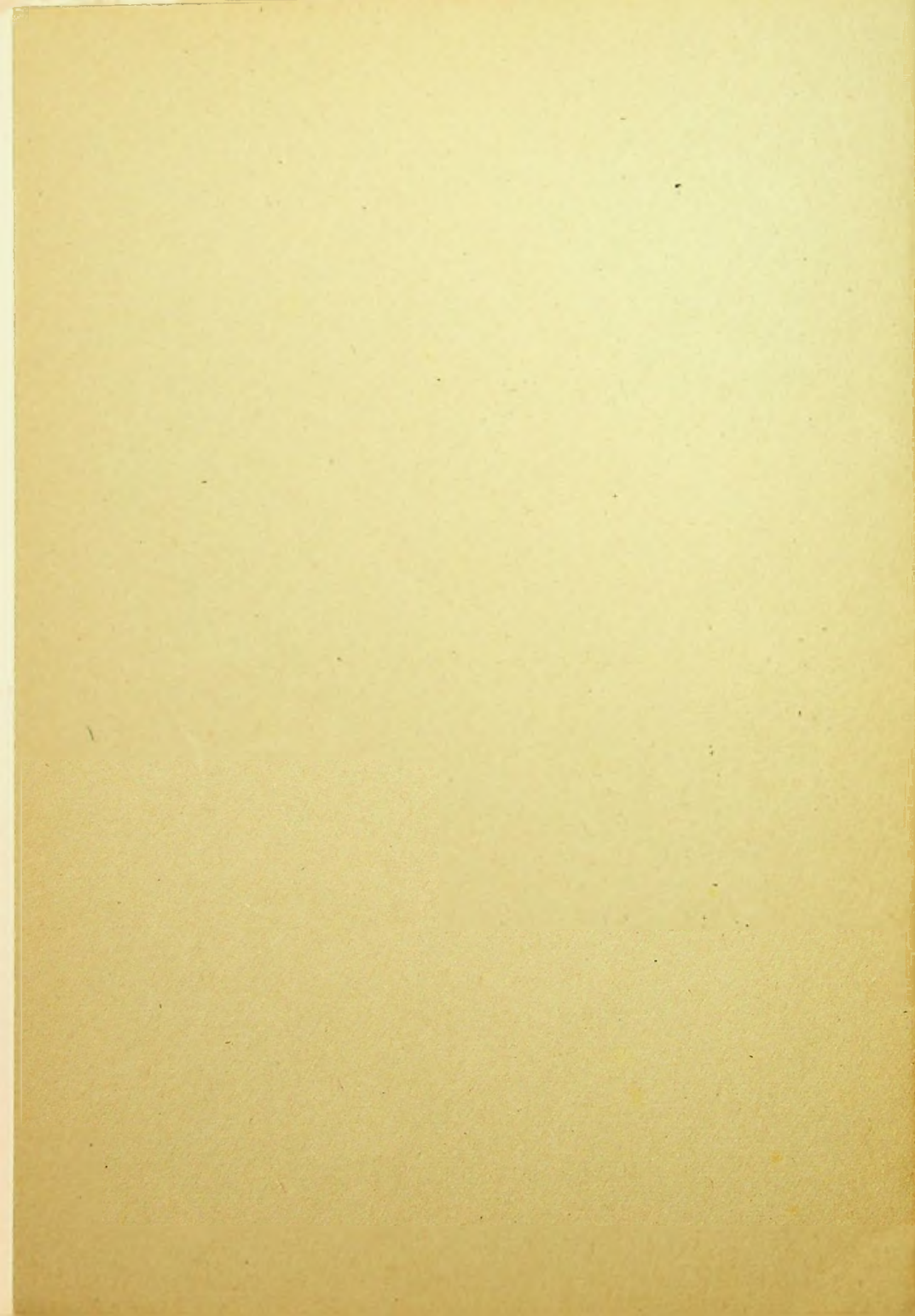
Renewal of subscription is due at the end of the first year of subscription in May 1970. For those who started their subscription at a later date payment is due 12 months after reception of their first number.

Subscriptions for residents of Stanley	6/- per year
Subscriptions for Camp residents	9/- per year
Subscriptions for readers overseas	9/- per year

Subscriptions can be ordered at any time and in any way; no special application card is required.

We are ready to take care of mailing subscriptions to your friends overseas.

Loose copies are sold at 6d. each



No. 10.



ST. MARY'S Gerald

Monthly Family Magazine 15th February 1970

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Insert: Programme for the Stanley Sports
Week 1970.

Editor's Note

Following up last month's article which compared two documents that share the same outlook on the situation of mankind in this modern world, we want to ask ourselves now how we fit in. "Are we rich or poor?"

The article on page 10 shows that we are really pretty poor in spiritual welfare and that the remedy is in our own heart and hands.

Other interesting articles include observations by our local astronomer, brief descriptions of the forthcoming Dramatic Society production and the Horticultural Show.

Our Women's Page this month contains a pattern for an attractive child's jumper together with the long awaited recipe for making meat croquets as tasted at the last St. Mary's Bazaar.

Kenneth Kelpgoose continues his interesting life-story for the children on page 19.

Monday 23rd February sees the commencement of a week of Sporting and Social activities the like of which has not been seen in Stanley since 1957 and for the help and convenience of our subscribers we have pleasure in presenting them with a free copy of the programme of events for Stanley Sports Week

1970

Let us look forward to a week of fine weather and thorough enjoyment for all

The Editor.

VISITORS FROM OUTER SPACE

COMETS are inanimate beings and they sometimes appear in the sky when they are not expected by astronomers.

It is calculated from their orbits that they have come a long way. As a rule they are given the name of the first person to spot them.

Thus the name of the comet which was observed by some people in the Falkland Islands recently is "Comet Tago-Suto-Kos aka 1969 g"

Apparently it was seen first by Japanese astronomers.

At present there is another comet which can be seen low down in the southern sky late at night. It is called "New Comet Bennett 1969i" and was seen first by John C. Bennett of Pretoria, South Africa. Although not very bright yet, it can be seen with binoculars and will become brighter before disappearing below the southern horizon as it heads towards the Sun. After going around the Sun it will be a morning object in mid-March.

The tail of a comet forms when it comes close enough to the Sun to be affected by the solar wind and points away from the Sun, but on one occasion a comet appeared which had an additional bright looking spike pointing towards the Sun.

Some of us older people will remember having seen three other much brighter comets in the southern sky. "Halley's Comet" is a periodic comet and appeared as expected in 1910. On that occasion the earth passed through the tail without any bad results apparently although causing anxiety to some people.

The "Great Southern Comet" was seen by some of us in the Falkland Islands in December 1947. A year later another great comet appeared in the sky, the tail having a length of 20 degrees or 30 million miles.

Harry E. Slade.

Dobbyn's Bakery



BIRDS Self Raising Powder

4 ozs. tin 1/1

BIRDS Baking Powder

4 ozs. tin 1/1

MAXWELL HOUSE Instant Coffee

1½ lb. tins 37/6

½ lb. jars 13/6

2 ozs. tins 3/8

Breakfast Cereal Grape Nuts 3/-

Instant Whip

Sweet Tops

Dream Topping



We are pleased to advise
our Customers that

B R O W N B R E A D

is available

EVERY MONDAY

Stanley Co-operative Society

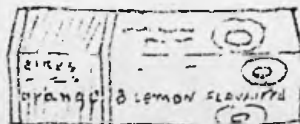
has pleasure in announcing that the famous
ELKES BISCUITS LTD.

of which she is SOLE AGENT

have been awarded the GOLD AWARD FOR EXPORT



ELKES SILVER EXPORT REWARD
intrinsically valued at £300



ELKES declare: ingredients appearing on
all our labels are authentic, based on Sugar,
Glucose or Golden Syrup as the case may be.

An Open Letter of Thanks from a Visitor.

A los Misioneros Mgr. J. Ireland, Father Roël,
Brother A. Roosendaal y a todos los habitantes.

De mi mayor consideración.

Despues de tres años de haber estado con Uds. pasando vacaciones y descansado en estas regiones australes, he vuelto por segunda vez a esta Parroquia de St. Mary; donde estoy disfrutando de la paz, alegría y caridad de todos Uds. y de todos fieles catolicos, además tambien de todas aquellas personas que pertenecen a otros credos; pero que viven la convivencia humana con Uds. y una verdadera fraternidad. Esta a mí me ha llenado de satisfacción todas las veces que he tenido la oportunidad de visitar, ya aquí en Stanley como en el campo a diversas familias, la hospitalidad que todos me han brindado. Por eso tambien quiero que al alejarme de aquí no solamente agradezco a los Padres de esta Parroquia especialmente a Mgr. J. Ireland que me hospedó generosamente, si no tambien a todos aquellas personas que me atendieron con tanta deferencia cada vez que estuve de visita en sus logares.

Desearía nombrar a cada una de esas personas que en distintas oportunidades me prestaron tantos atenciones; pero como me sería difícil acordarme de todas, lo agradezco a cada una de ellos por medio de esta carta.

Además lo recompensaré como misionero por medio de mis plegarias, pidiendo lo a Dios por todos Uds. y por la prosperidad de esta colonia. Me despido muy agradecido a los Mill-Hill Fathers y de toda esta comunidad cristiana.

servidor Roberto Bertón.

(translation p. 6)

6.

An Open Letter of Thanks from a Visitor

To the Mill-Hill Fathers Mgr. J. Ireland, Father Roël, Brother A. Roosendaal and to all in the Falkland Islands.

Dear Friends,

Three years ago I stayed with you to have a holiday and a rest in these southern regions. I have now returned to this Parish of St. Mary, where I am enjoying peace, pleasure and the friendship of you all, the catholic faithful, and also those persons who belong to other faiths, but who all live together in a truly brotherly spirit. This has filled me with joy especially as I have had the opportunity to visit several families both in Stanley and in Camp, and to experience the hospitality of them all.

For this reason, I would like to express my thanks before departing, not only to the Fathers of this Parish, especially Mgr. J. Ireland who received me so generously, but also to all those persons who were so kind to me when I visited them in their homes.

I would like to mention everyone who showed me so much consideration, but as it would be too difficult to remember them all, I thank everybody through means of this letter.

Moreover I will repay them as a Priest through means of my prayers imploring God for them and for the prosperity of this colony.

I will depart with much gratitude towards the Mill-Hill Fathers and the whole of this christian community.

Yours sincerely,

Roberto Bertón.

7.

Upland Goose



Hotel

can now offer the following facilities :

Full Board and Lodging - 50/- per person per day
Bed and Breakfast - 30/- per person per day
Early Morning Tea extra

Dinners (bookings taken in advance) on the following days - Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday from 8.00 to 9.00 p.m.

Morning Coffee and Biscuits - 10.30 to 11.30
Afternoon Tea and Biscuits - 3.30 to 5.30
Lunches by arrangement

FROM THE STANLEY DRAMATIC SOCIETY

Kathy and Stanley Kemp are an ordinary young couple living in an ordinary house in London. Their ordinary life is rudely interrupted when Stanley enters and wins a newspaper competition.

The prize -- an evening with glamorous film star April Dawn or as an alternative a cash prize of £ 100. Just which prize will Stanley take? Kathy his wife would like to know, his neighbours Carrie and Harold would like to know, Miss Upsholt a newspaper reporter interviewing Kathie wants to know.

Just which prize Stanley takes and why is the theme of the one act comedy "APRIL DAWN" which the Stanley Dramatic Society will present on February 25th in the Town Hall at 6.00 p.m. and at 8.00 p.m.

Tickets for the 6.00 performance will be available at the door: Adults 2/-; children 1/-
 Tickets for the 8.00 performance are bookable in advance at 2/6 each by Camp Residents from Mrs. J. Miller. Tel. 330
 Stanley Residents will be informed later where they may reserve seats.



Man does not live

on bread alone

ARE WE RICH OR POOR?

In last month's issue we made a comparative study of two documents: one a document of the Vatican Council published in Dec. 1965, the other the address of the newly elected President of the United States of America in Jan. 1969. These documents share the same outlook on the modern world in which we live and therefore arrive at the same conclusion: there is among us a serious crisis of the spirit for which we need an answer of the spirit. That answer can be found in ourselves but we must look for it. Man himself holds in his own hands and in his own heart the key to the door of Happiness and Misery.

Although our community is small and rather isolated from the rest of the world, we still form part of mankind in this modern world. Consequently the rapid development of these modern times touch upon us as well. Several elements discernible in the present day situation of mankind can be seen among us. To name a few: a mistaken notion of "freedom"- we do not agree on fundamental notions even if we use the same words- the greatest distortion of all: material growth as compared to an increasing spiritual poverty.

The present weakness of human society shows itself in the absence of all the things that make man strong. Human life is born in a home; but divorce, birth-control and all the other evils that have invaded it have destroyed the home. Man waxes strong and grows in wisdom and grace under the direction of Christ who is the Way, the Truth and the Life, but his Name is not even mentioned in the school of today.

Truth feeds the mind of man, but we have come to deny even the possibility of finding it. Goodness strengthens the will of man, gives him character and the power to do great things, but we deny there are any fixed moral standards or values.

Beauty is man's happiness here below, but our concept of the beautiful is as changeable as the artist who conceives it.

Man's great defence lies in the recognition of his God-given rights, both individual and social but might has become right and the survival of the strongest is the only force one can see working behind the outward show of international diplomacy.

According to current philosophy, society comes under the inexorable law of birth, growth and decline, and there is no hope of saving it.

The defenders of democracy have come to put their hope in world organisation backed by atomic power. But is this the remedy for the evils that have come upon us?

Laws and the organisation that puts them into practice suppose that the social body is internally sound and that the cancer that affects it is merely external. The remedy is far from adequate. For the past few centuries the social body has been living on a reserve of spiritual energy which it inherited from the Christian past; but it cannot continue to survive for "not on bread alone does man live".

To summarise briefly: Man was created for an infinite and immortal destiny. If he tries to find his full satisfaction in this world his energies are frustrated; they turn against him and corrupt him. Perversion is bound to occur when his goal is contrary to that for which man

12.

was created. Man cannot permanently deny his nature. He may not know what he wants, but he will always know obscurely that he wants something more than the world can give.

Sooner or later his spirit must reassert itself and burst through the bonds in which it has been constrained.

Moreover the Catholic at least has the Divine assurance that the Church can never finally be defeated. She will always remain on the earth to proclaim the truth to those who can hear it and perhaps, eventually, in His own good time, to bring the world back to God.

- 0 -

JUST FOR TODAY I will exercise my soul in three ways: I will do somebody a good turn, and not get found out. I will do at least two things I don't want to do- just for exercise. And today, if my feelings are hurt, I will not show it to anyone.

- 0 -

W O M E N ' S P A G E

R U G G E D R A G L A N

PLAIN STOCKING STITCH JUMPER HAS RAGLAN SHAPINGS AND DOUBLED NECKBAND ON ROUND NECK

Materials

4 (5:6:7) oz. Patons Ninepin; two each Nos. 11 and 9 needles.

Measurements: To fit 22 (24:26:28) in. chest; length 12 (13½:15:16½) ins.; sleeve 8 (9½:11:and 12½) ins.

Tension: 6 sts. and 8 rows to 1 in.

Abbreviations used: k. = knit; p. = purl; sts. = stitches; ins. = inches; st.st. = stocking stitch; inc. = increase; dec. = decrease; beg. = beginning; tog. = together; sl. = slip.

Note:- Instructions are for smallest size with larger sizes in brackets.

BACK: with no. 11 needles cast on 70(76:82:88) sts. work 1½ ins. k. 1, p. 1 rib. Change to no. 9 needles and continue in st.st. until work measures 6½(7½:8½:9½) ins., ending p.

Raglan shaping: Cast off 4 sts. at beg. of next two rows. ~~17~~ Dec. 1 st. each end of next and every following alternate row until 20(22:24:26) sts. remain, ending p. Leave sts.

FRONT: As back to ~~17~~ Dec. 1 st. each end of next and every following alternate row until 34(38:42:46) sts. remain. P. 1 row.

Neck shaping: Next row.- K. 2 tog., k. 11(12:13:14) sts., turn. Continue on these sts. only. Dec. 1 st. at neck edge on next and 3 alternate rows at the same time continue shaping raglan as before until 2 sts. remain. K. 2 tog. and fasten off. With right side facing, sl. centre 8(10:12:14) sts. on to a stitch-holder.

Complete other side of neck to match.

SLEEVES: With no. 11 needles cast on 34 (36:

RUGGED RAGLAN



15.

38:40) sts. Work $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. k. 1, p. 1 rib. Change to no. 9 needles and continue in st.st. inc. 1 st. each end of 5th and every following 4th row until there are 56 sts.(60:64:68) Continue straight until work measures $8(9\frac{1}{2}:11:12\frac{1}{2})$ ins. ending p. Shape raglan as for back until 6 sts. remain. P. 1 row, cast off.

NECKBAND: Join both front and right back raglan seams. With no. 11 needles and right side facing pick up and k. 6 sts. from top of sleeve 17(20:23:26) sts. down left front, k. centre front sts. from stitch-holder, pick up and k. 17(20:23:26) sts. up right front, 6 sts. of sleeve, k. back neck sts. 74(84:94:104)sts. Work $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. k. 1, p. 1 rib. Cast off ribwise. Making up: Press work. Join left back raglan and neckband seam. Join side and sleeve seams. Fold neckband in half to wrong side and sew down. Press work.

- o -

HOW TO MAKE MEAT CROQUETS

1 lb. cooked meat
4 cups stock
1 large onion
seasoning (pepper, salt, etc.)
4 ozs. butter
3 ozs. flour
breadcrumbs
2 eggs
fat or oil for deep frying.

- - -

Make a thick sauce of butter - flour - onion and stock. Add the minced meat and seasoning Taste. Let cool and set. When set cut in equal parts and form a cylinder of each. Roll each cylinder in breadcrumbs. Dry for approximately two hours. Dip cylinder in beaten egg and in breadcrumbs. Fry in hot fat or oil for one or two minutes at 400° F. Drain; serve piping hot with mustard or any sauce.

THE 1970 HORTICULTURAL SHOW

With the Horticultural Show now only three weeks away one of our correspondents has been trying to assess the effect on gardens of the poor spring followed by the sunny dry December weather and January's rain. It seems that most gardens have come well ahead in recent weeks and that although there has been some damage most crops are now reasonably well advanced.

Camp gardens, especially on the West, are probably ahead of many in Stanley and with the free carriage of exhibits by Forrest and the Beaver aircraft (when space permits) campers should be able to produce some stiff competition for Stanley residents.

There are the usual prizes to be won this year and we know that the committee hopes every one will have a go in the Show.

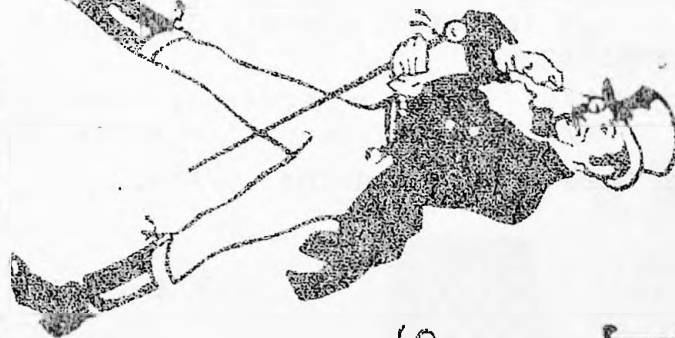
If gardening is not your line then there are all the classes in the home produce section but there are no classes for gear making this year as this section is catered for by the Winter Show which of course does not take place until July.

Let us hope that the 1970 Horticultural Show will be an outstanding success.

Stanley Sports Sheepdog Trials 1970
Saturday 23 February

PRIZES by

Johnnie Walker



STILL GOING STRONG

ALWAYS GETS FIRST PRIZE

KELVIN STORE

EASTER EGGS & New Confectionary Lines

Just opened

Voigtlander Vitoret D & DR Cameras & Accessories
from £ 20/18/8 to £ 25/14/6

Agfacolor films 35 mm 23/6; 120 17/-

Ilford Black & White Films:

35 mm 6/6; 120, 620, 127 3/3d.

Japanese Binoculars 7 & 12 magnifications
£ 9/10/9 & £ 9/12

Expanding suitcases £ 2/10/- to £ 2/19/6d.

Travel Holdalls 30/9 to £ 2/13/3d.

Cartridge Pens 4/- to 23/6d. Ballpens 1/-

Feltmarkers 1/6 to 4/6d. Pencil Sharpeners 9d.

Set Screw Compasses 4/-

Sunsilk Shampoo 3/6. Sunsilk Hairsprayer 6/-

Pin up Perms 6/6. Astral Soap 1/- & 1/6

Tyrozet Cough Cure 3/9d. Codeine 5/11d.



& ARDATH

LADIES & GENTS



P R E C I S I O N

W R I S T

W A T C H E S

Children's Corner ^{19.}

PART 2

The LIFE-STORY of KENNETH KELPGOOSE



When we went to Kidney Island to visit Kenneth and his young family, it was not difficult to find the house Kenneth and Clio had built because we know that they do not like to live far inland They love the sea and will never be out of sight of the sea. Fig. 6

So we just followed the coastline. We know more-over that they love to live on the same spot where they were born themselves. We soon found them in the very same place they were the year before. It was a well-chosen sheltered spot overlooking the sea and would be quite warm as soon as the sun was out. Fig. 7

They told me about the wonderful time they had had together. You must know they are a lovable couple really. They are always together and make life for one another peaceful and happy.



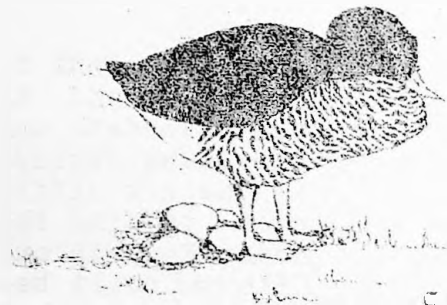


Fig. 8

CLIO is a very good mother. Full of pride she told me about the four eggs she had-how beautiful they were of a creamy white - how she had carefully embedded them in the down and how she had spread the downy blankets over them when she had to leave them to get some food. Fig. 8

And Clio was equally proud of her Kenneth whom she praised as a true Kelper. All the time that Clio had to take care of the eggs Kenneth had faithfully stood watch over her and the little ones. He would never be far away as other Geese would do. Oh no, he was always very near so that his wife could easily call him or speak to him. When the wind was strong he would stand so that the wind would not hinder her or cool the eggs. When the sun was somewhat too strong he would stand between her and the sun so that the coolness of the shadow might comfort her. For days on end he would do his duty as a good father and not reckon his own discomfort or hunger or fatigue.



Fig. 9.

Price 3d.

S T A N L E Y S P O R T S W E E K 1 9 7 0

PROGRAMME OF EVENTS

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DAY</u>	<u>PLACE</u>	<u>TIME</u>	<u>EVENT</u>
February 23rd	Monday	Parish Hall	6.00 p.m.	TABERNACLE BAZAAR A varied selection of Stalls. Teas and Suppers will be available during the evening.
February 24th	Tuesday	Parish Hall	4.00 p.m.	TABERNACLE BAZAAR Stalls and Games. Teas, Suppers and Hot Dogs will be available during the evening.
		Town Hall	7.45 p.m.	CINEMA SHOW Hardy's Cinema presents " CALAMITY JANE " in colour. Prices: 3/- adults; 2/6 children.
February 25th	Wednesday	Town Hall	6.00 p.m. and 8.00 p.m.	A ONE ACT PLAY Stanley Dramatic Society presents a one act play entitled " APRIL DAWN " Tickets: 6.00 p.m. Available at the door Adults 2/-; Children 1/- 8.00 p.m. Bookable in advance at 2/6 each by Camp Residents from Mrs. J. Miller Tel. 330 Stanley Residents will be informed later where they may reserve seats.
February 26th	Thursday	Race-Course	10.00 a.m.	HORSE RACING - FOOT and GYMKHANA EVENTS Organised by the Stanley Sports Organisation Detailed Programme will be available at the usual places. Price 1/- each.
		Town Hall	9.30 p.m.	DANCE Organised by the Stanley Sports Organisation Dance to the music of the Lady "D-J's" and Preamble Spectrum. Dancing until 1 a.m. Price of admission 4/-; Refreshments & Cloakrooms free.



February 27th Friday



Race-Course 10.00 a.m.

Town Hall 9.30 p.m.

February 28th Saturday



60-acre Paddock 10.00 a.m.

F.I.C. 3.00 p.m.
Shearing Shed
at Butchery

March 1st Sunday

Rifle Range 9.00 a.m.

Football 2.15 p.m.
Field

Second Day's HORSE RACING - FOOT & GYMKHANA EVENTS
Organised by the Stanley Sports Organisation.

DANCE

Organised by the Stanley Sports Organisation.
Music by the Lady "D-J's" and Preamble Spectrum.
Dancing until 2.00 p.m.
During the evening prizes won during the sports meeting will be presented by H.E. the Governor.
Price of admission 4/-; Refreshments & Cloakrooms free.

SHEEPDOG TRIALS

Organised by the Stanley Sports Organisation and Sheepowners Association.
Eleven entries to date.
Prizes donated by JOHNNIE WALKER (Whiskey) Ltd.

LIVESTOCK SHOW

Organised by the Stanley Sports Organisation and Sheepowners Association.
Bronze medallions presented by the Committee plus various cash prizes.

200 YARDS & 500 YARDS SHOOT

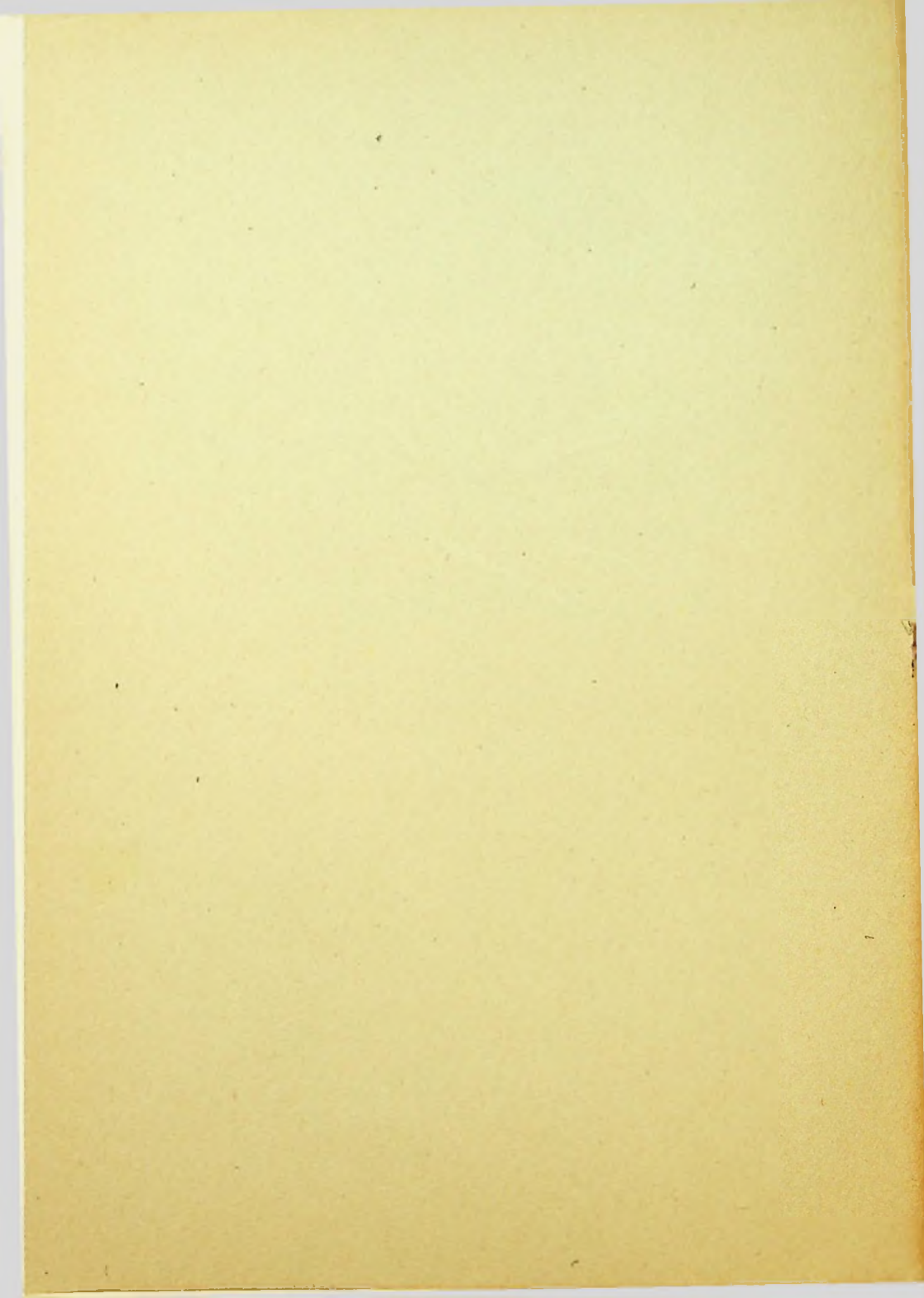
Arranged by the Rifle Association
First Prize a bottle of whiskey plus various cash prizes.
Interested persons please give their names to the Hon. Secretary Mr. L.C. Gleadell as soon as possible.

CHILDREN'S SPORTS

Arranged by the Working Men's Social Club.
All children under the age of 15 years are welcome. Free refreshments will be supplied during the afternoon.
Bicycle races will be held and all children over the age of 8 years who own two-wheeled bicycles are asked to bring them along.
For the three and four-legged races children are asked to bring something to tie their legs together.

NOTES: 1. In the event of bad weather the times of outdoor activities may be changed but announcements will be made over the radio.

2. By kind permission of the Royal Navy and Lt.-Cmd. Peebles the Hovercraft will be visiting certain settlements, weather permitting, on Monday 23rd February, Tuesday 24th February and Wednesday 25th February for the purpose of conveying Campers to Stanley. Further details will be broadcast.





ST. MARY'S Herald

Monthly Family Magazine 15 March 1970

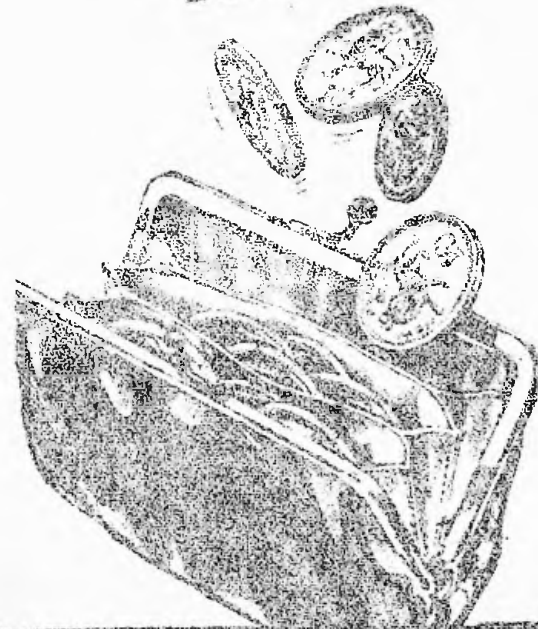
Women's Page.....	p. 2
Welcome Tourist !	p. 5
Men's Page	p. 6
Notes for future Horticultural Shows.....	p. 7
Parish News	p. 9
Are you aware of your poverty ?..	p.10
Memorable days.....	p.12
Just time for a laugh.....	p.15
Fred's Easter Party.....	p.16
The Life-Story of Kenneth Kelpgoose.....	p.18

**PUT MONEY BACK
INTO YOUR PURSE**

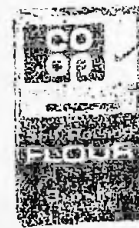
SAVE

WITH

CO-OP



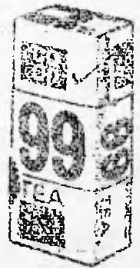
*Look at the bargains we have lined
up for you at the Co-op this week*



Self Raising
or Plain



Selected
Varieties



It's all at the Co-op now!



Women's Page

SWEET AND SWINGING

Ribbed Dress with Raglan Shapings has contrast polo and bobble trim on tie belt.

Shaped rib gives pleat effect.

Materials: Emu Scotch Double Knitting

11 (14:17) oz. red, 1 (1:1) oz. white;
two each Nos. 9 and 7 knitting needles,
crochet hook

Measurements: To fit 22 (24:26) in. chest;
length 17½ (20:22½) ins.; sleeve 9 (10½:12) ins.

Tension: 6 sts. 7 rows to 1 in.

Abbreviations: K.= knit; p.= purl; Sts. =
stitches; ins.= inches; inc.= increase; dec.=
decrease; beg.= beginning; tog.= together;
patt.= pattern; rep.= repeat; sl.= slip;
R.= red; W.= white

BACK: With No. 7 needles and R. cast on 163
(172:181) sts. Patt. thus:

1st row (wrong side)- K. 2 (p.6, k.3) to last
8 sts., p.6, k.2.

2nd row - P.2, (k.1, sl.1, k.4, p.2.

These two rows form the patt. Patt. 13(15:17) rows.

Dec. row.- P.2, (k.1, sl.1, k.2, k. 2 tog., p.3)
to last 8 sts., k.1, sl.1, k.2, k. 2 tog., p.2.
145 (153:161) sts.

Next row.- K.2 (p.5, k.3) to last 7 sts., p.5,
k.2. Work 10(12:14) rows with sts. as set.

Dec. row.- P.2 (k.1, sl.1, k.1, k. 2 tog., p.3)
to last 7 sts., k.1, sl.1, k.1, k. 2 tog, p.2.
127 sts. (134:141)

Next row.- K.2, (p.4, k.3) to last 6 sts., p.4,
k.2. Work 8 (10:12) rows with sts. as set.

Dec. row.- P.2, (k.1, sl.1, k. 2 tog., p.3) to
last 6 sts., k.1, sl.1, k. 2 tog., p.2.
109 (115:121) sts.

SWEET AND

SWINGING



Next row.- K.2,(p.3, k.3) to last 5 sts.p.3, k.2.

Work 4(6:8) rows with sts. as set.

Dec. row.- P.2,(k.2 tog., k.1, p.3) to last 5 sts.
k. 2 tog., k.1, p.2.

Next row.- K.2,(p.2, k.1, k. 2 tog.) to last 4 sts.
p.2, k.2, 74(78:82) sts.

Next row.- P.2, (k.2, p.2) to end. Continue in k.2,
p.2 rib until work measures $12\frac{1}{2}$ ($14\frac{1}{2}$: $16\frac{1}{2}$) ins.
ending with a wrong side row.

Raglan Shaping: Cast off 6 sts. at beg. of next 2
rows. Dec. 1 st. at beg. of every row until 28
(28:28) sts. remain. Leave sts.

FRONT: As back until 36 (36:36) sts. remain.

NECK Shaping: Next row.- Work 2 tog., rib 8, turn
and continue in these sts. only. Dec. 1 st. at beg.
of every row until all sts. have been worked off.
Sl. centre 16 (16:16) sts. on a stitch-holder and
complete side to match.

SLEEVES: With No. 9 needles and R. cast on 34
(38:42) sts. Work $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. p.2, k.2 rib.

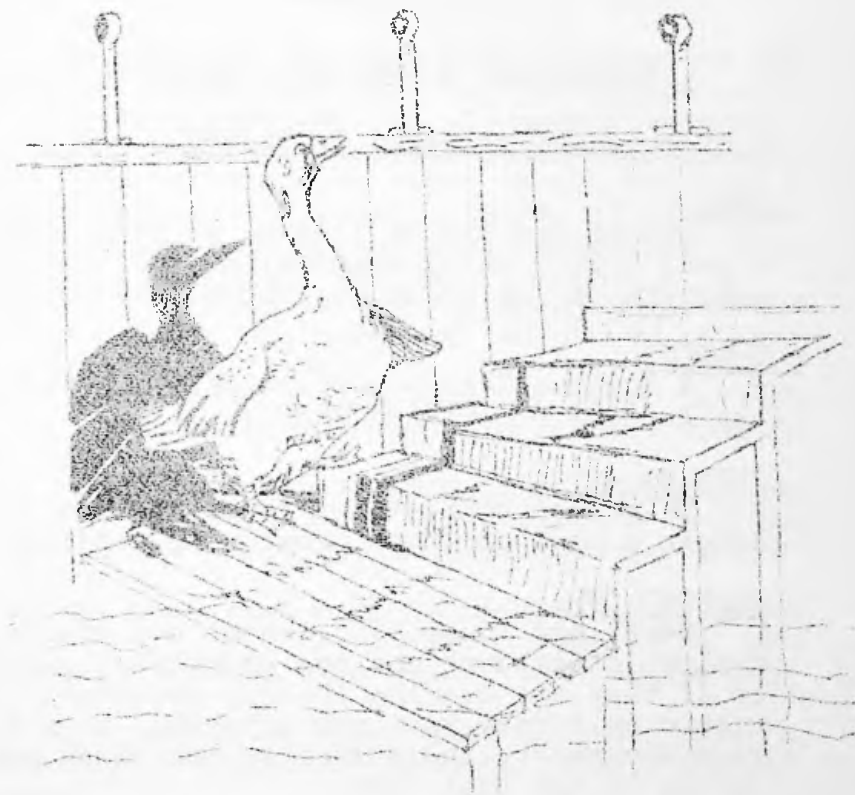
Beg. 2nd row k.2. Change to No. 7 needles and continue
in rib inc. 1 st. each end of next and every 4th row
until there are 58 (62:66) sts. Continue until
work measures 9 ($10\frac{1}{2}$:12) ins. ending with a 2nd row.
Shape raglan as for back until 12 sts. remain.
Leave sts.

POLO COLLAR:- Join both front and right back rag-
lan seams. With right side facing using No. 9
needles and W. k. across 12 sts. of left sleeve,
pick up and k. 10 sts. down left front neck, k.
across 16 centre sts. pick up and k. 10 sts. up
right front neck, k. across 12 sts. of right
sleeve and 28 back neck sts. Work 10 rows k.1,
p.1 rib. Change to No. 7 needles and work 3 ins.
k.2, p.2 rib. Cast off ribwise.

BELT :- With No. 9 needles and R. cast on 8 sts.
Work 54 ins. k.1, p.1 rib. Cast off. Make two
small pompons with W. and sew one to each end of
belt.

Making up Press work. Join left back raglan and
collar seam. Join side and sleeve seams.
Press seams.

WELCOME, TOURIST, IN STANLEY !!



WELCOME ??? QUACK! QUACK!

THERE IS NOT EVEN A
HANDRAIL

!!!

GARDENING NOTES FOR MARCH 1970

Common Gardening Terms ExplainedBALL

Plants are always lifted, if possible, with a good "ball" which means with sufficient soil adhering to the roots to prevent undue check.

COMPOST

A "compost" is a mixture of soils made for the purpose of potting plants.

POTTING ON

This work consists of repotting plants into larger pots than those previously occupied.

DAMPING OFF

Seedlings "damp off" when they are kept in a close atmosphere and are overwatered, especially if they are growing thickly together. Under such conditions they are attacked by a fungus as indicated by the stems turning black and decaying at the soil level.

DAMPING DOWN

This is carried out in greenhouses by syringing the floors and other vacant spaces. The object is to keep the atmosphere sufficiently moist for the needs of the plants and it is essential in bright, sunny weather.

PINCH

A plant is said to be "pinched" when the growing points are removed to induce the formation of side shoots.

Some notes to bear in mind for future Horticultural Shows.

-o-o-o-o-o-

In spite of the very high standard of the recent Horticultural Show in its presentation and the excellent quality of the many varieties of vegetables exhibited, the jury was of opinion that some of the lots shown would have had a bigger chance to obtain a price if some precautions had been taken. For future use they would like to point out the following :

One should strive to exhibit clean vegetables: sandy potatoes and unwashed carrots do not attract favourable attention. The vegetables and fruits should be unblemished and ripe. A very favourable impression is made if all samples are uniform.

This impression can be strengthened by the way they are exhibited f.i. carrots, peas in pods, tomatoes etc. laid out in neat rows, wherever possible.

Although the size should be that of a full grown article, the idea is to show vegetables and fruits as food of high quality not as curiosities.

Mistakes are sometimes made in that respect, especially as regards Swedes, turnips and radishes.

It is wise to make all the above mentioned qualities clearly seen. Some examples may help: Cauliflowers should be fullbodied - hard and white. To offset these conditions favourably a crown of short or shortened outer leaves should be present. Carrots should not be left with full length leaves as these very soon wither; on the other hand the head of the carrot should not be cut but should be left on with a short length of leave stems.

Smaller fruits, like all sorts of berries, are best displayed on trays or dishes but not in jars.

P A R I S H N E W S

On 1st March 1970 Mgr. J. Ireland administered Holy Baptism to
 PAUL RODERICK MORRISON
 son of Patrick and Clair Morrisson
 Godparents were: Alec McGill and Gerald Morrison.

On 15th March 1970 Mgr. J. Ireland conferred the Sacrament of Confirmation on seventeen children of St. Mary's Parish.

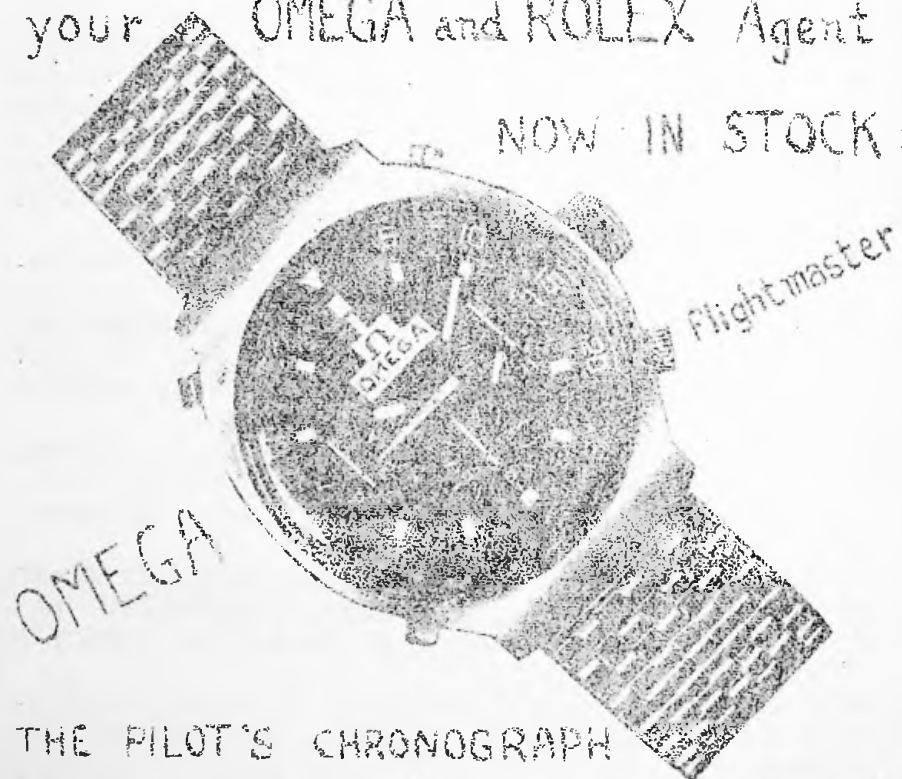
On this occasion the children chose the name of a Saint as their special Patron :

Charles Keenleyside	Peter.
Manfred Keenleyside	Patrick.
Ann Keenleyside	Angela.
Sandra Booth	Mary.
Gerard Johnson	Patrick.
Bernadette Johnson	Therese.
Therese Johnson	Mary.
Cheryl Johnson	Rose.
Teresa Dobbys	Barbara.
Kathleen Dobbys	Margaret.
Jean Dobbys	Margaret.
Ronald Roberts	George.
Jennifer Roberts	Josephine.
Charles Coutts	Joseph.
Susan Coutts	Caroline.
Peter Coutts	Patrick.
John Coutts	Stephen.

Monsignor J. Ireland, Prefect Apostolic of the Falkland Islands, will depart on leave on board R.M.S. DARWIN on March 18th 1970.
 We wish him a good journey and a well earned holiday

The West Store
 your OMEGA and ROLEX Agent

NOW IN STOCK:



THE PILOT'S CHRONOGRAPH

The Most Appealing Man's Watch Yet
 £ 59:10:0

A First Class Range of Excellent Watches
 in stock

ARE YOU AWARE OF YOUR POVERTY ?

No outward reactions have been noticeable to last month's article that put the question to our readers: " Are we rich or poor ? "

No audible comments have been made. This was only to be expected since an appeal was made to our consciences and for most people it is not easy to express what their conscience tells them. It would, no doubt, be more satisfactory to know that at least an effort was made to listen to the voice of conscience.

Perhaps the article was not widely read or it was merely glanced over or it did not make much impact because the reader did not want to understand what it clearly meant, or, at least...not yet.

In order to impress upon us more strongly the poverty of spirit in which the world lives, we want to reconsider the more important statements put down in the former article.:

"Man waxes strong and grows in wisdom and grace, i.e. becomes rich in spirit, under the direction of Christ, who is the Way, the Truth and the Life" But since the world left this Way of Christ, Truth, Goodness and Beauty are no longer recognised.

"Man was created for an infinite and immortal destiny."

But since Man turned away from this natural, undeniable Truth, his energies are frustrated, they turn against him and corrupt him.

If we start off with a denial of this Truth that Man was created for an infinite and immortal destiny, we have, of course, no time for the first statement that only Christ can point the Way to this destiny.

Therefore we want to corroborate first the statement that "MAN WAS CREATED FOR AN INFINITE AND IMMORTAL DESTINY".

For nearly two thousand years the Church has been teaching that this life is a pilgrimage. Life is not an end in itself, nor complete in itself. It is a time of trial, in which each human being must prepare himself, with God's help and by the exercise of his own free will, for a life of perfect happiness and union with God for all eternity in heaven. All the events of his life - its joys and sorrows, its successes and failures - must be judged ultimately according as they help or hinder the achievement of this purpose. The gaining of eternal life is the only goal which is unconditionally worthy of human endeavour; the failure to do so is the only ultimate failure. It follows that life on this earth is, by its nature, ordered to something beyond itself and is unintelligible unless it is viewed in its relation to this end.

As someone put it bluntly: "I find it difficult enough to believe in a God when I see what goes on in this world; but you have a heck of a lot of explaining to do if you say there is no God"

What will happen when a society ceases to be Christian? What will happen when men find themselves impelled by infinite desires, but have rejected the only system which can make sense of these desires or provide an adequate goal for them? We can see the process already working itself out in the modern world.

We shall consider the question under four different aspects (in four consecutive issues)

1. Man's need for perfect love.
2. Man's desire for justice.
3. Man's search for happiness.
4. Immortality.

M E M O R A B L E D A Y S

Both for inhabitants of Stanley and visiting friends and relatives from Camp the STANLEY SPORTS WEEK was a continuous round of pleasant happenings, sportive events and merry social entertainments. From the beginning of Sports Week onwards Rovers came rolling in - the Air Service worked non-stop as Busy Beavers and even the Hovercraft took her share in bringing holiday-goers into Stanley.

The presence of already a goodly number of Campers contributed to the success of the TABERNACLE BAZAAR that was held during the first two days of the week in the Parish Hall. But also the Town Hall was packed on Tuesday evening when many enjoyed the amusing musical CALAMITY JANE.

Wednesday, too, was a nice and warm summerday with bright sunshine and many more came in by Beaver, Rover or Hover. The shops did wonderful business even topping the Christmas sales.

In the evening two successful performances of the one act play "APRIL DAWN" were staged by the Dramatic Society and gave pleasant entertainment to inhabitants and visitors.

After four consecutive days of bright summer-weather it was feared that according to Falkland Islands tradition this was too good to last. And so Thursday, the first day of the Sports and a holiday for everyone, started with stormy rain squalls in the early morning. But later on it was good and dry enough to commence the full programme of Horse Racing and Foot and Gymkhana Events. There was a fairly good attendance since it is the easiest way of meeting one another to exchange news since last year's Sports Meeting. The only persons probably who worked at their job even on this

day were members of the Agricultural Advisory Team who organised their exhibition on Hydatid Disease in St. Mary's Annexe.

Friday the second Sports Day was worse than the day before and heavy rains held up the Sports till 1.00 p.m. Although it remained pretty chilly, the brisk pace in which the programme was gone through kept at least the participants warm and all was over by 7 o'clock.

During the evening and night not many will have felt the cold since this day and the day before the Dances were well sponsored. Probably the only man left out in the cold was the Officer on duty who regulated the traffic with calm dignity.

The Saturday was more a day for specialists in the field when the Sheep Dog Trials and Livestock Show were held.

Sunday morning saw the Competition for the Rifle Shoot and the afternoon, when the bright sun and warm weather were with us again, was very much enjoyed by children and their parents during the Children's Sports.

On Monday 2nd of March started the exodus back to Camp and work. For several reasons this was not as easy as coming into Town. One of them being that more fuel must be carried in the plane and therefore fewer passengers when going out from Stanley than on coming in when part of the fuel is already used up in the flight out. Another reason was that some passengers were "fuelled up" rather too much to be ready to start journey or work. Overindulgence was now and again a sorry shadow on this bright Stanley Sports Week

On the 4th March the LINDBLAD EXPLORER was our guest with 45 interested passengers on board. They fully enjoyed the experience of seeing these Islands on a sunny day and mixing with the inhabitants, both animals and humans.

On the 7th March was held the annual Horticultural Show. To any visitor the high level of quality and presentation of the exhibits was obvious. The overall impression was that every year the Horticultural Show is raising its standard with the emphasis on the vegetable section. However beautiful and varied the pot plants and cut flowers are, the stress of importance naturally lies on the food section. This consideration helped to determine the choice of the date for the Horticultural Show, although it was admittedly somewhat late in the season for the flowers.

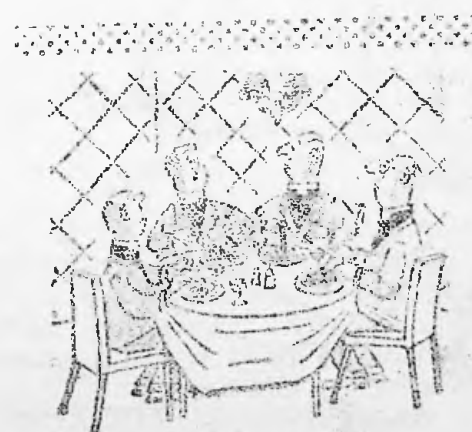
Some highlights in the Food Section claimed our attention, for instance the increasing number of collections of vegetables. Starting with four or five, they counted eight last year and this year they reached eleven. No wonder the Challenge Cup for the best collection went this year to Mr. J.D. Williams of Stanley who exhibited a beautiful collection of no less than 22 varieties. He was also the winner of most overall points and thus won the Haskard Cup as well. The runner up for this Cup was Mr. Roddie Bonner of Port Howard who thus emphasized the important participation of the Camp in this year's Show. Mr. Roddie Bonner who took part with over thirty entries easily swooped up practically all the prizes in the Section Potatoes which covered a full table of the exhibition. Another important class of vegetables was that of the Carrots with 44 entries. An other highlight was in the Home Produce Section that has also grown in extent and variety. Many visitors were amazed by one of the cakes in the form of a basket with vegetables realistically formed out of marzipan. The number and variety of kinds of bread has also increased. All in all an impressive display of the creative inventiveness of the Falkland Islands Housewife.

With the vegetables at the peak of the season it was to be expected that for the Flowers it was somewhat too late. It was felt as a disappointment that there were relatively few exhibits of Pot Plants. On the other hand it was surprising to see still a great variety of Cut Flowers in spite of the advanced time of year. Another disappointment was the very small number of entries for the Flower Arrangements. This year's successful Horticultural Show was rounded off by an animated Auction which gave tremendous satisfaction to the hard working Committee.

11 March 1970. The temperature was down to zero and the first snow covered the ground. The following night was the coldest registered since 1950.

=====

JUST TIME FOR A LAUGH



"Tut! Tut! We forgot to say grace!"



"Of course I can talk. Now let's see you fly."
(Children's Newspaper)

Children's Corner

FRED'S EASTER PARTY

Once a rabbit, called Fred, lived in a nice little house in the woods. He always sang when he worked. One afternoon he was making paper



shapes to stick on the walls. He sang a little as he worked. His mother heard him and was delighted to hear such a nice song.

It was about Easter (as it was Easter the next day). She asked him afterwards why he was sticking these shapes on the wall. He answered: "Oh, I'm just decorating the house for Easter. I am going to have a party."

"What? I never knew you were going to have a party," his mother said. "Well I am and it is going to be tonight," he answered. Fred really gave his mother a shock when he said he was holding a party for all the young rabbits that night. After a while Mrs. Rabbit started writing the invitations. At six o'clock Fred took the invitations to the houses of the people invited. Meanwhile Mrs. Rabbit made some wine and cakes for the party. Fred was soon back again and he helped his mother to clear up.

He was just going through to the kitchen when his mother stopped him: "Now don't go in there. I have something in there you mustn't see," she said, "all I want you to do is to get changed for the party."

So he got ready and sat down to wait for his friends to come. At half past seven everyone came. They played games of guessing where the Easter chicken was hidden, putting the tail on the donkey and many more. At nine o'clock Mrs. Rabbit called them for supper. They all had a bit of cake and nuts each and carried on playing. Mrs. Rabbit talked to her friends in the kitchen. Every now and then the children kept coming up for more nuts. While the children were shouting Mrs. Rabbit nipped into the kitchen for something. The children were screaming as they were playing blind man's bluff. Suddenly all the screaming was stopped when Mrs. Rabbit opened the door and came in with a tray full of chocolate Easter eggs. Everyone gasped and licked their lips. Mrs. Rabbit gave them all one each and said that they were to eat

them on the way. So she got their coats and the children went home. After they had left, Fred came to the kitchen and his mother gave him a great big Easter egg. He was very happy and wishes you, too, a H A P P Y E A S T E R.

-o-

Sandra Booth.

The LIFE-STORY of KENNETH KELPGOOSE

Part 3

For almost a month Kenneth and Clio took faithful care of the four precious eggs; then, suddenly, one sunny spring morning there they were: four dear little babies. You can imagine the joy of proud father Kenneth and loving mother Clio. All four were strong and healthy and they soon tripped and toddled, ran and slithered to and fro between Dad and Mum.



They gave them all a nice and warm woollen dress of a light grey colour so they all looked alike. This was really very clever because then they could not be seen so easily between the grey pebbles and rocks.

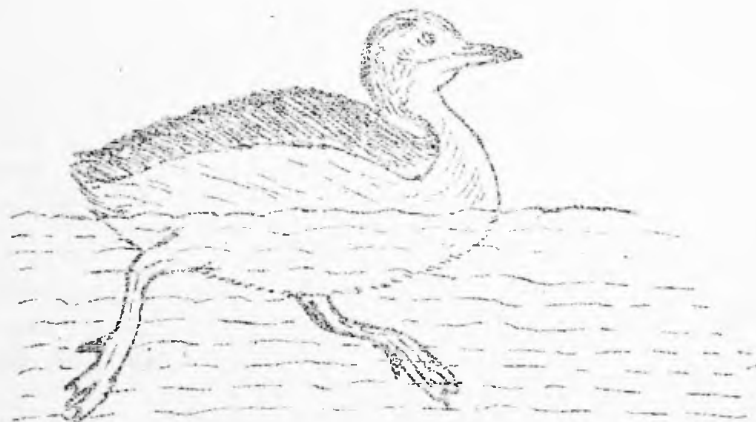


Another wise thing their parents did was to teach them swimming straight away. The very same day when at noon-time the sun had heated up the beach and the water, they decided to go for their first swim. And off they went, Clio ahead, the four young ones in single file and Kenneth behind to watch and to guard. Every few steps Clio called out and listened to hear four distinct "peeps" from the children. They could not always see their Mummy on account of the high tussac. When all had answered Kenneth would let out his call as if to say that all was well. Then Clio marched on. If you were in the neighbourhood you could follow them by ear. Even if you did not see them you could distinguish Clio's call, then the four "tweets" and finally father's voice. Their voices are all quite distinct.

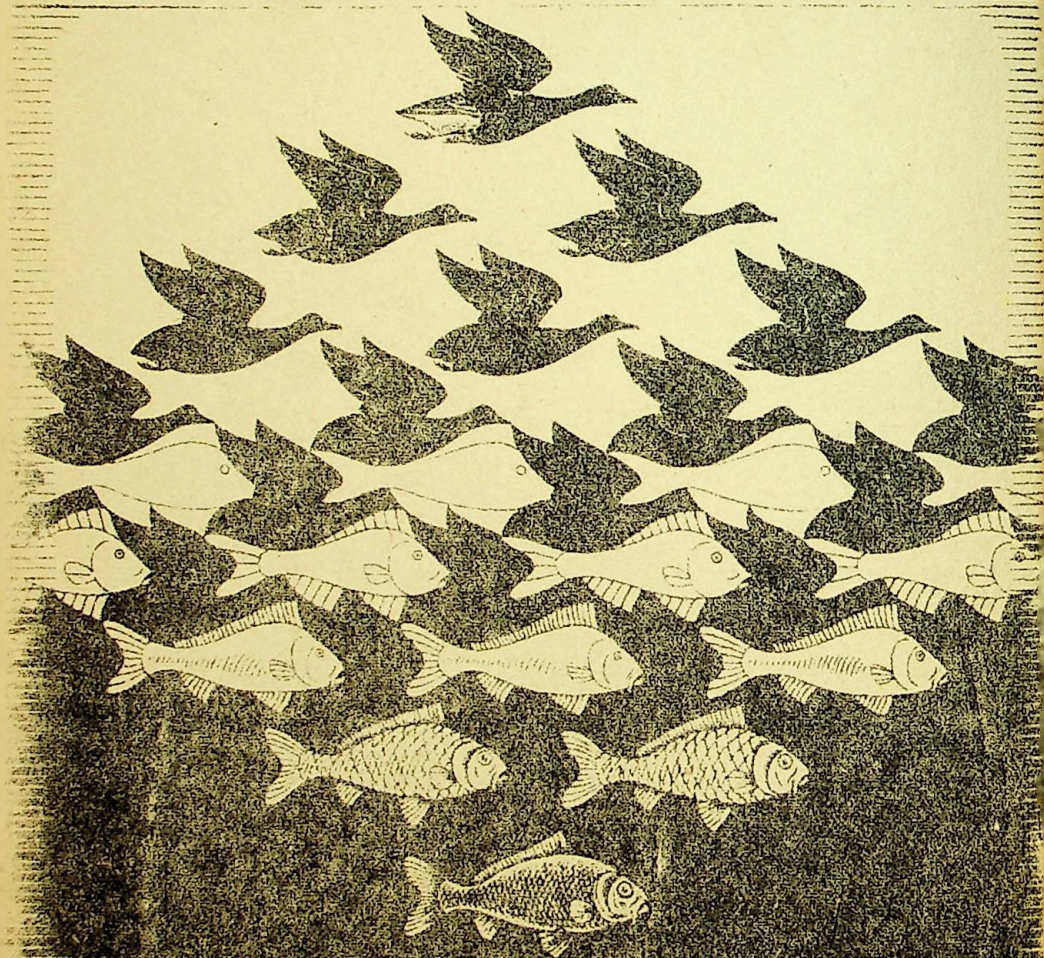
When they reached the water the tiny tots were a bit afraid for the uncoming waves of the surf, but with some gentle prodding from Mum and encouraging quacks from Daddy



they soon went in and within a short time they enjoyed it immensely. They raced one another until they were tired and hungry. Mother noticed that and called them to come to her at the edge of the water. When all four young ones were



around her, she showed them a calm spot where they found a lot of kelp so nice and tender that they would like to go on and on eating. But enough is enough and Clio called them to follow her back home. With Kenneth bringing up the rear they returned and very soon they were sound asleep.



Sky and water



ST. MARY'S Herald

Monthly Family Magazine 15th April 1970

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Editor's Note

This is issue no. 12. The HERALD has finished the first round ! In going along it has made many friends in many countries who are interested in events that happen in our islands. Sometimes these events are more outstanding and of more widespread interest. Therefore we thought it justified to add four more pages this time in order to let you know all about the first phases of the GREAT BRITAIN salvage operation. You will also read about the Agricultural Advisory Team that has done important work for our islands and is leaving us to return to the United Kingdom.

There is an interesting article about plants and an Attractive pattern and recipe for the women. Important news for the children: Kenneth is back in Stanley !

We commemorate the golden jubilee of the Defence Force in "Stamp News" and recommend to your attention what our advertisers have to offer and what interesting books to look for in the Public Library.

Finally there is food for Five Minutes Thought about the most important question in our lives. Our heart puts the question and the Answer is there.

At the end of the first year of publication we have the disagreeable task of reminding you that renewal of subscription is now due, except for those who joined later. We will try not to raise the amount of subscription in spite of rising costs, but like to ask you for prompt payment and, if you are satisfied, to recommend the HERALD to your friends. The more subscribers the more chance to hold on to the low rate of 6d. for a copy, or 6/- for a full year in Stanley 9/- for Camp or Commonwealth countries and for other countries 6/- plus postage due.

Thank you for your interest and cooperation

Editor.

OUR NEED FOR LOVE DEMANDS AN INFINITE GOD

In our last issue we asked:

What will happen when a society ceases to be Christian? What will happen when man find themselves driven by infinite desires, but have rejected the only system which can make sense of these desires?

For instance: Who or what will provide a sufficient answer to our need for love?

God gave man an infinite capacity for love. This ability to love finds its true expression in unlimited devotion, self-dedication, worship.

There is absolutely no creature on earth that can exhaust our capacity for love. Every creature has some imperfection or limitation which makes it unworthy of a man's absolute and unconditional devotion. The love of wife, family, friends, country are good, but they are not enough. They still leave him unsatisfied. Only God can be the absolute, fully satisfying object of his love.

Hence, in a world from which God has been banned, man's nature is doomed to frustration; he finds himself with infinite desires and no worthy object for them. If he is to live in a world where God has been denied admittance, he must force his nature into a mould which is too small for it; into which it was never designed to fit. He must try to satisfy his hunger with mere creatures and that is a sheer impossibility.

One of two things will happen.

Either his capacity for love, being unable to find a satisfying object, will tend to become small and distorted; he will lower his ideals and will gradually become more and more selfish and intent on his own personal gratification.

Or his urge to love and self-dedication will possess and dominate him; he will set up a creature as his god. When this happens there is no limit to the cruelty and depravity of which he may not be capable.

I am not suggesting that every individual living a worldly life must necessarily choose one or other of these alternatives. Much will depend on temperament, education and the general climate of opinion, which in our country is still to a large extent determined by the Christian origin of our civilisation. Nevertheless, a godless society will inevitably tend to move in one direction or the other.

Many of us still remember with horrifying clearness how this process revealed itself in the case of Nazi Germany. The typical, fanatical Nazi chose the second alternative. He lavished on Hitler and on the German race a love which was designed by his Creator to be given to God alone. They became his god. The consequences have been only too evident. The service of false gods turns a man into a helpless instrument of evil. Love, under these conditions, breeds hate. The more ardently you love, the more fiercely you will hate, and hatred—real hatred—is the most degrading and diabolical of all the emotions.

Since then more examples of a similar nature have occurred. Love and self-sacrifice directed to false ideals have corrupted people and have brought down upon their countries the most appalling disasters.

If it is not this which has happened in our own country, there is abundant evidence that the other thing is happening: ideals are lowered, people become more and more selfish and intent on their own gratification. The family ideal is being lowered more and more and at ever greater pace. Once unrestrained divorce started to break the family down, we have become witness to unlimited birth control by all means, we have allowed straightforward murder by accepting abortion laws and recently we have applauded sterilisation and recommended that every facility be given under "National Health (!) Organisation". If we are appalled at the sight of these facts, let us begin by re-directing the urgent desires

continued on p. 15

Stamp News

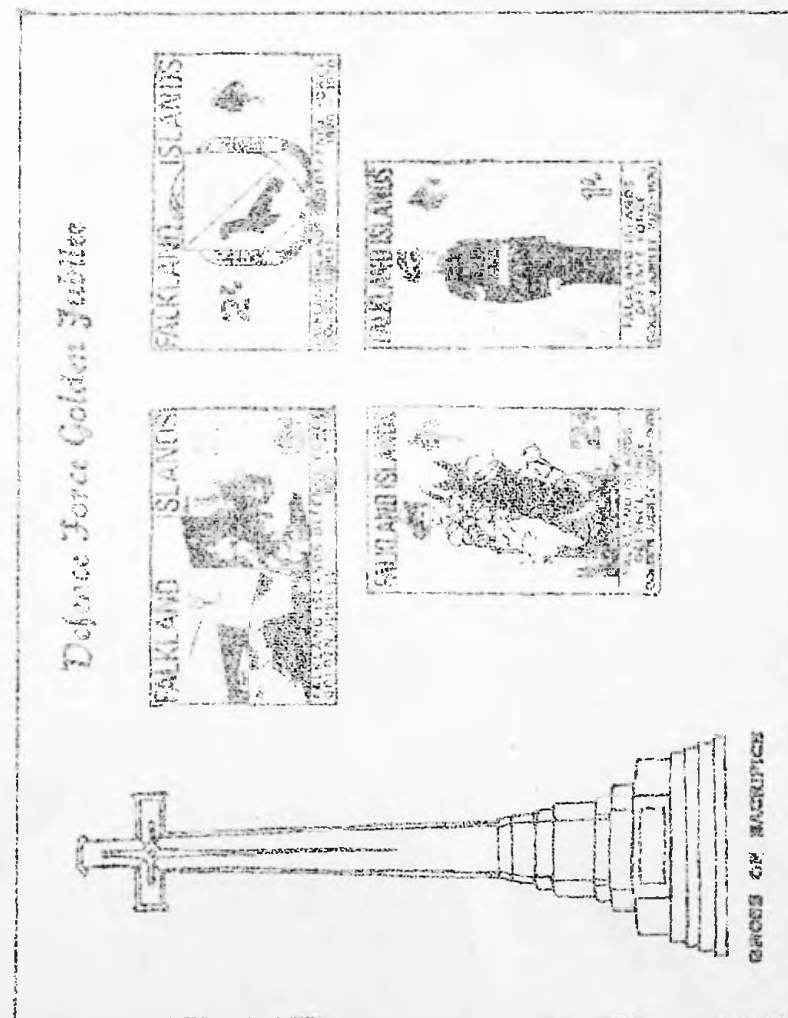
FALKLAND
ISLANDS

FALKLAND ISLANDS

DEFENCE FORCE GOLDEN JUBILEE

The Falkland Islands Defence Force was formed in 1926, but its origins can be traced back to 1892 when a body of Volunteers was raised for the defence of the Colony. During the First World War, and particularly in December, 1914 when the naval battle of the Falklands was being fought between Sturdee and Von Spee, the Volunteers kept a constant watch, patrolling on horseback continually. Their task was to give warning and make ready for evacuating Stanley on the enemy being sighted. After the war the volunteers were disbanded, only to be reconstituted as the Defence Force, within a year. During the Second World War its numbers were considerably augmented by the influx of British citizens who left Argentina and Uruguay. Service in the Defence Force is voluntary in peacetime, but during the Second World War, following Japan's entry, conscription was introduced and the maximum age limit raised from 48 to 51. The present Force is trained by Royal Marines seconded from the United Kingdom.

Release Date	30th April, 1970
Designer	R. Granger Barrett
Printer	Bradbury Wilkinson & Co. Ltd.
Process	Lithography
Watermark	C.A. Block
Pane	30
Size	28.5 x 43 mm
Values	2d., 5d., 1 - and 2 -



Example of a First Day Cover at the Occasion of the
Defence Force Golden Jubilee
showing the designs of the stamps issued.

**WAGGONWAY
KNITTING**



A sweater for him and dress for you—
both are worked in zig zag and wide rib pattern

MATERIALS: Wendy Courtelle Double Crepe: Dress.—17 (19) oz. Sweater.—15 (18) oz.; two each Nos. 8 and 10 knitting needles.

Measurements: To fit 34-36 (38-40) in. bust or chest; length of dress, 32 (34) ins.; length of sweater, 25½ (28) ins.; sleeve, 17 (19) ins.

Tension: 6 sts., 8 rows to 1 in.

Abbreviations: K. = knit; p. = purl; sts. = stitches; ins. = inches; tog. = together; beg. = beginning; inc. = increase; dec. = decrease; patt. = pattern; rep. = repeat; t. 2 r. = twist 2 right; t. 2 p. = twist 2 left; t. 2 l. = twist 2 left purl; t. 2 l. = twist 2 left purl.

Note:—Instructions are for smallest size with largest size in brackets.

DRESS

BACK: With No. 8 needles cast on 114 (120) sts. * Patt. thus: 1st row.—K. 1, (p. 5, k. 2nd st. on left-hand needle, then k. first st., taking both sts. off tog.—referred to as t. 2 r., k. 4, k. 2nd st. on left-hand needle, then p. first st., taking both sts. off tog.—referred to as t. 2 p., p. 1) to last st., k. 1. 2nd row.—K. 1, (k. 2, p. 7, k. 5) to last st., k. 1. 3rd row.—K. 1, (p. 4, t. 2 r., k. 4, t. 2 p., p. 2) to last st., k. 1. 4th row.—K. 1, (k. 3, p. 7, k. 4) to last st., k. 1. 5th row.—K. 1, (p. 3, t. 2 r., k. 4, t. 2 p., p. 3) to last st., k. 1. 6th row.—K. 1, (k. 4, p. 7, k. 3) to last st., k. 1. 7th row.—K. 1, (p. 2, t. 2 r., k. 4, t. 2 p., p. 4) to last st., k. 1. 8th row.—K. 1, (k. 5, p. 7, k. 2) to last st., k. 1. 9th row.—K. 1, (p. 1, t. 2 r., k. 4, t. 2 p., p. 5) to last st., k. 1. 10th row.—K. 1, (k. 6, p. 7, k. 1) to last st., k. 1. 11th row.—K. 1, (p. 1, p. 2nd st. on left-hand needle behind first st., then k. first st., taking both sts. off tog.—referred to as t. 2 l., p. 4, k. 2nd st. on left-hand needle behind first st., then k. first st., taking both sts. off tog.—referred to as t. 2 l., p. 5) to last st., k. 1. 12th row.—As 8th. 13th row.—K. 1, (p. 2, t. 2 l., k. 4,

t. 2 l., p. 4) to last st., k. 1. 14th row.—As 6th. 15th row.—K. 1, (p. 3, t. 2 l., k. 4, t. 2 l., p. 3) to last st., k. 1. 16th row.—As 4th. 17th row.—K. 1, p. 1, t. 2 l., k. 4, t. 2 l., p. 2) to last st., k. 1. 18th row.—As 2nd. 19th row.—K. 1, (p. 5, t. 2 l., k. 4, t. 2 l., p. 1) to last st., k. 1. 20th row.—K. 1, (k. 1, p. 7, k. 5) to last st., k. 1. These 20 rows form patt. Continue in patt. until 4th row of 7th patt. is worked. Next row.—Patt. to last 6 sts., k. 2 tog., p. 3, k. 1. Next row (wrong side).—(K. 4, p. 7, k. 3) to last st., k. 1. Next row.—K. 1, p. 3, (k. 7, p. 7) to last 11 sts., k. 7, p. 3, k. 1*. Rep. last 2 rows for rib patt. until work measures 24½ (25) ins.

Armhole Shaping: ** Cast off 6 (8) sts. at beg. of next 2 rows. Dec. 1 st. at beg. of every row until 89 (97) sts. remain.*** Continue straight until armhole measures 7½ (8½) ins.

Shoulder Shaping: Cast off 6 (7) sts. at beg. of next 4 rows and 6 (6) sts. at beg. of following 4 rows. Cast off.

FRONT: As back to ***. Continue straight until armhole measures 5 (7) ins.

Neck Shaping: Next row.—Rib 34 (36), cast off 21 (25), rib to end. Continue on last sts. only, dec. 1 st. at neck edge on next 10 rows. Work 2 rows.

Shoulder Shaping: Cast off 5 (7) sts. at beg. of next and following alternate row and 6 (6) sts. at beg. of following 2 alternate rows. Complete other side to match.

SLEEVES: With No. 10 needles cast on 54 (60) sts. Work 1½ ins. k. 1, p. 1 rib, inc. 1 st. at end of last row. Change to No. 8 needles and patt. thus: 1st row.—F. 3 (6), * k. 7, p. 7; rep. from * twice, k. 7, p. 3 (6). 2nd row.—K. 3 (6), * p. 7, k. 7; rep. from * twice, p. 7, k. 3 (6). Continue in rib patt. as set, inc. 1 st. each end of every 6th row until there are 85 (89) sts., working extra sts. into rib patt. Continue straight until work measures 17 (19) ins. To shape top cast off 6 (8) sts. at beg. of next 2

rows, 2 sts. at beg. of next 4 (6) rows.
Dec. 1 st. at beg. of every row until
43 (47) sts. remain. Cast off 2 sts. at
beg. of next 6 rows. Cast off.

NECK EDGING: Join right
shoulder. With No. 10 needles and
right side facing pick up and k. 110
(118) sts. evenly around neck ****.
K. 2 rows. Cast off.

SWEATER

BACK: With No. 10 needles cast on
114 (128) sts. Work 2 ins. k. 1, p. 1
rib. Change to No. 8 needles.
Work as dress from * to *. Work
2 rows. Complete as dress from **.
FRONT: Work as back of sweater
until armhole shaping is completed,
then complete as front of dress
from ***.

SLEEVES: As sleeves of dress,
working $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. rib instead of 1 for
cuffs.

POLO COLLAR: As neck edging
of dress to ****. Work 8 ins. k. 1,
p. 1 rib. Cast off ribwise.

MAKING UP: Press lightly. Join
left shoulder (and polo collar seam
for sweater). Set in sleeves. Join
side and sleeve seams.

Easy Fruit Cake

4 oz. flour, S.R.
12 oz. mixed fruit
4 oz. margarine
2 eggs
4 oz. sugar

A quarter of a pint of water

1. Put fruit, sugar, margarine and
water in a pan.
2. Simmer slowly for 20 minutes.
3. Allow to cool.
4. Add beaten egg and stir in
flour.
5. Turn into a greased 6" tin and
bake in a moderate oven Gas No.
2 for 1½ hours.

This is my husband's favourite
cake and has the advantage of using
only one bowl.

M. Bayan, E. Yorks.

THE "GREAT BRITAIN" SALVAGE PROJECT

A Day by Day Eyewitness Account of Operations

25th March: The tug VARIUS III and the pontoon
MULUS III arrive in Stanley Harbour.
They belong to the RIZDON BEAZLEY/ULRICH HARMS
Salvage Company, the only company to apply this
unique method of salvaging ships. Her former
successes promise good results for the safe
homebringing of the GREAT BRITAIN.

26th March: The tug and the pontoon go out to
Sparrow Cove to take up their posi-
tions and start the preparatory work.

27th March: The massive yard-arm is lowered and
placed upon the pontoon.

28th March: Holes in the after end of ship are
patched and some of the bases for
the pumps are put in position. The much damaged
deck is strengthened with planking for safety
during operations. Lord Strathcona starts re-
pairing the deckhouse that will give some shel-
ter for equipment and crew against the incle-
mencies of the weather. This construction is
soon popularly known as "The Teahouse".

Meanwhile the German crew rigged up shearlegs
for the lifting of the masts.

29th March: Large patches are fitted to bulk-
head and tweendeck aft of the main-
mast. The pontoon is moved to the aft portion
of the GREAT BRITAIN so that the shearlegs are
in line with the mizzenmast. The German salvage
team prepared the lifting gear and then raised
the mizzenmast about 15 feet and cut it partly
through below main deck level. The mast broke
off about four feet above upper deck level and
crashed partly through the "Teahouse".
Pumps were lowered in position to pump out the
after part of the ship.

30th March: More planking was prepared for 2
smaller pumps that were mounted on
the side and tested. Steel plate mountings are

now prepared for patching up the big crack. Part of the stricken Teahouse was dismantled and rebuilt. Strops are made in readiness for lowering the mainmast. The broken mizzenmast was pushed off the pontoon into the water and hauled away to Mr. C. Bunders' lighters.

31st March: The mainmast was cut through at deck level and lowered. The heavy iron fittings around the top of the mast were removed with burning gear. The bulkhead patches are now secured and repair plates in the tween-deck are bored for fastening with bolts. The Teahouse is under reconstruction.

1st April: An airlift is installed for sucking away mud underneath and around the keel at the place of the fracture. A platform is constructed for 2 pumps at the maindeck. The patches aft are completed ready for concreting. The foremast is cut and lowered.

2nd April: The airlift is operating so that a skindiver could inspect the crack and make it ready for patching. Two pumps are installed in tweendecks aft of main hatch. The blocks and washers are prepared for the plates to be bolted down over the crack. The ironwork was cut from the top of the foremast.

3rd April: The airlift work is completed and concreting started on the after end and finished. The divers forced mattresses into the crack and blocks are made on the pontoon for the docking keels.

4th April: The foc'sle is cleaned out and the bolting done of the plates on either side of the crack on the decks. The old windlass of the GREAT BRITAIN which was rusted solid is freed and some of the working parts are now moving. Divers patched the crack under water.

5th April: More work is done on bolting up the plates over the fracture and easing the windlass.

6th April: More bolting and tightening up of the crack plates. The pontoon is submerged at about 400 yards to the West of the GREAT

Dobbins Bakery

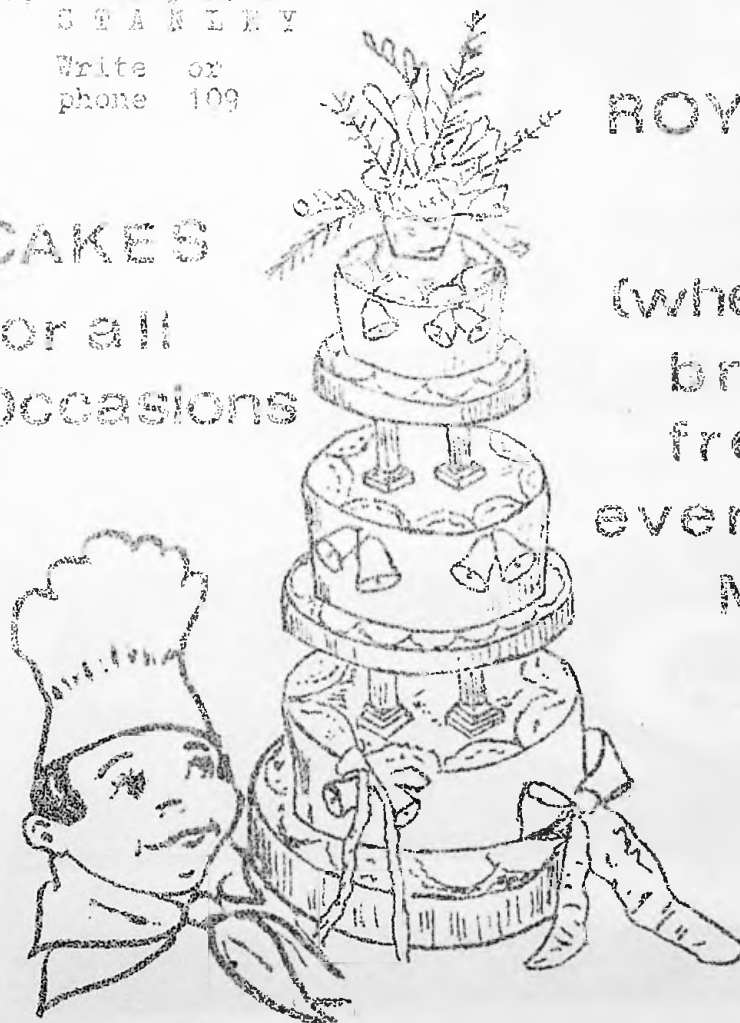
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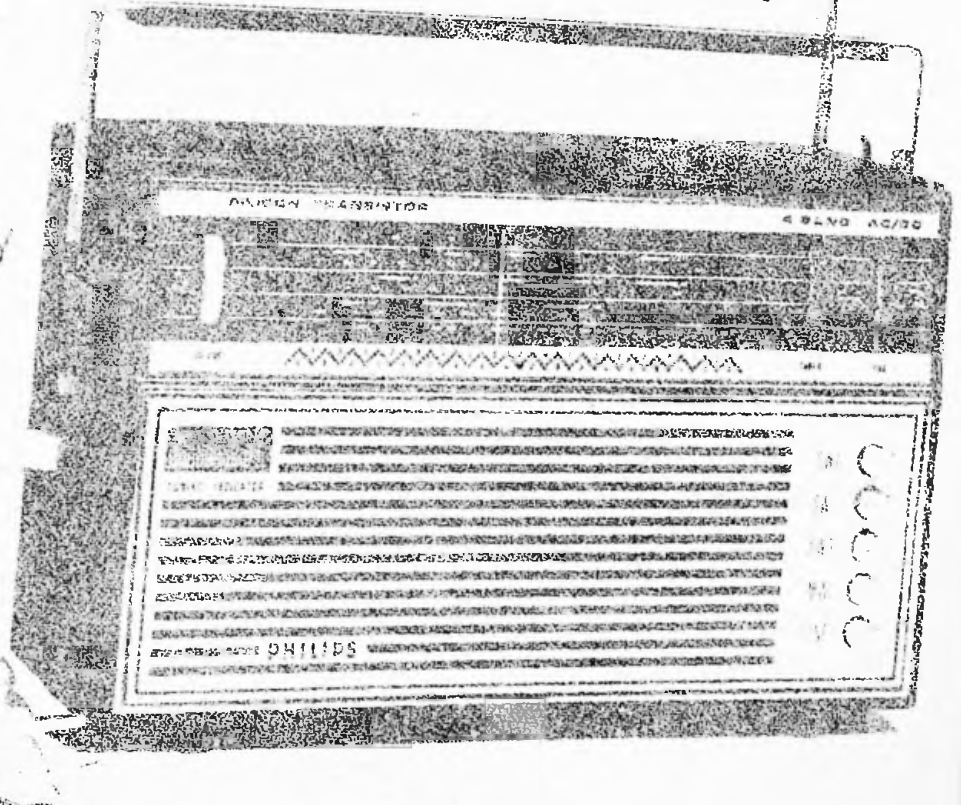
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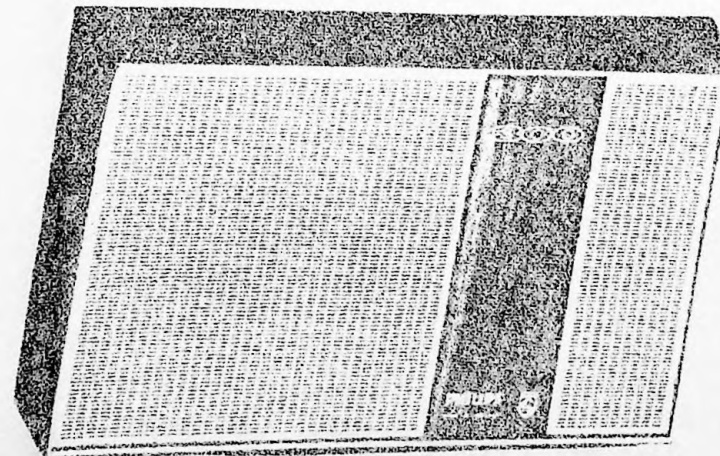
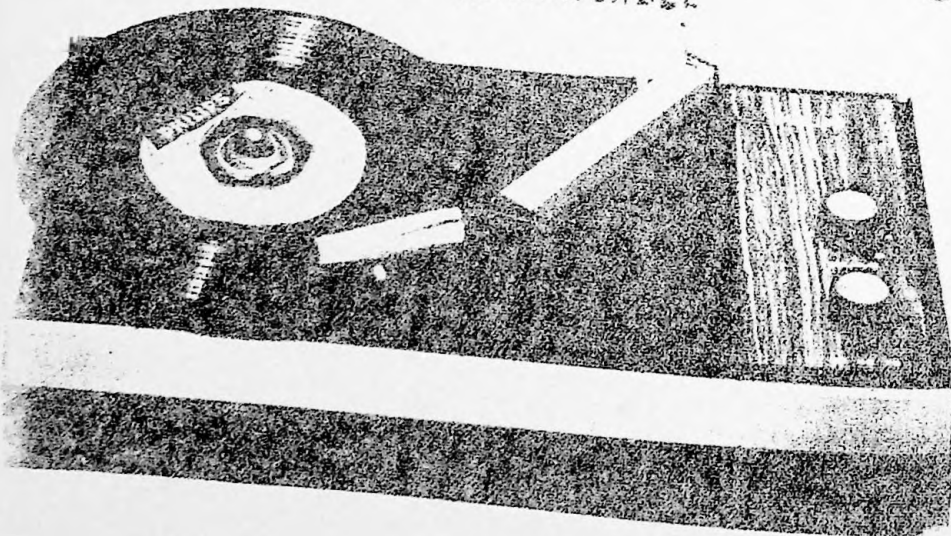


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BRITAIN.

7th April: A great deal of water is pumped out of the ship and the GREAT BRITAIN starts to float and move about on the high tide. Final bolting and tightening of the repair plates. The GREAT BRITAIN starts to swing out to the westward. The LIVELY and the MALVINAS made fast to hold her in position and to move her slowly back until she grounded again.

8th and 9th April: Owing to high winds no major operations took place on the ship but the very necessary operation was carried out of buying fresh provisions for the hardworking team.

10th April: The GREAT BRITAIN is refloated and positioned in line with the pontoon but insufficient tidal movement prevented docking. The pontoon was raised and all ships moved to new locations. The pontoon was sunk in deeper water but docking was impossible owing to high winds. The GREAT BRITAIN is attached to the pontoon by two cables and swinging from both quarters.

11th April: The GREAT BRITAIN is placed in position on the pontoon, but owing to insufficient water she is 30 feet from the desired position. So all ships - MALVINAS, LIVELY and VARIUS - came into action and forced her into exact position and she then safely settled down on the pontoon. This was 7.30 p.m. The bilges are being cleaned out.

12th April: Work is going on to pump the water out of the pontoon and blowing air in. A lot of rubbish is taken out of the holds. The forward end of the pontoon is about 3 feet above the water and halfway her length. This means that today, 33 years after beaching her in Sparrow Cove, the GREAT BRITAIN is almost entirely out of the water.

13th April: More and more water is being pumped out of the pontoon and air blown in until she will be completely horizontal. Much work is done to secure the ship on the pontoon so that tomorrow

14th April : The GREAT BRITAIN on top of the pontoon IS TOWED INTO STANLEY HARBOUR

At this stage sincere congratulations are due to Mr. Leslie O'Neil, his colleague Horst and their team on the successful completion of this phase of the operations.

-o-o-o-o-o-

AGRICULTURAL ADVISORY TEAM

The five Agriculturalists who arrived in the Colony on 21st September 1969 are leaving on H.M. ENDURANCE on the 16th April. The team consisting of Tom Davies, pasture specialist, Howard Mead, agronomist, Terry McCrae, veterinary surgeon, Iain Dickson, sheep husbandry specialist and Bill Williams, laboratory technician was recruited in the United Kingdom by the Ministry of Overseas Development to study the sheep and cattle industries of the Falkland Islands.

During the past 7 months the team has visited every farm on the islands collecting information, carrying out experiments and taking samples of soils, herbage and specimens for veterinary investigation. A well equipped laboratory was installed in the King Edward Memorial Hospital to assist with the work.

On their return to the United Kingdom the team will be preparing a report on their findings and will make recommendations on how Falkland Islands farms can best improve the productivity of their sheep and cattle enterprises.

The team members have found the work most interesting and they have enjoyed immensely their time in the Colony. They wish to thank Managers and their wives for the wonderful hospitality received everywhere and all members of staff on farms for their interest and help. Finally they also wish to express their gratitude to the people of Stanley for making them feel so much at home and for entertaining them so often and so well.

BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

=====

NON - FICTION

THE SIEGE OF LENINGRAD

Author: Harrison E. Salisbury.

On June 22nd 1941 the German armies crossed the Russian frontiers. Within six weeks Army Group North were within 30 miles of Leningrad, an advance of over 400 miles. A month later the Germans had all but completed the city's encirclement; only a perilous route across Lake Ladoga connected Leningrad with the rest of Russia. The Germans got no further. Nine hundred days later their retreat began. It is of this epic siege - the longest endured by any city since biblical times - and of the fantastic blitzkrieg that preceded it that Harrison Salisbury has written in one of the great books about World War II.

TO BE A KING

Author : Dermot Morrah.

This is a unique book: the first authentic description of the upbringing of a future King of Great Britain and head of the Commonwealth. It is the story of how the Queen and her husband have tried to provide their eldest son with the care and affection that royal duties often banish from royal homes; have struggled to balance the right of the British people to be informed about their future King against the damage that excessive publicity can do to a sensitive character; and have striven to give their son an education that will prepare him for his unique destiny without cutting him off from his future subjects.

Librarian

MEN'S PAGE

PRETTY PLANTS WITH PRETTY NAMES

CAN STILL BE KILLERS.

Many growing things can poison you - even some of the plants you grow for food. Strangely, the ones that everybody knows are poisonous seldom kill anybody. Because everybody watches out for them.

WARNING: Most people poisoned by toadstools have been self-styled "mushroom experts".

Not all poisonous plants actually kill. Some only make you ache. Or retch. Or itch. Some will kill your pets, but leave you alone. Others are poisonous to some people, and not to others.

Many kill only children. For poisons are complex substances.

WARNING: Some of the most common "friendly" plants are killers.

Townpeople in Britain like yews, but Britain's country people don't, specially in livestock countries. The ripe berries which attract children, are such quick killers that few people who have tasted them live long enough to describe it.

WARNING: Never eat any strange berries.

No plants are prettier, or sound more homely than buttercups, yet in all their varieties they are poisonous. Fortunately hardly anybody ever eats them. If you're fool enough to try, you probably won't die. But the burning sensation in your mouth and throat and stomach may make you wish you could.

Even the beautiful little columbine is a devil in disguise. Adults aren't killed by it, but its seeds kill children. Like the aconite, it numbs before it kills. Another deadly pretty-pretty is the laburnum. Eat any part of this plant - specially the seeds or the bark - and you'll vomit, shudder, shake and possibly drop dead.

WARNING: Pretty plants with pretty names can still be killers.

DANGER LEAVES : Lupins, delphiniums, box and holly are all deadly.

But so are some of the plants you grow to eat. Such as potatoes - or at least their green sprouting tubers, leaves and stems. People have been killed by eating these. Farmyard animals have been made ill and sometimes have been killed by eating peelings or potatoes that have started sprouting.

Rhubarb can also be poisonous. Not the stalks, but the leaves.

You have to watch out for flowers such as lily-of-the-valley and foxglove.

WARNING: Don't eat what you aren't sure is safe to eat.

And when you come in from the garden, be sure to wash your hands.

continued from p. 3 :

and ideals of our immortal soul to the only goal that is worthy of them; to God who has created us to love Him, because: "Our heart, O God, is not at ease until it rests in Thee."



WE TOOK LEAVE OF A FRIEND

It did not surprise us that on Friday 10 April the Cathedral Church was filled with people who had come to pay their last respects and to take leave of a friend. That is what TOM WALLACE had been to so many. Not only was he an active and useful member of our community in several

respects, but above all he was very much respected and appreciated by his fellowmen for the admirable manner in which he exercised for many years a very delicate public function.

As the Undertaker of our community Tom has been witness to many cases of grief caused by the passing away of relatives or friends. But of whatever condition or conviction they were, to all he was the same in the delicacy of his truly Christian character. Many of us will for always be grateful to him for the considerate manner in which he fulfilled his duties.

Now that his own turn has come, we are convinced that Tom was ready to meet his Maker who knows so well to appreciate such love as Tom had. We add our prayers that God may grant him peace and may bless the dear ones he had to leave behind until the time that they will be reunited in God's eternal rest.

All of us at St. Mary's.

- o -

THE POWER OF LOVE

God, you are so good to me ! I think

Of great Jehovah, that mighty Power

Who with one effortless superior blink

Could shut the world right out. The striving flowers
Graceful birds, bright sun, expanding hearts

Extinguished with a snap of angry finger,

Dead dust reposing dutifully in dark

No memory of music or of singer

Our deeds of dark deserve this glorious justice

But thou art the Love with mercy gleaming

Through torn heart; in thy divine forgiveness

We know the warmth of Life eternally redeeming.

O terrible tenderness, most awful Passion

Of Christ the Infant, Carpenter, King and Holy God.

Stella Maris.

Zena Mills

P.O. BOX 194
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STANLEY, FAULKLAND ISLANDS

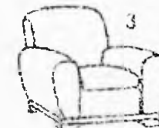
Zedette



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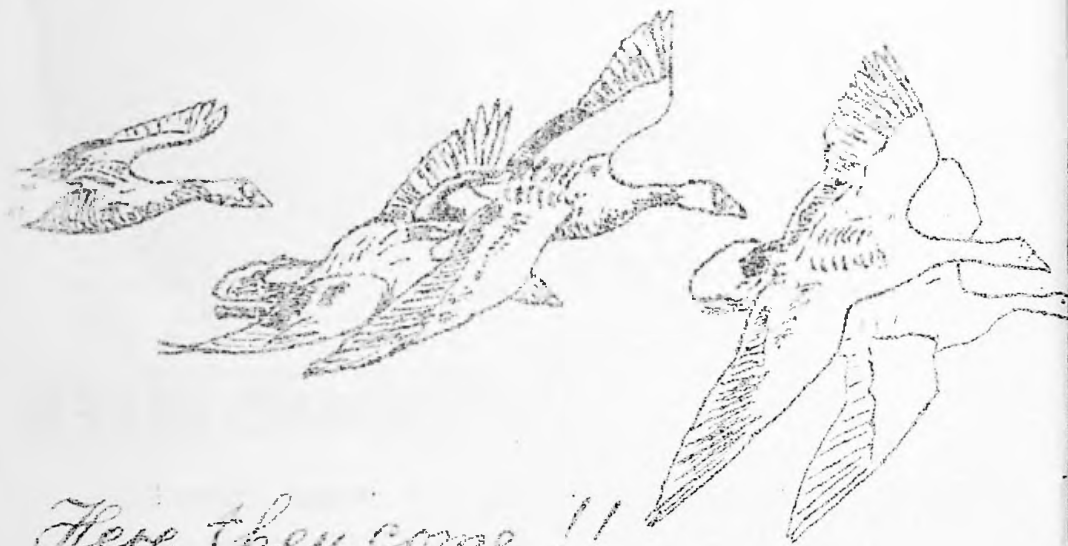


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18. Children's Corner



Here they come !!

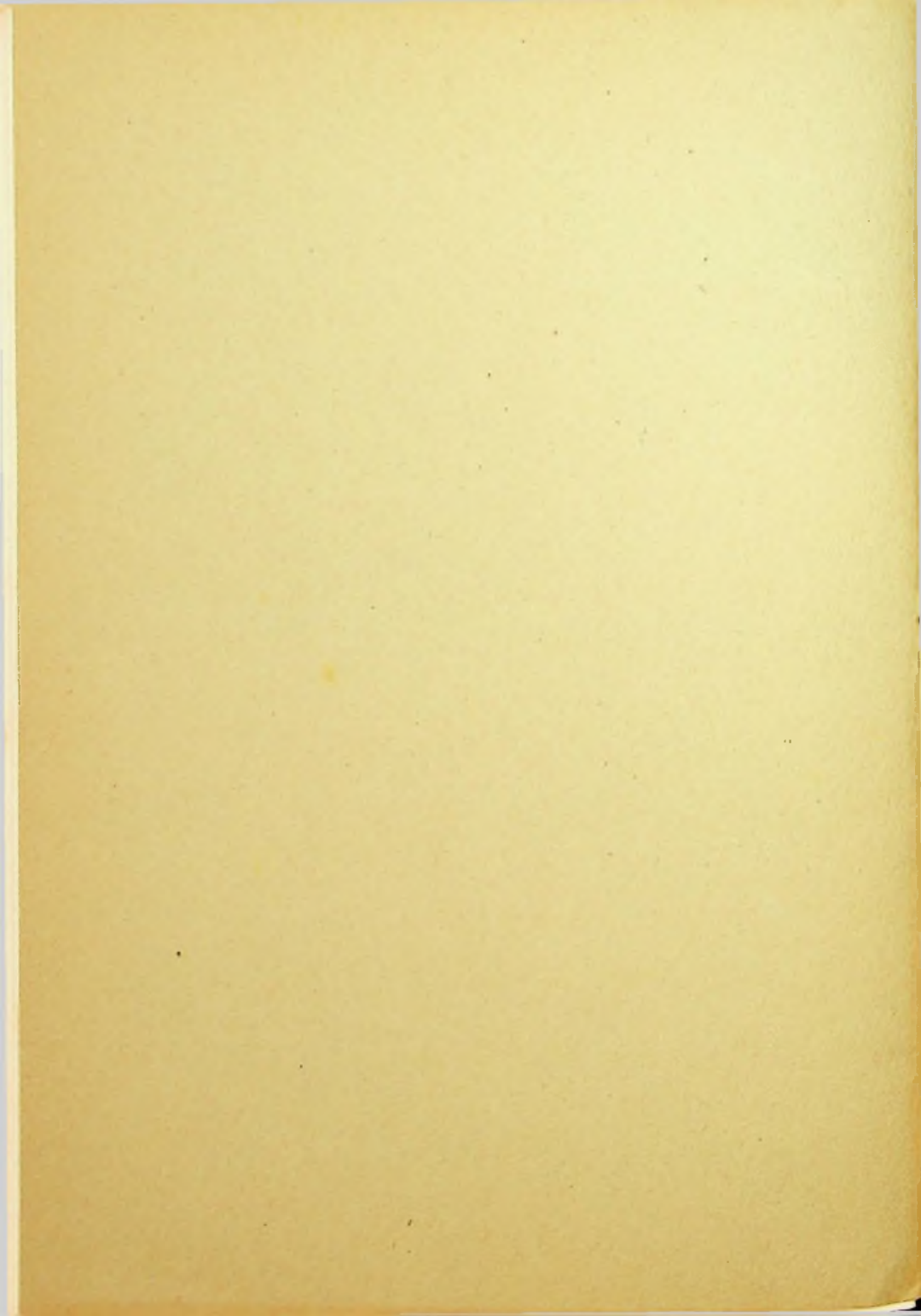
Yes, Children, they are back with us in Stanley. It is a pity that the Herald comes to you only once in a month. Otherwise I could have told you that they were on their way back. By now you will have seen them for yourselves. Last month I told you about the time that they were still young and had their first swimming lessons and how their mother Clio showed them where to find their daily food. With much exercise in the water and with good food they grew very quickly. They loved to run between the rocks and to take a flying leap into the water. In doing this they sometimes spread out their arms or what we call their wings. They soon noticed that when they did that they came down much further. So they dared one another in competition. Now and again they would misjudge the distance and become entangled in heavy seaweed or knock against a piece of rock. Then mother



Clio would wag a worried head and father Kenneth would take them in hand and show them a trick or two. How they had to thrust their feet forward when they were near the water to act as a brake and how to put up their wings and swing them forward. They were soon able to make on the spot landings exactly where they wished to. It was not long now before they could fly just as quick and graciously as they could swim. But now another worry plagued mother Clio. Her children had grown so fast that they wanted more and more food. And not only her children but also those of the other families on Kidney Island. It was a pity to have to leave that beautiful island but they had to look out for a place where there would be sufficient food for all. And that Kenneth and Clio knew would be in Stanley Harbour.

You know what food they eat. They are fond of sea-lettuce. I drew a little picture of it for you. You must imagine that it is of grassgreen colour, very thin and tender. For them it is delicious like lettuce is for us, and very wholesome too. But you want a lot of it. The parents knew there is much of it in Stanley Harbour because this kind of kelp grows best in sewage-tainted water. As you can see when you walk along the sea wall, many sewers of the town discharge themselves in the harbour. When I strolled along the sea wall a few weeks ago I suddenly saw Kenneth and Clio and right enough they were actually sitting on top of a sewer looking around for nice bits of lettuce. This sewer where I saw them was next to the jetty in front of Sullivan House. Looking at them I just wondered whether they were having kind thoughts about the former occupants of that house Mr. & Mrs. Thompson who were great friends of them.







ST. MARY'S Herald

Monthly Family Magazine

15th May 1970

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ST. MARY'S HERALD

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Backnumbers are still available, except nos. 1 and 12.

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STANLEY



Dramatic Society

Auditions for the play 'TOO SOON FOR DAISIES' will be held in the Town Hall on May 12th.

This play has a cast of 4 men and 4 women and is a Comedy Thriller, one of the funniest ever attempted by the Society.

What happens when three old ladies, fed up with their life and the restrictions in an old people's home find a deserted (or is it?) house is the plot of the play. It is hoped that the play will be staged sometime in July/August.

The Dramatic Society welcomes new members to the Society and if you are interested in amateur dramatics and are not a member come along and join us.

Stanley Darts Competition

At the Annual General Meeting of the Stanley Darts Club unanimous approval was given for a change in the method of competition for the Kendell Cup. It was agreed that for an experiment this coming winter the following system would be introduced:-

There will be, to start with, two leagues : The FENNIA League and the GREAT BRITAIN League. Thirteen teams have entered this year and a draw was made to see what teams compete in what league. The composition of the leagues will be as follows:-

FENNIA LEAGUE

UPLAND GOSLINGS

ROSE 'B'

BOOTNICKS
VICTORY 'B'

HOVERNAUTS
RAYBURN ROCKETS

FANTUM BANTUMS

GREAT BRITAIN LEAGUE

GLOBE WANDERERS
MARAUDERS
VICTORY 'A'

GLOBE TROTTERS
ROSE 'A'
UPLAND GANDERS

When these two leagues have been completed the top three teams from each league will form a new CHAMPIONSHIP LEAGUE of six teams, each to play each other on a home and away basis to decide the Champion Team of Stanley and the Kendell Cup winner.

Meanwhile all the remaining teams of the FENNIA and GREAT BRITAIN Leagues will form a new CHALLENGE LEAGUE of seven teams, each to play each other on a home and away basis to decide the winner of the new Challenge Shield.

It is hoped by introducing this new system that more interest will be maintained throughout the season and most of all the six best teams in Stanley will be battling it out for the Kendell Cup in the middle of the season whilst the less strong teams will still have an interest in competing for the Challenge Shield.

All other darts competitions will be played as in the past, but for the Individual Knock Out Competition the club committee have agreed that all first round matches must be finished by the 31st May and second round matches by the 30th June.

Rules for the Kendell Cup will be in all the usual places before the start of the season which will be on Saturday 9th May.

A. Alazia
Hon. Secretary
Stanley Darts Club



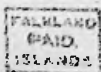
STAMP CORNER

A number of readers of ST. MARY'S HERALD have asked for a "Stamp Corner" to be published every month. The Editor, already greying with worries has turned to me.

Let us start at the very beginning, that is at the time before even the first postage stamps were issued.

One of the best books written about our stamps is "The Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies" by B.S.H. Grant.

The late Mr. Grant tells us in his book about the Franks. He writes: "Little is known about how the residents of the Falklands dealt with their correspondence in early days, but apparently letters were handed to the captains of ships that called, and were then sent to their destinations. It was not until 1868 that some definite scheme was evolved for the prepayment and stamping of correspondence, and this would seem to have commenced on the 11th March 1868 when a small Frank in black was first impressed on correspondence to denote payment. The postage rate was 6d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and many covers of that period will be found to have the postage amount in manuscript in black or red on the envelopes. The small black Frank was changed to the large circular red



owing to the full rate and fine being charged in England on letters already prepaid by the black Frank. The large red Frank had a life of about sixteen months only i.e. from 13th February 1877 until June 1878 when the first postage stamps were issued.

Both black and red Franks are very rare on original covers. A friend tells me that about 1890 when he was at school, his uncle in the Falklands sent him a sheet of the red circular frank stamps which the postmaster had kindly printed for him and he did a roaring trade selling them at 4d. each." So far Mr. Grant.

The readers may wonder if it is still possible to obtain the two franks. Hesitantly I may say yes, but I have not seen one on a full cover and but a very few on piece.

You should be able to obtain the small black Frank for four or five pounds; the red one on piece will cost you between ten and thirteen pound. Stanley Gibbons priced the black Frank on cover £ 350 and the red one on cover £ 500. Beware of forgeries ! Buy only from well known dealers or philatelists.

Next month we shall write about the first postage stamps issued in the Falkland Islands.

Bro. Roozendaal.

Letters to the Editor

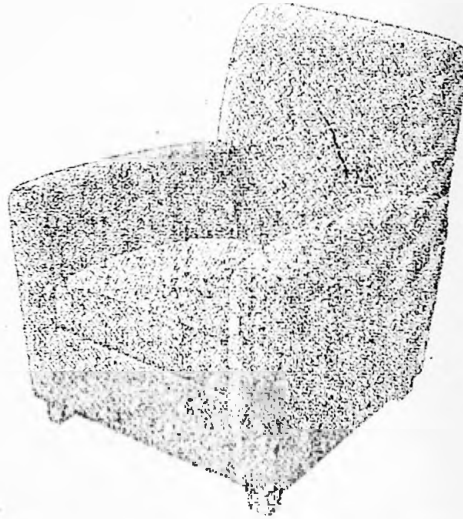
... I have seen the unknown moth that was found in Stanley just lately. I have looked into this matter of identity of this moth. According to Wonder Book Encyclopedia it is the EYED HAWK MOTH, but no latin name is given. Colour of the moth is red and brown, with a light blue circle of the eye. The red bit is on the top of the eye, see sketch contd. p.12



6.

Zena Mills

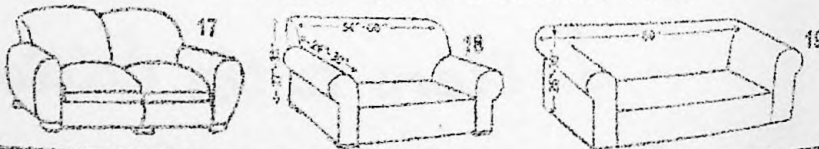
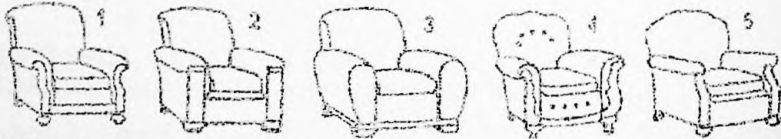
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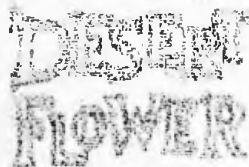
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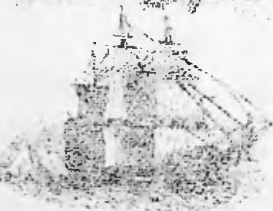
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GREEN Packing	OLD SPICE LIME



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Helena Rubinstein

Editor's Note

With this issue we start our second year of publication. During the last month several letters have come in to encourage the HERALD on its way with kind words.

We promise to do our best to fulfil the wishes and hopes expressed in these letters.

One of the wishes, for a "Stamp Corner" you see already fulfilled on page four.

A wish for newsdata is in a way complied with by the publication of the winter activities of the Stanley Dramatic Society and the Stanley Darts Club.

The ladies have their Books and Patterns, the gentlemen their Gardening Notes. If they, especially the latter, wish to have other subjects treated, they are asked to give us a hint.

The children were perhaps looking forward for the continuation of the Life-story of Kenneth and Clio but since we have told all there is to say about them, we rounded it off with an official portrait of Kenneth and Clio which they are asked to colour very nicely so that it is worth decorating their rooms. Next month we hope to continue the story by presenting you the near relatives of Kenneth and Clio.

We tank all those who have hastened to renew their annual subscriptions and hope that all others will soon follow their good example. The A.E.S. is on its way with more paper for the HERALD, so the bill will not be long in coming. Therefore.....

You find the rates of subscription on the inside cover of the HERALD.

With thanks for your understanding

The Editor.

OUR DESIRE FOR JUSTICE DEMANDS A GOD AS FINAL JUDGE

God has given man a very deep-seated instinct for justice. We see a man injuring a child. We say he ought to be punished. We see an employer cheating his workmen of a fair wage; we say he ought to make restitution. The order of justice has been subverted and ought to be restored. There is a certain ideal pattern to which men ought to conform in their relations with their fellow men any infraction of which is recognised as being in some way hurtful to society and to every member of it, until the disorder has been rectified. A more or less obscure recognition of this fact, and a corresponding urge for justice, may remain in a man or society even when most of the moral law has been lost. A man whose notions of right and wrong have become thoroughly vague may still boil with indignation at what he considers to be a serious injustice.

The instinct for justice was given to us by God, and is good. But it must be rightly directed. It was never intended to operate in a secularist world. For if we confine our attention to this world alone, we find that in practice the order of justice is not and cannot be fully vindicated. Right is often defeated; wrong is often triumphant. For the Christian this is saddening, but it is not a final disaster because he knows that ultimately justice will prevail; if not in this world, then in the next. GOD IS THE FINAL JUDGE, infinitely wise and powerful; and He will not be mocked for ever. The unjust man succeeds in everything he does, and dies peacefully in a ripe old age. Never mind; he will pay his debt in the next world. The just man is robbed of everything he has and dies in penury; he has kept the one thing that matters - his love of God - and he will be happy with Him for all eternity. So the Christian, having done what he can to maintain the right in this world, need not despair if he sees

his efforts ending in apparent failure. He can quietly leave the final issue to God.

"Vengeance is mine, I will repay" saith the Lord.

Now, what happens in a world which has forgotten God? If God's justice and the future life are left out of account, then the order of right is frequently not vindicated in this world. The unscrupulous business man amasses a fortune by cheating the poor, and when he dies he is beyond the reach of justice for ever. His victims were deprived of all that human happiness which was theirs by right, and their final defeat by death inflicts a wound on humanity which can never be healed. If man's sense of justice is keen, this state of affairs, and his powerlessness to remedy it, will hurt him intolerably. We all shrink from pain; hence there will be a strong tendency for the sense of justice to become deadened. He will become callous or cynical. Justice is replaced by expediency, and the way is opened to ever greater tyranny and injustice, merely because people are too apathetic to resist.

On the other hand, the urge to justice may conquer and dominate the man till he becomes a fanatic. We can see the results of this process in Communism. The sincere Communist is urged by a need of his nature which is noble in itself, but like the Nazi he is trying to satisfy that need in a world in which it cannot be satisfied - a world without God. He is impelled by a passionate desire for justice, and a genuine hatred of the exploitation of the weak by the strong. He is striving for a perfect vindication of the right in this world. His task is hopeless, but he will not admit the fact. If he cannot do it by persuasion, he will do it by force. The more he is thwarted the more ruthless he becomes. Everyone who obstructs his plans is liquidated without mercy. If a million Poles or Czechs refuse to co-operate, they are sent to Siberia. If a million Ukrainian farmers refuse to be collectivised, they are starved to death. He must have

power and more power; not only power to compel people to do what he wants them to do, but also to think what he wants them to think, and to will what he wants them to will. Only so can he carry out his purpose and establish his ideal social order. In the event, however, justice is farther than ever from being achieved. Power on this scale inevitably corrupts those who wield it and those on whom it is used. The erst-while idealists become fanatical tyrants; the ordinary people are robbed of their fundamental rights and dignity as human beings. The striving for justice defeats itself in a secularist world and the more passionately it is sought, the more disastrous are the consequences.

An infinitely good, wise and powerful God must necessarily exist as the only answer to our created human nature and its clamour for justice.

- o - o - o -

continued from p. 5

The difference between moth and butterfly is in the antennae...

R. Nightingale at Fitzroy.

Ed.- Thank you for your interest. We have no space left this month but very soon we hope to say more about moths and butterflies for your convenience and that of other interested readers. This time there is just room for the latin name you were looking for : SMERINTHUS OCELLATUS.

... Please will you renew my subscription to St. Mary's Herald. Sorry that I am late in renewing this. More News, Data on Stamps would be interesting...

N.C. at G.G.

Ed.- PLEASE SEE STAMP CORNER ON p. 4

... I would like to thank you very much for your magazine which we all enjoy reading very much. Once again thank you and all good wishes....

G.S. at P.S.

Ed.- Thank YOU and all others who wrote.

Women's Page

BOOKS IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

A TIME FOR JOY

by Martha Blount

A Time for Joy is not a textbook on child-rearing but a guide for mothers, written with love and wisdom.

" The key to good growth and good up-bringing in a child is the child's joy. For it is only the things learned in joy and done with joy that are of lasting value to us " With this as her maxim, Martha Blount, for many years an acknowledged expert on children, provides mothers with an excellent book containing sound practical advice on how to deal happily with the bringing up of children.

- - - - -

ENTERTAINING AT HOME

by Marguerite Patten

This is a book which takes an all round look at entertaining. It is a guide in every sense of the word for almost every occasion you can name.

- - - - -

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Contrast	x 2 oz. balls	1	1	1	1

1 x 2 oz. ball extra Ground shade if welts and neckband are worked in Ground shade.

Two no. 9 and two 11 BEEHIVE needles or QUEEN BEE if stainless rigid needles preferred, set of four no. 11 QUEEN BEE needles with points at both ends measured by BEEHIVE gauge. Two stitch-holders. One large tapestry needle.

Check your tension

Take a pair of no. 9 needles, cast on 12 stitches and work in stocking stitch—1 row knit; 1 row purl—for 16 rows. Cast off; press lightly on wrong side. The tension should be 12 stitches and 16 rows to two square inches and the knitted square should measure 2 inches each way.

Abbreviations

K.=knit; P.=purl; st.=stitch; sl.=slip; p.s.s.o. = pass slip stitch over; tog.=together; inc.=increase by working into front and back of stitch; dec. = decrease by working 2 stitches together; beg.=beginning; rep.=repeat; ins.=inches; M.1P.=Make 1 purl-wise by picking up loop that lies between st. just worked and following st. and purling into back of it.

BACK Using no. 11 needles and Contrast, cast on 101(113, 125, 137) sts.

1st row- K.2, " P.1, K.1, rep. from " to last st. K. 1.

2nd row- " K.1, P.1, rep. from " to last st. K.1. Rep. last 2 rows until work measures 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ins. from beg.

CHANGE to no. 9 needles and using Ground shade, work 4 rows in stocking stitch. Join in Contrast and work rows 1 to 13 from Chart A, B, or C, odd rows K., even rows P. placing the first two rows as follows:-

16.

1st row:- Work first 2 sts.as marked on Chart,
then work 12 sts. repeat to last 3 sts.;
work last 3 sts. as marked on Chart.

2nd row:- Work first 3 sts. as marked on Chart
then work 12 sts. repeat to last 2 sts.;
work last 2 sts. as marked on Chart.

Break off Contrast.

Commencing with a P. row, continue in stocking
stitch until work measures 15 ins. from beg.,
finishing at end of a P. row.

SHAPE raglan armholes as follows:-

" " 1st and 2nd rows- Cast off 7, work to end.
3rd row - K.

4th row - K.1, P. to last st., K.1.

5th row - K.1, sl.1, K. 2 tog., p.s.s.o., K.to
last 4 sts., K. 3 tog., K.1.

6th row - K.1, P. to last st., K.1.

Rep. 3rd to 6th rows 14(16, 18, 20)times more

" " (27 (31, 35, 39) sts.)

Slip sts. on to a stitch-holder.

FRONT Proceed as Back until 6th row of raglan
shaping has been worked.

Rep. 3rd to 6th row 10(12, 14, 16) times more,
then 3rd and 4th rows once(43(47, 51, 55)sts.)

SHAPE neck

Next row- K.1, sl.1, K.2 tog., p.s.s.o., K. 25
(28, 31, 34), slip the last 15 (17, 19, 21) of
these sts. on to a stitch-holder and leave, K.
to last 4 sts., K.3 tog., K.1.

Proceed on first group of sts. as follows:-

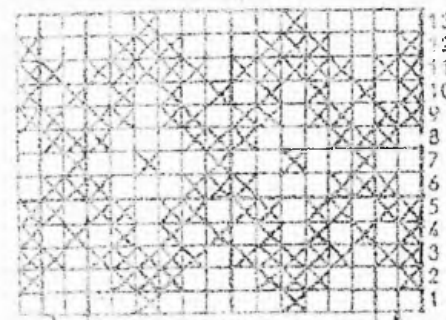
Still dec. at armhole edge on every 4th row as
before, at the same time dec.1 st. at neck edge
on next and every row until 5(6,7,8) dec. have
been worked at neck edge.

32, 36 and 40 inches size only :

Continue dec. at armhole edge only until 3 sts.
remain. Work 3 rows. Next row- K.3 tog.

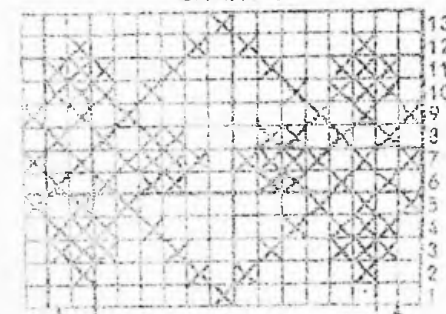
Work 1 row. Fasten off.

CHART A



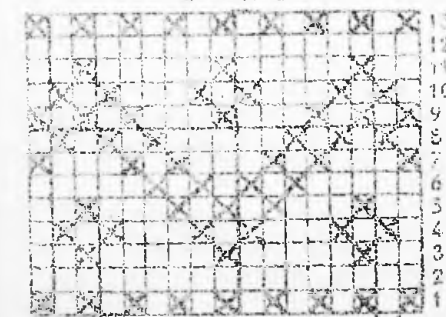
3 Odd sts. 12 st. repeat 2 Odd sts.

CHART B



3 Odd sts. 12 st. repeat 2 Odd sts.

CHART C



3 Odd sts. 12 st. repeat 2 Odd sts.

KEY □ Ground Shade ■ Contrast

17.

44 inch size only:

Work 3 rows.

Next row - K. 3 tog.

Work 1 row. Fasten off.

Rejoin wool to remaining
group of stitches and com-
plete to match First Half,
reversing all shapings.

SLEEVES

Using no. 11 needles and
Contrast, cast on 53(53,
65, 65) sts.

Work in rib as at commen-
cement of Back for 2½(2½,
2½, 2½) ins.

CHANGE to no. 9 needles
and using Ground shade,
work 4 rows in stocking
stitch.

Proceed as follows:-

32 inch size only

Work 13 rows from Chart
A, B or C, inc. 1 st. at
both ends of 7th row of
Chart (55 st.)

36 inch size only

Work 13 rows from Chart
A, B or C, inc. 1 st. at
both ends of 7th and 13th
rows of Chart (57 sts.)

40 inch size only

Work 13 rows from Chart
A, B or C, inc 1 st. at
both ends of 7th row of
Chart (67 sts.)

44 inch size only

Work 13 rows from Chart A, B or C, inc. 1 st. at
both ends of 3rd and 9th row of Chart (69) sts.

All sizes

Break off Contrast. Commencing with a P. row,
continue in stocking stitch, inc. 1 st. at both

ends of 2nd (6th, next, 2nd) row following and every following 8th (6th, 7th, 6th) row until there are 79 (87, 95, 103) sts.

Continue on these sts. until work measures $17\frac{1}{2}$ ($17\frac{1}{2}$, 18, 18) ins. from beg., finishing at end of a K. row, (adjust length at this point)

Next row- P.7 (4, 8, 6), M. 1 P., P. 5 (6, 6, 7) 13 times, M. 1 P., P. to end (93 (101, 109, 117) sts. Work from " to " as on Back (19 sts.) Cast off.

To Make Up and Neckband

Omitting K.1, P.1 rib, with wrong side of work facing block each piece by pinning out round edges.

Omitting K.1, P.1 rib, press each piece using a cool iron and slightly damp cloth

Use a large tapestry needle and 12-inch lengths of wool for make up, taking care the wool remains twisted during make up.

Using a flat seam for K.1, P.1 rib and a fine back-stitch seam for remainder, join side and sleeve seams.

Using a flat seam, stitch Sleeves into position stitching 9 rows at top of Back to 10 of the cast-off sts, at top of Sleeve.

Using set of no. 11 needles and Contrast, with right side facing up knit up 96 (102, 108, 114) sts round neck including sts. from stitch-holders.

Work in rounds of K.1, P.1 rib for 2 ins.

Cast off loosely in rib.

Fold Neckband at centre to inside and flat-stitch cast-off edge to knitted-up edge.

Press seams.

GARDENING NOTES FOR MAY 1970

The Terms You Need to Know

SUBSOIL

The soil lying below that which is cultivated.

TAKING THE BUD

The removing of superfluous flower-buds on chrysanthemums which form below the first, so that this chief bud may develop.

TILTH

Soil broken down finely to make it suitable for sowing or planting.

HUMUS

Decayed vegetable matter.

BLIND

A plant or shoot which fails to produce flowers or leaves.

LATERAL

A secondary shoot which develops on a main branch.

" DO'S " and " DON'TS "

DON'T sow thickly or too deeply. The smaller the seed the shallower the sowing.

DON'T bury fertiliser too deeply or their beneficial effects will soon be wasted.

DON'T remove the ball of soil from roots or plants when transplanting.

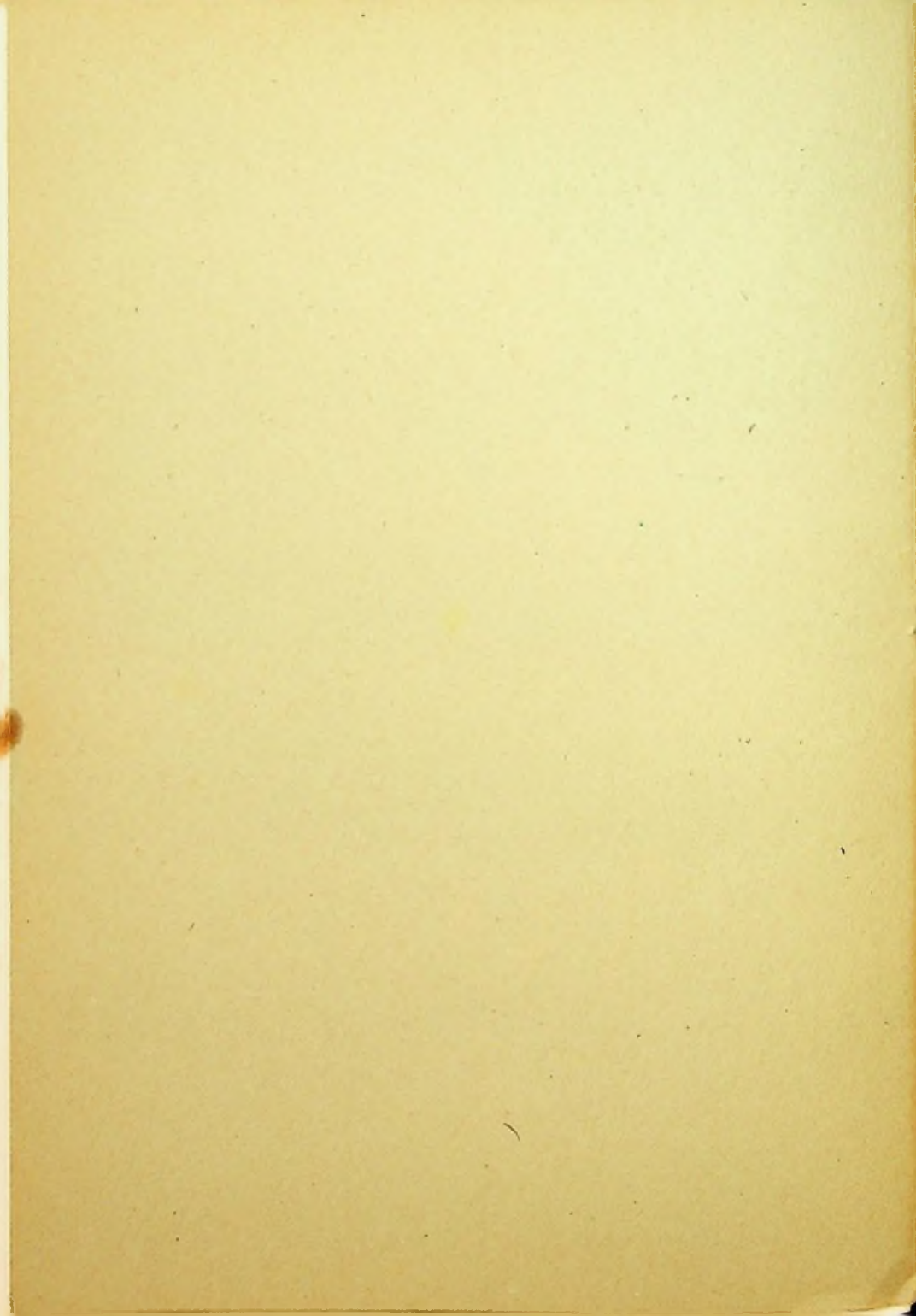
D O water greenhouse plants round the side of the pot and not over them.

D O thin seedlings to the right distance apart, or your crops will suffer.

D O keep the soil well hoed round onions, parsnips, carrots etc. in the summer.

D O pinch out side shoots of tomatoes immediately they appear.







ST. MARY'S Herald

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THE 1970

WINTER SHOW

In 1905 Governor Allardyce was responsible for reviving the annual flower show and industrial exhibition which had originally been started in 1863, the moving spirit in the original scheme having been Mr. F.E. Cobb.

According to records of 1908 the classes in the Show included items which may today appear to us unusual such as boot repairing and magic lantern slides.

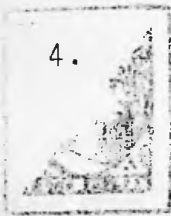
Today there are classes for wood, sheep skins, home-spun wool, horse gear, horn work, woodworking, model making, rug making, children's handwriting, photography and a class for articles for exhibition only and not for competition.

Gear making figured prominently in former shows and the organisers of the Modern Winter Show are making a particular effort to keep alive this very worthwhile Falkland Islands craft.

The 1969 Show with 753 exhibits was an undoubted success and exceeded the most optimistic expectations of the organisers. This year it is confidently expected that competition will be even closer than last year.

We hope that many people who did not exhibit last year will be stimulated to take part in August and make the 1970 Winter Show a real success.





THE FIRST POSTAGE STAMPS 1878 - 79
by B.S.H. GRANT

A growing population (it nearly doubled in the ten years which followed the introduction of the first Frank and was now 1300), emphasised the need for postage stamps. Negotiations for these were taking place in 1877 between the Falkland Islands Company and the Colonial Office, which finally materialised in 1878 with the issue of 1d and 6d stamps. These were delivered by the printers on 5th February, 1878, conveyed in the GUADIANE which left on 8th February and issued in the Falkland Islands as stated above. The cost of the die was about £10 and plates and printing for the 40.000 stamps (20.000 of each value) 40 sh., a striking commentary on the difference between prices then and now !

On hearing that only 1d and 6d stamps were to be provided, the Governor asked for 1 sh. stamps to be supplied, and an order was then placed for 20.000 1sh. stamps which the Crown Agents received on 6th June 1878. The date of issue has always been regarded as September 1879, but it is more likely to have been in the autumn of 1878, for both American and French journals mentioned the 1sh. stamps in December, 1878, amongst their listed new issues. In March, 1879, further correspondence passed between the Governor of the Falkland Islands and the Colonial Office, in connection with the changes due to take place in April regarding the rates of postage between countries included in the Universal Postal Union, of which the Colony was now a member. This necessitated the provision of a 4d stamp for the Colony, the rate having been reduced from 6d. to 4d. per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. The Crown A-

gents on the instructions of the Colonial Office then took steps for these to be provided, and they were duly sent out to the Colony in July 1879 and issued in the following September.

Check List

20.000 1d. claret	(1878)
20.000 6d. blue-green	(1878)
20.000 1s. Bistre-brown	(1878)
20.000 4d. grey-black	(1879)

Portrait of Queen Victoria.
Thin silky unwatermarked greyish paper.



WORTH TO REMEMBER

SAINTS ARE SINNERS WHO KEPT ON TRYING

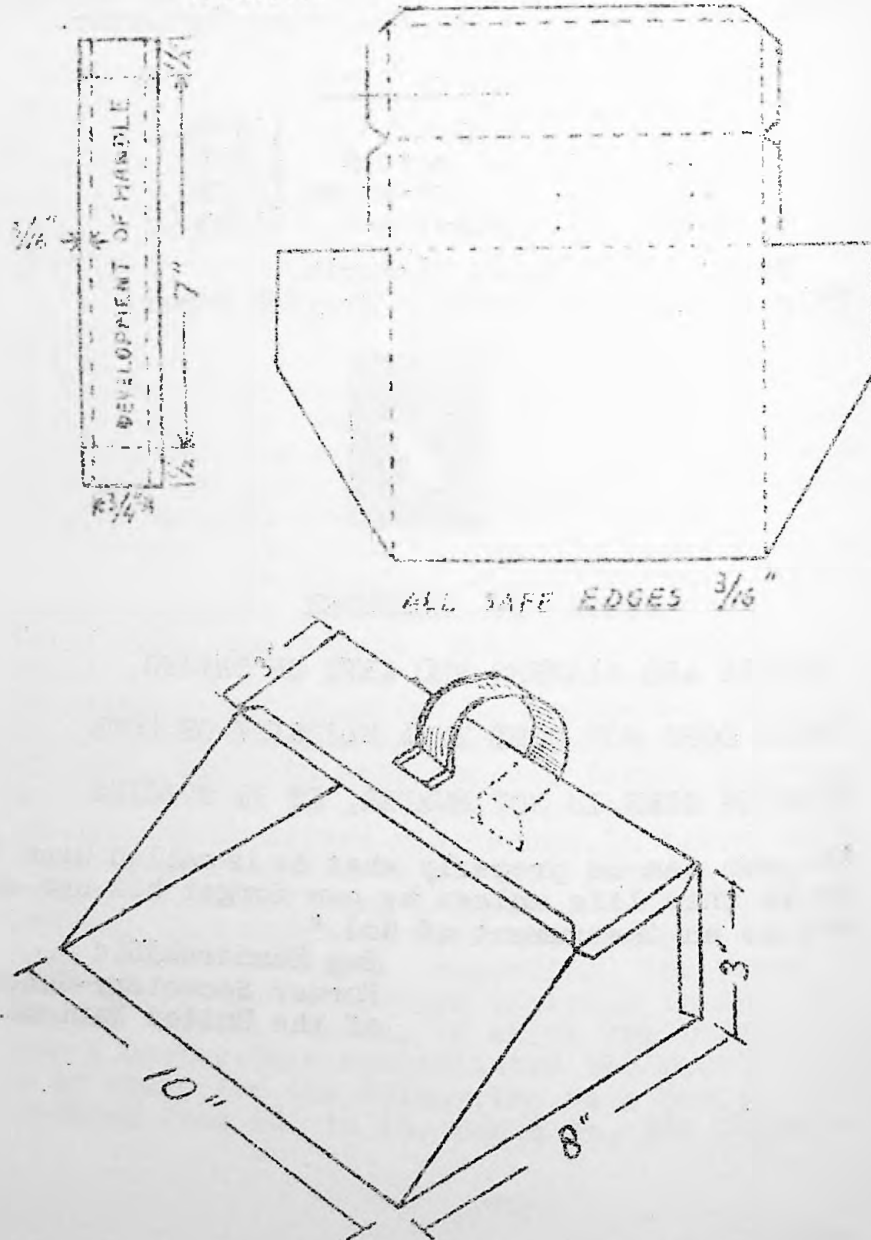
TRUTH DOES NOT COME BY A MAJORITY OF VOTE

KILLING TIME IS NOT MURDER, IT IS SUICIDE

"No man can do properly what he is called upon to do in this life unless he can forget his ego and act as an instrument of God."

Dag Hammarskjöld
Former Secretary-General
of the United Nations.

6. HINT FOR HANDY MAN HOME MADE DUST PAN EXHIBIT FOR WINTERSHOW AND WELCOME USEFUL GIFT



GARDENING NOTES FOR JUNE 1970

SLUGS ARE JUST DYING FOR A BEER

A scientist has discovered a spectacular way of killing slugs, snails and other garden pests with beer.

Slugs just can't resist it. They sniff, sip and drown happily in it without a struggle.

Experiments have shown that beer is ten times more effective than metaldehyde the normal slug killer. A four-day test by the U.S. Department of Agriculture showed that metaldehyde killed only twenty eight slugs But a single saucer of beer accounted for 300.

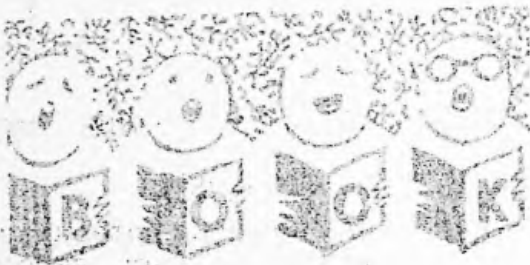
Dr. Floyd Smith head of the research team said: "If you put a small tin of beer every few feet in a green-house the slugs and snails won't be able to resist dropping in for a sip and drowning."

H O E I N G

Hoeing will save a considerable amount of watering and weeding, and its use also definitely encourages growth.

Hoeing helps to save watering by creating a mulch of fine earth which protects the lower soil from the sun, thus retarding or even stopping evaporation.

For this form of hoeing use a dutch hoe, just pushing the blade to and fro into the surface soil, and walk backwards not forwards so as to avoid treading on the ground that has already been treated. Care must be taken when working in beds or borders in the flowering garden not to injure roots growing near the surface or to go too close to the stems of plants. It is a good plan to dutch hoe all vegetables and flowerbeds regularly once a fortnight throughout the summer.



IN THE PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE WAY TO MINACK

by

Derek Tangye

The road to Minack is the unusual, engaging autobiography of Derek Tangye who has become famous all over the world for his series of best sellers about his flower farm in Cornwall. The series, which began with a Gull on the Roof describes a way of life which thousands want to follow themselves. He and his wife cut themselves off from the glamorous life they led in London when they discovered Minack a deserted cottage close to the cliffs of Mount's Bay. They gave up their jobs and then proceeded to carve from the wild land around the cottage the meadows and fields which became their flower farm.

[illegible]

The Editor's Prayer

"Blessed are the merchants who advertise, for they have faith in their business, and their prosperity shall increase manyfold. Blessed are those who do not expect the Editor to know everything, but who tell him whenever an interesting event occurs, for they shall have a better newspaper. Blessed are they who get their copy in early, for they shall occupy a warm space in the Editor's heart. Blessed are they who do not think they could run the paper better than the Editor-yea, thrice blessed are they because there are so few of them in the community."

Women's Page

N A S I G O R E N G

This dish originated in the Dutch East Indies (now Indonesia) and is very much liked by the Dutch. It is eaten out of a soup plate with a large spoon.

Ingredients

Butter, margarine or oil.

1 tablespoon very finely chopped onions

1 heaped teaspoon curry powder

1 cup cooked chopped meat

salt - pepper - spices according to taste

3½ cup cold cooked rice

an omelet, made of 3 eggs..

To Make

10 more
Fry the onions in the butter until light brown.

Add the curry, the spices and the meat.

Season with salt and pepper.

Fry the meat for a few minutes.

Add the very fluffy and dry rice.

Keep stirring until the rice browns slightly.

If too dry add some meat stock.

Now bake an omelet, cut in thin slices.

Put the rice-mixture in a shallow dish and garnish with the omelet slices.

This dish may be served with potato chips or salad. If you want it rather "hot" add more curry powder. When available serve with "prawn chips" (kroepoek)



We have already shown that man's need for love demands an infinite God to fill this need (in issue 12) and that our desire for justice demands a God as final judge (in issue 13).

In this edition we show that Secular Humanitarianism cannot give what it promises and that Christendom is the only system which can provide a goal and thus make sense of

MAN'S SEARCH FOR HAPPINESS

SECULARIST UTOPIA

The violence of Nazism and the ruthlessness of Communism do not appeal to the British temperament. Nevertheless we, too, are men with a hunger for perfection. Our tendency to satisfy this hunger within the limits of this present world, may be called Secular Humanitarianism. It is motivated by a general benevolence to all men (i.e. humanitarian) and an apathy to suffering in any form. Like Communism, it looks forward to an imaginary, ideal way of life (Utopia) in this world (i.e. Secularist) in which all men shall live together happily and at peace. Unlike Communism it stresses individual happiness; expedience rather than abstract principle is its guide.

In itself, the urge for happiness, like those for justice and love, is good. The perfect happiness for which God has destined man is however not to be found in this world but in the next. confined to this world, this urge defeats itself and in the end brings only unhappiness, as some examples will illustrate.

Firstly, concerning divorce. In the ideal world that the worldling strives after, there must be no unhappy marriage. However, it is inevitable that now and again two unsuitable people will marry and find it impossible to live happily together, or some unforeseen circumstance will arise during the marriage to destroy their happiness. The worldling now is in a dilemma. To make everyone happy he is forced to admit

divorce, or his whole ideal will collapse. In fact, however, this provides no real solution. The recognition of divorce undermines the stability of the marriage bond and weakens that sense of security and unity which are of the essence of a healthy family life.

As a second example we may consider the humanitarian attitude to disease. Disease and deformity produce unhappiness; therefore they must be banished completely from Utopia. Curable diseases must be cured. But some diseases are incurable. Sufferers from such diseases must be allowed to take an overdose of morphia. If they shrink from this irrevocable decision they are unreasonable, misguided and selfish. The State will have to step in to save them from themselves, gently and painlessly but firmly.

Some incurable diseases are hereditary. There is only one way to eliminate this. Sufferers must be prevented from having children. Hence they must be invited to submit to sterilisation or instructed in reliable methods of birth control. If they refuse, the State will have to step in...

There are others too: the feeble-minded and cripples; the social misfits; those who are incurably restless and dissatisfied in Utopia. It will be necessary to give to the State very wide powers of decision...

Now that already so much has been surrendered and much more of Christian moral law will be abandoned, it is easy to imagine what we are heading for: loss of human dignity, debasement of social and personal relationships, and hard tyranny. All this in stead of perfect happiness.

THE CHRISTIAN REALITY

The Christian does not deny that happiness in this life is a good and desirable thing. But it is not an absolute or unconditional good. It is only good in so far as it does not obstruct the attainment of the perfect happiness of the future life. It must always be subordinated to the

moral law, since human nature cannot rise to its full perfection when this law is flouted. Similarly, suffering in this world is not unconditionally bad, since this also can help the soul towards its final perfection if it is properly used. The Christian can and ought to work for the relief of suffering by all legitimate means. He will recognise, however, that human nature will not be radically frustrated even though his efforts can never be wholly successful in this life.

" I am not ashamed of the Good News: it is the power of God serving all who have faith since this is what reveals the justice of God to us, it shows how faith leads to faith, or as Scripture says: The upright man finds life through faith". Rom. 1:16,17.

+==+==+==+==+==+==+==+==+

NEWS of ENGAGEMENT

On 16th of May, 1970 at Montevideo

RAQUEL LAUREIRO of MONTEVIDEO
and

ALEX MCGILL of STANLEY

Best Wishes from all on Falkland Islands.

+--x:--x:--x:--x:--x:--x:--x:

NEW PUPILS at STANLEY SCHOOL

HAYLEY BOWLES

SHARON MCGILL

WILLIAM GOSS

DEREK JENNINGS

SHONA ROZEE

MORE ABOUT THE EYED HAWK-MOTH

Science has divided all living creatures into different orders. The insects are classified as LEPIDOPTERA. Most scientific terms are formed from Greek or Latin words. The word LEPIDOPTERA is made up of two component Greek words: $\lambda\epsilon\pi\iota\varsigma$ scale and $\pi\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha$: wing, and it therefore means all insects whose wings (and other parts of the body) are clothed with flattened cuticular (skinlike) scales.

This order of LEPIDOPTERA is subdivided into about 20 super-families, one including the Butterflies and all the others the Moths. The Moths are very much the larger group: there are 60 species of Butterflies in Britain and over 2,000 species of Moths. In the world altogether there are some 100,000 species of Moths!

When is an insect a Butterfly, when is it a Moth? There are a number of differences between the two kinds. The easiest to spot is the difference in the antennae (feelers)

The antennae of Butterflies are clubbed, hence their generic name: Rhopalocera, from the Greek $\rho\omicron\pi\alpha\lambda\omicron\varsigma$: club and $\kappa\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$: horn (in insects: feeler). The antennae of some species of Moths, such as the Burnets (fig. 1 no. 3) widen at the end but they do so gradually.

The antennae of Moths are not clubbed but are extremely varied, hence their generic name: Heterocera, from the gr. $\xi\tau\epsilon\rho\alpha\varsigma$: other-different. Examples of antennae of Moths, see fig. 1, p. 14. In Moths the two wings of a side are usually kept together during flight by a few stout bristles - called the frenulum (see f. in fig. 2) or "hold-fast" - projecting from the base of the costa (rib) of the hindwing and fitting beneath a membranous fold or a few thickened scales on the under surface of the forewing. This curious kind of hook-and-eye arrangement is never present in a Butterfly.

The bodies of most Moths tend to be stouter and



Fig. 1

Different types of moths' antennae (x 3)

1. Green Longhorn 2. Elephant Hawk Moth.
3. Five spot Burnet 4. Brindled Beauty a) female
b) male 5. Garden Tiger 6 Leopard Moth
- 7) Drinker Moth.

more hairy than those of most Butterflies, and to be without any waist between thorax and abdomen and they are characterized by the ringlike segmentation of their bodies. Like all insects the Moths are also called ARTHROPODS, from the *arthros*: joint and *podos*: foot or leg, which means they have jointed legs. Most Moths fly by night rather than by day like the Butterflies and they are generally duller coloured.

The HAWK-MOTH belongs to the family SPHINGIDAE or SPHINX-MOTHS, so called because in the caterpillar stage they show resemblance to the Egyptian Sphinx. Of these SPHINGIDAE there are about 500 species of which 17 are found in the British Isles. The adults are thick-bodied and the forward pair of wings are narrow with oblique outer edges. The caterpillars are smooth and striped and usually furnished with an erect horn at the hinder end, see fig. 3.

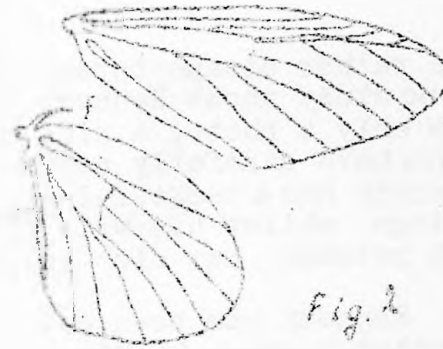


Fig. 2



Fig. 3

When feeding the HAWK-MOTHS remain poised in the air in front of the flower by means of excessively rapid vibration of the wings and sip the nectar by quickly unrolling the proboscis. This is not really a tongue but rather a snout formed by two elongate and flexible outgrowths of the first maxillae (i.e. lower jaws). The Moth caught in Stanley and studied by Mr. R. Nightingale of Fitzroy could well be the SMERINTHUS OCELLATUS or EYED HAWK-MOTH, so called because it has a colourful design on the hindwings in the form of a little eye (in latin ocellum)



16. Children's Corner

Dear Children,

I heard you were rather disappointed last month that there was no story about Kenneth the Kelpgoose. There was only a photo, a nice one though, which I hope you have carefully coloured. You remember that Kenneth has a beautiful white coat and yellow leggings whilst his wife Clio has a dress with dark patches but also yellow leggings.

In the meantime Kenneth has been calling his whole family together because he wanted to present his relatives to you. He would like you to meet all of them and, mind you, there is a whole tribe of ducks and geese. They all have one common name and are called Shelducks and Sheldgeese. You can imagine that it took quite a time to get the whole tribe gathered together. That is why I could not yet tell you about them last month. Some had quite a journey to make. Not only had they to come from other parts of the Falkland Islands but also from the coast of S. America. There are close relatives living in Southern Chile, Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. If you look on your map you can see that they live a few hundred miles away. To make the journey in this wintry weather is not easy and it is not a pleasure either. But Kenneth is very proud of his family and he wanted me to meet them all and then he told me a lot about where and how they live. It was very interesting and I am certainly going to tell you more about them. It was quite a gathering: there was the Upland Goose family with its very near relatives all the way from Southern Chile - the Ashy-Headed Goose-the Ruddy Headed Goose whom we also know as Brent or Brant Goose- and two more visiting



Ashy-Headed Goose



Ruddy Headed Goose



Falkland Upland Goose

families. I had to look very closely to see a difference but Kenneth pointed it out to me that one of these is very similar to our Upland Goose and is called Magellan since it lives around the Magellan Straits. The other family looked very much like Kenneth and Clio themselves and they told me that they have the same family name : Kelp Geese, but they hail from Patagonia.

Before we learn more about each of them, here are a few things that they have in common. All of them are "grazing birds" that is birds that feed on grass. We know that Kenneth and his family mainly eat kelp but, like their relatives, they also eat grass (although we say little about this in case the farmers get annoyed with it). The Patagonian Kelp Geese, those very close relatives of Kenneth, live a life very similar to his own. Their food is very much the same although the areas in which many are found differ greatly from our coasts. In the regions of Tierra del Fuego the hills and mountains plunge down into deep channels. Stunted trees and other woody growth covers much of the land. Foxes and other land animals which might prey on the eggs of the Kelp Geese on the mainlands have taught the birds to breed on the smaller islands in these channels. Probably for the same reason our own geese often breed on small offshore islands for a type of fox once roamed on our mainlands.



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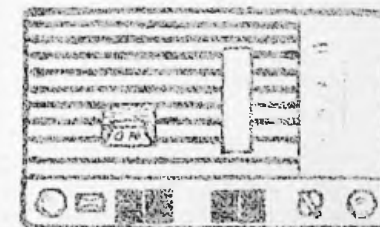


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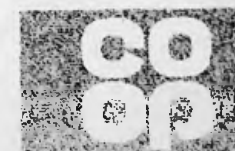
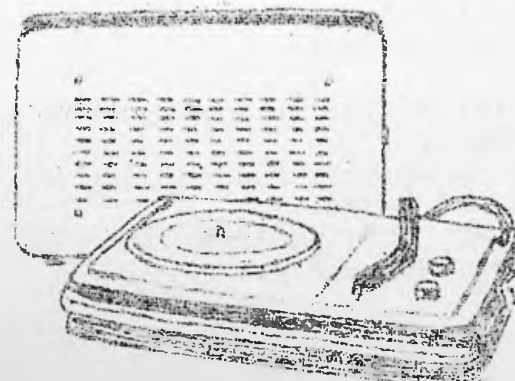


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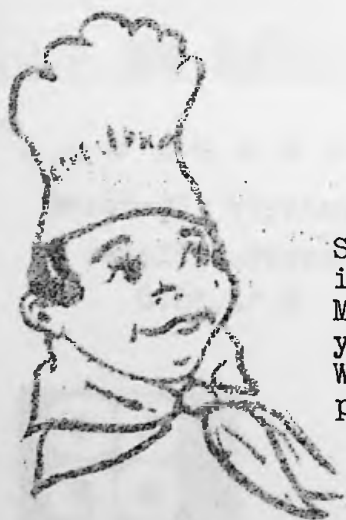
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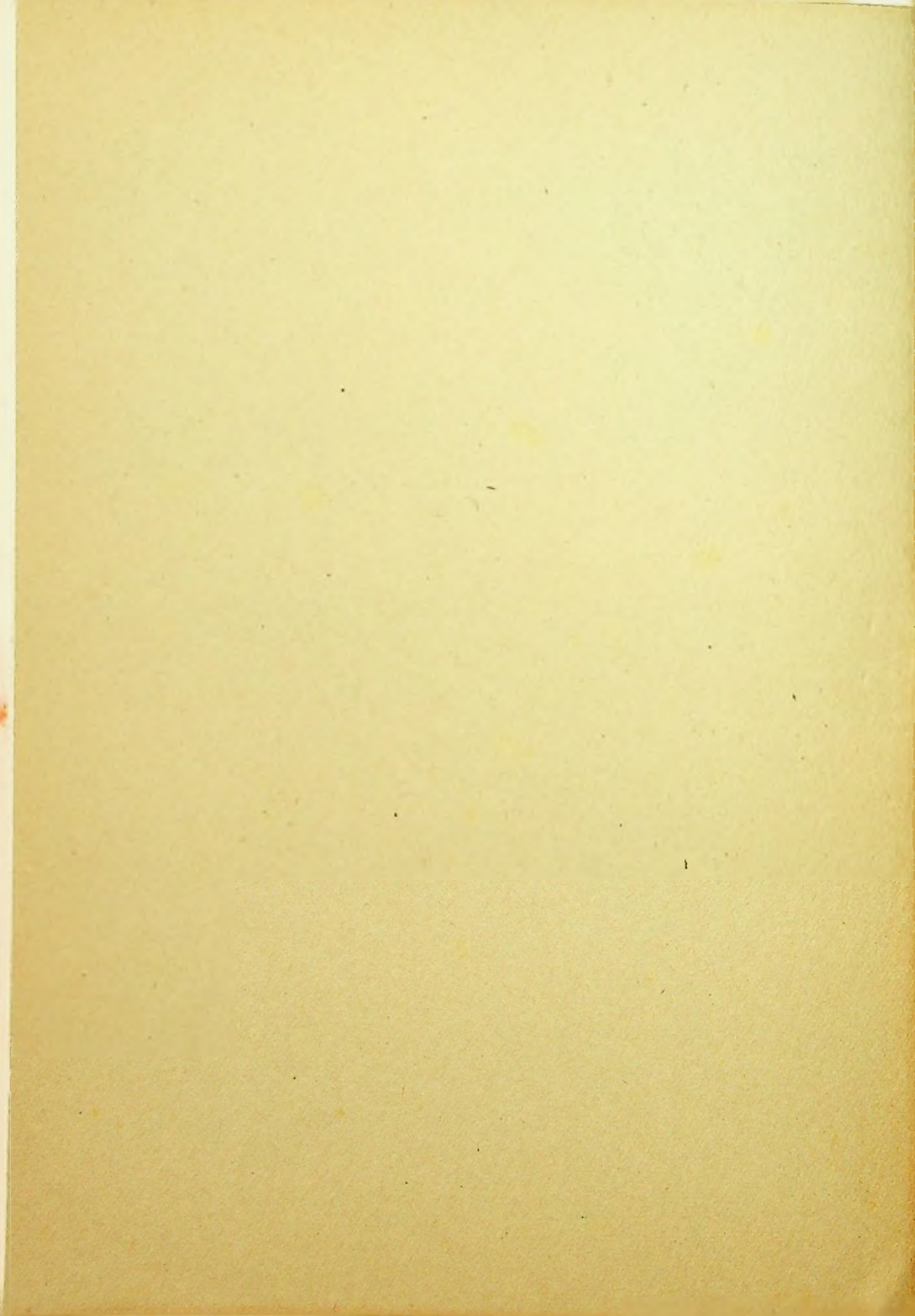
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ST. MARY'S Herald

Monthly Family Magazine 15th July 1970

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ST. MARY'S HERALD

is published on the 15th of every month.

Officially a year of subscription starts with the issue of the month of May, but subscriptions can be ordered at any time and in any way; no special application cards are required.

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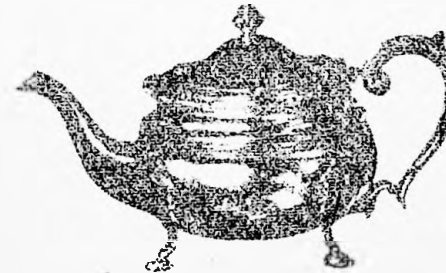
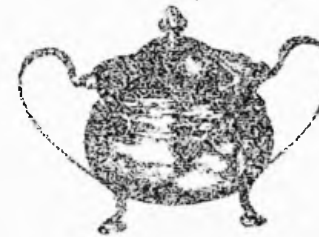
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MAN 'WILLED' £ 3 million TO STATE

Under this catching title we read an article in 'The People' of 15th March 1970 about a man who was once wellknown to many Falkland Islanders. We quote the article and add some memories of one of our fellow-citizens.

A man who left £ 4.115.701 wanted the Government to have the vast sum it will take from his estate.

He did nothing to avoid the £ 3.000.000-plus death duties, his widow said yesterday.

Captain HAROLD SALVESEN, chairman of the family shipping firm of Christian Salvesen and Co. and its associated whaling company, the South Georgia Co. Ltd. for 22 years, was 72 when he died last month.

About 80 per cent of his vast fortune will go to the Chancellor of the Exchequer. But his wife has no regrets.

At her luxury home, Inveralmond House, Cramond, Edinburgh, 62-year-old Mrs. Marion Salvesen mother of five, said yesterday: "My husband purposely didn't try to avoid death duties like most other millionaires.

"He always said he wanted to help the country that way by not disposing of his estate.

"He thought it was right that the Treasury should get a lot of the money because it would be for the good of the country."

She added: "I didn't really know much about the size of my husband's estate.

"I knew it would be a lot, but I hadn't really thought much about it. Money means nothing to me.

"As it is he has left me the house and all the contents, and what's left after death duties will be divided between the children and me as per Scots law."

Last night a lawyer said that under Scots law a widow got the first £ 2.500 and one-third of the rest after death duties with the children

sharing what is left.

Captain Salvesen had four daughters and a son, The son, Andrew, 22, is in Newfoundland, training on trawlers. He will join the firm in three years' time.

So far the article

One of the several Falkland Islanders who worked for the South Georgia Co. Ltd., Mr. Norman Kenny, told me how he had done eight seasons for this firm. A whaling season lasted from August to April. At the end of six months' hard work the whale-catchers used to assemble around the big factory ships and all the men would line up to go home as quickly as they could. As soon as the Captain gave the signal, - a mighty blast on the hooter, - one long one short, the men would scramble off like greyhounds.

The Falkland Islanders would be sent back to Stanley and the others would get free passage home to Britain. Six weeks before the start of the new season the men would be approached so that the Company would know whether they wanted to sign on for another tour down South.

In the off-season the boats were refitted, a very expensive affair. One factory ship cost around three quarter million pounds to be fitted out for the season. Ways and means were sought to keep costs down. At one occasion it was decided to send some of the catchers to Spain for an overhaul, instead of bringing them all the way up to the U.K. Mr. Kenny and his mate were asked to go on those boats to Spain and the idea quite appealed to them, the more since Norman speaks fluent Spanish, learned in his youth when he lived for some years in Patagonia, Argentina and Chile. This fortunate chance to see a new country however never materialized since the plan was called off on account of some political trouble in Spain at the time.

41 years ago, after his stay in South America, Norman came to the Falkland Islands which he

always regarded as his true home and for which he did active service in the Defence Force, particularly during war time. After a few months work at Fitzroy he came to Stanley for a holiday and to marry. Back in Camp he worked on Carcass for 23 years, where the present manager, Mr. Cecil Bertrand, was Norman's mate for three seasons down South. Other mates who did some seasons there with him are Mr. Frank Buse, Mr. Chris Bundes and Mr. Martin.

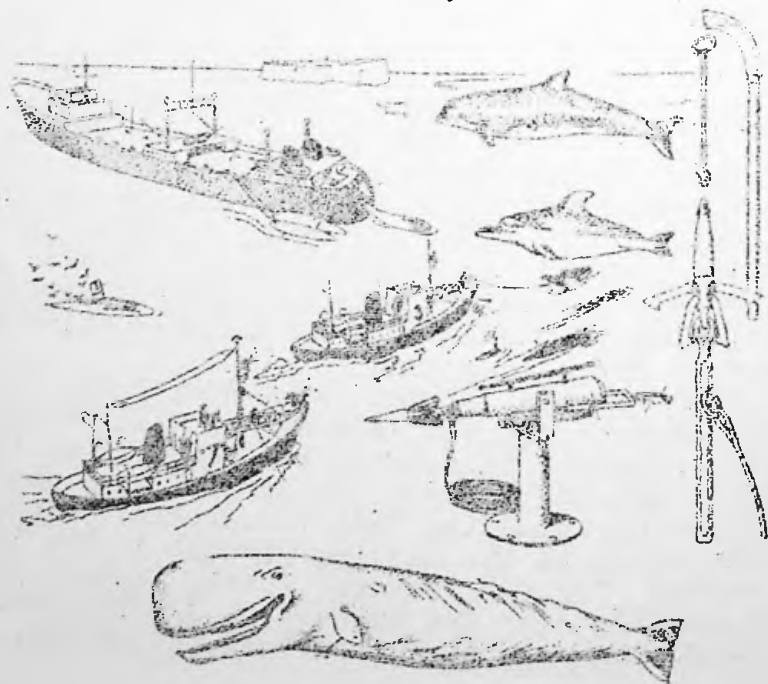
Norman used to work on the 'blubber-loft' from where he and a mate had to fill 5 big pots in which the blubber was boiled to extract the oil. When they had filled the 5 pots they would have 20 minutes for a breather. This was very necessary as it was warm work. Norman liked the work and the kind character of his Norwegian mates, whose language he soon learned to speak.

But not always did he go quite voluntarily.

In 1939, volunteers were called to join for the season, but this time he did not want to go. When his Commanding Officer in the Defence Force told him to go, he refused saying: "I am in the Defence Force and there is a war on". The officer then explained why they wanted him to go: there was only one man short and out of a list of men the Governor had picked his name. He was ordered off duty to go home and think it over. Next morning Norman presented himself: "I will go South" For his willingness he received a personal letter of thanks from the Governor which he has kept for a long time.

The first season Norman went down South on a small Danish ship the 'Flures' and it was not a very pleasant trip. Later he travelled on the Lafonia and the Fitzroy. On arrival they spent a few weeks unloading all the stores and gear before going to the hunting grounds in the ice. He worked for two seasons on the factory ship "New Sevilla" and for the rest on the "Soerabaia" a 12.000 ton ship with about 250 men aboard.

With pleasure Norman remembers his work and some of the great characters he met, like "Paddy" a 86-year-old Norwegian who was so nicknamed for preference for singing Irish songs. One day doing his job on the blubber-loft his mate and he saw a whaleboat coming alongside. It looked like any other whale catcher, except that it had no gun and had a rather more comfortable interior. The man they saw coming off the boat onto the factory ship looked like any other skipper and they did not know him. He went around everywhere talking to all on board. He also visited the loft and had a talk about the size of the catch, working conditions and so on. After about half an hour he remarked: "You, boys don't know who I am? I am Harold Salvesen" They had indeed not guessed that it was the owner himself who had been chatting with them so simply and in fluent English. This characterized the man: simple and kind with a feeling for the men who worked for him.



Man does not live □

□ on bread alone

MAN WAS CREATED FOR IMMORTALITY

Nothing less can satisfy him. However successful his life has been, he is always forced to acknowledge that he has not yet developed himself to the fulness of his human personality. He has not reached the perfection of which he is capable. Whatever happiness or wisdom or goodness may have been his, he can never say to himself: Now I have everything I am capable of having; my history is complete; nothing remains for me, any further existence would be meaningless. If there is no life beyond our life on earth, then death will bring with it a final frustration and loss: the frustration of all the perfection a man might have achieved but did not; the loss of all that he has in fact achieved. All, so far as he is concerned, will be blotted out as if it had never existed.

In a Christian society men know that they are destined for immortality and this knowledge helps them to judge their successes and failures of the present life. Without such knowledge a satisfactory human life is impossible. Human nature demands immortality.

In a worldly society this demand cannot find its true fulfilment, yet it cannot be permanently suppressed. It will therefore seek a substitute. We see how this is being done nowadays in the changing relations of the individual to the community. The individual person dies and, according to the secularist, he is gone for ever. But the society to which he belonged remains and is in a way immortal, in so far as society will exist as long as there are individuals to make up a community. Therefore, the worldlings say, if a man can identify himself with his society, if he can lose his individuality in working for it, sinking himself in it and in its interests, then he can feel that he lives on, after his own death,

in the continued life of society. His labours, sacrifices and sufferings are no longer futile. they make him a member of an organism that is greater than himself, which will live on after him, to which he has contributed to make it more perfect. The more he can identify himself with his community, the more he partakes of its immortality and the less tragic his own individual death will be. Who would not willingly sacrifice his own unimportant little rights and interests in order to obtain this privilege? So we see the Nazi joyfully sacrificing himself for the immortal German race, and the Communist for the brotherhood of man.

In this country too we find the idea spreading to put the community higher than and at the expense of the human beings who compose it. So far, however, it has not become very clear what will be the general results of this attitude. We find this worldly attitude most convincingly expressed in 'Philosophical Evolutionism, or what has been called the Religion of Progress. This movement has been brought about mainly by Professor Julian Huxley and the late H.G. Wells. They regard immortal society as a living being which is evolving towards perfection. The individual, they say, is nothing in himself but he can acquire significance as member of the race. As individuals we are poor creatures full of imperfections, physical and psychological, doomed to perpetual frustration and final death; but we are also members of a race which is growing steadily to perfection. We are more than mere individuals, we are links in a chain, or threads in a developing pattern, and in this lies our whole meaning and purpose. Our greatest privilege is to subordinate ourselves to the interests of the species, and no religious or moral scruples must be allowed to hamper us in this work.

This Religion of Progress is a very thin ideal for the ordinary man, and it will

never set the world on fire. Nevertheless it has had considerable influence on social, economic and religious thinking. It has dazzled many people by purporting to give a scientific foundation to the prestige of Utopianism.

It must always tend to lower the value of the individual as against the society, and to make him a mere means to an end- an instrument with no value or rights of his own, to be used by the society for its own ends, and then to be cast away when no longer useful. The result is inevitably a progressive degradation of the human personality, a loss of dignity and a rapid descent to the Servile State. The ideal which is aimed at is therefore in fact self-destructive. A society is composed of its individual members. If we regard these as mere means to an end we necessarily degrade the society which they constitute.

A noble society is impossible unless it is composed of noble men. We cannot have noble men unless we teach them to regard themselves and others as having absolute value and significance in themselves. And this is impossible unless they believe in personal immortality.

+ + + + +

TO OUR READERS

On account of the delay of the DARWIN we were not able to ascertain certain data for an article commemorating the life of Mr. R. Boldrini. For his many friends in Stanley and in Camp we hope to do so next month.

On page 23 we print the address given at the funeral service of the late Mr. Boldrini.

The whole service was put on tape and will be sent to the relatives together with the cards of condolence and the floral tributes.

MEN'S PAGE

GARDENING NOTES FOR JULY 1970

GREENHOUSE CHRYSANTHEMUMS

The procedure with greenhouse Chrysanthemums is to start with cuttings rooted in spring that have grown on the plants in the greenhouse. When flowering is finished the top growth is cut down to within two inches of the soil. This induces the plants to produce sucker shoots. These are taken off as cuttings which serve to provide the stock for next season. Cuttings are taken in June, July and August. Any very large shoots that are present at the time of cutting back the stems should be removed. Shoots from the base sucker-type growths are wanted for cuttings. Stem cuttings are sometimes taken if material for propagation is not plentiful. Sucker shoots should therefore be chosen for cuttings, the best being those of medium strength, not too weak and not too fat and gross. These should be cut off at soil level so that they are from three to four inches long. The stem should be cut cleanly through just below a node or joint and the lower leaves cut away so that the stem is bare of leaves for about half its length. The soil for rooting the cuttings should consist of two parts soil, one part sand. Rooted cuttings will "stand" for a time in this mixture, and will not need potting as soon as rooted. Cuttings may be spaced out two inches apart in deep seed boxes. The cuttings should preferably be rooted in a temperature of 50-55 degrees. They can stand in their boxes on the staging in the greenhouse, being shaded from very bright sunshine. Do not overwater. Rooting takes 3-4 weeks and cuttings flag badly for the first two weeks.

Next month we will continue with greenhouse Chrysanthemums: stopping, taking the bud, etc.

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TRACTOR FRONT



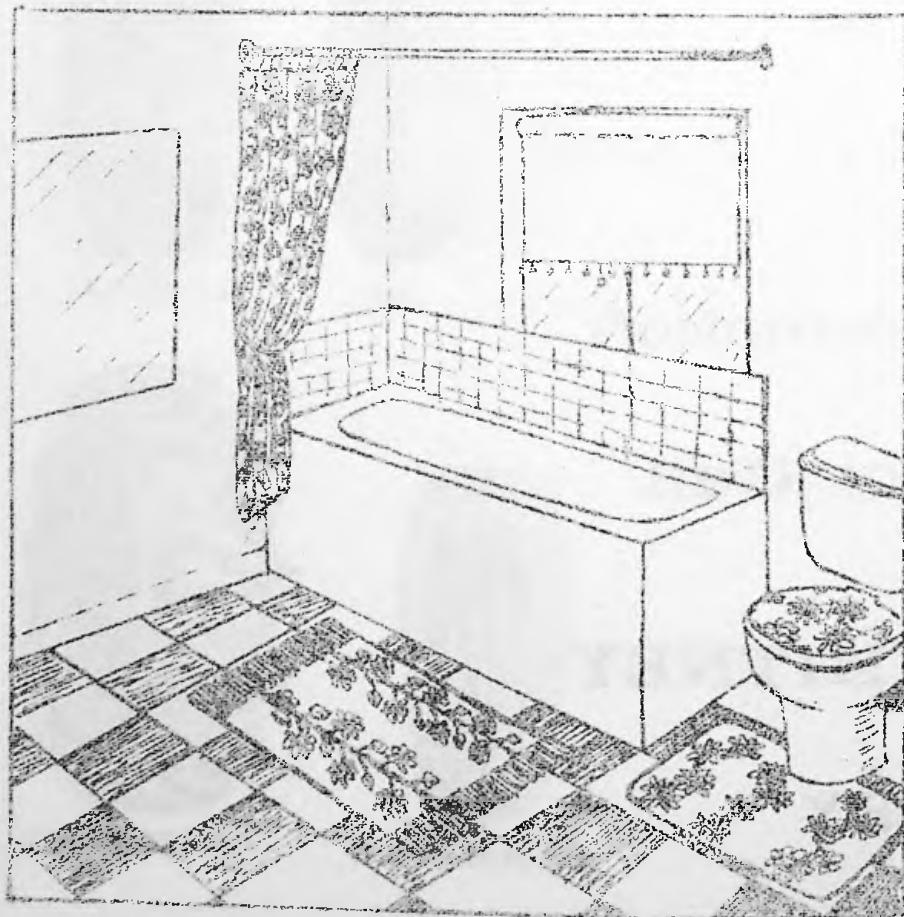
TRACTOR

Women's Page

HOW TO BEAUTIFY YOUR BATHROOM

Hints for Handy Housewife

Soft mats- for bath, pedestal, combined with a toilet seat cover- in the same attractive pattern make a big difference in your bathroom. Ideal materials for the mats are plain or patterned towelling with a filling of thin foam. You could also add window curtains in matching towelling; and if you have a shower fitting over the bath, an extra luxury would be a towelling curtain, to hang outside the existing plastic curtain at the bath edge.



For the mat set you need: 3 yds. of towelling, 36 ins. wide; 35 ins. by 44 ins. of foam, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. or $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick; 2 $\frac{3}{8}$ yds. of white cotton fringe, 4 ins. wide; 1 yd. bias binding; elastic.

Bath Mat

Cut a foam pad 35 ins. by 21 ins. Then cut a piece of towelling 45 ins. long. Turn in the raw edges at each end, and machine $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. hems. Lay the towelling wrong side up on a flat surface and fold both hemmed edges over so they meet at the centre (see diagram 1). Machine the folded selvedge edges together $\frac{1}{2}$ in. inside edges, then oversew the edges.

Starting at the centre, where the two hemmed edges meet, pin and stitch fringing over the stitched selvedge edges (see diagram 1), taking the fringing right round the mat end (so it forms a double thickness); turn in fringing edges and catch them together securely, to ensure that the fringe ends cannot become unravelled in the wash.

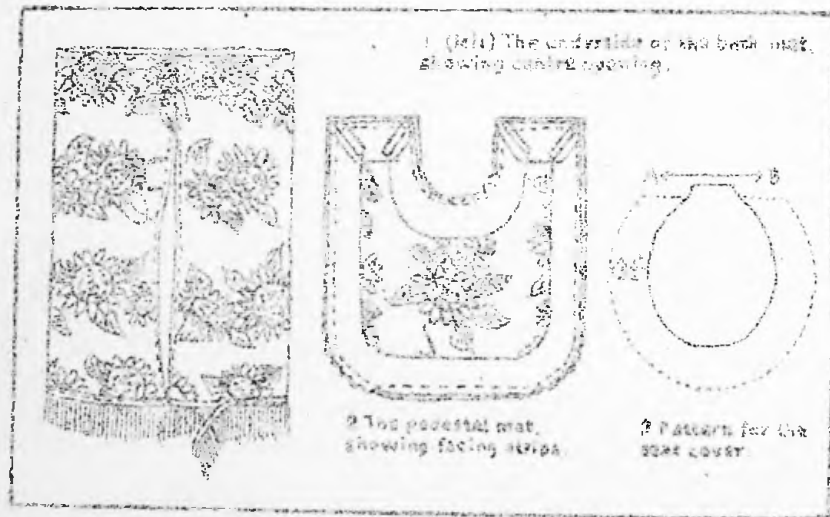
Slip the foam pad inside the mat, through the underside centre opening. Leave the opening unstitched, for easy removal of the foam when washing the outer cover.

Pedestal Mat

Start by cutting a brown paper template 23 ins. by 21 ins. Rule a centre line down the 23 ins. length, then fit and cut out the shape of your pedestal base centrally from one end of the template. With the aid of an 8-in. plate, round the corners at the opposite end of the template, pencilling round a quarter of the plate's circumference and cutting away the paper outside the line. Cut a foam sheet to the shape of the template.

Lay the template over the towelling, centring the towelling pattern neatly, then cut out the towelling $\frac{3}{4}$ in. outside the template all round. From the template also cut four 8-in. wide shaped "facing strips" of towelling (see diagram ")

Join the facing strips together, to form the shape of the mat; press the seams open, then hem the inner edges of the facing. Tack and machine the facing to the top cover piece (see diagram 2) Cut notches into the seams on all curves, then turn the cover right side out and slip it over the foam shape.



Seat Top Cover

Make a paper pattern of the seat top, laying paper over the top and folding the edges round, then pencilling along the fold. Place the pattern on the towelling, centring the pattern, then cut out the towelling $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins. larger round side and front edges (see dotted line on diagram 3) Bind the back edge of the seat cover (A to B on diagram 3) with bias binding. Turn in and machine the remaining edges to form a channel. Thread elastic through the channel, draw it up to fit over the seat top and join the ends at back edge.

Shower Curtain

A towelling shower curtain can be cut to the size of the existing plastic curtain, allowing for hems all round-but DON'T join the curtains together. Make buttonholes along the top edge

of the towelling curtain to accomodate the hooks (aligning the holes with those of the plastic curtain). If you own an eyelet plier with eyelets, you can make the holes with these. Hang the towelling curtain over the plastic one so the latter can still be hung inside the bath when the shower is in use, leaving the towelling overcurtain hanging outside the bath edge.

FILLING UP THE CAKE TIN

Cut and Come Again Cake

- 14 oz. plain flour
- 2 level teaspoonfuls baking powder
- 1 level teaspoonful bicarbonate of soda
- $\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoonful ground cinnamon
- 1 level teaspoonful mixed spice
- 2 oz. lard
- 2 oz. margarine
- 8 oz. soft brown sugar
- 4 oz. cleaned sultanas
- 4 oz. seedless raisins
- 2 oz. cleaned currants
- 2 Oz. glacé cherries quartered or an extra 2 oz. currants
- 1 oz. chopped candied peel
- $\frac{1}{2}$ pt. milk
- 1 dessertspoonful vinegar
- a 7 in. square cake tin.

Brush the cake tin with melted fat and line the base with a square of greaseproof paper cut to fit. Grease the paper, too. Sift the flour, baking powder, bicarbonate of soda, cinnamon and mixed spice into a mixing bowl. Rub the lard and margarine into the dry ingredients. Stir in the sugar, then the sultanas, raisins, currants, glacé cherries and candied peel. Stir the vinegar into the milk and mix it into the dry ingredients. The mixture should be fairly soft. Turn the mixture into the tin. Bake the cake in a moderate oven, about 355 degrees, for an hour, then reduce the heat to 335 degrees for an hour or until it is ready.

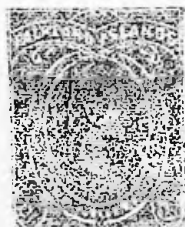


STAMP CORNER

THE MAIN VICTORIAN ISSUE OF 1891-1902

This beautiful issue, with its simple and dignified design, its pleasing colours and various shades, forms a very attractive conclusion to the Victorian era.

Six new values were added to the four already in use: $\frac{1}{2}$ d., 2d., $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., and 9d. and in 1898: 2s.6d. and 5s. These last two, 2s.6d. and 5s. are in deep blue and red respectively, two large handsome recess-printed stamps, watermarked Crown CC.



They were issued in June 1898. Only 6,000 of each were issued, and they have justly been rewarded a very high place on the artistic side of stamp production. All stamps of this issue carried the upright Crown CA watermark, except the two high values, as stated. The shades of certain of this issue, notably 1d. and $2\frac{1}{2}$ d., have been the cause of many "head-aches" amongst collectors. Colour nomenclature in philately has always been a baffling problem, for few people agree on the naming of colours which makes it difficult to lay down any hard and fast rule. All attempts to place these stamps in their proper category, however, should be undertaken in clear daylight.

CHECK LIST

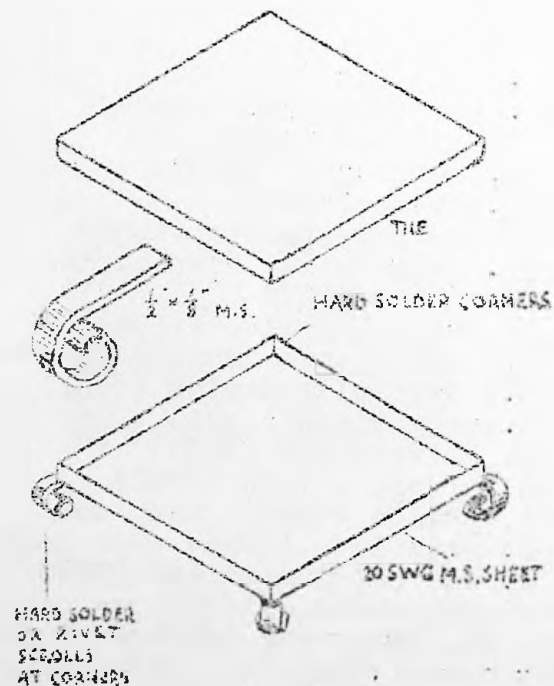
1891-1902. Portrait of Queen Victoria.
Perf. 14, $14\frac{1}{2}$

- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue-green (1891)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. green (1892)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep yellow green (1894)
- $\frac{1}{2}$ d. yellow green (1895-1902)
- 1d. brown (1892)
- 1d. russet brown (1892)
- + 1d. orange brown (1894)
- + 1d. bright claret (1894)
- ++ 1d. Venetian red (1895)
 - (a) Pale shade (1896)
- 1d. Pale red (1899)
- 1d. orange red (1902)
- 2d. purple (1895)
 - (a) pale purple (1898)
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. pale chalky ultramarine (1891)
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. blue (1892)
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. Prussian blue (1894)
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. bright ultramarine (1894-1901)
- $2\frac{1}{2}$ d. deep ultramarine (1902)
- + 4d. grey-black (1894)
- 4d. olive-black (1895)
- 6d. orange yellow (1892)
- 6d. yellow (1896)
- 9d. vermilion (1896)
 - (a) pale vermilion (1896)
- 1s. grey-brown (1896)
- 2s.6d. deep blue (1898)
- 5s. red (1898)
- + The watermark in these cases is normally reversed.
- ++ In the Venetian red it is more often reversed than not.

from "The Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies" by
B.S.H. Grant.

20.

HINT FOR HANDYMAN TILE TRIVET EXHIBIT FOR WINTERSHOW AND WELCOME USEFUL GIFT



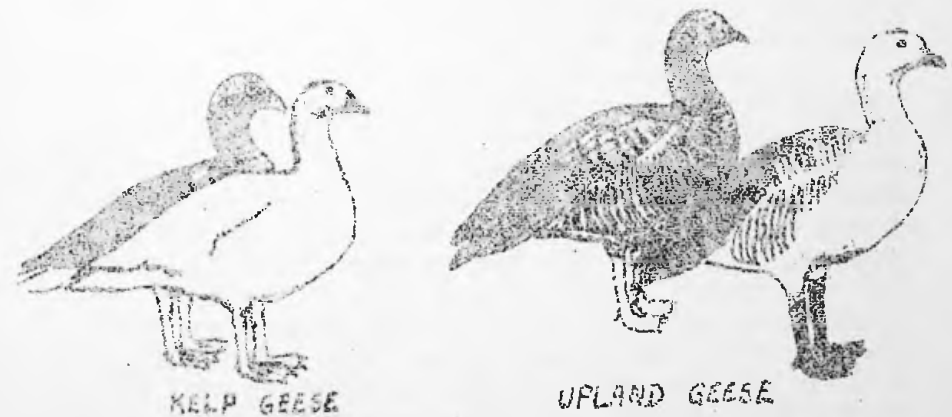
20 SWG M.S. SHEET

SIZES DEPEND ON TILE DIMENSIONS

Children's Corner²¹

Ulric and Una Upland

When you look quickly at pairs of Kelp - Geese and Upland Geese they are from a distance very similar but it is odd that of the whole Sheldgoose family the Upland Gander is the only one with black legs. His long shiny boots are in strong contrast to the white front of his head and breast.



Kenneth the Kelpgoose, as you know, has a pure white and spotless coat. Ulric the Upland Gander also stands out in the landscape with his white head and breast but has a barred back. Some of his cousins on the South American coast are much the same in colouring although barred not only on the back but on the breast as well. These cousins we often hear called 'coast geese' when they sometimes visit our islands. Una, our Upland Goose, is a rather fine coloured bird

with reddy browns as the main colouration and yellow legs. This is an ideal colour for her when she is hatching her eggs which usually number 5 or 7. Nesting as she does in a shallow depression in the ground, generally among grasses, diddle dee fern or rushes all of which blend with the bird's colour, she is well hidden.

Ulric and Una, the Upland Geese, are found nowhere else but on the Falkland Islands. They have cousins living in the area known as Tierra del Fuego. These although being slightly smaller are similar in colouration.

Like Kenneth and Clio, the Kelpgeese, the Upland family likes to be fairly close to water and when they breed in the early spring the goose will build her nest and lay her eggs somewhere within easy reach of water. As soon as the young goslings can stand on their feet she will take them onto water and out of harm's way.

Before breeding time arrives in early spring the Upland Gander will mark out his territory or nesting area. At that time Ulric, whose warriorlike name means: 'ruler of the wolf', shows himself a terrific fighter. Furious battles are fought with invaders of his home ground. Even when his own young are full grown, he will make every effort to drive them away from what he regards as his personal property. But once he has established his authority, he will be as kind and helpful as Kenneth and Clio. It has been known for pairs of adults with young to take care for other goslings when their parents had been killed.

ADDRESS DURING FUNERAL SERVICE FOR Mr. BOLDRINI.

This service is being held in the Church of St. Mary, Star of the sea, at Stanley.

We welcome the many friends of the late Mr. Boldrini who have come to pay their last respect to a man who was a friend to all because of his goodness and kindness. For 33 years he served on the ships that link us with Montevideo where all of us have met so many people that were kind and helpful when we passed through. Of this kindness this man was an outstanding example and therefore we were very shocked when we heard that he was so suddenly taken away by the Lord from our midst. This shock caused a flood of memories to fill our minds and we gratefully pronounced the name by which he was known to all: Johnnie. We were rather surprised to hear that his name was really Rubelindo Boldrini. We only knew him as Johnnie and it sounded like a term of endearment towards a man whose main characteristic was universal kindness. We are glad and grateful that we have known him for so many years and that he was, in the words of the Gospel, a trustworthy and faithful steward. And I believe that it is only right that we continue to think and speak of him as Johnnie. In our private prayers and also today in the official prayers we will speak of him to God as Johnnie and we will beg the Lord that in acknowledging the goodness we saw in this man we will be comforted ourselves and that to him may be given eternal peace in the glory of his Lord.

HYMNS sung during the service :

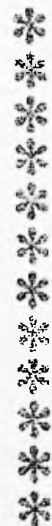
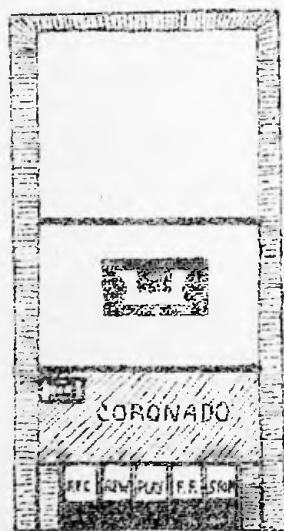
Lead kindly Light and
Hail, Queen of Heaven, the ocean star.

²⁴ Stanley Co-operative Society

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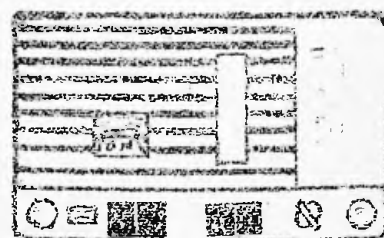


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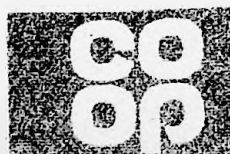
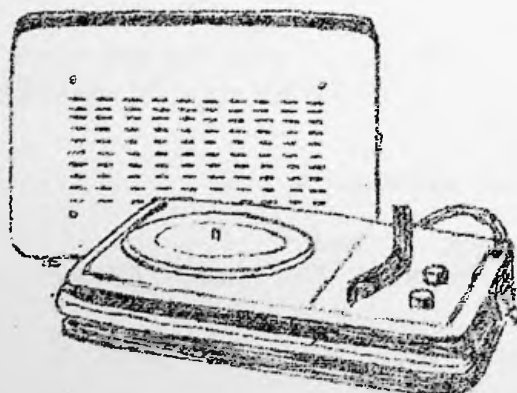


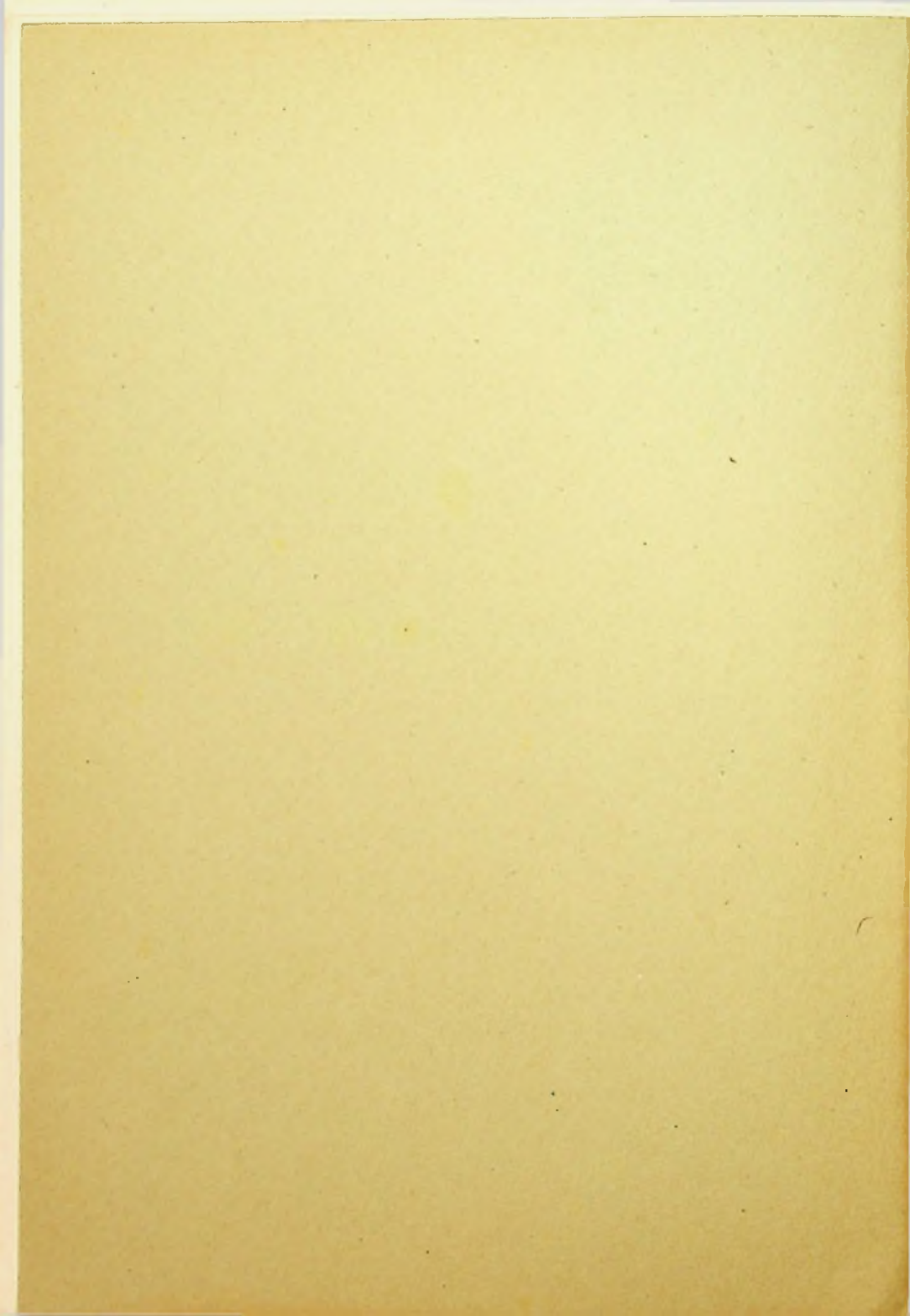
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ST. MARY'S Gerald

Monthly Family Magazine 15th August 1970



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ST. MARY'S HERALD

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I N M E M O R I A M

Mr. Rubelindo (Johnnie) Boldrini

In last month's issue we had the sad duty of announcing the sudden death at Stanley on board the DARWIN of Mr. Rubelindo Boldrini. "Johnnie" the popular steward of the DARWIN had a long and distinguished career as a steward.

He started service on two Chilean merchantmen in which he twice came to the Falkland Islands as long ago as 1933 and 1935, when these vessels were chartered by John Hamilton then owner of Weddell. On one of these voyages the Miller family came to Roy Cove to make their home there. One of the duties of Johnnie the steward, was to take a carry cot on board in which slumbered a few months old baby, never thinking that this baby was going to be a friend for life when he grew up to be an officer and later his Captain on board the DARWIN.

In April 1937 Johnnie signed his first contract with the Falkland Islands Company and joined the first LAFONIA in Punta Arenas as steward. From this ship he was paid off in Liverpool in 1940. On his return to the Falklands he joined the FITZROY from which ship he was signed off in Stanley April 1947 and then joined the second LAFONIA until he was signed off in London in 1949.

On his return to the Falklands he rejoined the FITZROY on which he served until he was signed off in London in 1957.

Then the DARWIN was being built in Goole, England, and Johnnie was there when she was fitted out. He came out on her to the Falklands in June 1957 to continue his stewardship until the end 14th June 1970 at the age of 54.

In Montevideo Johnnie married a Lithuanian wife (whose mother is still alive there) who had emigrated to Uruguay. They had two daughters.

The eldest was born in Uruguay. When they were expecting the second child they came to live in Stanley for 18 months because they wanted their child to be born in a British Colony. Now all four had different nationalities.

There are still more nationalities in the family since a sister married a merchant service engineer of Greek nationality.;

a stepbrother is a Master of a Chilean merchant man and a nephew is a pilot in the Chilean air-force.

Johnnie was stockily built and it is not to be wondered that in his younger days he was a keen amateur boxer. A true Chilean he also was an enthusiastic fisherman and on the many trips around the Camp was always the first out to go a fishing.

The memory that remains of Johnnie the Steward is that he was a man kind to the many people he met in the course of his service and as a consequence was well liked by all.

We are indebted to Chief Steward George Harris for the details given above as he was Johnnie's mate for all the 33 years of his service.

To him and all other friends and relatives we offer our sincere sympathy.

=o=o=o=

For the sake of his Spanish-speaking friends and relatives, a translation is given of the above article :

I N M E M O R I A M

Sr. Rubelindo (Johnnie) Boldrini

En la edición del pasado mes tuvimos el triste deber de anunciar el súbito deceso del Sr. Rubelindo Boldrini, (Johnnie), acaecido a bordo del "DARWIN". "Johnnie" en su larga y distinguida carrera a bordo del "DARWIN", se ganó el afecto y cariño de todos los que le conocieron como persona y en su trabajo como Segundo Mayordomo. continua en la cubierta interior

WINTER SHOW

Whilst this issue of the HERALD is being printed the Wintershow is being held in Stanley. We cannot therefore judge as yet its results. Through other publicity media we will no doubt soon hear all about it.

We do know however that a considerable amount of work has gone into its organisation and publicity and that so far a great number of exhibits have come into Stanley from Camp. If a proportionate number is contributed from Town, there is no doubt that the Show will prove an immense success as to the quantity of entries. And knowing the traditional standard of quality it will probably prove a success all round.

We have all the same a feeling that there are two factors that greatly diminish the vastness of its success. First of all we regret that there are still too many who are too shy to show their competence in a craft or art. There are people that can make up an exhibit at short notice with practised hands but will never put it in. Why? Are they so efficient and quick about it that therefore they think it is not worth showing to anybody? What a pity! not only for their own satisfaction but also for the pleasure and encouragement they could give to others, especially the younger members of the community who would admire and try to imitate their skill.

Secondly we regret that the Schedule of Classes has been kept so limited, in spite of suggestions and criticisms. We feel that this causes many to abstain from putting in the results of their skill, thinking they will not be appreciated since their craft or art is not even mentioned.

Of course the idea is not that there should be a prize for every possible class of exhibit since there would be no end to it. We are however of the opinion that no limit should be put to the kinds of technique or craft used. In these islands it is obvious that the first section be dedicated to the subject "wool". This is certainly extensively done. But as to the uses of this material others could be mentioned and practised. We have a respectful guild in our community and would like to see exhibits of the skills of its members. Why, besides spinning, is there no place for weaving? In Stanley school, for years now, there is a handloom standing idle clamoring for the attention of pupils who could be taught very simple and interesting techniques.

There is a section for woodworking but why not + for metalwork? -in copper, brass, iron sheet- + strip or wire?

Section H, Art, is the poorest of all. We have a choice of three techniques only: oil painting - water colour painting and pen and ink drawing. But all our youngsters start their first ambitious drawings in pencil or crayon. As a rule they do not rise above that stage till the end of their schooling. The field of art is very vast indeed as to its different ways of expression and its techniques. Examples in the Wintershow would be capable of arousing interests, that can give life-long pleasure and satisfaction. But then an inviting opening should be given at the Show. On the contrary we find that Section H Art is the only one that does not say: "any other kind.."

To mention just a few popular techniques and + materials: charcoal- pencil or pastel drawing; + lino-cuts; pottery; mosaics (in paper-stone- + wood-glass-vinyl etc.)

+ Samples of the underlined materials and techniques are to be seen in the 1970 Wintershow.

GARDENING NOTES FOR AUGUST 1970

Stopping Greenhouse Chrysanthemums

Stopping is an important item in Chrysanthemum culture routine. All varieties of Chrysanthemums have two periods in which the main stems break into side-growths, each to give three or four side-shoots instead of continuing the vertical growth of the original shoots. In both cases a flowerbud called a crown bud lies in the middle of the ring of growth shoots. If the growth shoots are allowed to remain, this crown bud either dies away completely later on or only produces a poor bloom. If of course you are not concerned with getting a bloom of any special size there is no need to do any stopping, the plants may be grown on naturally. As the plants grow, they will be noticed to be producing side-shoots all the way up the stem; these must be regularly nicked with the point of a sharp knife or thumb and forefinger. On the big bloom plants you will have to watch carefully for the "breaks" (branching of growths) Up to that time the plants have been carrying three main shoots each (after the first stopping). Each of these will produce several branches and the job is gradually to reduce these to one so that your plant carries three shoots as before.

Taking the Bud

Examining an average plant in February or March you will find one of two things. Either there will be a bud at the top of each main shoot surrounded by little growth shoots or there will be a bud which has two smaller buds close beneath it. (There are usually two of these buds but there may be more.) In the first instance where the bud is surrounded by little growth shoots, taking the bud consists in removing the

small shoots so that the bud "stands alone" and nothing is left growing on the stem but the leaves of the bud. The small shoots must be taken off very carefully to avoid damaging the bud on the stem.

In the second case where the main bud has smaller buds beneath it, taking the bud consists in removing these smaller buds.

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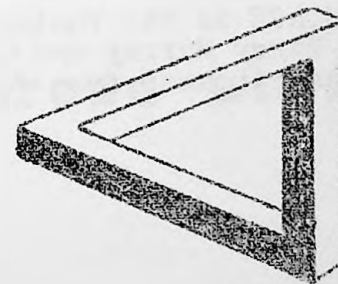
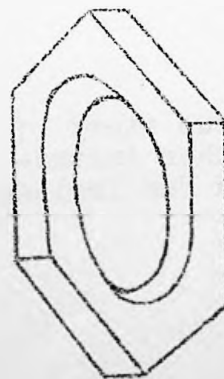
GARDENING IN COLOUR by Frances Perry

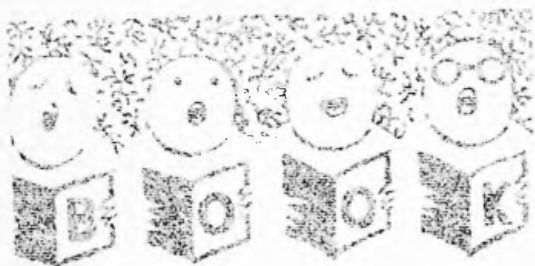
The complete guide to gardening, in and out of doors, all the year round, is written by Frances Perry, M.B.E. F.L.S. well known as an author, lecturer and horticultural adviser.

-c-o-o-o-o-

Test your ingenuity !

Here are two examples of engineering fad for drawing deceptive and quite impossible things. The first has been called an ambihelical hexnut and is just as useless as the second one and both are absolutely infuriating to look at ! Could you devise another example ?





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ESCAPE is the fantastic, but true story of how Harry Murray and a group of other Australians got away from Japanese-held New Ireland.



Man does not live □

□ on bread alone

C O N C L U S I O N

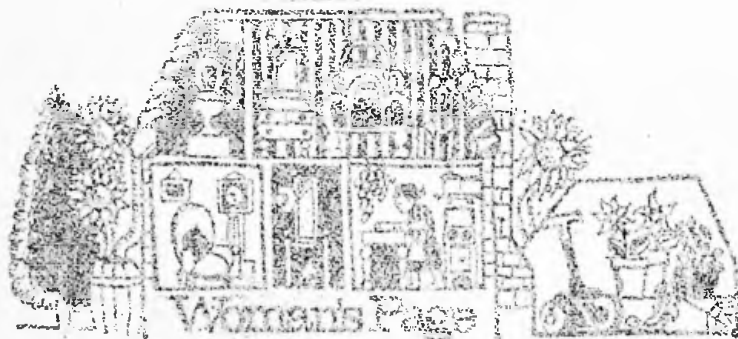
In this issue we briefly summarise the argument we have been developing in the past four issues. Man was created for an infinite and immortal destiny. In order that he may achieve it God has given him spiritual needs and energies which are essentially ordered to this goal, and cannot be fulfilled in any other way. If he tries to find his full satisfaction in this world his energies are frustrated; they turn against him and corrupt him. His striving for love breeds hate; for justice, injustice, for happiness, unhappiness; for a perfect society, a corrupt society. The more dominating his ideals are, and the more dynamic his striving after the good, so much more complete is his spiritual disaster if those ideals and energies are centred upon a false goal. Nazism, Communism and the rest are not simply or absolutely evil. Evil is not something that men seek for its own sake. It is a perversion of some good - a good thing gone bad. And this perversion is bound to occur when the goal is contrary to that for which man was created.

One possible solution remains for the secularist. If he cannot provide a worthy goal for man's energies, can he put them to sleep? Can he take the child and condition him scientifically from infancy so that he will never awaken to the full potentialities of his nature; so that he will remain unaware that there is anything in life beyond his job, his hobby, the pub and the cinema? Will he be able to satisfy the child with such small ideals as: "Be kind to others because this will make you feel happy"? There is a new and rapidly developing science of 'psychological tailoring' which sets out to conform the mind and character of each citizen to the exact specification demanded by the State. We cannot as yet assign limits to the power which this science may give

to the expert over the ordinary man. It is certain, however, that no such solution could be permanently successful. One might turn the human race into a sleeping volcano, but this particular volcano will not sleep forever. Man cannot permanently deny his nature. He may not know what he wants, but he will always know obscurely that he wants something more than the secularist can give. Sooner or later his spirit must reassert itself and burst through the bonds in which it has been constrained. Moreover, the Catholic at least has the Divine assurance that the Church can never finally be defeated. She will always remain on the earth to proclaim the truth to those who can hear it and perhaps, eventually, in His own good time, to bring the world back to God.

After having shown that Humanism is not enough we will go on to show that the doctrine of Christ is abundantly sufficient to fulfil all demands of human nature. In order that this doctrine of Christ, God and Man, be available to all till the end of time, Christ founded His Church which proclaims the truth to those who can hear it. Those who do hear and follow His voice are the faithful members of His Church who have come to love the Christ as their most precious and personal friend, who makes them completely happy in all circumstances of life. He has indeed become their life - they live Him. The more they live Him and love Him, the more they are anxious that others too should live and love Him and, like them, become immensely happy in doing so. This real happiness shows that the demands of their nature are being fulfilled and glory is given to Him who created human nature - the eternally living and loving God.

12.



From a letter of Mrs. K. Bertrand of
Carcass Island ;

Many readers are no doubt familiar with raw bread dough fried in hot fat and which (among other names) are known to Kelpers as Dough-Fries. However I used to make a slightly different version years ago when my husband and I were living on Arch Islands. It is useful if you are short of bread and the oven will not get hot quickly enough. This is the recipe I used but any scone mixture will do :

Arch Island Dough-Fries

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. flour, 1 oz. butter, a pinch of salt, 1 dessertspoon baking powder, enough milk to mix the above ingredients (which should be rubbed together first) into a stiff dough. Roll out on floured board and cut into strips about 2" wide and 3" long. Have ready a frying pan of hot fat, fairly deep. Fry till golden brown on each side.

K.B.

Savoury Bread

6 oz. plain flour, 1 level teaspoon salt, 2 rounded teaspoons baking powder, 2 ozs. margarine, 2 ozs. grated cheese, 4 ozs. boiled sieved potato, 1 egg, lightly beaten, milk to mix, 1 egg yolk beaten.

13.

Turn on oven and set at hot, 450 degrees. Lightly grease a 1 lb. loaf tin.

Sift the flour, salt and baking powder into a mixture bowl. Rub in the margarine until the mixture resembles breadcrumbs.

Add the cheese and sieved potato. Add the whole egg and mix to a fairly soft dough with milk. Knead lightly and press into the prepared tin. Brush with the beaten egg yolk, and bake in the centre of the pre-heated oven for 25-30 minutes (Cover with a piece of greaseproof paper if top becomes too brown) Turn on to a wire rack to cool. Serve sliced and buttered.

WASHING GLOVES	NEW SHOES
All gloves can be washed, if only they're washed properly. You can buy special soap for this purpose, but you can also use good quality soap flakes for the job. Dissolve them completely in water with the chili off. Rinse the gloves thoroughly after washing them--also in water with the chili off it. The gloves mustn't be dried in the sun or on a radiator. Pull them carefully on to your hands before they're completely dry so that they get the correct shape. But before you do so rub the gloves gently against each other to soften them.	A pair of new shoes with slippery soles can be a menace to a toddler --and to grown-ups, for that matter. But to make sure that a child doesn't fall because of slippery shoes, take a piece of coarse sandpaper and rub the soles until the gloss is off them.



STAMP CORNER

THE EDWARDIAN ISSUE 1904-1912

The portrait of the King selected for the Falklands was the same as that used for the lower values of the British stamps of the period. It was a profile portrait executed in 1900 by the Austrian sculptor, Herr Emil Fuchs, then resident in London, and was chosen by His Majesty as being the most suitable existing portrait for the stamps.



The issue comprised eight values, being printed in sheets of sixty, the two high values in sheets of thirty. The dull or copper red 1d., which appeared early in 1908, and was supposed at one time to have been a separate printing, subsequently turned out to be a portion of the third printing of that value sent out late in 1907. What proportion it represented is not known, but there was evidently a fresh mixing of the ink which failed to match the first, and this shade is somewhat scarce. This issue is also interesting because it comprised the only recess-printed stamps of a Crown Colony bearing the portrait of King Edward VII, with the exception of one stamp of Newfoundland, which was then a Colony.

CHECK LIST

Portrait of King Edward VII.

1904-12. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA, upright. Perf. 14

- 1½d. bright yellow-green (1904)
- 1½d. pale yellow-green (thick paper) (1908)
- 1d. vermilion (1904)
- 1d. dull or copper red (thick paper) (1908)
- 1d. orange-vermilion (1911)
- 2d. purple (1904)
- 2d. reddish purple (1912)
- 2½d. ultramarine (1904)
 - a. pale ultramarine
- 2½d. dark blue (1912)
- 6d. orange (1904)
- 1s. brown (1904)
- 3s. green (1904)
- 3s. deep green (1906)
- 5s. red (1904)

1906. Wmk. Multiple Crown CA, sideways 1d. vermilion.

from "The Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies" by B.S.H. Grant

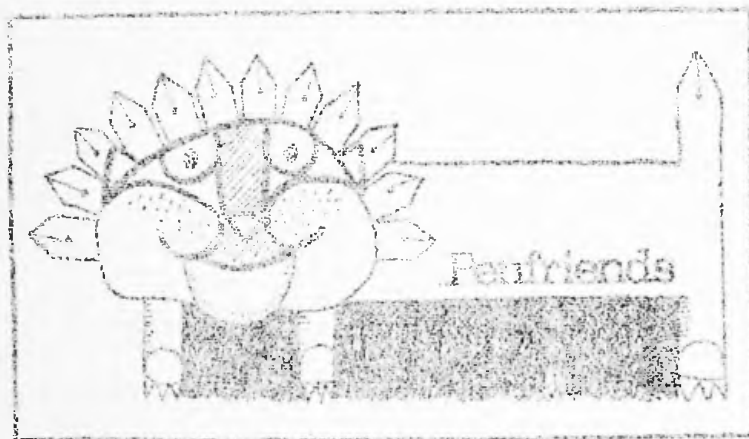
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In a letter to the Editor dated ROSARIO, 5 June 1970 Mr. Juan Carlos RIVAROLA states that he works at the Central Post Office and is a journalist. His letter written in French and in telegramme-style is not too clear but it seems he is able to manage correspondence in Spanish, Italian and French. He would like to establish amicable, philatelic correspondence with somebody in the Falklands in order to exchange periodicals, post-cards, souvenirs, first-day covers and complete series of stamps.

His address: Sr. Juan Carlos Rivarola
Rio Bamba 4150 - ROSARIO DE SANTA FE
REPUBLICA ARGENTINA.

From a letter passed on to the Editor:

"I am sixteen years of age and I am very interested in these distant possessions of Britain. I am anxious to secure the address of a boy or girl correspondent on both South Georgia and the Falkland Islands. I am also quite interested in collecting stamps; I play Rugby Union; and I still attend school at Blackfriars College in Adelaide which is conducted by the Dominican Fathers.

I would be most grateful if you would be able to give me the information I desire under the headings :

1. History.
2. Geography.
3. Local Government and its relationship with the British Government.
4. Judicial, educational, medical and health services.
5. Currency and its relationship with Australian currency.
6. Religious and missionary activities.
7. Population including special notes on the aborigine population.
8. Notes on British nationality and status.
9. Economy and economic problems.
10. Plant, animal and fish life.

Any maps and all tourist information including best time of the year to visit etc.

Address: Dermott Kelly
6, Willcox Ave.
Prospect. ADELAIDE
South Australia
AUSTRALIA 5082.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CHILDREN'S

CORNER

Ulrich and Una, the Upland Geese, are off to the Wintershow.

In the meantime we will read a very nice and interesting story: THE GOLDEN TREASURE starting on the next page.

THE GOLDEN TREASURE

by Maryke Reesink

Long ago, an old legend says, there was a busy seaport in Holland called Stavoren. Ships sailed from it all over the world, bringing great wealth and many treasures to the people who lived there. The richest family had only one child, a little girl. She had dolls and toys of all kinds to play with and pretty clothes to wear, but she was never content and always wanted more.

When she grew up, she owned more ships than anyone else and lived in the grandest mansion in Stavoren. Still, she was not content. Instead she was selfish and unkind. People called her the "proud lady".

One night a wild storm blew up, driving the ships at sea into the port for shelter.

Alone in her mansion, with the wind tearing at the shutters and whining down the chimneys, sat the Proud Lady. Suddenly, someone knocked loud and long at the door.

In came a stranger, a sea captain. "What brings you here on such a night?" asked the lady. "For years I have sailed the high seas," he answered. "Always I have heard that your ships are the largest and the finest. Tonight the storm has driven me here for shelter, so I have come to ask a favour of you. I would like to sail one of your ships wherever you may command me."

Because the lady was so greedy and unfair, it was hard to get men to work for her. She liked the looks of this sea captain and his forthright manner as well.

"My newest and finest ship, THE GOLDEN TREASURE, lies at anchor waiting for a skipper," she said. "He must be a man who will sail the seven seas, to places where no ship has gone before, and he must bring back to me whatever is most precious in the whole world."

The skipper was silent for a long time, while the storm raged outside. Then he said slowly, "If you will trust THE GOLDEN TREASURE to me, I will sail her over the seas and the oceans until I have found what is most precious on earth, and I will bring it back to you"

"Then sail tomorrow!" she commanded.

Next day, THE GOLDEN TREASURE set sail and after many weeks reached a place famous for the beautiful glass made there. The skilful glass-blowers made great balls of glass of many colours, so light they seemed to float in the air like balloons.

The skipper thought how beautiful these would be in the lady's house. Still, something even more precious might be found in a faraway land, so he set sail again to search further.

Months and months went by at sea, and at last THE GOLDEN TREASURE came to a country where people dressed in rich silken robes, embroidered with fierce dragons. Gleaming silks filled the shops, and, for children, there were dolls so lifelike they seemed almost like children themselves.

The crew and the captain marvelled at these wonders. Then the captain remembered that the lady had an elaborate gown of silk and since she had no children to love the dolls, he sailed away emptyhanded.

The weather grew warmer and warmer, and when, at last, there was no more water on board to quench the crew's thirst, THE GOLDEN TREASURE sailed into a peaceful lagoon. A stream of fresh water ran into the lagoon, and trees bearing bananas, coconuts, and fruits of all kinds grew near the shore. These would be treasures to fill the lady's silver dishes, but there might be something more precious further on, so again the captain set sail.

To be continued next month.

Stanley Co-operative Society

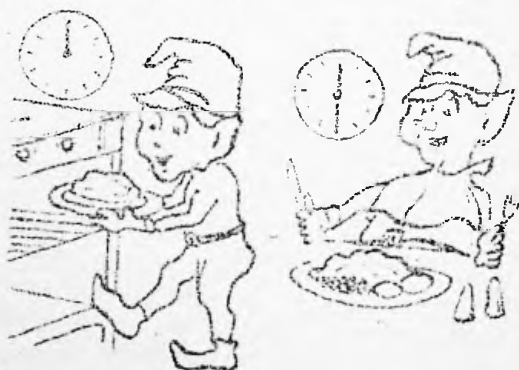
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El se inició en dos barcos mercantes chilenos, en los cuales hizo dos viajes a las Falkland Islands por allá por 1933 y 1935, cuando estos barcos eran fletados por John Hamilton, en aquel entonces dueño de Weddell. En uno de estos viajes la familia Miller vino a Roy Cove a establecerse allí. Uno de los deberes de Johnnie fué llevar a bordo una cuna, en la cual dormía un bebé de pocos meses, sin imaginarse que un día este bebé iba a ser un amigo de toda la vida, al crecer y llegar a ser un oficial y mas tarde su Capitán a bordo del DARWIN.

En Abril de 1937 Johnnie firmó su primer contrato con la Falkland Islands Company y se enroló en el primer LAFONIA en Punta Arenas, como mozo de cámara. Se desembarcó de este barco en Liverpool en 1940. Al volver a las Falklands se enroló en el FITZROY, en el cual estuvo hasta Abril de 1947, embarcando en esa fecha en el Segundo LAFONIA y dejándolo en Londres en 1949. A su vuelta de nuevo a las Falklands, se reincorporó al FITZROY, hasta que desembarcó en Londres en 1957.

En esa época, en Goole, Inglaterra, se construía el DARWIN. Johnnie estaba allí cuando se completó, embarcó y vino a las Falklands a su bordo, donde continuó su carrera hasta el final: 14 de Junio de 1970, a la edad de 54 años.

En Montevideo conoció a una señorita emigrante de Lituania a quién hizo su esposa, y cuya madre vive actualmente en Uruguay. Tuvieron dos hijas. La mayor nació en Uruguay. Cuando esperaban la segunda, vinieron a vivir en Stanley por 18 meses, pues deseaban que fuera nacido en una Colonia Inglesa. Ahora los cuatro tienen distintas nacionalidades.

Aún hay más nacionalidades en la familia, pues una hermana de él se casó con un ingeniero mercante griego; un hermanastro es capitán de un barco mercante chileno y un sobrino es piloto de la fuerza aérea de Chile.

Johnnie tenía una contextura muy fuerte y no llama la atención si se considera que en sus días juveniles fue un excelente boxeador aficionado. Como buen chileno, era también muy aficio-

nado a la pesca y en los muchos viajes alrededor de las islas, siempre fué el primero en ir a pescar.

El recuerdo que nos queda de Johnnie es que siempre fué un hombre muy bondadoso con todos los que encontro en el curso de sus labores a bordo y en consecuencia se labró su afecto.

Estamos muy agradecidos al Sr. Jorge Harris, mayordomo jefe del DARWIN, por los detalles anotados más arriba y que estuvo con Johnnie a lo largo de sus 33 años de servicio a bordo. A él y a todos sus amigos y familiares, hacemos llegar nuestras simpatías sinceras.



ST. MARY'S Herald

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Subscriptions for readers in Stanley 6/- per year

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in Commonwealth Countries 9/- per year

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Dobbys Bakery

BE IN TIME

Our long-time experience assures the perfect execution of your orders.

Telegraph- write- or phone. and we take care of the rest. Beautifully iced and decorated Christmas cakes sent to your relatives and friends in any part of the world. Let us know the size of the cake, the type of decoration and the kind of Christmas card, we do the packing, the postage etc.

Place your orders now, before the end of September, and we take care that the parcels are sent directly to U.K. by the October A.E.S.

Tell us what you want and we will give you a very near estimate of costs-everything included

DO

IT

NOW





APPOINTMENT OF GOVERNOR DESIGNATE

Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Ernest Gordon LEWIS as successor to Sir Cosmo Haskard as Governor of the Falkland Islands. Sir Cosmo and Lady Haskard will be leaving the Colony on 27th September.

Mr. Lewis, who is married, was born in New Zealand on 26th July 1918 and educated at Otago High School and at Otago University. He served in H.M. Forces between 1940 and 1946, attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, being mentioned in despatches and awarded the M.B.E.

Mr. Lewis was appointed to the Colonial Service in Nigeria in 1946 and in 1955 he was seconded as Commissioner of the Turks & Caicos Islands. He was awarded the C.B.E. in 1958 and the following year left the West Indies to return to Nigeria, from which country he retired in 1962 when serving as Permanent Secretary to the Federal Ministry of Economic Development.

Mr. Lewis joined the Commonwealth Relations Office in 1962 and until 1966 served as First Secretary in Karachi. After three years in the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, Mr. Lewis was posted in November last year to Kuching in Sarawak where he is at present First Secretary in charge of the High Commission Office.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis are expected to embark in R.M.S. Darwin southbound from Montevideo on the 7th December and to reach the Colony on 11th December.

THE BIBLE AND "JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES"

We inhabitants of the Falkland Islands are well-known for our hospitality. It is only natural that we should welcome visitors from the outside world that want to see for themselves how we make out in this isolated community. Tourists will always be welcome and invited to see how we live.

It is quite something else of course if tourists want to come and force us to change our ways of life. Everybody is free to express his opinion as to how to make the most of our lives. But we never like it to have strange opinions rammed down our throats.

When we want teachers for our children we will take good care that they are well qualified and will teach in acknowledged ways. Tourists are not accepted as teachers. Therefore as teachers they are not welcome and should not be permitted to teach, certainly not when :

- 1) THEIR TEACHINGS INSULT a. OUR INTELLIGENCE and b. OUR MOST SACRED BELIEFS.
- 2) THEY ARE NOT QUALIFIED TEACHERS.
- 3) THEY FORCE THEMSELVES ON US IN AN INTOLERABLE WAY.

Ad 1) Their teachings as laid down in the pamphlets with which they litter our homes can easily be shown a. To be full of contradictions e.g. "Jesus is a god" and in the next breath "Jesus is a perfect man, no more, no less"

b. they contemptuously deny what all Christians accept as fundamental beliefs e.g. that Jesus Christ is truly GOD and Man.

There are three divine Persons in the One God (which fundamental belief they wipe away as a pagan myth)

Jesus Christ rose from the dead by His own divine power, the supreme proof that He is truly God. (of this they can say no better than: - "We know nothing of what became of our Lord's

Body...whether it was dissolved into gases, or whether it is still preserved somewhere.....no one knows.")

Each human being has an immortal soul.

Hell does exist and is a state of eternal punishment, and so on.

Ad 2)

Time and again they want to overawe us with a show of learned knowledge by referring us to the Greek text of the Bible.

Are they under the impression that this community is just a bunch of illiterates?

They might well be mistaken! But they risk it if they cannot even read Greek themselves, let alone understand simple grammatical rules of the Greek language which show their reasonings futile.

Ad 3)

The only method they use to try and get some of their weird ideas across is "glib talking". When by a common sense question of one of their listeners the way to their conclusion is blocked, they wriggle out of it by quickly going up another alley-way. If they want to convince they should learn to reason logically and not talk at random. Sound reason does not stand for that and only gets annoyed and embittered. Moreover the door to door method as practised by them is, to say the least, not favourably looked upon in this community.

Conclusion: This movement is not a religion at all. Rutherford himself declared that the devil invented religion and that his followers have no religious obligations. Moreover it is but a plot against all governments and authority.

If all this sounds too unbelievable we need only point to the pamphlets and books they leave behind, like a book called "Deliverance" written by Judge Rutherford. If ever there was a book full of libel and venom this is one. AS TEACHERS JEHOVAH'S WITNESSES ARE NOT WELCOME IN THE FALKLAND ISLANDS.

OUR PLEASANT, PRESENT, PEASANT AGE

- - - - -

This is the age of hygiene
More joy we can't imagine
Than our antiseptic world
Soft and white in Kleenex curled
To cushion off the terror
Of finding we're in error
Our fears successfully squashing
(They also save the washing)

How we love the whiteness
Detergent's powerful brightness
Giving artificial glow
To linen, bathroom - all we know
With heartfelt appreciation
Cooing our admiration
Our love - a polite lenience
In considering our convenience.

Our sacred clinics of new learning
Find easier ways of deep discerning
Our fine laboratories so nice
Are tired of playing with white mice
New toys discovered in a germ
That could the whole world overturn
Magnificent and o - so wise
Cheap, the human sacrifice.

Stella Maris.

of a



A VISITOR IN STANLEY HARBOUR

On 4th September 1970 the yacht "S. GIUSEPPE DUE" entered Stanley Harbour. It will be here for about two months to prepare for an expedition to the Antarctic.

The Captain-owner is Signor GIOVANNI AJMONE-CAT, a 36-year old Italian, born in Rome. When he is in his home country he lives in Anzio and from there visits his mother and sister who live in Rome.

His grandfather was the first to transverse Equatorial Africa in a motorcar and his father had a splendid career in the airforce of his country where he ended up as Chief of Staff.

Since he often accompanied his father on flights Signor Ajmone-Cat is quite at ease high up in the air, but he is still more used to work on the ground and, more so, on the water.

Holding a degree in agriculture he was for 15 years director of an agricultural project in the Pontine marshes around Rome. On seeing St-Mary's Church he was vividly reminded of the chapel he built for the villages in the region where this project was executed.

Being also an ardent sailing-man since his earliest youth, he is interested in questions of maritime life and oceanography.

Besides his classical studies he mastered all professional courses for sailing and navigating which could be required for a big commercial liner. Besides his native Italian he speaks sufficient Spanish, some Portuguese and fluent French.

All these capacities serve him well on his world-wide trip in his beautiful and strong boat, where he fulfils the role of captain - navigator as well as radio-officer, engineer, sailmaker and cook.

His boat, the "SAN GIUSEPPE DUE" (Italian for St. Joseph II) was built by Antonio Palombo at Torre del Greco, a shipyard near Naples, in 1968 according to his own specifications.

Its greatest length from bow to stern measures 16 metres, of which 13m.50 at the waterline, with a beam of 4m.60 and a depth of 2m.70.

Its two masts carry two lateen (triangular) sails and it has 3 jibs. The bow is decorated with a figure-head depicting horned seahorses, sculptured in wood. The graceful lines of hull and full sails remind us of the Mediterranean feluca a well known and fast coasting vessel. But the outward elegance envelops an unusual strength and weight. The ship has a stainless steel hull and that combined with its extra deep and weighty keel gives it a 36 ton weight, well suited to withstand the severe strain of the ice-filled waters of the antarctic seas. For the same reason the screw of the auxiliary motor, a Swedish 6 cylinder 120 HP Volvo-Penta, can be protected with a surrounding steel cage.

Whilst ordinarily the masts carry 85 square m. of sail, this can be increased by supplementary sails to 108 sq.m. Given sufficient wind it can easily make 11 knots, whilst the auxiliary motor can, by itself, push it along at a comfortable 6½ knots.

When final preparations have been concluded in Stanley within the next few weeks, the SAN GIUSEPPE DUE will go in dry dock at Ushuaia for final inspecting and painting of hull and keel.

8.

At Ushuaia new crew members from Italy are expected to join. Among them will be two divers to make observations and photographs of the oceanbed. From Ushuaia Captain Ajmone-Cat will sail southwards as far as the Shetland Islands and Deception Island. The return journey will be made along the coast of Chile up to Valparaiso. From there he will turn westward to visit Easter Island and Polynesia and Northern Australia. If the Suez Canal is open to him he will continue his voyage through the Red Sea. If not he will round Cape of Good Hope and go home that way. He foresees that the whole trip will take about a year and a half - more or less !

- o -

IMPORTANT NEWS - FLASH

St. MARY'S GRAND CHRISTMAS BAZAAR will be held
this year on 27th and 28th November
More news about this great event in next month's
H E R A L D

To give you an idea of the greatness of this
happening, look at the Raffles that are already
in most Camp Stations :

B.S.A. BUSHMAN MOTORBIKE

PHILIPS TWIN TRACK TAPE RECORDER

PHILIPS RADIO

FALKLAND ISLANDS STAMPS, value £ 150

Raffles in Stanley will be on sale early
next month.



Man does not live □

□ on bread alone

THE BIBLE AND CHRIST

The Christian tradition, ratified by the Church in ecumenical(universal) council, tells us that the books of the Bible are inspired by the Holy Ghost. (Doctrine of inspiration)

The Holy Ghost is the spirit of truth; what the Bible tells us is therefore, it would seem, truth. (Doctrine of inerrancy)

This consideration leads us to two conclusions: one: that what the Bible actually tells us is not necessarily what it means to say on the surface. Professional investigation is needed to find out the literary conventions to which the authors conformed themselves and to know the intentions of each in applying these conventions. two: if we wish to discover the actual facts we have to accept the methods and follow the processes of historical science. But we find little finality in such critical work.

The doctrine of inerrancy, asserting that there is no falsehood in Scriptures, is in itself a negative one. It only tells us that we shall not find in the Bible any assertion of an inspired author, which is not true in the sense he meant it. But the doctrine of inspiration is a positive one. It affirms that the books of the Bible are words of God to us, though each of them is at the same time a word of a human author.

St. Paul reminds us: "Mere man with his natural gifts cannot take in the thoughts of God's spirit; they seem mere folly to him, and he cannot grasp them, because they demand a scrutiny which is spiritual." (I Cor. 2, 11-14)

The divine meaning therefore is found less by schoolroom study than by what we may call prayerful meditation.

The same was true about the Word Incarnate himself. The Word made flesh was a man. When he went about teaching and performing miracles. unbelievers saw with their bodily eyes what was there to be seen by the faculty of ordinary sight. They could construe the natural meaning of his words, to the extent at least that they themselves had natural sharpness of perception. But they could never, so far as they remained unbelievers and nothing more, penetrate beneath these outward appearances, these phenomena of sound and sight, to the divine meaning within. "If I talk to them in parables, it is because, though they have eyes, they cannot see, and though they have ears they cannot hear or understand. But blessed are your eyes, for they have sight; blessed are your ears, for they have hearing." (Mt. 13: 13-16)

In one sense, of course, the believing disciples saw and heard just what the unbelievers saw and heard; in another sense, they saw and heard, spiritually, what was hidden from the unbelievers.

In the same way, and for the same reason, the Bible, considered as words of God inspired by the Holy Ghost, will always be a 'closed book' to those who approach it in any frame of mind other than that of humble faith. It records a revelation made not to the 'wise and prudent' as such, but to God's 'little children', and 'unless we become like little children' we shall not enter into the kingdom of the Bible.

Its pages can convey to the unbeliever a world of interesting information about the cultural history of antiquity and the 'natural history' of the Israelite-Christian religion and the people of God. But, so far at least as he is nothing more than an unbeliever, confined within the prison-house of his unbelief and not wishing to emerge, it will not disclose to him the wisdom and the power of God (I Cor. 1:24)

The King George V Issues 1912-1929

The King George V stamps first appeared in 1912 on the Multiple Crown CA watermarked paper, but later, from 1921 onwards, on the new Multiple Script CA paper which by then had come into general use. All the values up to 1sh. were printed in sheets of sixty in ten horizontal rows of six. The 5 high values were again printed in sheets of thirty, as for the previous issue.

The 1d. scarlet on greyish paper is known with watermark reversed, a sheet having been found in South Georgia in 1923 and 6d. yellow-orange with watermark inverted.

From 1918 to 1920 the ½d., 1d. and 1s. values were also overprinted "WAR STAMP" and had to be affixed to correspondence in addition to the normal postage.

Check List

1912-20 Portrait of King George V.
Wmk. Multiple Crown CA. Perf. 14



- ½d. yellow-green (1912)
- ½d. bright yellow-green
- ½d. green
- ½d. green on thick greyish paper (1920)
- 1d. vermillion (1912)
- 1d. scarlet
- 1d. scarlet on thick greyish paper (1920)
- 2d. purple (1912)
- 2d. reddish purple
- 2½d. dark blue (1912)
- 2½d. brightish blue
- 6d. yellow-orange (1912)
- 6d. orange (1919)
- 1s. yellow-brown (1912)
- 1s. pale bistre-brown (1919)
- 1s. grey-brown on thick greyish paper (1920)
- 3s. deep green (1912)
- 5s. red (1912)
- 5s. purple (1914)
- 10s. red on green (1913) yellow-green back
- & 1 black on red (1913)

GARDENING NOTES FOR SEPTEMBER 1970

Greenhouse BEGONIA

Starting Tubers. Dormant tubers can be started into growth in September and the plants will flower from late December onwards. The tubers, hollow side uppermost, can be pressed into boxes of virgin soil and coarse sand kept in a warm part of the greenhouse with shade for strong sunshine. Light sprays of water overhead will help new growth to develop but care must be taken not to overwater, particularly in cold weather. When the new shoots are a few inches tall the plants can be removed and placed in 6 or 7 inch pots according to the size of the plants.

Disbudding The first flowers that appear should be removed so that the plant makes good growth before the flowers open. Later on it is wise to do some more disbudding. It will be noticed that the flowers usually appear in threes. Besides the double male flower there will be two female flowers on either side. The latter produce poor flowers and should be pinched out to leave each double flower to open to its full size. As plants develop the stems must be tied carefully and it pays to give support to the flower stems as the blooms are rather heavy.

Watering Begonias need to be watered carefully as overwatering can result in poor growth. Water should be given sparingly after potting and until new roots are made into the fresh compost. Each plant must be treated individually and when the soil in the pot is beginning to dry out the pots should be filled with water. Water must not be given again until the soil shows signs of dryness once more.

NEW RECIPES FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

= = = = =

TOMATO SALAD

1 or more tomatoes, 1 tablespoonful of salad oil, 1 small onion or shallot, 1 dessertspoonful of vinegar or lemon juice, 1 dessertspoonful of chopped parsley, salt, pepper, cayenne.

Wipe the tomatoes, remove the stalks and cut them into thin slices with a very sharp knife. Arrange the slices neatly in an hors-d'oeuvre dish. Peel and mince the onion very finely and sprinkle it over the tomatoes with salt, pepper and a dust of cayenne. Mix the oil and vinegar and pour it over and decorate with the chopped parsley.

LEMON BUTTER CAKE

Six ounces butter, six ounces sugar, grated rind of one lemon, three beaten eggs, eight ounces plain flour, one-and-half level teaspoonful baking powder, four tablespoonsful milk.

Cream butter and sugar until pale and twice the bulk. Gradually beat in the eggs. Add lemon rind to sieved flour and baking powder and lightly fold into mixture, with sufficient milk to give a dropping consistency. Put into a greased and lined seven-inch cake tin. Bake in a moderate oven for one and a quarter to one and a half hours.

MEAT BALLS in TOMATO SAUCE. Serves 4.

1 lb. raw minced beef
 1 large egg
 2 oz. fresh white breadcrumbs
 1 lb. onions peeled and finely chopped
 salt and pepper
 a pinch of mixed herbs
 2 oz. plain flour seasoned with salt and pepper
 2 oz. dripping or lard
 1 tin of tomatoes - 14 ozs.

an ovenproof dish which holds 2 pts. of liquid.

- - - - -

Put the minced meat into a bowl. Beat the egg lightly and add it to the mince together with the breadcrumbs, half the finely chopped onion, salt and pepper and the herbs. Mix all these ingredients together, then divide the mixture into ten even-sized pieces, they should each weigh about 2 oz. Sprinkle the seasoned flour on a plate and toss the meat balls in it until they are all well coated.

Melt the dripping in a frying pan, then add the meat balls a few at a time to brown all sides and seal in the juices. Transfer the meat balls to the ovenproof dish.

Fry the rest of the chopped onions in the dripping left in the pan and, when they are starting to turn brown remove the pan from the heat and stir in the rest of the seasoned flour. When the mixture is well blended, stir in the tomatoes and return the pan to the heat. Bring the sauce to the boil then pour it over the meat balls on the centre shelf moderately hot oven, 375 degrees, for forty minutes, then remove the cover and cook the meat balls for a further twenty minutes.

I N M E M O R I A M

It is with deep regret that we have to announce the sudden death of Mrs. Caroline "Carrie" McLeod at her home in Stanley.

Carrie was born at Sussex, San Carlos on the 8th December 1902, and was educated in Camp and in Stanley. She wished to pursue a teaching career, but her wish did not materialise.

In 1923 she married Donald McLeod and they lived in Darwin and Goose Green until they came to Stanley in 1945. They had two daughters and five sons.

In 1941 they bought No. 1 Drury Street and converted it into a boarding house in February 1950. It would be impossible to estimate the number of boarders that have stayed at Carrie's during the past twenty years. She will be long remembered by all and sadly missed by Campers who were always sure of a homely welcome.

To her family, relations and many friends we offer our deepest sympathy.

Contributed.

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

CHILDREN'S

CORNER

THE GOLDEN TREASURE

Part 2

For weeks, and weeks, they sailed without seeing land. The endless sea surrounded them. Food was getting scarce aboard THE GOLDEN TREASURE, and the men were hungry and sick.

At last the lookout called, "Land ho!" and the next day THE GOLDEN TREASURE sailed up a broad river. On either side lay endless fields of ripe golden wheat. Where there is wheat, there is bread. The starving men could eat again!

The skipper let the golden grain run through his fingers. THIS was the most precious thing in the world, for it would give food to hungry people everywhere.

He filled the ship with sacks of wheat until it could hold no more. He sailed for Stavoren with the most precious thing in the world.

Every day for three years, the lady had gone to the shore to look for THE GOLDEN TREASURE. She dreamed of the great wealth it would bring her and never noticed there were poor and hungry people in the town. At last one morning, THE GOLDEN TREASURE appeared in the mist!

As soon as the ship was moored, she called to the captain, "What have you brought me?"

"Gold!" he answered. "Golden wheat- tons of it- the most precious thing in the world!"

The lady looked into the ship's hold. There were no jewels, no furs, no silk or gold or silver, only dull-looking sacks! In a fury, she turned to the captain. "How dare you call this precious! Throw it overboard - all of it!"

"It is wheat- bread for the hungry," he replied.

"Hungry indeed!" she retorted. "I am not hungry and never will be! Throw it overboard!"

Though the townspeople begged her to stop it, one by one the sacks of wheat were tossed over and sank to the bottom of the sea. Then the lady turned again to the skipper, but he had disappeared.

As time went by, so the old legend says, the wheat began to grow. It grew until the stems reached above the water, waving to and fro with the wind and the tide, but no grain ever formed on the plants. They were barren. Even worse, the growing wheat held sand and mud in place so that the harbour of Stavoren filled up with it and ships could no longer sail in. The ship-owners and merchants moved to other ports, and the workmen and shopkeepers followed. The people who stayed on grew poorer and poorer.

At last, even the Proud Lady had to leave. Many of her ships had been lost at sea. She had sold all her treasures for food. Nothing was left of her great wealth. As poor and hungry as anyone else she loaded her few belongings on to a wheelbarrow and went from village to village along the windy dikes, seeking bread and shelter.

She thought often of the sacks of wheat that had been thrown into the sea. Then she had had bread and was not hungry, but now she had no bread and was starving.

One evening, as the sun was setting in a golden glow, she trudged wearily into a small town. Seeing a man at a door, she started toward him to beg for bread. Slowly, as she drew near him, a memory stirred. Was this someone she had known before? All at once, she was sure.

Humbly she said "I should have given the wheat you brought to the people who were hungry."

The captain nodded. "You know now that there is nothing more precious in all the world." Then he took her into his house and gave her a chair by the fire.

And there the legend ends, but to this day the harbour of Stavoren is filled with mud and sand, and no proud ships sail in or out.



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is

when the grass grows

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with 19" blade

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powered by all mains electric

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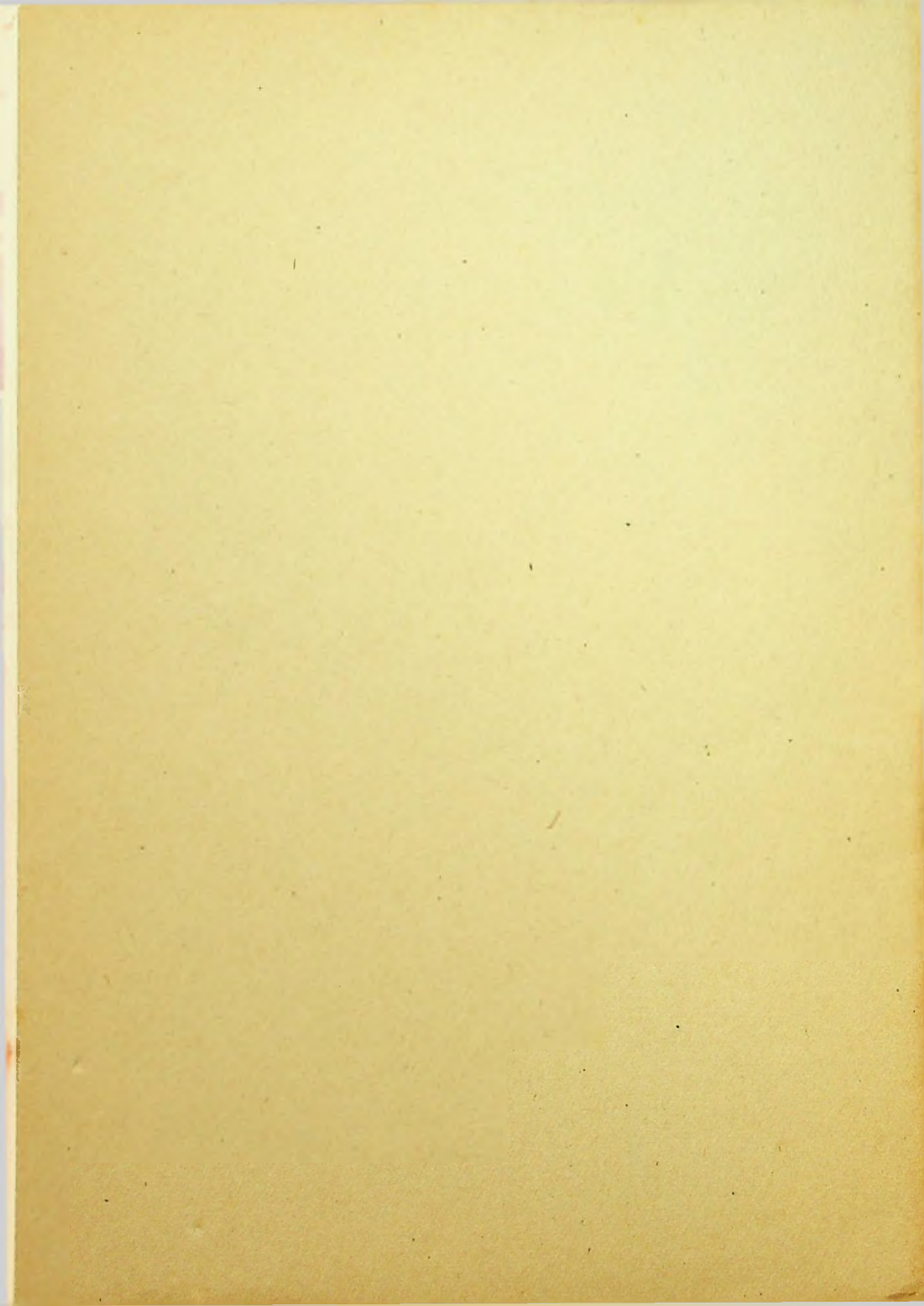
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No. 18



ST. MARY'S Herald

Monthly Family Magazine 15th October 1970

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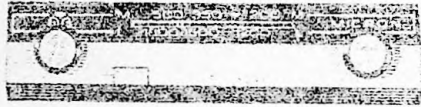
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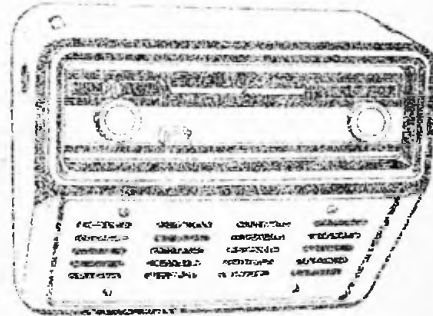
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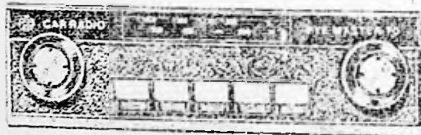
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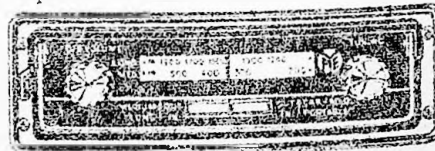
Model 2056
Pye Micron Console



Model 2061/C
Pye Master 70



Model 2009
Pye Two-in-One



WHY NOT LET US GIVE YOU A DEMONSTRATION AND HEAR THE

CO-OP



WOULD MAKE YOUR JOURNEY COMPLETE
AND LISTEN TO YOUR FAVOURITE PROGRAMME

DIGGING YOURSELF OUT OF THAT BOGHOLE

Model 2649

Pye Shortwave Converter



IFE IS MUCH MORE PLEASANT
WITH MUSIC AROUND

ALL OUR CAR RADIOS ARE
- CONVERTABLE FOR POSITIVE
OR NEGATIVE EARTH SYSTEMS

The SW Converter is a self-powered unit. It can be connected in the aerial lead of any auto radio installation tuned to the medium waveband, but for best-class performance the auto-radio should have an R.F. stage. It will provide comprehensive coverage of all the principal SW broadcast bands, simply by pressing the appropriate short waveband button on the converter and tuning the auto-radio in the normal manner.

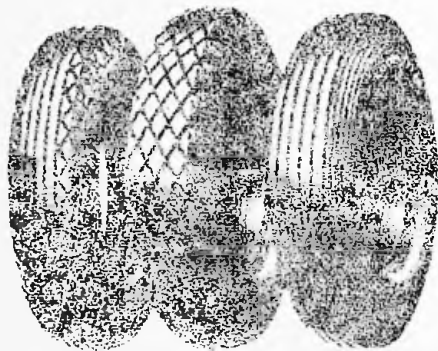
TECHNICAL SPECIFICATION:

Transistors: 2
Power Supply: 12 volts, Positive or Negative earth
Short waveband coverage by 8 push-buttons.

90 metre band -- 3.2 to 3.6 MHz
60 metre band -- 4.75 to 5.06 MHz
49 metre band -- 5.95 to 6.7 MHz
41 metre band -- 7.0 to 7.3 MHz
31 metre band -- 9.5 to 9.775 MHz
25 metre band -- 11.7 to 11.975 MHz
19 metre band -- 15.1 to 15.35 MHz
16 metre band -- 17.7 to 17.9 MHz
13 metre band -- 21.45 to 21.75 MHz
Dimensions: 38mm (1 1/2 inch) x 153mm (6 inch) wide x 79mm (3 1/8 inch) deep (behind escutcheon)

QUALITY FOR YOURSELF

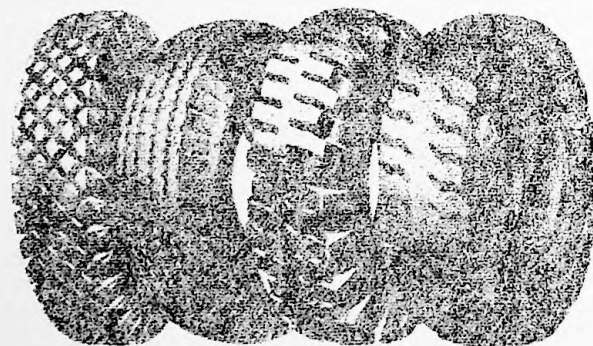
CO-OP

CO-OP**For Safety**

ALL WEATHER

RIB ALL WEATHER

RIB INDUSTRIAL



STUDDED

LUG TREAD

SUPER RIB

SUPER ROAD LUG

Pneumatic industrial tyres are used extensively on wheelbarrows, hand trucks, mowers, industrial vehicles, hotel and construction equipment.

BE SURE YOU HAVE THE BEST
NEW TYRES FITTED ON
CAR MOTORCYCLE SCOOTER

CO-OPSURE GRIP
TRACTION IMPLEMENTHM XTRA GRIP
TUBE TYPE
(HM-XG-RY-TT)

Studded Sure Grip

PUBLIC JETTY

In our Issue No. 11 of 15th March 1970—that is seven months ago — our friend "Kenneth" remarked that the slogan "Welcome to Tourists" could hardly be taken seriously, seeing how slippery the steps are and no handrail to hold on to. Discussions were held in the Town Council and matters referred to the Tourist Board. And that is as far as we have got. Next month the first tourists are due to arrive. One would think that by now only the last touch to a well done and rewarding job would have to be done. Looking closer, however, one can notice that the last touch has been another little piece of packing case wood that has been added to at least a dozen patches of the same useless kind. A car driven over them or a well placed marine boot makes them split at the first occasion. The pieces fly away and we are left with two rusty nails. One can also see that at the end of the jetty a beam has been wrenched off and never replaced, that an upright support is dangling loose above the water, that the bottom corner of the steps is swaying loosely and no longer supported, that to the right of the lower platform there is a board missing and that there is still no hand-rail. Also to the left of the platform there was a board missing; this hole is now patched up after the damage was done. The damage being that a well liked (and well paying) visitor to our Islands stepped right through in the dark and badly scratched his leg. This damage was not big but one shudders to think what will happen to an elderly tourist who has no longer the same youthful agility and robust constitution.

PUBLIC JETTY at the moment = PUBLIC DANGER AND to expected tourism A PUBLIC MENACE !!!

The PACKES Jetty (opposite Sullivan House) is also packed with danger, especially for children who will be playing there in spite of a notice telling them how dangerous it is. Either

continued p. 17

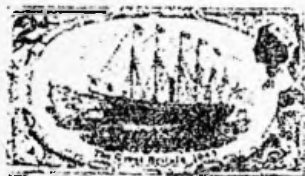
Stamp News

from the
CROWN AGENTS
STAMP BUREAU

4 MILLBANK LONDON S.W.1

FALKLAND ISLANDS

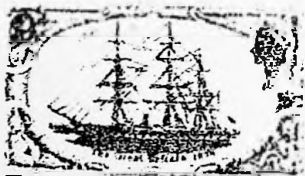
S.S. GREAT BRITAIN



Falkland Islands



Falkland Islands



Falkland Islands



Falkland Islands



Falkland Islands

Release Date	30th October, 1970
Designer	V. Whiteley
Printer	John Waddington of Kirkstall Ltd.
Process	Lithography
Watermark	C.A. Block
Pane	60, 2 panes of 30
Set	1.1" x 1.75"
Values	2d., 4d., 9d., 1/- and 2/-

FALKLAND ISLANDS

S.S. GREAT BRITAIN

To honour this famous vessel which has just returned to its original birthplace the Great Western dry dock at Bristol, the Falkland Islands is issuing a set of five postage stamps.

The stamps depict the vessel in its various rigs during its eventful lifetime.

The 2d value is taken from a lithograph featuring the Great Britain being pulled out of the Great Western Dock in which she had been built, at Bristol in 1843. In those days she had a black iron hull, one funnel and six masts, one square and five schooner rigged.

The Great Britain was the largest ship in the world and considered to be a marvel of engineering. At that time there were very few ships of over a thousand tons and the Great Britain, of nearly three thousand five hundred tons was a vast affair. She was one of the earliest vessels to be made of iron and one of the first to be driven by propeller. The ship was originally designed in 1838 by the famous engineer Brunel as a paddle-steamer, but was redesigned during construction for screw propulsion. This decision was to have far-reaching results, for the Admiralty were subsequently so impressed by the ship's performance that they decided to experiment with the propeller in naval construction.

The 4d value is taken from the Lundy Island lithograph and features the Great Britain in heavy seas in 1845 on her maiden voyage from Liverpool to New York.

The 9d value features the vessel as she was from 1853-1876 when she became a three-masted full-rigged ship with only one funnel. This was the rig under which she earned fame for over 20 years, on the Australian emigrant run.

On the 1s stamp the Great Britain is featured as she was in 1886 when she sailed for the last time. The vessel was now a three-masted sailing ship, with her iron hull sheathed in wood and had made only two voyages in this state to San Francisco and the last voyage was dogged throughout by misfortunes.

The 2s value depicts the Great Britain in Sparrow Cove, Falkland Islands where she was beached and left to rot and break up after serving as a wool and coal store until 1936. It was in this state minus the masts that this great vessel was finally brought back to Bristol, in 1970, to be restored as a museum.

Collectors may obtain these stamps from their usual dealers



The above design can now be seen painted on the funnel of the PHILOMEL. It does not, as a local wit explained it, indicate an AILING Company but shows the initials of a great concern:

Alginate Industries Limited

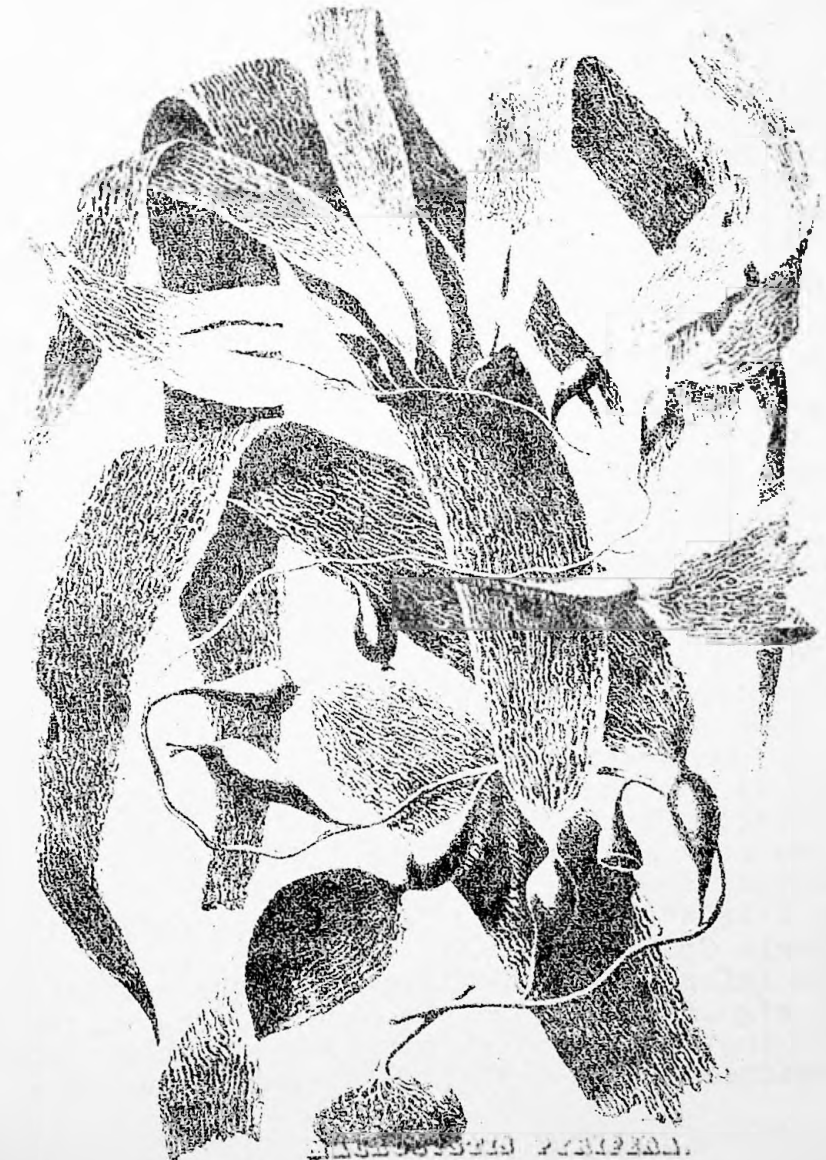
Like all big enterprises this industry will start in a small way and will have to overcome the ailments of a new born project. With all the experience and strength of the parent industry in the United Kingdom to help and with all the abundant richness of material that is at hand here around our Islands, the future of this project is very promising indeed. This rich source of revenue has never been tapped as the kelp has never yet been harvested seriously or scientifically. Besides two kinds of Tree kelp there is another sort of kelp, rich in content, which does not exist in Europe. The Alginate Industries' factory in U.K. can only obtain it in meal form from Tasmania or S. America.

This kind of kelp, *macrocystis pyrifera* (see p. 9) or giant bladderkelp occurs along the west coast of S. America and all around the Falkland Islands. The two kinds of Tree kelp are: *Lessonia nigrescens*, which has a long stem and short leaves and turns black, and *Lessonia flavicans* which has a short stem and big, broad leaves and turns yellow. All three kinds are received by the factory and are found in abundance locally. Like e.g. in Ireland many people could help in harvesting this kelp and make it into a very profitable sideline. Usually the kelp is cut in lengths of four feet and will grow as much in 5 to 6 months.

continued on page 12.

1. The giant kelp, *Macrocystis pyrifera* is up to 60 metres long. Bladders enabling its fronds to float. It grows profusely along the Pacific coast of North America, where it is the basic raw material of the alginates industry.

Lithograph: *Illustrations Algariens* by A. Postels and E. Ruprecht, a Russian treatise published 1840 in Petrograd (Leningrad).



MACROCYSTIS PYRIFERA

THE BIBLE AND CHRIST

The Books of the Old and New Testament, as inspired words of God, are addressed to the People of God. Our Lord made His personal appeal to the House of Israel. But when it became clear that Jewish officials would not accept His claim, He refashioned Israel, the Israel of God, as "the little flock" of those who did receive Him. Round their faith in Him He organised the body that was to transmit His message. This message was Christ Himself, the Word of God made flesh. Christ and His message were identical and they are addressed to you and me in the twentieth century.

The message of the Bible, the revelation of God it contains, is directed not immediately to the individual Christian and his private judgment but directly to the Church.

As we have said before (last month) only those who have the Holy Spirit to enlighten and to enable their natural faculties, can discern the things of the Spirit of God. It is therefore not surprising to read in Acts that the Pentecostal Gift of the Holy Ghost was poured out upon the Church, that is on those who accept the final revelation of God.

The individual Christian is one who by faith and baptism has become a member of the Church, the Body of Christ. Only so does he too become in his own measure and by communion with her, a devout and humble believer, himself indwelt by the Holy Ghost. "Be baptised, everyone of you, in the name of Jesus Christ, to have your sins forgiven; then you will receive the gift of the Holy Spirit" (Acts 2:38) "You are one body, with a single Spirit" (Eph. 4:4)

We infer that the Scriptures in their spiritual significance are not handed over in the first instance to the spiritual judgment of individuals. The individual reads them as a

member of the Body, sharing the Body's mind. Ultimately it is for the Church, which the Holy Ghost leads "into all truth" (John 16:13) to discern and to declare to her children who are also her members, the spiritual meaning of Holy Scripture, its meaning for faith. For instance the Church has determined that the words THIS IS MY BODY is not a mere poetic use of a symbol, a sort of empty parable, but a statement of true, though mysterious, fact. Only rarely does the Church thus settle once for all the meaning of a particular text. But she is always at work defining the meaning of Scripture as a whole. It should perhaps be added, since the point is sometimes misunderstood, that what the Church does not and cannot do is to substitute for the word of God a word of its own devising. Its task is to present to the contemporary world, with such explanation as the times require, the revelation that was handed down, once for all, to the saints (Jude 3) and has been embedded in the tradition, whether written or unwritten. For an example of such explanation we may take the word "Consubstantial", inserted into the Creed, in order to assert the full godhead of Christ, by the ecumenical Council of Nicaea in A.D. 325. This is an unscriptural word, that is to say the word itself is not found in the Bible; nor is it likely that the actual word came down by unwritten tradition from apostolic times. But by adopting it the Church has defined that its meaning was latent in the tradition from the first.

The Books of the Bible, then, are each a word of God addressed to humanity as incorporated in the divinely founded universal fellowship which is called the Catholic Church. Each book has something to tell us. But if we want to sum up the message of the whole collection of books, this can be done in the single word :

CHRIST.

St. Mary's Grand Bazaar

The Year 1907 saw St. Mary's First Bazaar.
This Year 1970 will see

ST. MARY'S GRAND BAZAAR
bigger and better than it has been for over
60 years.

Keep your evenings free on the
27th and 28th of November

Already the Raffle-lists for most useful and
valuable prizes are out in all the shops.
See for yourself and fill in your lucky ticket

To give you a foretaste of what is awaiting
you, there are among other things :

The GENERAL STALL with the widest selection of
Christmas presents - you know its reputation.
You will find there the most suitable present
for all your friends and relations and
for yourself.

THE CHOICE IS INDEED FANTASTIC !!

If the choice is too overwhelming, there is a
great stock of presents attractively packed
all ready for you to take away: "For DAD" -
"For MUM" - "FOR BOY" - "FOR GIRL"

The ever popular WHITE ELEPHANT STALL with
highly selected useful articles at bargain
prices.

The TOY STALL that will astonish you with its
immense selection of toys from different coun-
tries - the largest and brightest stock we've
ever had.

At the FRESH PRODUCE STALL buy yourself
strong, healthy plants and delicious cakes.

The famous BOTTLE STALL will furnish you with
the bottle of liquor that you will wish to
keep for the feastdays.

The STAMP STALL with its unique offer of rare
stamps at a price you would not think possible
- the only place where you can buy -
a CENTENARY SET COMPLETE well under catalogue
price and almost any Falkland Islands stamp.

After this have a rest in the TEAROOM - take
a plate and make your own selection :
hot croquets - hot dogs - hot sausage rolls -
goulash of Falkland Islands beef - cold salads.
For the sweet tooth : Creamhorns - savouries -
cakes etc.

NO WAITING
YOU CAN SERVE YOURSELF AS QUICK AS YOU CAN MAKE
YOUR CHOICE

Enjoy yourself at the various sideshows :
Wheel of fortune - Dart Stall and Casino.

Finally the CINEMA with a whole new programme:
Have a good laugh with Stan and Laurel -
Charlie Chaplin and other favourites.

LOOK OUT FOR THE BAZAAR'S
LUCKY NUMBER IN NEXT ISSUE !

For the time being small quantities will be harvested in order to find out what is the best yield for the purposes in view of the Alginate Industries.

Within a few weeks a programme of experiments will be on its way in the pilot plant. The Company is prepared to carry out exhaustive experiments with Falkland Islands kelp. When washed and dried and milled it will be sent in bags or, preferably, in bulk to the United Kingdom. Other factories in Scotland, Ireland and the Hebrides do the same but there will be this difference that we will have a fully equipped laboratory that will make the analysis of the different batches before transporting them. It takes two days to make an analysis and different ways of treatment, like e.g. processing at various temperatures, make quite a difference in results. Many aspects will therefore have to be studied. One of the things that will certainly be done is washing and purifying the kelp. This will require lots of water in a production factory but a profitable result will be that it reduces the bulk of the kelp to less than half and so cuts the costs of freight. When all local problems have been studied and solutions provided, a definite plant will be constructed at the Gamba.

What is really the use of all this kelp ? To put it shortly: the extraction of sodium alginate.

To put it clearly, however, we would have to give a whole list of uses to which this end product can be put. Already for years we have all used it in a whole lot of products without knowing it, because the whole wide field of industry, chemistry, surgery etc. employs its wonderful qualities. To name a few examples:

sodium alginate is applied in printing inks to make sharply defined designs on nylon and all other fabrics, but you also find it in the coating of welding rods - in dissoluble bandages for surgery - in the impression material for

dentistry. It is used in slimming products and in fire-extinguishers. It makes your ice-cream creamy - it is put in custard powder, sauces and toothpaste to make these articles nice and smooth - it purifies clear juice drinks - it clarifies and stabilises the froth on your pint of beer !

As you see this page is really too small to enumerate all the advantages contained in kelp and we can but wish that the Alginate Industries Limited may soon grow and prosper on the Falkland Islands and so furnish a badly needed remedy to our ailing economical situation.

~~~~~

#### I N M E M O R I A M

With deep regret we announce the death of

Mrs. EVA AMELIA PITALUGA

Née Hansen, she was born in Stanley on October 6th 1891.

On 7th January 1914 she married Alexander Pitaluga and sailed for Punta Arenas the same day. They lived there for 11 years and during that time Mrs. Pitaluga worked as a voluntary Red Cross Nurse.

From 1930 to 1956 they lived as Salvador. Afterwards they retired at Stanley and Mrs. Pitaluga was widowed on 7th January 1958.

During her life in Stanley she was an enthusiastic member of the Red Cross of which she was Chairman from 1960-1964 and acted as Vice President from 1968-1970.

She had three daughters and one son.

To her family and many friends we offer our deepest sympathy.

## GARDENING NOTES FOR OCTOBER 1970

## DAHLIA CULTURE

DAHLIAS are grown from cuttings, seed, or root division Dahlias like very rich soil. They can hardly be overfed. The soil should be dug up, thoroughly decayed manure being mixed in about one foot below the surface.

Taking Dahlia Cuttings

To obtain a supply of shoots suitable for use as cuttings the roots must be started into growth in a heated greenhouse in late August or early September. The roots are planted closely together in boxes. They should be watered thoroughly and regularly. Shoots will appear in a few weeks and when these are 3 inches long they are suitable for cuttings. The ideal cutting is one that has a joint in the middle of its stem, two undivided leaves, and two normal leaves at the top with a growing point between them. Each cutting should be detached with a sharp knife being taken away with a tiny bit of the parent tuber attached.

Dahlias from Seed

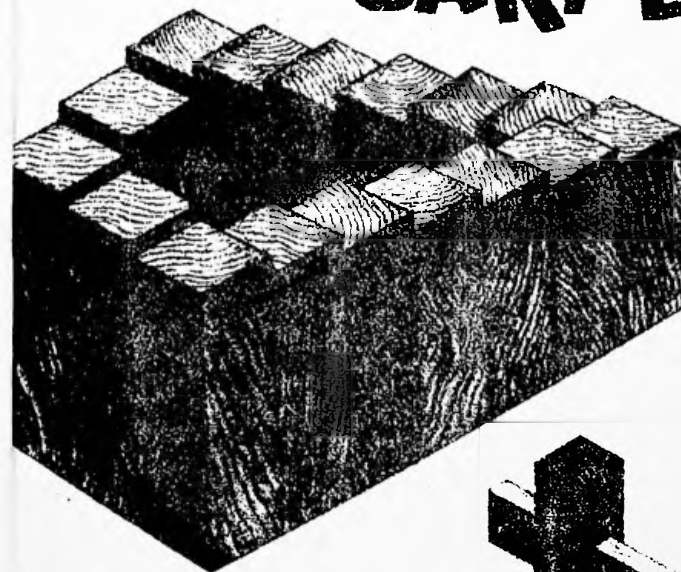
Dahlias can be raised from seed sown in the greenhouse in August. One gets rather a mixed collection by this means so that the other methods of propagation are recommended. The seedlings, if grown on steadily in a greenhouse, will flower the same year as sowing.

Propagating Dahlias by Root Division

Tubers can either be replanted as they are in October or divided up in August. Divisions make better plants and produce finer blooms than whole roots. Everyone of the tuberous roots will make a good plant. Remember however, that the buds are all clustered on and around the thin neck where it joins the stem.

So to make sure that these buds are not injured in any way use a sharp knife to separate the roots, and cut away a piece of the connecting stem with each. It is better to pot up these divisions than to box them up. If necessary, cut them to half length, throwing the bottom half away

## OUR CRAZY CARPENTER

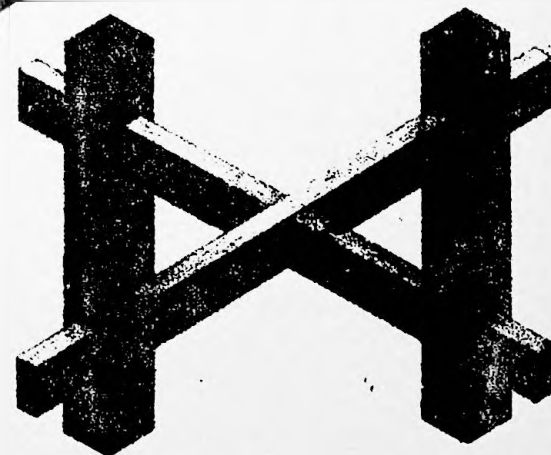


came up with some ideas and his drawings and photographs are reproduced.

The Penrose staircase. A useful means of reaching the upper floors of a bungalow.

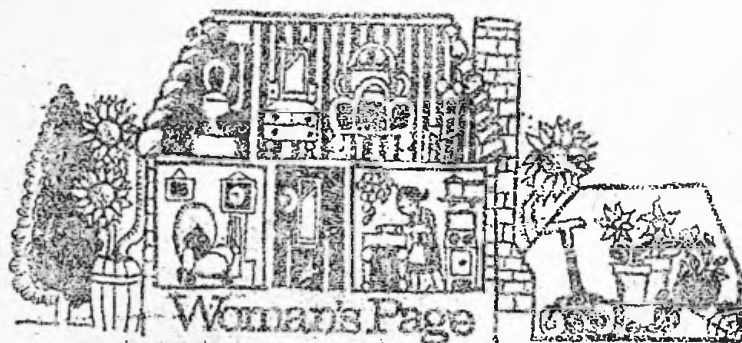
Irish stile. Helpful where there is no right of way and you don't know whether you're coming or going.

Working out the joints may be difficult but no prizes are offered. If readers can provide similar illusions we will be interested to see them. The best will be published.



(With acknowledgements to May and Baker Ltd.)





## DUNDEE CAKE

9 ozs. plain flour, 1 teaspoon baking powder, 6 ozs. butter or margarine, 6 ozs. castor sugar, 3 large eggs, 4 ozs. currants, 4 ozs. sultanas, 4 ozs. raisins, 2 ozs. chopped peel, and of 1 lemon, finely grated, 1½ ozs. almonds, blanched and halved.

Wash and dry the currants, sultanas and raisins. Sieve together the flour and baking powder. Cream the fat and sugar plump and fluffy, then add the eggs, one at a time, beating thoroughly after each addition to prevent curdling (1 tablespoon flour added with the last egg helps to prevent this). Mix in the prepared fruit, chopped peel and grated lemon rind, and lastly stir in the flour. Turn the mixture into a greased and paper-lined round 7-inch cake tin, and cover the top with the blanched and halved almonds. Bake at 325 deg. F. or gas Mark 3 for 2 hours. Leave to cool before removing from the tin.

## HOME-MADE BRACES



A small child's leggings or anorak pants won't slide down when they are supported by braces, and braces are much better than a tight elastic around the waist. The braces are made from two wide stockings elastic with clips at each end, which make buttons superfluous. And if you want to make sure the braces don't slide down over the shoulders, you can secure them with a cross tape at the back.

they cannot read or the sense of the writing does not penetrate to them. Why not simply cut away part of this rickety jetty in the same way as was done with the jetty opposite the West Store? A carpenter with a power saw can do it in a matter of minutes. He will gladly do so thinking of his own and your child's safety.

## NEWS FROM O/B SAN GIUSEPPE DUE

When the Captain is on shore he will from time to time take out his walkie-talkie and call his crew to attention: "San Giuseppe DUE, come vanno a bordo?" How are things on board? The always cheerful voice of Janeiro, his fellow countryman, will then tell him all the small details so important to the owner of a precious yacht. The other day the San Giuseppe Due was alongside the Public Jetty, the sun was shining and Janeiro was singing away in the top of the mast whilst oiling the wood. In the meantime we had a chat with the captain and heard that the sailmakers, Ted Robson and Ben Davis, were still busily occupied sewing the sails very carefully with an extra knot every 10 stitches. Carpenters have made a removable frame to take a canvas cover for a steering shelter. This was an intricate job that had to be done to various specifications. Another exacting piece of work will be a movable cover for the chimney of the galley, so that under all circumstances the stove can be lit; its firebox has been repaired with firecement. The most difficult work is being done on the winch; the Captain judged it necessary to renew all the tubing. Oil filters of the motor have been changed and the stern gland (stuffing box through which passes the propeller shaft) has been repacked so that no water will seep through. When the more dirty work is done, everything will be thoroughly cleaned, polished and shined. Towards the 15th of next month the Captain hopes to be ready to sail.



## Hans Christian Andersen's The Little Mermaid

Told and Illustrated by Queen Farah

The Little Mermaid was the youngest of the King of the Sea's six daughters. When each princess was 15 years old, she was allowed to swim to the surface of the ocean and see the world above.

On her 15th birthday, the Little Mermaid swam up - and there before her eyes was a sailing ship. She peeped through a cabin window and saw a handsome, dark-eyed young Prince. It was his birthday and the whole ship was one gay party, with dancing, fireworks and laughter.

The Little Mermaid could not tear her eyes away from the Prince. When the party was over, she went on swimming near the ship, bobbing up and down on the surface so that she could see him.

But then a terrible storm blew up, the night became black as pitch and huge waves cascaded over the ship. The ship was wrecked and the Little Mermaid saw the Prince swept overboard and begin to sink into the depths.

She remembered that mortals could not live in the water as she did, so she swam to the Prince, who was by now unconscious, and held his head above the water until the morning, when the storm abated.

Often during that long night she kissed his fine, handsome face and stroked back his wet hair. She swam to a beach and placed the Prince on the sand. Then she swam out to sea and watched until some villagers found the Prince, who revived and smiled at them, not knowing who his rescuer was.

For many a night the Little Mermaid pined in silence for the handsome Prince. At last she told one of her sisters about him. The five sisters knew where the Prince lived and took the Little Mermaid to the spot where, at the water's edge, stood his magnificent castle.

Now she swam near the castle every morning. Often she saw the Prince. And the more she saw of him the fonder she grew of mortals, and the more she wanted to be one of them.



So she asked her old grandmother about them. "Mortals cannot live for 300 years, as we can," said the old Queen, "but when they die their souls live for ever, whereas when we die we only turn into the foam upon the waves."

"How can I, too, win an immortal soul?" asked the Little Mermaid.

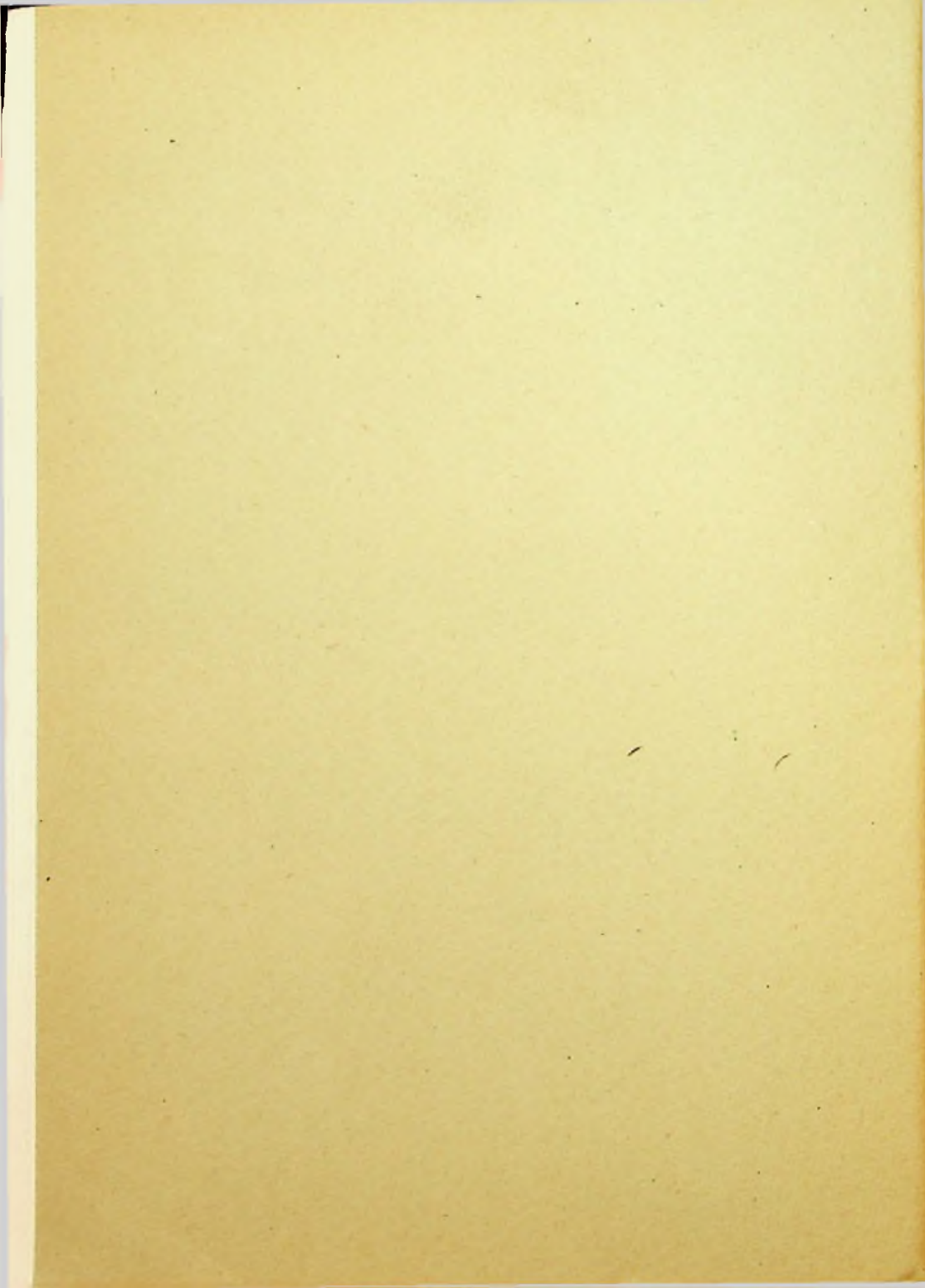
"It can happen only if a mortal falls in love with you," said the old Queen. "But that cannot be, because your fishtail, considered so beautiful down here, is thought disgusting up there on earth."

The Little Mermaid was so sad that she decided to go to the Sea Witch. "I am afraid of her, but perhaps she can help me," she said to herself.

The Little Mermaid hurried in terror through the sea forest to the Sea Witch. "You are a fool," said the Sea Witch, "but I will help you."

"Swim to land, sit on the shore and drink this potion, and your tail will turn into two legs. You will walk beautifully, although every step will be agony - like walking on knives."

"You can never become a mermaid again. And if you do not win the Prince's love and he marries another, then your heart will break and you will turn into foam at sunrise the next day. And you must pay me, as well, for all the help that I am giving you. My price is your voice, the most beautiful voice in the ocean. I must cut out your tongue!" The Little Mermaid went pale, but said: "So be it!" She swam to the shore and drank the Sea Witch's potion. It tasted so terrible that she fainted. She awoke a while later to find that her tail had turned into two beautiful legs - and the Prince was standing there beside her.





YOUR LUCKY NUMBER: 284



No. 19.

ST. MARY'S

## Herald

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 Monthly Family Magazine 15 November 1970

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ST. MARY'S HERALD

is published on the 15th of every month.

Officially a year of subscription starts with the issue of the month of May, but subscriptions can be ordered at any time and in any way; no special application cards are required.

Backnumbers are still available, except nos. 1 and 12.

Subscriptions for readers in Stanley 6/- per year

Subscriptions for residents in Camp 9/- per year

Subscriptions for readers overseas

in Commonwealth Countries 9/- per year

in other Countries according to postage rate.

We are ready to take care of mailing subscriptions to your friends overseas. Send us their addresses.

Those copies are sold at 1/- each.

Stanley Co-operative Society.

YOUR



AGENT

BISCUITS

MORNING COFFEE, NICE, SHORTCAKE AND MALTED MILK

all at 1/- per pkt.

DAINTY CREAMS AND CUSTARD CREAMS 1/3 per pkt.

ASSORTED CREAMS AND LONDON ASSORTED 2/7 per pkt.

DELICIOUS CAKES

CHERRY at 10/- each, CONTINENTAL at 10/6

BRANDY at 15/- and SHORTBREAD at 10/6

AND

FROM

Sutherland's  
Secret

WHERE THE SECRET IS IN THE FLAVOUR

BEEF CASSEROLE at 4/5 tin, MINCED BEEF at 2/1

and 4/1 tin

COTTAGE PIE at 5/6, CHICKEN CURRY and BEEF CURRY

at 5/- tin

CORNISH PASTIES

at 5/3 tin

WE ALSO HAVE SELF RAISING FLOUR at 1/- per lb.

and BROWN FLOUR at £ 5 per 140 lb. bag.

CO-OP

CO-OP

2.

On FRIDAY the 27th and SATURDAY the 28th November  
at 6 o'clock each evening doors will open to

## St. Mary's Grand Bazaar

ADMISSION FREE

Visit the FRESH PRODUCE STALL

among many other items: SUCCULENT MEAT ROLLS  
CREAM CAKES - CHUTNEYS - FLOWERING PLANTS

the BOOK WORMS' CORNER

Magazines of all sorts and Paper Backs in good  
condition. Something for everybody.

the GIFT STALL

Fancy Goods - Household Goods - Christmas Presents  
and many other items

the TOY STALL

the formidable range of our goods - a tribute to  
international inventiveness - makes this Stall a  
CHILD'S PARADISE

Also special for children - LUCKY DIP & CINEMA

the RAFFLE STALL

with FIFTEEN high quality PRIZES !!!  
e.g. a BUSHMAN MOTORBIKE - £ 115 worth of Stamps

the WHITE ELEPHANT STALL

with real BARGAINS

the BOTTLE STALL

for your Christmas' bottle !

the WHEEL OF FORTUNE

to win your CHRISTMAS' PUDDING !

3.

the STAMP STALL

Complete Sets of 1912 King George V stamps

Complete Sets of 1929 Whale & Penguin stamps

Complete Sheets of Queen Victoria stamps

Complete CENTENARY SETS !!!

ALSO MIXED PACKETS OF FOREIGN STAMPS AND  
ATTRACTIVE 6d. PACKETS FOR BEGINNERS.

Amuse yourself and win a prize at

the DART STALL

Visit our newest attraction :

the LUCKY STRING STALL

Pull a string for 1/6 and win a prize many times  
that value

Visit the TEAROOM

Cold Suppers - Delicious Trifles

Coffee - Tea - Soft Drinks

To eat or to take home :

Hot Croquets - Hot Dogs - Hot Sausage Rolls

Mince Tarts - Creamhorns

Towards the end of the second evening the  
anxiously awaited DRAWING OF RAFFLES and  
of THE HERALD'S LUCKY NUMBER

To conclude: the AUCTION

of yet another BUSHMAN MOTOR BIKE !!  
and other desirable items.

REMEMBER, REMEMBER  
the 27th and 28th of NOVEMBER

## STANLEY JETTIES

Inhabitants of Stanley will have noticed with satisfaction that a reasonable solution has been found for the PACKES Jetty. A sturdy wire netting around the entrance of this Jetty now makes it impossible for unattentive children to wander into danger inadvertently. It is a safeguard for the children and diminishes the worries of busy mothers.

## SAN GIUSEPPE DUE

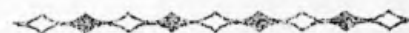
The sailing date for the Italian yacht SAN GIUSEPPE DUE was originally fixed for the 18th of this month. The surprising news that the JOHN BISCOE will not now be delayed as long as was feared but will arrive on the 23rd, has persuaded the Captain to await her arrival. The JOHN BISCOE has on board a reserve propeller and an extra set of sails for the yacht. Therefore it was judged wiser to wait for these articles than to depart now and to have to return for them later. All necessary repairs and alterations are now completed and the crew will welcome a few easy days to rest from their labours. As soon as all preparations are finished the SAN GIUSEPPE DUE will sail for Ushuaia. There she will meet 3 new crew members. One of them is a topographer, glaciologist and photographer of Italian origin; the other two are experienced divers of whom one is Italian and the other Argentinian of Russian origin. They will make use of the latest developments in diving equipment specially suited to the icy waters of the Antarctic.

During her stay in our harbour we have grown used to the particular design of this beautiful and strong yacht. We also became familiar with the usually cheerful faces of Janeiro and Franco. No doubt this was due a great deal to the strict but fatherly relations with their Captain.  
see page 17.



## PRINGLE

SCOTLAND'S FINEST CASHMERE  
THE NATURAL FIBRE LIGHTWEIGHT BUT WARM  
LADIES TWINSETS  
MEN'S SLIPOVERS PULLOVERS AND CARDIGANS  
TREAT YOUR PARTNER TO THE BEST



## CONTACT

THE VINYL ADHESIVE COVERING  
GAY PATTERNS A MULTITUDE OF COLOURS  
IN THREE WIDTHS  
18" 27" 36"  
FROM 3/6 A YARD



BOOKS

BOOKS

BOOKS

TOYS

TOYS

THE BEST SELECTION IN STANLEY  
AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES

SHOP WITH PLEASURE AT YOUR LEISURE

The West Store





## 6. STAMP CORNER



### THE WHALE AND PENGUIN ISSUE OF 1929-1937

On 2nd September 1929 a new issue of stamps appeared. These were recess-printed in sheets of 120 by Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co. and although the design was rather crowded, the bright colours and method of printing showed the stamps up to considerable advantage. The design of these stamps was much criticised when they first appeared, as the simple and dignified postage stamps of the previous issues seemed to contrast strongly with the new series.

However, if one looks at the Falkland issues as a whole, from 1878 to the present date this neat little set of stamps somehow seems to fill, in rather a nice way, a sort of intermediate gap between the dignified portrait types of the early issues and the ornate, but nevertheless handsome, pictorials of later years.

#### CHECK LIST

1929-1937 Whale and Penguin Design.

Wmk. Multiple Script CA perf. 14.

1d. yellow-green  
1d. scarlet  
a. deep red  
2d. grey  
2d. blue  
4d. orange  
a. deep orange



6d. purple  
a. reddish purple  
1s. black/emerald  
a. on bright emerald  
2s. 6d. carmine/blue  
5s. green/yellow  
10s. carmine/emerald  
£ 1 black/red.

7.

## OUR SCHOOLCHILDREN

### STARTING SCHOOL

We regret that at the time it slipped our mind to mention the youngsters in our community that have started their schooling. It was a

MEMORABLE DAY on 21st September

when five new pupils entered the Infant School

They are: Elisabeth Charman  
Kevin Clapp  
Lindsay Coutts  
Joanna Pearson  
Neil Rowlands

When we saw them in class the other day they all looked happily settled in and were seriously trying to master the signs denoting the ciphers from 1 to 10. To get the feeling of this fundamental exercise the ciphers are formed in modelling clay on a piece of board. Several pupils had made quite easily recognisable ciphers. The less experienced ones made brave attempts but their main difficulty up till now is to make the ciphers look in the right direction. Practice will make perfect.

### LEAVING SCHOOL

About ten years ago another group of children started their schooling in the same way. They have come a long way and mastered the subjects taught. Now they are ready to leave school shortly. Several will have left before the end of the current year. Most of them are eager to start on a job where they can apply what they have learned so far and where they will be helped on to fit them for a useful place in society. But here they are up to a very difficult situation: "THERE IS NO ROOM FOR OUR SCHOOLCHILDREN. All situations where these young people

could start on the next important phase in their lives are already occupied. By whom? By the wives of those functionaries who already earn a decent living for their families in different, mostly government, departments. We could easily count at least 15 cases whilst more than twenty youngsters are eager to start earning a living. No doubt, those people are experienced in their work and do not want to miss the extra earnings whilst, on the other hand, the departments do not like to miss their experience and to go through the difficulty of training new and young applicants. This difficult point has been raised before without, so far, any practical results. With the laudible exception of B.A.S. no department has yet tried to make room for the younger generation. But unless this is done, and done now, serious difficult situations might well arise that will be much regretted later.

- o - o - o -

#### WHISTDRIVE-SEASON 1970

During this season 30 Whistdrives were held in St. Mary's Annexe and all in all 1183 people attended and enjoyed them.

The Champion Whistdrive Player among the LADIES this year was Miss S. Summers with three times a First Prize and twice a Second Prize with a total of 874 points.

Runner up was Mrs. D. Cheek who also had three First and two Second Prizes but with a total of 629 points.

Three LADIES: Mrs. E. Cletheroe, Mrs. I. Reive and Mrs. W. Poole, obtained Second Prize four times each.

Champion First Prize Winner among the GENTS was Mr. F. Cheek who won First Prize no less than six times. Together with three times a Second Prize he made the impressive total of 1979 points.

Runners up were: Mr. W.E. Spencer with three First Prizes and three Second Prizes with a total of 1311 points and Mr. P. Johnson who had

see page 13.



Man does not live ☐

☐ on bread alone



## THE BIBLE AND CHRIST

In last month's article we saw that each book of the Bible, both of the Old and the New Testament, has something to tell us and that we could sum up the message of the whole collection of books in the single word: CHRIST. Yes, we have Christ "in whom are all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge." (Col. 2:1) But do we try to make him live for our imagination and our understanding as a real, divine but very human, personal reality - someone whom we can love not as an abstract formula of perfection but as an actual, vivid, friend? We have him in our hearts by faith and baptism and Holy Communion; we have him in the mystery of the presence of the Tabernacle. Yes; but as what? As God with us (but he is also man). But what is God to us? God the invisible, God the incomprehensible, God whom we do not know and cannot know as a friend unless he chooses to reveal himself. And it is the divine but also human Son of Mary, it is Jesus of Nazareth who is the revelation of God. "He that has seen me has seen the Father." (John 14:9) How can we know the human Jesus who is God self-revealed?

The best, the most direct, the most fully authorized source is the inspired pages of the New Testament and in particular of the Gospels. There, if anywhere, we may hope to discover, by devout and intelligent reading, the materials out of which grace will build up for us the living and loving personality of our Saviour.

The several books of the Bible have been described as words of God. It has also been pointed out that the Word of God is the Son of God incarnate, Jesus Christ. It is also important to remember that the Church's basic task is not precisely to preach the many partial words of God, but to preach and to convey to men Christ

Himself, the Word made flesh. The Church conveys Christ to men not simply by proclaiming and expounding the words of Scripture, but by its whole sacramental ministry and by its liturgy.

We read the Bible, both Old and New Testaments, in order that Christ may not be just an empty word in our minds, or the shorthand sign of a dogmatic formula, but a personal, loving and lovable reality, the entrancing image of God who in his own nature is invisible and inconceivable.

The world is waiting for the voice of God. His message is the answer to that ultimate question which confronts each one of us in his personal life, and confronts too all our civilizations. The Catholic Church is commissioned by God to proclaim that word to mankind and to every man.

Cannot we join with our separated Christian brethren in a common study not only of the Old Testament but of the New, knowing that what we all seek is the Word made flesh, but finding, on our journey to him, the Church he founded, that Messianic fellowship or community which, because of his promises, we know exists in the world today, and which, because it is a fellowship, is necessarily a single communion of believers sharing an undiminished, unutilized tradition, but a tradition of which we have never yet exhausted the meaning, because in the last resort its meaning is Christ who is the inexhaustible, limitless, God for whom all men consciously or unconsciously, are thirsting? "O God, thou art my God: how eager my quest for thee, body athirst and soul longing for thee, like some parched wilderness, where stream is none! (Ps. 62:2) "No lamp like thy word to guide my feet, to show light on my path." (Ps. 118:105)

INFORMATION RELATIVE TO METRIC CHANGEOVER

| British Unit | Metric Size  | British Inches | Actual       |
|--------------|--------------|----------------|--------------|
| 2" X 3"      | 50mm X 75mm  | 1 31/32nds     | X 2 15/16ths |
| 2" X 6"      | 50mm X 150mm | 1 31/32nds     | X 5 15/16ths |
| 1" X 9"      | 25mm X 225mm | 31/32nds       | X 8 27/32nds |

| Length in Feet | Metres | Actual Feet & Inches |
|----------------|--------|----------------------|
| 12'            | 3.6m   | 11' 9 3/4th"         |
| 13'            | 3.9m   | 12' 9 1/2"           |
| 14'            | 4.2m   | 13' 9 3/8ths         |
| 15'            | 4.5m   | 14' 9 1/8th          |
| 16'            | 4.8m   | 15' 9"               |
| 17'            | 5.1m   | 16' 8 3/4            |
| 18'            | 5.4m   | 17' 8 5/8ths         |

PRICE PER METRE IN NEW PENCE FOR SWEDISH RED PINE  
TIMBER

50mm X 75mm per metre 39p.  
(2" X 3")

50mm X 150mm per metre 78p.  
(2" X 6")

25mm X 225mm per metre 60p.  
(1" X 9")

EXAMPLE : 5.1m X 25mm à 60p. = 5.1 X 60 which  
= 306p. or £ 3.06 and £ 3.06 is  
equal to £ 3. 1s. 2d.

3.6m X 50mm X 75mm à 39p. = 3.6 X  
39 which = 140.4p. or £ 1.40 and  
£ 1.40 is equal to £ 1. 8s. 0d.

TIMBER IN STOCK WHICH IS STILL SOLD BY THE OLD SYSTEM

2" X 4" per ft. 2/8d. SWEDISH RED PINE  
2" X 6" per ft. 4/6d. SWEDISH RED PINE  
3" X 7" per ft. 6/10d SWEDISH RED PINE  
1" X 11"per ft. 4/9d. PARANÁ PINE

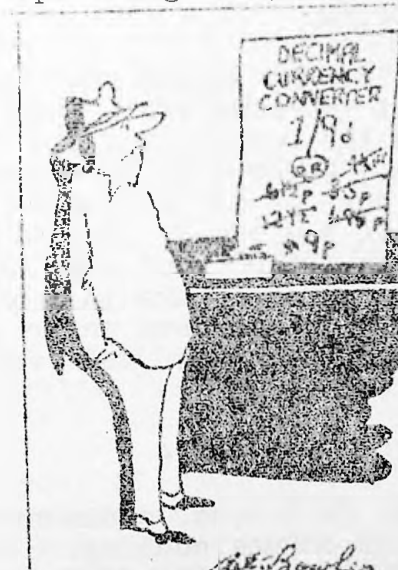
SANDY POINT TIMBER

In 12' lengths, sold by the length only.

2" X 3" X 12' per length 17/2

2" X 4" x 12' per length 22/10

1" X 6" X 12' per length 17/2.



continued from page 8:  
four times a First Prize and once a Second  
Prize with a total of 1066 points.  
The highest score ever was by Mr. W. Felton: 244  
The lowest score was made by Mr. E. Williams: 128  
Three GENTS: Mr. F. Cheek, Mr. W. Spencer and  
Mr. E. Williams obtained Second Prize three times  
each.

# WOMAN'S PAGE

## T A S T Y T I T B I T S

### BAKED CHEESE EGGS

Here's a tasty quicky your family will ask for time and time again.

4 oz. Cheddar cheese  
1 oz. butter  
4 eggs  
4 tablespoonfuls cream or top of milk  
salt and pepper

Grate  $1\frac{1}{2}$  oz. of the cheese and with a very sharp knife cut the remainder into wafer-thin slices. Spread the butter over the bottom of a fireproof dish. Cover with the thin slices of cheese, being careful not to disturb the yolks. Season with salt and pepper, put a spoonful of the cream on the top of each egg and sprinkle over the grated cheese. Bake in a hot oven (425 deg. F) for 15 minutes. Brown under a hot grill and serve hot with toast and vegetables or salad. Serves 4.

### CHEESE AND ONION FLAN for 4

Easy, quick, delicious, a demonstration of the pleasures of cheese cooking. Fry 2 medium onions (sliced) in 1 oz. butter until soft but not brown; then drain; arrange in 8" cooked flan case. Beat together 2 eggs and 2 tablespoonfuls milk; stir in salt, pepper and 4 ozs. grated Cheddar cheese; pour into flan case; bake in moderately hot oven (375 deg. F) for about 25 minutes.

## T A K E A T I P

If you lose the end of a roll of sticky tape, hold it over the steam of a kettle, and the end will come unstuck.

To whiten small linen articles that have yellowed with age, boil them in milk with a little soap dissolved in it. Rinse in cold water.

Brush the inside of a tart case with beaten egg-white, leave to dry for 15 minutes before adding filling and pastry will not become soggy.

## H I N T S T H A T H E L P

Don't throw away a good empty lipstick case. Why not use it for a good purpose? Clean it inside and put a little cottonwool in it and you have a very smart needle case.

Sprinkle a little talcum powder on the iron when pressing nylon clothes. This prevents the iron sticking to the fabric.

Iron curtains across the drop - not up and down and they will be much straighter.

To remove tar stains from shoes apply a few drops of lighter fuel oil to the affected parts and wipe with a dry cloth.

Apply a coat of dark paint to chipped and rusted kitchen trays and place them underneath flower pots and window boxes. As well as protecting the woodwork the trays enhance the floral display.

To soften royal icing on the remaining tier of a wedding cake, place the cake in a large tin and stand a cup of boiling water in the tin. Replace the lid for an hour, being careful not to spill the water and when you want to cut the cake the icing will be manageable.

OFFER A WIDE SELECTION OF

ROAMER World Renowned Swiss Precision Watches:-

Gents Black Face

Divers Watches :

Steel &amp;

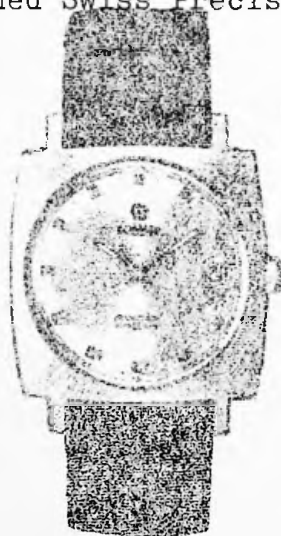
Gents Automatic

Gents Winding

Ladies Automatic

Ladies Winding

Ladies Goldplated



Automatic Calendar

£ 17/15/6d.

Goldplated:

Calendar Watches

£ 11/15/-to £15

Watches

£4/15/-to £8/16/-

Calendar Watches

Watches

Fancy Pendant Watches-

only £ 5/15/-

Quality products by NATIONAL, Japan's largest

Electrical Manufacturers:-

Radios £8/5/- £11/2/6 £14/5/- £23/10/- £33/15/6d.

Radio-Cassette Tape Recorder combination £29/10/-

The Radio has 3 Wave Bands 530-1600 K Hz

2.3-7 megs (120-49 metres) 13-41 metres

Bronnley Gift Sets - Bourjois Talcum &amp; Gift Sets

Xmas Cards - Xmas Crackers - Xmas Paper

Masses of Toys - Games - Fancy Goods

Cameras - Binoculars - Photo accessories

## GARDENING NOTES FOR NOVEMBER 1970

M I L D E W

The term "mildew" covers a multitude of fungi that, in one form or another, attacks the whole run of cultivated plants. The outward and visible signs are a covering on leaves and roots of white or grey-white powder. Mildew may affect several plants under glass like chrysanthemums etc. Sulphur dusts are effective so long as they are applied as soon as the affected foliage is seen. Some seedlings, especially Brassicas in frames, are liable to mildew attacks often inducted by insufficient ventilation. Dusting with yellow sulphur will keep this trouble in check. Lettuce, in cold frames, both in the seedling and the plant stage can be seriously checked by lettuce mildew which attacks the undersides of the leaves. Cold draughts and/or damp conditions encourage this disease. Dust the affected plants with sulphur. Keep watch for the first sight of attack, and treat as soon as seen.

- o -

continued from page 4.

The Captain showed himself a very capable man who had an answer, and a good one, ready for every problem that presented itself. He was always pleasant to work for and never failed in impeccable politeness and correct behaviour as a naval officer even if others fell short in this respect.

His departure will be accompanied by the good wishes of all who came into contact with him and with a well meant: ARRIVEDERCI !

# Dobbyn's Bakery

OFFER  
CAKES FOR ALL OCCASIONS  
A WII DE CHOICE OF  
CAKE DECORATIONS :-

|                                      |     |                |      |
|--------------------------------------|-----|----------------|------|
| Penguin                              | 9d. | Robin on log   | 10d. |
| Holly & Candle                       | 1s. | Lamp Post      | 8d.  |
| Teddy Bear                           | 8d. | Robin on Fence | 1s.  |
| Gold & Silver Keys for 21st Birthday |     |                | 3    |
| Father Christmas on Chimney Top      |     |                | 1/-  |

A L S O :

Reindeer

Christmas Tree

Rabbit

Holly Sprig

Assorted Wafer Heads



19.



Part Two

## Hans Christian Andersen's The Little Mermaid

Told and Illustrated by Queen Farah

The dumb Princess was taken to his castle, where everybody was enchanted by her beauty. The Prince said she was to stay with him for ever, and she slept outside his bedroom on a velver cushion.



The Little Mermaid loved the Prince dearly, but could not tell him so. The Prince loved her, too, but as one loves a child, not a wife. And in time he decided to marry the lovely daughter of a neighbouring king.

On the night of the wedding, the Little Mermaid was sitting sadly on the ship that was carrying the newly-weds to their honeymoon, knowing that in the morning she must die, when she saw her mermaid sisters on the water. They had no hair in their heads.

They threw her a knife and called: "The Sea Witch has given us this in exchange for our hair. You must plunge it into the Prince's heart before sunrise. When his blood touches your feet they will grow into a fishtail again and you can come home and live out the rest of your 300 years. Hurry, hurry- already there is a glow on the horizon!"

The Little Mermaid went to the Prince, but he looked so happy, and his bride beside him looked so beautiful, that she kissed the Prince's head, then threw the knife as far as she could out into the sea.

As the sun began to rise, she dived overboard to die. As she sank, she felt her body begin to turn to foam. But then she felt the sun again and found herself floating into the sky.

Around her were thousands of beautiful creatures. "We are the daughters of the air," they told her. "We, like you, have no immortal souls but by good deeds we can earn them.

"Poor Little Mermaid- you have suffered and endured as, with all your heart, you have striven for the same goal. Now, with us, you can create an immortal soul for yourself in 300 years' time.

The Little Mermaid, now invisible, kissed the bride's forehead, smiled at the Prince and, with the children of the air, rose up on to the cloud that floated above the ship.

- - -



# ST. MARY'S **Gerald**



# Christmas

1970

ST. MARY'S HERALD  
Monthly Family Magazine

Issue No. 20

15th December 1970

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Subscriptions for readers in Stanley 6/- per year  
Subscriptions for readers in Camp 9/- per year  
Subscriptions for readers overseas 9/- per year  
Loose copies are sold for 6d. each

A year of subscription starts with the issue of the month of May.

If subscription has not been paid at the end of the year it will have to be discontinued.

CHRISTMAS MESSAGE 1970

The first thought that comes to mind in response to the Editor's invitation, is to wish a very happy Christmas to all the readers of St. MARY'S HERALD.

The story of Bethlehem has an enchantment which time cannot dim. The dark cave of the hillside, the Virgin Mother rapt in adoration of the Infant Christ lying on a bed of straw, Joseph calm and protective, the silent oxen in the background - this scene depicted over and over again in all Christian lands. It has been the inspiration of some of the world's greatest artists as well as that of the school-child drawing a picture of the Christmas Crib.

Bethlehem teaches us about God who became one of us nearly 2000 years ago. He who made heaven and earth, the sun, the moon and the stars, for our redemption, became like us in all things with the exception of sin. He did this because he loved each and everyone of us.

Who could be frightened, dismayed, embarrassed even in the presence of a child? The innocence of childhood has a magnetic charm which few can resist.

As we contemplate the Divine Child lying in the manger, how can we resist loving him, so poor, gentle and humble? Let us listen to him as he asks for our love and to come and follow him.

May his voice find an echo in our hearts this Christmas so that we may share in the peace and joy of Bethlehem and one day enjoy the eternal happiness of his kingdom.

Monsignor J. Ireland.



## M E M O R A B L E   D A Y S

On 5th November 1970 a daughter was born to  
Mr. & Mrs. John Quigley  
Formerly of South Georgia they now live at  
Mill-Hill, London, N.W.7, England

On 27th & 28th November 1970

St. Mary's Grand Bazaar proved again to be a popular event for the residents of Stanley as well as those who had come in from the Camp. The weather was fine and warm and, no doubt contributed to the large attendance. The various stalls had an amazing range of new and attractive goods which soon found keen buyers, especially on the Fancy Goods and Toys. Much credit is due to those who had spent many hours arranging and displaying to advantage the goods on their stalls in the limited space. Milling one's way from stall to stall was quite a physical effort but all seemed happy as they elbowed their way, clutching their purchases, through the crowds and making their way to the Annexe where tired feet could rest and appetites could be gratified. The Tea-Room Staff did a wonderful job, serving teas and suppers, and the children could not resist frequent visits to the ice-cream and soft drinks stall.

The Side-Shows were happy hunting grounds for all who tried their luck and skill, the Wheel of Fortune, the Casino, Darts and Lucky Strings drawing large crowds.

On the last night of the Bazaar, the Raffles which had a number of valuable prizes were drawn, some being won by the lucky ones in Stanley, others in the Camp, whilst others went to the Antarctic Bases.

The final event before the close of the Bazaar, was the Auction when many fine cuts of fresh beef were auctioned, also a motorcycle, rugs and other items. This rounded off another successful and happy Bazaar.

Monsignor Ireland would like to express on behalf of all at St. Mary's his deep appreciation and gratitude to all who so generously supported the Bazaar and a special word of thanks to all the helpers for their splendid services given so willingly and cheerfully.

The final gross takings of the Bazaar came to nearly £ 1700, a truly remarkable amount for our small colony and proves again the traditional goodwill and generosity of the good people of the Colony.

=====

In issue No. 19 of 15th November of St. MARY'S HERALD the Editor wrote about "a very difficult situation for children now leaving school", as he was convinced that this situation did indeed exist.

His conviction was based upon a gross misinformation supplied to him and was confirmed by many members of the public among whom Parents of children, some Employers and even Members of Council who also thought the situation to be as described in the article.

On further information now supplied by the Superintendent of Education we are pleased to note that the situation is not as difficult as was believed.

Since the article was inspired by concern for our children and not by a desire to stir up ill feeling, we would like now to publish the ciphers as supplied by the Department of Education.

The statistics, dated 12th November 1970, read:

|                      | STANLEY      |   | DARWIN CAMP |       |      |    |
|----------------------|--------------|---|-------------|-------|------|----|
|                      | Boys : Girls |   | B : G       | B : G |      |    |
| Eligible to leave    | 6            | 8 | 3           | 1     | 5    | 27 |
| Not leaving          | 1            | - | -           | -     | -    | 1  |
| Leaving with jobs    | 1            | 6 | 3           | 1     | 5:4* | 20 |
| Leaving without jobs | 4            | 2 | -           | -     | -    | 6  |

\* Usually leave to help at home or in a Manager's house.





## STAMP<sup>4</sup> CORNER

THE CENTENARY ISSUE OF 1933

In 1933, the Falkland Islands celebrated the Centenary of the establishment of the Colony, and to mark the occasion, a set of postage stamps was issued.

The following message from His Majesty the King was published in the Falkland Islands GAZETTE of 1st March 1933:-

Message from the King

"I have been greatly interested to hear of coming Centenary Celebrations in the Falkland Islands, and I take the opportunity of requesting you to convey to the people of the Colony my earnest good wishes for their happiness and welfare. I shall always follow with affectionate solicitude the fortunes of a Colony whose people, though separated from the Mother Country by wide tracts of ocean are nevertheless bound to it by the closest ties of kinship and loyalty.

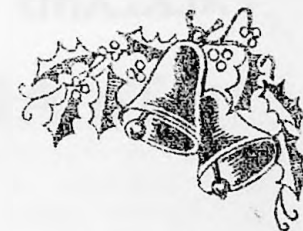
George R.I. "

Telegram from the Governor to the Rt. Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies:-

"Request that you will cause to be submitted to the King the heartfelt thanks of the people of the Colony for His Majesty's most gracious message. This manifestation of His Majesty's personal interest in their well-being stimulates their devotion to the throne, confirms their fellowship with the Empire as one whole and gives them encouragement in the daily round.

By Command

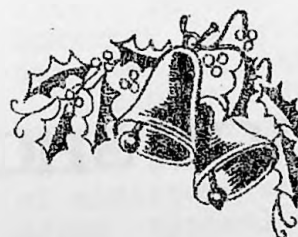
J.M. Ellis, Colonial Secretary



*Best Wishes*  
FOR CHRISTMAS  
AND THE  
NEW YEAR

from

Stanley Co-operative Society



## To All Our CUSTOMERS

Best wishes for a bright

**C**hristmastide

and a Prosperous

New Year



To Greet You With  
Best Wishes For  
*Christmas* \*

And Much Happiness  
In The New Year



**BIGGS' SHOP**

Recess-printed and bicoloured, these stamps form a most beautiful series, representing objects and scenes of interest connected with the Colony and Dependencies, and were produced by Bradbury, Wilkinson & Co. Ltd, being one of the finest sets of stamps produced by this famous firm.

The chief interest of the series of twelve values is in their designs.

The  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp has for its subject a Romney Marsh ram of the type characteristic of, and predominant in, the sheep flocks of the Colony, the prime industry of which, wool, is thus fittingly represented.

The 1d. stamp is taken from a photograph of a large tabular iceberg broken off from the Great Ice Barrier, such as are commonly encountered in the waters of the Dependencies, and generally in the Antarctic.

The  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. shows a whale catcher, the BRANSFIELD. This was a vessel of the trawler class used for the actual hunting and killing of the whale in the Antarctic, whaling being the main industry in the Dependencies. This vessel subsequently caught fire and was burnt out. Incidentally this is the only  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. stamp issued by the Falklands.

In the 2d. we have a view of the original settlement and old capital at Port Louis in Berkeley Sound. This is taken from a view by William Langdon, R.N., published in G.T. Whittington's FALKLAND ISLANDS in 1840. It is in East Falkland, and the first settlement was established there by De Bougainville in February 1764. In 1844 this settlement was removed by Governor Moody to Port Stanley, which then became the capital.

A fine map showing the main Falkland Islands provides the design of the 3d. value.

The 4d. stamp is one of the finest examples of miniature engraving on a stamp. It shows a scene typical of wild and mountainous South Georgia, the most important of the Dependencies.

In the background can be seen the whaling station of the Compania Argentina de Pesca at Gryt-viken in Cumberland Bay, and a look through a magnifier will show this up in all its most wonderful detail. The effect of sunset has been admirably captured.

The 6d. pictures a whale, and the 1s. gives a view of Government House at Stanley.

The subject of the 2s.6d. is the Battle Memorial at Stanley, which was erected by public subscription, and unveiled in February, 1927, to mark the naval victory gained off the shores of the Colony by the British Squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir Doveton Sturdee, K.C.B. on 8th December 1914.

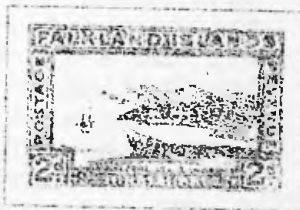
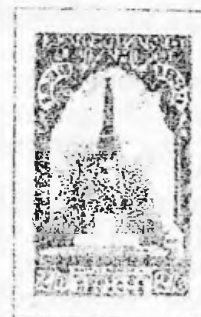
The 5s. stamp portrays a King Penguin, which is second only in size to the Emperor Penguin, is 3 ft. high with a golden collar, short neck and webbed feet, and is rather fat. They breed mostly in South Georgia and Staten Island, and are somewhat rare in the main Falklands, although the one shown was actually photographed by the designer, Mr. G. Roberts. This zoological stamp is one of the most delightful of the whole series.

The 10s. value displays the Arms of the Colony as granted by Royal Warrant dated 16th October 1925, viz: a sea lion and a representation of the ship DESIRE in which John Davis sailed when he discovered the Falkland Islands on the 14th August, 1592.

The £1 stamp bears a portrait of His Majesty King George V in uniform.

Although there were two printings of all values except the 3d. of which there were three. they are hardly distinguishable, although the 5s. border in yellow is rather deeper and the 6d. value is paler in the second printing.

Mr. G. Roberts of Port Stanley was responsible for the designs of this issue with the exception of the 6d., which is the R.R.S. DISCOVERY's badge, and was designed by Mr. McIntosh one of the scientists.



The stamps are all watermarked Multiple Script CA and perf. 12. The period of issue was from 2nd January to 31st December 1933, when remainders were destroyed. They were printed in sheets of sixty, and bear the printers' imprint at the foot of each sheet.

There is one constant variety of the 1d. which shows a thick serif to the "1" at the top left hand corner, and which occurs on the third stamp in the top row of the sheet. Otherwise the issue is free from flaws and minor variations.

These stamps caused a considerable amount of excitement and annoyance in the Argentine, which maintained that the Falklands should belong to it, and was constantly expressing this view to the British Government. By an Ordinance issued by the Argentine Republic Direction of Posts and Telegraphs of 13th March 1933, it was decreed that these Centenary stamps should not be recognised, and that any communications franked by them were to be considered as unstamped and the usual double postage charged on delivery. This appears to have been enforced in spite of the Republic's obligations under the U.P.U. and I have seen, and possessed, covers sent to the Argentine franked with the commemoratives which bear the appropriate markings to that effect.

#### CHECK LIST

1933. Centenary of British Occupation.

Wmk. Multiple Script CA. Perf. 12.

|                           |                            |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1d. black and green       | 1d. black and carmine      |
| 1½d. black and light blue | 2d. black and brown        |
| 3d. black and violet      | 4d. black and orange       |
| 6d. black and slate       | a) black and pale slate    |
| 1s. black and olive-green | 2s. 6d. black and violet   |
| 5s. black and yellow      | a) black and bright yellow |
| 10s. black and chestnut   | £1 black and carmine.      |

from "The Postage Stamps of the Falkland Islands and Dependencies" by  
B.S.H. Grant.

# Dobbys Bakery

## Specialist in

### CAKES for all Occasions

### To All Our CUSTOMERS

Best wishes for a bright

# C

## hristmastide

and a Prosperous

## New Year



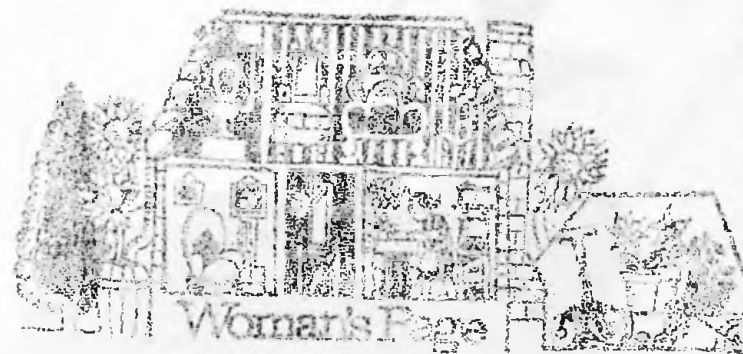
7, Fitzroy Road  
STANLEY

Write or  
phone 109



**Upland Goose Hotel**  
Stanley - Falkland Islands

*Wishing you  
every happiness at  
Christmastime and in  
the New Year*



# SPECIAL CHRISTMAS RECIPE: DUTCH CHRISTMAS LOG

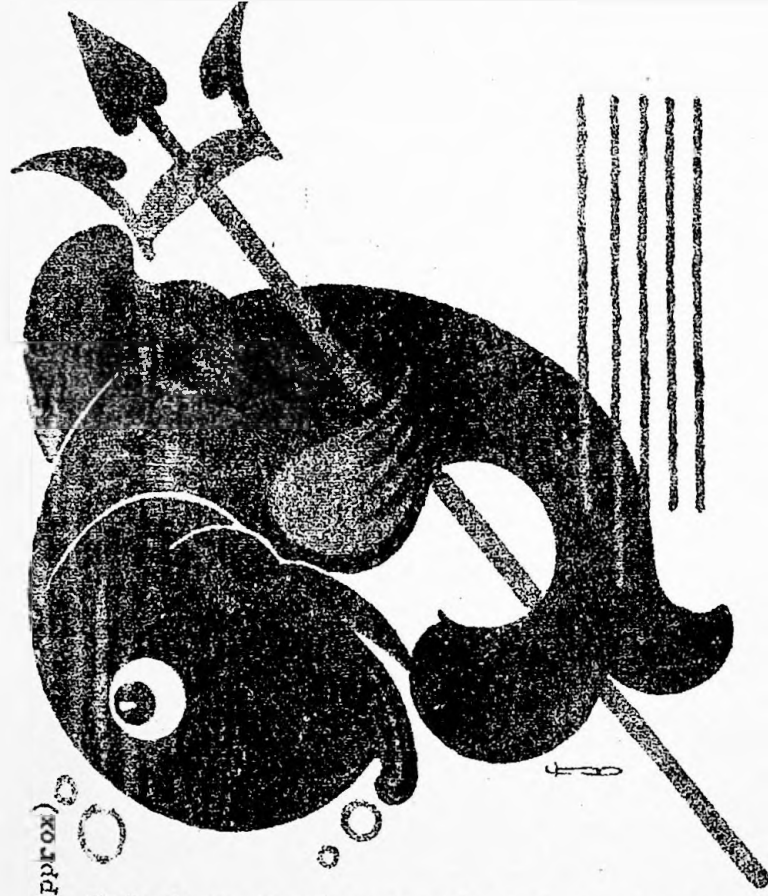
6 ozs. Spry  
8 ozs. flour  
 $\frac{1}{2}$  level teaspoon salt  
6-7 tablespoonfulls water  
Make into a flaky pastry.  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. marzipan rolled into oblong 8 x 12"  
3 ozs. glacé cherries  
2 ozs. chopped nuts  
1 oz. angelica  
1 oz. chopped peel  
2 tablespoons sherry  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  teaspoon almond essence  
Soak these ingredients together overnight.

Roll pastry to 8 x 12" oblong - cover marzipan with fruit and nut mixture and roll up lengthwise as Swiss-roll. Place lengthwise on pastry-damp edges of pastry, press firmly together enclosing the marzipan- place on baking tray with sealed edges underneath. Bake at 400 F. on second shelf from 30 to 35 minutes. Cover with meringue made from 2 ozs. of castor sugar and one egg-white. Then bake further 2 to 3 minutes. Serve hot or cold



FULL MOON. 10th December, 1970. 11th January, 1971. 10th February, 1971. 11th March, 1971.

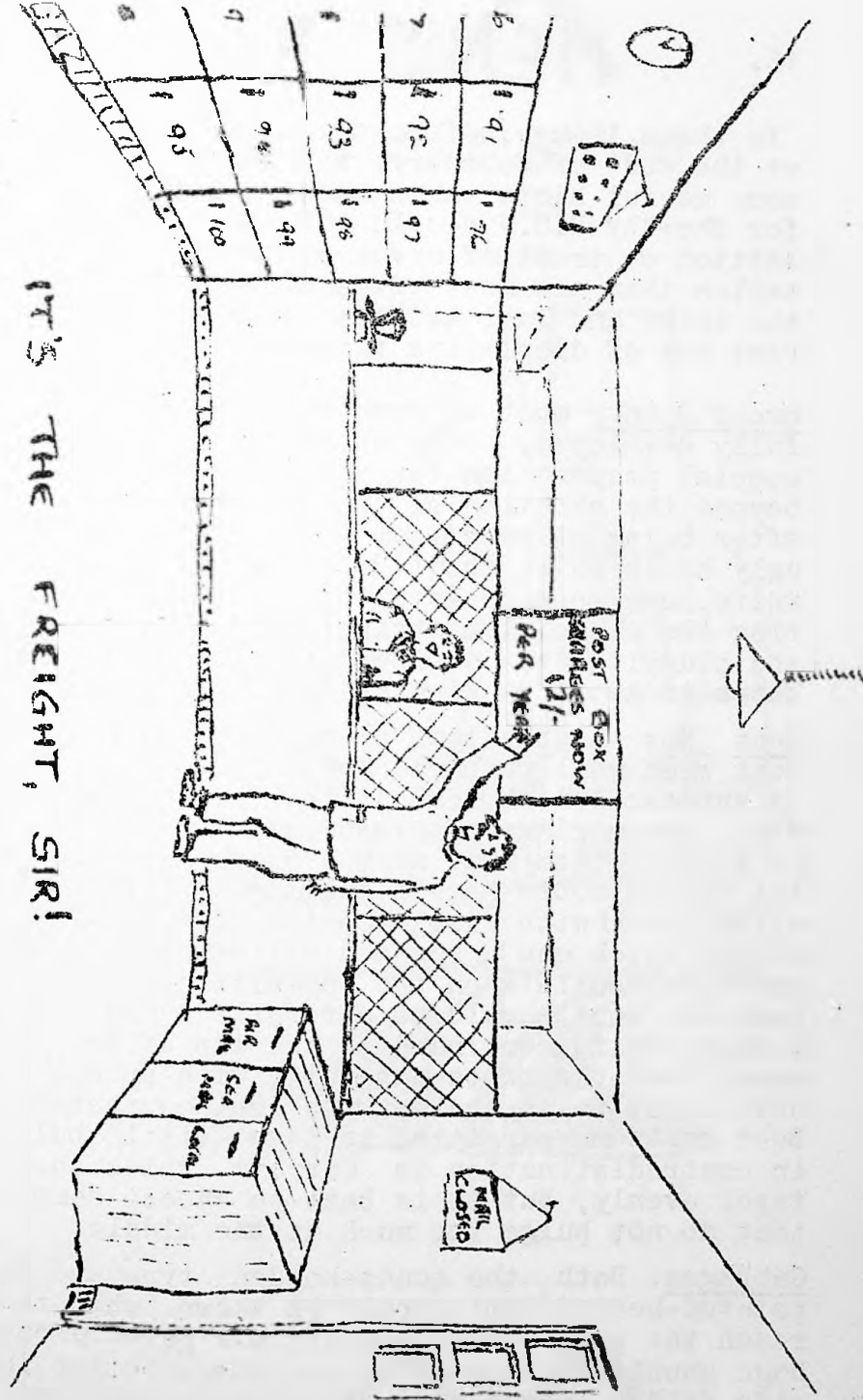
NEW MOON. 28th December, 1970. 26th January, 1971. 25th February, 1971. 26th March, 1971.



# High Water (Approx)

| Day             | A.M.  | P.M.  |
|-----------------|-------|-------|
| Day of Moon     | 5.40  | 6.00  |
| First day after | 6.30  | 6.50  |
| Second ...      | 7.20  | 7.40  |
| Third ...       | 8.10  | 8.30  |
| Fourth ...      | 9.00  | 9.20  |
| Fifth ...       | 9.50  | 10.10 |
| Sixth ...       | 10.40 | 11.00 |
| Seventh ...     | 11.30 | 11.50 |
| Eighth ...      | 0.40  | 12.20 |
| Ninth ...       | 1.30  | 1.10  |
| Tenth ...       | 2.20  | 2.00  |
| Eleventh ...    | 3.10  | 2.50  |
| Twelfth ...     | 4.00  | 3.40  |
| Thirteenth ..   | 4.50  | 4.30  |

IT'S THE FREIGHT, SIR!



In three issues, before the Horticultural Show at the end of February, we intend to publish some useful hints taken from "Growing vegetables for Show" by E.C. Janes. In this and next month's edition we treat of seven out of fourteen vegetables that are most often offered for show. In the third and last article we speak about the best way of displaying flowers.

Broad Beans must be gathered before they are fully developed. Pods of Broad Beans need no special preparation for show, if well selected, beyond the checking of transpiration. Sometimes after being plucked from their stems they show ugly heels which should be removed with a sharp knife. Some growers keep the pods fresh by cutting the whole stem, stripping it of its leaves and plunging the stripped stems deeply into water to await packing or showing.

Beet Not all the leaf stems should remain on Beet when well prepared for show. They should be shortened back to about three inches and several outer rings of stems removed altogether by cutting them away with a sharp knife. The top of the roots have a bulging crown which is often coated with a dull-looking corky substance much of which can be scraped off without injury. The side rootlets on two opposite sides lower down the root should be carefully removed with a sharp knife continued to the tip of the tap-roots. Wash the roots carefully with sponge and cold water taking care not to bruise or scratch. Beet roots are permitted to have a little bulge, in contradistinction to Carrots which should taper evenly, but it is best to choose samples that do not bulge too much at the middle.

Cabbages. Both the round-headed type and the pointed-headed type should be shown when they reach the peak of good condition. A pointed cabbage should be deep green outside, with the inside folded leaves just approaching whiteness.

## The West Store

wishes you all

JOY

HAPPINESS

PEACE



AT CHRISTMAS AND  
A VERY PROSPEROUS

1971



Wishing you  
every happiness at  
Christmastime and in  
the New Year

TO ALL CUSTOMERS

from

**Zena Mills**

P.O. BOX 104  
31 FITZROY ROAD  
STANLEY, FALKLAND ISLANDS

The bases of the leaves forming the heart should be close together. They should be free from pests and show no sign of disease. They should also be in a fresh brittle condition. Uniformity is, of course, essential.

Carrots should be uniform in colour as well as shape and a specially close watch should be taken not to include pale roots. When lifting, a couple of wet sacks should be handy—one on which to lay the roots and one to cover them while lifting proceeds. To avoid roots unsuitable for show all those selected at the time of lifting should have a preliminary wash by means of a sponge and cold water. Roots beginning to split and those showing marks and holes, green-shouldered roots and those bulging in the middle, should be discarded. Before the final cleansing all fibrous roots should be carefully removed with a sharp knife as near to the body of the main root as possible.

Cauliflowers. The heads should be large, firm, white, and tender to the point of brittleness. The curds that are interleaved or of frothy appearance should be discarded. Cutting may begin at least a week before the heads are required: the heads stripped of their coarse outer leaves and placed in a cool dark shed. If the heads are to be exhibited entirely stripped, all leaves can be taken off and the heads placed in a cool dark shed a fortnight ahead. Roots should not be retained but stems should remain to a length of ten inches. Extreme size is not needed, a quality Cauliflower of about five inches diameter being ideal, but a good solid depth of curd should always count.

Lettuce. For show purposes lift with a fork, wash the roots free of soil and then bind up what is left of the root system with wet moss or paper. Heads should be firm and the leaves well overlapped; the heart should be as near the basal leaves as possible. The best time for cut-

ting is in the low temperatures of early morning, while they are still turgid. No preparation is needed for show except, perhaps, for the cautious removal of a slightly damaged lower leaf or one that has done its work.

Onions Bulbs of all sizes with a whole, bright skin, should always be harvested as soon as they are ready- or a little before. Lift them carefully with a digging fork and take them to a shed where they can be stripped of loose and incomplete skins. Then place them in warm room or greenhouse to ripen a complete golden brown skin. Roots should be removed flush with the base and the tops cut down to one uniform length. These, now dry and pliable, should be doubled over and tied neatly with twine. From now on handle very carefully as one would ripe fruit.

~~~~~

Best Wishes
FOR CHRISTMAS
AND THE
NEW YEAR

from K. Keenleyside and family

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NIKKORMAT, FTN, Japan's finest SLR Camera, robust and reliable. A vast range of interchangeable lenses, copying attachments and many other accessories make it one of the world's most desired cameras. The NIKKORMAT comes complete with case, lenshood, filters and exposure meter batteries.

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MISCELLANEOUS. Barbers' scissors, Padlocks, Tobacco pouches, Razor kits, Playing cards, Shopping bags, Nylon head bands, Boys' belts, Plastic table covers, Men's nylon shirts, VITAL daily hair dressing and conditioner, Toys, Christmas gifts of all descriptions, Christmas Paper, Crackers, Christmas decorations, etc. etc. etc.

Upland Goose



Hotel

Dine out during Christmas week at The Upland Goose Hotel, choose your main course from any of the following: Duck, Pork, Veal, Chicken or Goose.

Bookings taken now for the 21st, 22nd & 24th December

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A C K N O W L E D G E M E N T S

Our thanks are due to several contributors to this issue: Mgr. Ireland for his Christmas message - p. 1 - the Harbour Department for the Table of Tides - p. 14 - other faithful contributors for Notes on Stamps and Gardening - those who supplied again a recipe and the cartoon - p. 15 - the ones who gave encouragement or did useful work behind the scenes, and our faithful advertisers who help to make this edition possible.

To them all and all our Readers as well we offer our sincere wishes for a Happy Christmas and Prosperous New Year.

KELVIN STORE
T. BINNIE

Best wishes for a bright

Christmastide

and a Prosperous

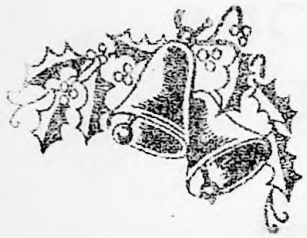
New Year



Woodbine Shop
A.V. Summers

To All Our Customers

Wishing you a real
Old-fashioned
CHRISTMAS



Best wishes for a bright

Christmas tide

and a Prosperous

New Year

from

William E. Bowles Woodworking Contractor

and Staff



THE 1971

25.

WINTER SHOW

Although the Wintershow 1971 will be held a few months after the Horticultural Show, the Committee for the organisation of the Wintershow has already started its activities so that everyone may be able to decide in good time what form his contribution will take. The Committee has already given indications as to what the official Schedule for Classes will look like when it appears next January 1971. From a comprehensive look at this Schedule it is immediately clear that the Wintershow 1971 will be more open than before. Now everybody will find his place within the Classes since room has been made for every form and medium of skill and craft. Now nobody will have an excuse to keep back out of fear that his efforts will not be recognised. Comparing with the Schedule of Wintershow 1970 we note that

Section A Wool and Section B Sheep skins remain unchanged.

Section C Home-spun wool has made room for children through an "extra class for children for local home-spun wool - any thickness"

In Section D Horse gear the separate class for "a whip" has been included in the class "any single piece of gear"

Sections E Horn work - F Woodworking and G Model making remain unchanged.

In Section H Art some necessary and welcome changes have been made. Besides the usual 1. Oil painting, 2. Water Colour Painting and 3. Pen and Ink Drawing, and 4 and 5 Water Colour Painting for Children, a new class is added:

"Any other form of art in any medium"

This last class opens up the way for all latent

talents to show what they can do. We are sure that many will now be encouraged to put in their contributions since there is now an acknowledged place for everyone. We give a few suggestions on materials and techniques that could be applied:

Paper work: so called "papier maché" that can be modelled in any conceivable way e.g. a favourite subject: masks; or "appliqué" when pieces of different shapes or colours are superimposed, in the way it is done with scraps of felt or leather.

Felt and leather as appliqué mentioned above, or by themselves for articles like wallets - tobacco pouches - knife sheaths - purses etc.

Lino cuts, in positive cut, coloured or uncoloured; in negative cut to print on paper or fabric

Vinyl floor tiles cut in regular or irregular shapes for mosaics.

Glass cut in regular or irregular shapes for mosaics mounted on clear glass, metal or wood.

Beads to ornament leather or fabrics.

Copper-brass-aluminium-iron sheet, strip or wire cut, sawn or beaten into shape.

"Local" materials: penguin-eggs decorated with coat-of-arms, a sailing vessel, etc. - shells to decorate vases or other holders, or to compose into pictures or forms; pebbles to be cut and polished etc.

Drawings in embroidery, charcoal, pencil, pastel with pen or brush - black and white or colour. Classes 4 and 5 for Children are no longer restricted to the subjects of a house or a fairy story but will accept "any picture in any medium" Since it is expected that there will be enough interest for it, there will be a special class for "Sculpture"

Section I Knitting is widened in such a way that there are separate classes for Cardigans and Jumpers in both Adults' and Children's class.

Section J Crochet. The 2nd class "any other article" is split up into 2 classes: one for "any article in wool" and another for "any article in cotton."

In Section K Embroidery the "Children only up to 15 years" are no longer restricted to an "embroidered tray cloth" but may embroider any article to their liking.

Section L Sewing also does away with restrictions. Both Adults and Children can exhibit any garment in their class.

Section M Toy making is enriched with an extra class for "any other stuffed toy"

Section N Rug making separates the wool rugs - locally produced wool and any other - in "dyed" and "undyed" whilst the term "Rag mat" is replaced by "any other mat".

Section O Children's Handwriting insists that "normal handwriting" be used but there is no restriction as regards the text: 6 lines for children up to 9, or 10 lines for children up to 15. The text may be any piece of ordinary writing, it need not be a prayer or a hymn.

Section P Photography: one class for black and white photographs of any aspect of life in the Falkland Islands and another for colour slides of a Falkland Islands landscape.

Section Q is now dedicated to "Metalwork - any article"

Section R concludes the Schedule to include any article that is for exhibition only and not for competition.

A study of this revised schedule will no doubt fire the imagination and ambition of the future contributors to the Wintershow 1971.

May they be many !

Children's Corner

Happy Christmas Holidays to you all !
When it is a rainy day you could trace the animals and birds on the next page. Then fill them in with black or colour. You could also prick them out of thin cardboard or embroider the outlines with coloured thread. Much success !

