

# THE GUIDER

VOL. XXXI. No. 3.

MARCH, 1944

## CONTENTS

	Page
Anglo-Polish Camp in Uganda	88
Know Your Own Birds, by John Barlee	84
A Famous Author Looks at Guiding	85-86
TRAINING SUPPLEMENT	
Guides' Warrants	87-88
Some Characteristics of the Girl of Guide Age, by Dr. N. Jenkins	88-89
Training and Testing the Patrol Leaders Camp Permit	89



## CONTENTS

	Page
The Tenderfoot Test: Standard Required for a Warrant	40-41
The Golden Hand Test	41
The Ranger Pre-Enrolment Test	42-43
Where to Train	43-44
Welsh Heritage, by G. P. Hopkin Morris	45-46
Called to Higher Service	46
Headquarters Notices	47
Appointments and Resignations	47-48

## ANGLO-POLISH CAMP IN UGANDA

WITH the aim of promoting closer understanding between the European resident youth of these Territories and our Polish visitors, the Uganda Girl Guides Association arranged a joint English/Polish Camp which was held in Uganda from August 17th to 25th. The Camp was under the direction of the Uganda Protectorate Commissioner, Mrs. A. O. Jenkins, assisted by Miss Ferrand, Kenya Training Commissioner, Miss Clark of the Education Department, Mrs. Fortt and Miss Hassell.

Extract from a letter to the Countess of Clarendon:—

"We have been endeavouring to make closer contact with the Guides in the Polish Settlement here, of whom there are some five hundred. Since the arrival in Kampala of the Uganda Representative of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare my task has been much easier. He is very anxious for the Scouts and Guides to have all the support and encouragement we can give them, and hopes to build up as strong a Movement in these settlements as there was in Poland. With this end in view we organised a camp. Kenya were good enough to co-operate in lend-

ing us some of their Guides as we have so few English children of Guide age in Uganda. Even so, we were only able to gather together twelve English children whose standard of Guiding varied from Tenderfoot to First Class. However, as the whole thing was rather in the nature of an experiment, and equipment being rather difficult to collect at the present time, everything pointed to the desirability of a small camp. Twenty Polish Guides were invited together with Miss Wojcikowna, the Polish Guide Commissioner for

the Settlements in the East African Territories, one Guider and an interpreter.

"We have all heard of the very high standard of Guiding reached in Poland, and were a little anxious in case we found our own standard of campcraft wanting! As the camp progressed it was most interesting to see where the different children shone. The Polish camp fire ceremonies and songs put us to shame completely. The English children, being drawn from different Companies, knew none of the same songs. This went to show how very necessary is the recent campaign in England for us all to learn to sing our national songs.



The Guides were divided into five Patrols of six or seven—two or three English Guides with four or five Polish Guides. This is the "Mountain" Patrol.

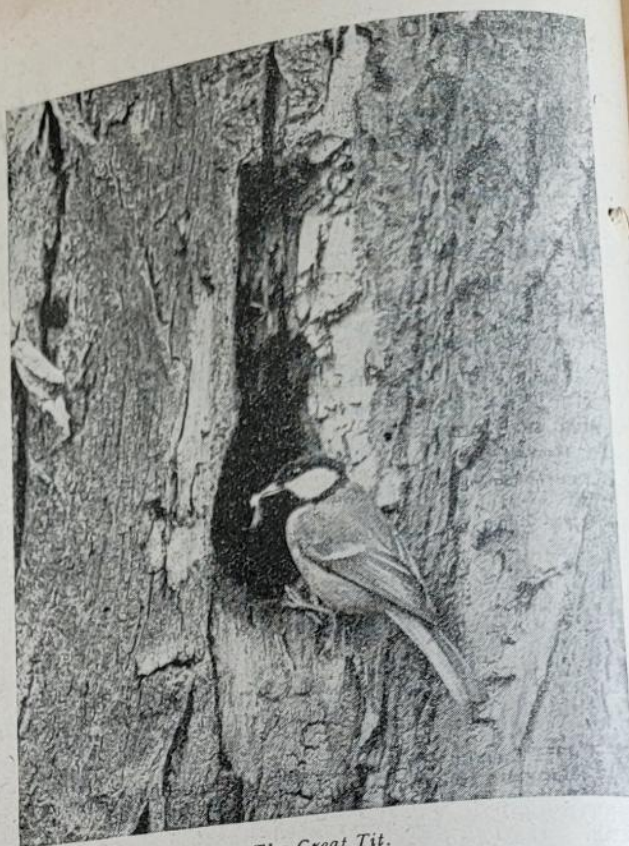


Each Patrol took turns at orderly work—here is the "Forest" Patrol on the day they were on Mess duty.





*The Blue Tit.*



*The Great Tit.*

## KNOW YOUR OWN BIRDS

### No. 1—THE BRITISH TITS

by

JOHN BARLEE

**T**ITS are among the most useful birds we have, for although they do some damage to the buds of fruit trees in spring, they more than make up for this by the vast numbers of injurious insects they eat later in the season. Tits are small birds, usually very tame, but of a most restless disposition; the bird photographer soon finds that it is next to impossible to make them stand still for a moment. Commonly found in gardens, orchards and woods, they sit from branch to branch feeding busily all the time. It will be noticed that they usually hang from the underside of twigs. A piece of fat hung up in the garden is an irresistible attraction, and several kinds of tits will come to it.

Three of the eight British tits are so uncommon that they need not be considered here. The remaining five are common—the Great Tit, Coal Tit, Blue Tit and Long-tailed Tit being found all over the British Isles, and the Marsh Tit being found in England and Wales.

The Great Tit is the largest of the family, and when fat is hung out he is inclined to bully his smaller relations. He has a black head, with white cheeks, and a black line down the centre of his yellow waistcoat. His song is very monotonous but easy to recognise, resembling a wheel-barrow with a squeaky wheel or a saw being sharpened.

The Blue Tit is very

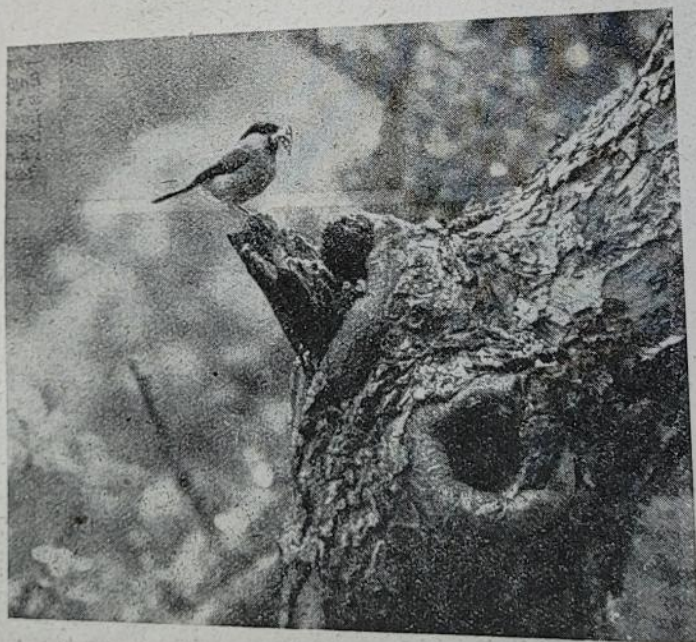
common—a very small tit with blue crown, tail and wings; yellow underneath.

At first sight it may be easy to confuse the Marsh Tit and the Coal Tit, since they are much the same size, between the previous two, and both are brown birds with black heads and white

cheeks. The difference is a conspicuous white patch on the back of the neck of the Coal Tit, absent in the Marsh Tit.

All these four tits build their nests in holes in trees and walls. Old apple trees always seem to have suitable holes, and when I photographed the Marsh and Blue Tits in an orchard in Dartmouth, there were nests of all four tits within a radius of fifty yards. Tits usually rear large families, seven to ten eggs being the usual number; all tits having very similar eggs—white with faint brown spots. When the young hatch out the parents are kept busy all day long in an attempt to satisfy the very large appetites of their children.

The Long-tailed Tit is very distinctive, and should never be confused with the other four. He has a long, narrow tail, and his plumage is a beautiful blend of shades of pink, white and black. He does not build in holes but makes a ball of moss lined with feathers, with an entrance hole near the top. The nest should be looked for in April, among furze bushes and brambles.



*The Marsh Tit.*



# A FAMOUS AUTHOR LOOKS AT GUIDING

ON Monday, January 24, the Chief Guide announced to the Press the launching of the Guide International Service Fund, and in the name of the Girl Guides Association asked for assistance in making the appeal known to many Rangers and Guiders who, because they are on National Service are not nowadays in direct touch with Guiding and do not see *THE GUIDER* and *The Guide*, may be unaware that there is an extremely practical way in which they can help the British Guide International Service. The Chief Guide said how glad she was to be present to share in this important meeting for making more widely known the most thrilling piece of work that had ever been undertaken by our Movement.

"As a rule," she said, "the public does not know so very much about what the Guide Movement is doing behind the scenes, and people are very apt to judge it only by what they see of its activities locally."

"They are not fully aware of the enormous work that is going on, or of the widespread influence for good that this thing has been for over thirty years."

"Only vaguely is it known that there were Guides in other countries also before the war, many of whom we had got to know through international camps. A wonderful spirit of goodwill and comradeship had been engendered in those meeting places, and we can hardly bear to think of what has happened to many of those Guides. Four years of silence is a very long time."

"When the volunteers of the G.I.S. go out on their mission of helpfulness they will be bringing 'relief' for all people and children, and not especially for Guides."

"But they may be able to make contact with many who were in the Movement before; and to them, as well as to all others, they will bring their own special message of comfort, of encouragement and of hope."

"They will have great and heavy tasks to shoulder, and their service will be far-reaching, and we wish them every success in their strenuous undertaking."

Miss Ward, Chairman of the Guide International Service (British), then introduced Miss Phyllis Bottome, who is so well known for her striking books and as a champion of youth. "She is," said Miss Ward, "a very great friend to Guiding."

"I think," Miss Bottome said, "that there are two excuses for my being here to speak. One is that I have nothing whatever to do with the Girl Guides and therefore can be perfectly objective about their work. The other is that I have lived in a country that was destitute and starving and broken by war."

Having lived for thirty years outside her own country, Miss Bottome said she had heard a great deal of criticism of it.

"Abroad, the English are a little feared and very much respected," she said, "although Great Britain is well known, the British people are not always easily understood. But there are two sets of people beloved by all—the British Navy and the Guides and Scouts."

"What is it that makes all the world love a sailor, who probably has a wife in every port?" Miss Bottome said she had once asked an Admiral, who replied: "Discipline." "But," she had argued,



A scene the volunteers will often see. These children had reached safety and were being well cared for when this photograph was taken. As far as is known, they have no families.

"the Army gets discipline and so does the German Army, and I do not think the German Army is very much beloved!" She had asked the Admiral to think again, and after some consideration he said: "I think the main reason is that the Navy is a sort of sheep-dog, which has a habit of looking after things."

Miss Bottome said she was reminded of that conversation by the story of the *Jervis Bay*—of one small ship, which, by careful rounding up of all the others, succeeded in guarding a whole convoy. Thirty ships reached port and only nine were sunk—but the *Jervis Bay* went to the bottom, never to be forgotten. That heroic story was made possible by training. The crew of the *Jervis Bay* was trained to the last degree, trained in the right direction, to meet every emergency and to deal with the unpredictable.

"And that," said Miss Bottome, "is the reason why the Scouts and Guides are beloved. They, also, are being trained. They, also, are moving in the right direction, and they, also, are like sheep-dogs."

Miss Bottome then told the story of the assassination of M. Berthoud in the South of France. "If," she said, "any one of those present among the French public had been trained to stop an artery this man's life might have been saved and the whole course of the war altered. He was the one man who could have saved France and the one man the Nazis wanted to get rid of. Training cannot be overvalued. If you are well trained for certain circumstances, and the certain circumstances do not arise, you can still do the right thing. No one with training goes to pieces. One point which the Guides and sailors have in common is that they are prepared to deal with the unpredictable."

The greatest value of our training, Miss Bottome said, lay in the fact that it had a social rather than a prestige aim—the children were taught to love one another and, in an emergency, to think first of others. She would like to see every single child in this country and in every other country, brought up as a Scout or a Guide. "Unless we get them going in the right direction," she said, "this war will have been in vain, and we shall face another war—of complete extermination."

Referring to the volunteers who are going to Europe, Miss Bottome said they would have to face terrible things. "I have seen a child of two who looked six," she said, "because she was so swollen. But she could only lie limply in her mother's arms—a child who is starving has no bones. It has not had the nourishment to form them. There are four great needs in Europe to-day: food, warmth, shelter and hope. These are what those dying, frightened people need most. The volunteers must be well equipped by their training to help fulfil those needs, and I believe that they are the right people to do so. They must be equipped also to supply other sudden and urgent needs. I remember a doctor who came to me in Vienna after the last war saying: 'For God's sake get me surgical gloves that I may operate on these children, or they must die.' I remember, too, how when seventy per cent. of the people were dying in the hospitals for lack of milk, a Scottish girl invested all her savings in a stud bull. Her gift was one of the things which helped to save Austria. That is why the Guides are aiming to raise this great fund, in order that the money may be ready to supply what is required."

Turning to those volunteers who were present, Miss Bottome said: "Say every morning to yourselves: 'I was an hungred and ye gave me meat: I was thirsty and ye gave me drink: I was a stranger

## G.I.S. (B) FUND DONATION FORM

I am enclosing £ : s. d. from myself and my

District  
Company .....  
Pack .....  
NAME .....  
(Mrs. or Miss)  
ADDRESS .....

COUNTY TO WHICH  
ATTACHED for  
GUIDING

DIVISION

DISTRICT

Donations should be sent to:  
ENGLAND

G.I.S.(B.) Fund Sec.,  
The Girl Guides Association,  
17-19, Buckingham Palace Road,  
London, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

The Secretary,  
Scottish Girl Guide H.Q.,  
16, Coates Crescent,  
Edinburgh, 3.

ULSTER

The Secretary,  
Ulster H.Q.,  
50, Upper Arthur Street,  
Belfast.

WALES

Miss E. C. Pryce,  
Croesfordd,  
St. Asaph,  
Flintshire.

Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed and made payable to:

The Girl Guides Association.

Girl Guides.  
Scottish Headquarters.

Ulster Girl Guides.

Welsh Girl Guides.

It is important that this form should be carefully filled in as receipt will be made out accordingly, either to sender or District/Company/Pack mentioned.



and ye took me in; naked, and ye clothed me; I was sick and ye visited me; I was in prison and ye came unto me; And remember the answer of the righteous: 'Lord, when saw we thee an hungred, and fed thee? or thirsty, and gave thee drink? When saw we thee a stranger and took thee in? or naked, and clothed thee? Remember, too, we thee sick, or in prison, and came unto thee? Or when saw we thee in need, and helped thee? Unto one of these things didst thou not answer me?' Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me."

"I remember," Miss Bottome said in conclusion, "some time ago I overheard a conversation in the Café Royal between a young woman and a soldier who had been at Dunkirk. 'What did it feel like to you,' she asked him, 'when you were being machine-gunned on the beaches of Dunkirk?' He paused for a moment before he replied, then he said: 'I had a funny feeling. I felt as if every man there with me was my brother.'"

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, Chairman of the Executive Committee, then spoke informally, stressing the Appeal and asking the Press for all the assistance it could give in making known the British Guide International Service Fund. Mrs. Marsham said that the Girl Guides Association had never made public appeals on behalf of the Movement, but this was not an appeal for ourselves, but others, and the cause was a great one. She asked the Press to explain to the public what the Brownies, Guides and Rangers were doing in trying to earn money for the Fund, and she wished the Volunteers every success in their grand venture.

Miss Ward then proposed a very hearty vote of thanks to the speakers and to the Press for coming to hear about the work of the British Guide International Service and for the help that she felt sure their interest would give to the Fund.

Readers of THE GUIDER will be interested to know that India has already formed its own Guide International Service, to be known as the Guide International Service (India), and that Australia, though perhaps unable to form its own teams, has offered to send volunteers to join the British teams. Northern Rhodesia writes: "We shall launch our appeal with our Thinking Day greetings to all Companies and Packs, and we hope that the year's efforts will provide at least two minutes of peace" (approximately £18,054).

Since the Press Conference at the end of January the British Guide International Service Fund has increased by £2,294. The total as THE GUIDER goes to press is £8,932.

### GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE (British) TRAININGS

#### Futures Lectures

There will be a course of lectures by Dr. Brims on "Simple Diseases, How to Recognise and Treat Them" on March 7th, 14th, 21st and 28th, in the Library at Headquarters, commencing at 6.45. (Entrance in Palace Street.) Fee 6d. per lecture, payable at the time. It is not necessary to send in names beforehand.

#### Lecture Week-end at Manchester

There will be a lecture week-end at Manchester, March 4th and 5th. Apply to Miss Cooper, 35, Burnside Avenue, Salford, 6.

#### Training Camp

There will be a training camp at Keighley, Yorks, April 6th-13th. This camp is only for volunteers with considerable camp experience and application must be made through the C.C.A.



### LONE NOTICE BOARD

#### FURTHER NEWS OF LONE GUIDING OVERSEAS

Various Lone Companies in the United Kingdom correspond with Lones and active Guides overseas. Ayrshire has a particularly good record in this respect. These Lones are in contact with Lones in Australia, South Africa, Canada, and a short while ago they received a very fine Letter produced by New Zealand. Scottish Lones are hoping to return the compliment. New Zealand has a pioneer Lone Standard in the Empire; it was first used at a rally held in Auckland for the Chiefs in 1931. The Standard is 40 in. by 15 in. at the hoist, being small enough to be sent easily from place to place; the Lone Guiders gave a special leather case for the purpose. Next the hoist on a blue ground is a gold trefoil with the blue L; then there is a fern leaf representing New Zealand, and there are ten scattered pine trees for the Provinces of New Zealand; pines were chosen because only Rangers have tree emblems. The Standard is in three divisions to denote the three Promises, and the second and third portions are divided by the motto "Solae sed solades" (Lones-yet members of a sisterhood).

Could we make a Lone Standard for Great Britain?

Australia brings home to us the real meaning of the name "Lone." The distances are tremendous and many Lones have never had any opportunity to do community service. They are mostly working on their own farms, milking from a very early age, cooking, helping with the crops and rarely getting off their own property; they have never

used electricity or gas and many now are running the farms entirely and doing their own housework. H.E.S. as we have it here is impossible difficult, and Australia is trying to arrange some equivalent test which Lone Rangers will have a hope of passing.

Somerset Lones are in contact with active Girl Scouts in the United States, and have recently received a "book" from them descriptive of the States. Somerset Lones have produced a very interesting one on Great Britain in return, illustrating all sorts of activities. Somerset used to be in touch with Poland, and still has Polish friends. The more contacts with Lones overseas the better, and I should like to urge every Lone Company to try to get into touch with one in another country.

Look wide, Lones.

### LONE TRAINING LETTERS

There are still four missing. Will the Lone Guiders who must have these kindly return them to the Commissioner for Lones forthwith.

### B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

**£92,054**

### FURTHER GIFTS SINCE JANUARY 15, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England ... ..	265	19	0			
Scotland ... ..	43	12	0			
Wales ... ..	7	6	0			
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<b>£316</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>316</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Dominions and Colonies:</b>						
Mauritius ... ..	44	0	0			
Northern Rhodesia ... ..	11	10	0			
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>£55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>British Guides in Foreign Lands:</b>						
Portugal ... ..	27	0	0	27	0	0
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..				<b>899</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL up to January 15th</b> ... ..				<b>92,655</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>GRAND TOTAL of FUND to DATE (Feb. 15)</b>	<b>£93,054</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>8</b>			

### FUND NEWS

Our record still holds, for, since the Fund started there has still not been one single day that has not brought us a donation!

**Mauritius.** The gift from Mauritius gave us a huge thrill! It is a wonderful donation, and we hope the Mauritius Guides will realise just how much we appreciate it.

**Northern Rhodesia.** Owing to an error in transmitting cable, the gift of £50 reported in the January GUIDER as from the Government of Northern Rhodesia, was in reality from the Guides out there. It was their parting present to Mrs. Pinder, who had been their Colony Commissioner for four years, and most generously decided that the B.-P. Fund should benefit by the gift.

**Portugal.** This gift of £27 from the British Company at St. Julian's School brings their contribution up to £79 10s., which must mean an amazing average per head. Once again, the gift was accompanied by a letter from one of the Patrol Leaders, telling us the money had been raised in a variety of exciting ways. Heartiest congratulations!

### POST VACANT IN REGISTRATIONS DEPARTMENT AT HEADQUARTERS

**JUNIOR CLERK,** aged 16, is wanted **IMMEDIATELY** for the Registrations Department for general office work. No previous experience required, but must be quick and intelligent and a really keen Guide. Applications should be addressed to:—The Secretary to the Registrations Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.



# TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

## GUIDERS' WARRANTS

### BROWNIE, GUIDE, RANGER.

*Some answers to questions 1 and 2 in each section*

I TALKED with a Tawny Owl the other evening. She was very young, very keen, in charge of a Pack. And we've got 50 Brownies," she said cheerfully. I was rather stunned, and proceeded to suggest the methods approved by the best Eagles for dealing with the situation and to explain that the Commissioner for Brownie Training herself did not care to have a Pack of more than 18. The Tawny Owl looked distressed. "But," she said, "we shouldn't know what to do with 18."

It all depends on what we are out to do; to give the children a pleasant evening once a week, or to make our contribution to the common good by helping each Brownie through the happiness, the discipline and the individual training of the Pack, in her preparation for citizenship.

*What indications are there that the training of Brownies in citizenship has begun?*

"These," writes the Great Brown Owl, "are the indications which the Commissioner visiting the Brownie Pack will hope to find. A courteous and friendly atmosphere; this is the most important of all indications."

The Commissioner will also hope to discover that all have had a share in the planning of the programme and that her welcome, however informal, has also been arranged by the Pack so that everyone co-operates to make it fun.

She will notice, too, the courtesy involved in such things as tidiness, punctuality and a quick response to signals. Brownies are still at an individual stage, but are beginning to enjoy playing in groups. This is encouraged by the Six—the Six House, with its collections and possessions, by Six Games, etc., and part of the Sixer's training in citizenship is her responsibility for certain things such as the care of Six or Pack properties and the tidiness of the hall.

The Pow Wow will really be the Pack Council, where all are encouraged to pool ideas and where they learn that mutual consideration is necessary for the common good.

Another indication of the citizenship training will be the wise use of stories and dramatics, which help towards sympathetic understanding and a recognition of the qualities necessary for a happy community.

Perhaps the above will help my keen young friend to know "what to do with 18" and to realise that only with a small Pack can the Brownie training in citizenship be begun.

When the Brownie moves on to the Guide Company she has already learned that this Guide Movement is not an affair run by philanthropic grown-ups to do good to the young, but a grand association of children and young people to which, not only do they belong, but which belongs to them. This being so, the Commissioner visiting the Guide Company will ask herself:

*What evidences are there that the Company is running on the Patrol System?*

One wonders what happens when the Commissioner arrives. A shrill blast on the whistle, bringing all the Guides to attention while Captain marches forward to salute, or a sense of responsibility on the part of the Guides nearest the entrance—an assurance that Commissioner is the Company's guest so that they hurry forward to greet her and take her to Captain?

We shall assume that the Company welcomes "Our" Commissioner and not "The" Commissioner, and so the following further evidences of the Patrol System may then be expected.

A tour by Commissioner of Patrol Corners, conducted by Patrol Leaders in turn who would introduce their Guides and explain the activities of the Patrol.

A consultation of P.L.s and through them of the Guides as to which Company activities they would like to demonstrate, unless

Commissioner has any special requests or unless, which is very likely, she says "Please carry on with your programme as arranged."

The Commissioner will then see the Patrol System demonstrated. It will be evident that the P.L.s know what is going to happen for have they not arranged it at a Court of Honour? Organising of Patrols for games or work will be done by the Leaders. Explanations will be given through them and not direct to the Guides. One, or more of them will possibly take part of the programme.

At the Patrol-in-Council it will be seen that P.L.s know at least some of the business which is to be discussed at the next Court of Honour and that they get opinions from all members of their Patrols, having learned to limit the talkative and encourage the inarticulate Guides.

During the evening the Commissioner will probably be aware of various people, other than Leaders, going about their pre-arranged duties, hoisting the flag ready for breaking (if she arrives early), opening or closing windows, fetching or putting away equipment, dealing with the Company Library, rolling ground-sheets or sweeping the clubroom after the meeting, or preparing for Court of Honour.

If she is invited to Court of Honour, the Commissioner will hear the minutes read and approved, a discussion of business arising, and Patrol Leaders' reports. From the manner of these she will know that each Guide in the Company is being encouraged to think for herself, is being given an opportunity to express her opinion, is

being trained to consider the opinions of others, and is learning to accept the vote of the majority.

From the Captain's method of taking the chair, the Commissioner will know that her concern is not to get her own way in the Company's affairs with a view to what she considers desirable results, but that it is with the Company's affairs as a means of giving the greatest opportunities of development to each individual (lieutenant included).

Although she may not see it in action, the Commissioner will realise that Patrols-in-Council and Court of Honour on these lines imply that the Leaders are receiving good training. They are presumably being given special instruction in the teaching of test work (note—not only in the doing but in the teaching of it) and they are also being helped through talks, discussions and demonstrations, to understand their jobs as Patrol Leaders.

The evidences, then of the Patrol System, our Guide method of training for citizenship, are a sense of responsibility, and expression of individuality together with a real community spirit on the part of

each member of the Company, and these depend on a good Court of Honour, which depends on good Patrols-in-Council, which depend on good Leaders' Training.

And so to the Ranger. You will notice that the "Citizenship" question here is limited to no particular method.

*On what system of self-government is your Ranger Company working?*

The essential thing is that there should be a system. It may be a Patrol system. It may be the Company-in-Council. It may be a Committee elected by the Company. It may even be some sort of mixture. But at the Ranger age more than at any other, definite training in citizenship should be given.

One does know Rangers Captains who "muddle along" happily and get things done, and it is a delicate business to strike the happy mean between over-organisation, which the Rangers generally dislike, and cheerful vagueness which has no training value and which in the end will lead to disintegration. But the Guiders will have in mind the thought that the Ranger, on leaving the Company at the age of 21, will be a fully-fledged citizen with power to vote. Through a well-ordered system of self-government she can be helped to make the best use of this power. She will learn to feel her responsibility as a member of a community. It will be made possible for her to record her vote in any Company affair even if she is unable to be present on the night of voting. Thus, she will realise that her vote matters.

### GUIDERS' WARRANT TRAINING.

The questions to be answered in the April Training Supplement are:—

*Applying to All Packs and Companies*

Are the Guides and Rangers gaining knowledge and appreciation of Empire and World Citizenship, and are the Brownies being interested along these lines? Is the training balanced under the four signposts of Guiding?

- I. Character and Intelligence.
- II. Handcraft.
- III. Health.
- IV. Service.

*The Brownie Pack*

How far is the Brownie Motto being applied in the life of the Pack?

Is there real value in the test work?

*The Guide Company*

In what ways is the Guide Company justifying the Guide purpose of service to others?

Are the Guides learning to Be Prepared? How?

*The Ranger Company*

How far is the Ranger Company a part of the life of the community? Of what service is to the community? How much of the training is being done (or planned to be done) by the Guiders; the Rangers themselves; people outside the Movement? Are the Rangers being helped towards a right attitude to work?



## SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GIRL OF GUIDE AGE

By Dr. N. JENKIN

In well-handled discussion she will learn to consider the vote, not as a means of getting something she wants for herself, but as her effort to get the best result for the community, which, incidentally, she may discover will be to her own best advantage also. She will learn, one hopes, to think clearly, to visualise possible consequences, to look at a matter from different angles, and so to use her vote both in the Company and later, with wisdom and understanding.

ANSWERS TO QUESTION 2—BROWNIE, GUIDE AND RANGER  
Are there evidences in the running of the Pack that the Guides are considering Guide training as a whole?

These evidences might be expected, and again I quote from the Commissioner for Brownie Training:—

1. The laying of a good foundation by training the Brownies in courtesy, punctuality, tidiness and discipline.
2. The teaching of test work in a practical way which makes it of real use to the Brownie age as well as later, and encourages a liking for good work.
3. The expecting of a high standard, according to the stage of development, so that the Brownie may become a keen and reliable Guide.
4. The satisfactory working of the Six System, with its basis of training in co-operation and responsibility, as a preparation for the Patrol System.
5. Careful attention to the Brownie age limits. The admission of Brownies before the age of seven affects both Pack and Company training. The Pack activities tend to become too babyish and the standard of work too low, so that the gap between Brownies and Guides is difficult to bridge. Also, the boredom which results from a too childish programme or a too long period in the Pack is no help in the making of a keen Guide.
6. The right size of Pack, i.e., not more than 24, preferably not more than 18. Too large a Pack shows a lack of consideration for Guide training as a whole, for it limits the possible amount of practical work and individual training, and often causes overcrowding in the Guide Company which must take the Brownies as soon as they are ready.
7. The right choice of a Pack Leader. This rests with the Brown Owl in consultation with the Court of Honour. The first qualification of a Pack Leader is that she shall be a good Guide, one who in keenness and smart appearance will be a good representative of the Company. She should have passed the Second Class Test before appointment as a guarantee of her knowledge and ability as a Guide—an important asset in the Pack—and she should become proficient in the Golden Hand Tests, so that she may teach the Brownies when required to do so.

Can I feel satisfied that everything possible is being done to help Brownies in their transition to the Guide Company . . . ?

The following would help to satisfy the Commissioner:—

- (a) Attendance of Brown Owl at Court of Honour.
- (b) Visits to the Pack of Captain and Lieutenant.
- (c) A good Pack Leader who will be an inspiration to the Brownies.
- (d) Consultation at Court of Honour before Brownies come up so that they may be placed in the most suitable Patrols.
- (e) Co-operation between Pack and Company, possibly in displays, etc.
- (f) Inviting of Sixers or older Brownies to occasional Company Meetings.
- (g) Visit of Brownies to Guide Camp.
- (h) Flying Up Ceremonies, with Pack and Company both present.
- . . . and to encourage the Guides to go on to the Ranger Company?
- (a) A belief in Rangers on the part of Guide Guiders (Commissioner will help by demonstrating this belief herself).
- (b) References made by Captain.
- (c) Avoidance in the Company of training which belongs essentially to the Ranger stage.
- (d) Invitation of Ranger Captain to Court of Honour.
- (e) Invitation of Ranger Patrol Leaders or Committee to Company functions or occasional meetings, so that Guides become interested in the Rangers.

Is there co-operation with the Guide Company or Companies (in the case of District or Divisional Rangers)? What evidences are there of such co-operation?

- (a) Invitation to Guide Guiders to attend Ranger Court of Honour or Committee meeting.
- (b) Inclusion of Guide (and Brownie) Guiders in any Ranger activities which specially interest them.
- (c) Visits to Company (and Pack) of Ranger Guiders. Brownies sometimes want to know, not "At what age do you go on to Guides?" but "How old do you have to be to be a Ranger?"
- (d) Invitation to Patrol Leaders (if necessary of the District) or older Guides to Ranger functions.

M. L. M.

## WHERE TO TRAIN

See pages 43 and 44

THE Scout Movement was started to train adolescent boys by developing character and sense of service, and as Scouting for Boys puts it, "the Girl Guide Association is a sister organisation for girls on precisely similar lines and principles, though differing of course in detail." Originally Scouts were admitted to the Movement between the ages of eleven and eighteen years of age. Now the Rover and Ranger branches deal with the later adolescent period but the Scout and Guide Companies still deal with the early adolescent period. Now, eleven years of age is a suitable age at which to start this further training that follows on Brownie work. During the twelfth year many girls show signs, physical, emotional and intellectual that they are entering this adolescent phase. In this fact lies the Guiders' first problem. Some girls of eleven years of age are still little children, while others are entering on the development that will lead to womanhood. To meet the claims of both these groups is often difficult.

I consider few children of ten years ready for Guide training and so I think the majority of the ten-year-olds should be still in the Pack. There are, however, exceptions, but "going up to Guides" should not depend on the length of time the child has been in the Brownies nor on her mental age, but on her physical and emotional development. If the girl is growing rapidly and is losing interest in the type of game and ceremonial that satisfies the Brownies, then she is a suitable candidate for the Guide Company. But the majority should not enter until eleven years. Those of eleven, who are still children, will probably not make rapid progress, during their first few months in the Company and may even seem a drag on the Patrol. The older members, especially the P.L., should be encouraged to look after them, but it is Captain's responsibility to see that they are not overpressed nor snubbed for failing to take an interest in an activity for which they are not yet ready. Captain may be wise to get Lieutenant to teach these younger girls, say, square lashing or some of the legends, while the Company as a whole, is discussing the characteristics of these few Guides are akin to the tenth Law. The characteristics of these few Guides are akin to those of the Brownies, and need not be further considered here.

The real early adolescent stage will show marked and interesting characteristics. Let us look first at some of the physical attributes. These girls are growing rapidly, are increasing in weight and developing in figure. At the same time the metabolism of the body is altering. Now this physical change is a perfectly normal one and there is no reason why early adolescent girls should not pass through this period without strain. The Guide Company, by considering their special problems, can do much to aid healthy adjustment. One result of this rapid growth which is a constant problem in the Guide Company is the continual growing out of uniform. "Captain, I couldn't come in uniform, for our Mum says it is so short that it ain't respectable."

"I have let down my overall, but the sleeves are ever so short."

"Captain, my overall is tight across my chest."

This type of remark is to be heard in almost every Guide Company and must be met with a well organised uniform scheme.

Another result of this rapid physical development is the loss of that perfection of movement and control, which is characteristic of the Brownies and, in its place, the clumsiness so characteristic of the growing girl. The Guide has to learn to control her larger limbs and her more developed body and this may take years. It is inevitable, therefore, that the Guides will tend to knock things over, to drop things and to tumble over things. Most Guiders have met the clumsy Guide, who trips over the guy lines or drops the book, handed to her, and then giggles nervously. Such happenings should not attract too much attention. Usually it is best to ignore the incident or to give a hand in clearing up the mess. The friendly smile in response to the embarrassed, "Oh! Sorry, Captain" will be a real aid in helping in the gaining of control. On the other hand, an unwise scolding and drawing attention to such clumsiness will only cause further embarrassment, and, therefore, additional clumsiness.

The gaining of physical control and manual dexterity can be helped by training in handicraft and by training for some of the proficiency badges. The type of handicraft chosen should vary as the dexterity increases. The earlier forms should deal with a bold, large type of work that will employ the larger muscles. Knotting with a rope, or learning to throw a lifeline will be excellent. Later finer movements and a high standard of finish will be possible.

Girls, during this period of growth, may develop poor posture and unsightly gait. Company drill will help to correct both these faults. It will be even more valuable in teaching self-control and poise.

Girls of this age may tire easily and care should be taken to avoid overstrain. During camp and on a day's hike, the rest hour should be insisted on and faithfully observed. Also, such activities as water-carrying in camp should be carefully organised and supervised. The overwilling Guide, who wants to do every job, should be restrained. Personally, I think it should be made clear to her that this may turn into a form of selfishness, through which other Guides may miss their chance of training in certain jobs.

Uniform was mentioned above and keeping the Company clean and tidy is a real problem. Most girls of Guide age are relatively in-



boys by  
ing for  
ganisa-  
flering  
Move-  
Now  
period  
escent  
start  
g the  
intel-  
t lies  
are  
that  
cups

and the  
as "the  
mal-  
t in  
she  
ity  
till  
rest  
ol-  
to  
ev  
in  
to  
or  
g  
o

## TRAINING

PATROL  
LEADER'S  
CAMP  
PERMIT

## TESTING

Permit Holder

District Commissioner

County Camp Adviser

Date

## AND

LAST month we considered some of the practical parts of the Permit Test from the point of view of what the Tester will expect the P.L. to be able to do and to carry out. There are still one or two aspects of the Test on which we have not touched.

**Clearing up a Camp Site.** It is essential that the P.L. knows that there are only two things to leave behind, nothing and thanks. She should see that her Guides know this, too, and regard clearing up as one of the most exciting Scouting games. Can they camouflage the fact that they have been there by removing every clue from their camp site? This becomes difficult if they have been careless campers and forgotten the bricks or gadgets on which to put hot billies. Even a teapot or jug of hot water placed on the ground will leave a tell-tale circle of burnt grass. Another trap of which to beware is the blackened and greasy grass where the billies have received their final clean. Young eyes should be very sharp and quick to detect every bit of paper, string, hair, and other refuse which has a habit of secreting itself in the grass where a tent has stood, yet these things are often missed and the whole clear-up ruined because of them. The fireplace needs skilled attention. If the turf that was removed was large enough the surround of the fire will not be burnt nor worn away and when it is put back a really neat job can be made. Many inexperienced campers make the mistake, however, of not preparing the ground properly before replacing the turf. All cinders and ashes should be removed and the hard, baked ground broken up and watered, then the turf will have a chance to grow. It is surprising how many campers put back the turf on a mixture of cinders, toffee papers, rags and baked earth and hope for the best! Often everything looks beautiful at the time but when the C.A. goes some weeks later to look at her sites to make sure that they are standing up to the season's camping, she may have to spend two or three hours cutting fresh turfs to replace the dead ones that disfigure old fireplaces. One other point to remember when clearing up a camp site is that freshly dug soil sinks as it settles so that in order to avoid leaving pits the latrine trenches should be mounds when the filling in is completed.

**Choice and Care of Equipment.** The P.L. whose Company possesses equipment can perhaps choose what she needs from this store but she will want advice if she has only camped in her Company camps with twenty or thirty others. She should be encouraged not to overload herself with unnecessary things and not to use the heaviest tents. Too much kitchen equipment will mean much extra work because, in the stress of the moment, it is sure to be used, often quite unnecessarily, and everything used must be cleaned when the camp is over. Probably the ideal arrangement is to have a Patrol sleeping tent of the "Ridgeholm" type or two smaller tents and a small store tent. If the store tent is large enough it can be used for meals in wet weather, if not, the sleeping tent will have to be arranged carefully so that it can easily be converted into a mess tent. One latrine cubicle and one washing cubicle will be needed and if the latter is roofed it can be gadgeted and all the towels and washing kit can be kept there.

For the kitchen, probably a nest of 3 or 4 billies, a fairly large but not heavy dixie for hot water and a kettle and frying pan are all that is needed. Meals can always be kept hot by floating them in the hot water bin and double cooking can be done in the same way. There is also no need to overstock oneself with bowls, basins, jugs, etc. Two or three of each, plus one really good bowl for washing up and one for personal washing should be enough, and if most of them are of the nesting variety they can probably all be packed in one box.

P.L.s who are preparing to take the Permit Test and who find that the equipment they have available is rather large for Patrol camping could well spend time during the winter months in looking round for suitable tins from which to make a nest of billies and a frying pan. They will also need ration bags, bags for cutlery and many other things which could be made by members of the Patrol as their useful articles for Second Class.

Besides the choice of equipment there is also the question of its care. P.L.s should know how to clean and put away kitchen equip-

ment when it is not in use, how to store ground sheets, what to do with tents, especially when they have to be struck while they are wet. Much valuable training in responsibility for the care of property can be given in connection with camp sites and equipment and it is training that is very greatly needed at the present time.

**Have a knowledge of the boating and bathing rules and understand their importance.** This does not mean that the rules must be learnt by heart but that the P.L. understands how important they are and realises that she must not allow the Guides with her to take part in either boating or bathing unless she asked and received permission when she applied for leave to hold the camp. When permission is given certain restrictions are made. The exact place is named where bathing may take place, the actual grown-up is specified as being the person to be in charge and the P.L. must make sure that the Guides know under whose orders they are during boating and bathing. Every Guide will realise that these are some of the essential rules that can never be broken and will do her utmost to see that her Guides accept them as being necessary and wise.

(To be continued)

P. J., A.A.T.

## SOME CHARACTERISTICS OF THE GIRL OF GUIDE AGE—(Contd. from page 38)

different to their clothes. No doubt, we have all met the Company (it may well have been our own!) coming home from a day's outing, looking anything but a credit to the Movement. The girls are at the stage when they seize the first hair-ribbon they meet in their drawer, irrespective of colour, or when they will put their Guide overall over a tartan skirt or a white petticoat, because it is less trouble to do that than to change properly. Inspections must play a part in Company meetings and the Guides be systematically trained to take a pride in their appearance. The meaning of uniform and what it stands for should be put before the Guides. The fact that Guiding is an International Movement and that our uniform is one of which to be proud should be emphasised. Also practical details, such as taking a small piece of soap and a towel, on the hike, should be an understood thing in the Company. And, having taken these things, let us see they are used. Make each P.L. undertake to see that her Patrol returns with clean hands, faces and knees! Constant reminders that uniform must be worn to all Guide meetings may be needed in some Companies. Guides, who are unable to come in uniform, should be expected to apologise and to state the reason. Guiders should aim at always turning up in uniform, but if prevented from doing so, should apologise to the Company.

As the Guides grow and develop physically so they develop mentally. Their vocabularies will increase and they will enjoy games and competitions that deal with words, with general knowledge and intellectual pursuits. Some of the questions asked in competitions, for instance, should require real thought and reasoning, and there should be opportunities for all to exercise their wits. Such problems will be keenly attacked by the fourteen and fifteen year olds. This is a type of activity that should be run in Patrols, with graded tasks so that each member can tackle one of them. A treasure-hunt or a stalking game, out of doors, with clues to be worked out will be greatly enjoyed. Code messages to be found and decoded will stimulate intellect and also provide good fun. The P.L.s or the Seconds might well be asked, sometimes, to provide the clues, or codes. They will tend to make them more difficult than the Guiders. The writing or the production of a play will also stimulate intellect. Every Guide Company should encourage the girls to read. Notice what the Guides enjoy reading and read those books yourself, so that you can discuss them with the girls. The Guiders should read *The Guide* every week, including the stories, so that they can "casually" mention certain interesting points.

Some Guides will begin to take a keen interest in their school work and this should always be encouraged by the Guiders. Possibly the best way to do this is to train yourself to be a good listener to all their school news and views. The school and the company should work in co-operation and supplement the work of each other. If the school and the company cannot work together, there must be some-thing the matter with the school—or the Company!



# THE TENDERFOOT TEST STANDARD NEEDED FOR A WARRANT

THIS is a very intriguing part of the Warrant Test because for a Guider there are so many aspects to think about. First of all, what does the test mean to me, then why is it called by that name? If not look up—what the Founder says about these points. You will find what the test is for at the beginning of Camp Fire Yarn the number 3, and the reason for the name in Yarn number 19 in *Scouting for Boys*. And then, as to the passing on: that will mean knowing the test fully—knowing a good deal more than you will probably pass on to ten-year-olds, and thinking out quite a number of different ways of explaining the different parts and planning ways of practising them. When you start doing this you will realise the interest there is in it, and though as a Guider one is continuously going over the test, it never becomes stale.

There are seven distinct parts to the test, and we will go over each, not in full detail, but just to give you ideas of the scope of each part and to suggest to you how to go further. Each part needs to be bluffed on inadequate knowledge. A minimum is absolutely necessary, and then each individual can go as much further as she has time and inclination for. Each part also needs thought—a good deal of it, too—and reading to help the thought further.

Know the Salute is a good start. You may not make the salute until you are a Guide: it is a secret sign only made by those who know, by those who have a strong common bond. Let's first decide why the salute is worth having at all. Again, *Scouting for Boys* gives a very clear description of saluting as a privilege only allowed to freemen to show that they came as friends. Even the dictionary definition emphasises the courtesy of a salute. So let's decide just when we will use the salute ourselves, so that we do not suddenly feel embarrassed and wonder whether we should be saluting or merely smiling; and then we shall be able to set a clear standard for the Guides and Rangers. A special article on how and when to salute is coming out in the *GUIDER*. We know that we use three fingers for our salute because we have three clauses to our Promise, and it adds to the interest for the Guides if we interpret that more definitely. Suggest, perhaps, that the tallest middle finger points highest to stand for our duty to God, the third finger is outside for our duty to other people, and the first is nearest ourselves for our responsibility to ourselves to keep the Law.

Know the Promise and the Law. Here indeed is the necessity for much thought and practice, too. As Guiders, don't let us be above asking for help. It is always a help to discuss any matter with a friend who will have a considered opinion, and so let us make a point of discussing the Law and Promise with someone more experienced than ourselves. I have been Guiding a number of years, but I am always finding that I get fresh help from talking over the Law and Promise. It may help you to plan your thinking if you remember that the younger Guides will need help over what each Law and each section of the Promise means—they will need an actual definition of the words—great confusion can happen over this; help over applying the clauses to everyday life, and over finding actual opportunities to put the Law and Promise into practice.

Our responsibility as Guiders is very great when we allow each Brownie, Guide and Ranger to take the Promise. Read what the Founder says about the Law and Promise in *Scouting for Boys*; the last paragraph under the first Law makes one think, in the light of to-day's standards, doesn't it? Read, too, the booklet *Thoughts on the Promise* and

the new booklet, *What is Guiding?* When thinking about the Law and Promise from my own point of view I have found two of C. S. Lewis's books a help—*Broadcast Talks* and *Christian Behaviour*. There's a great deal in this briefly-worded section. The signs include tracking signs, hand signals, whistle signals and any other special

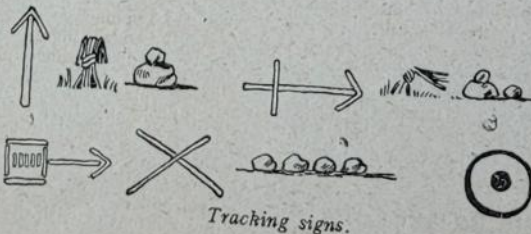
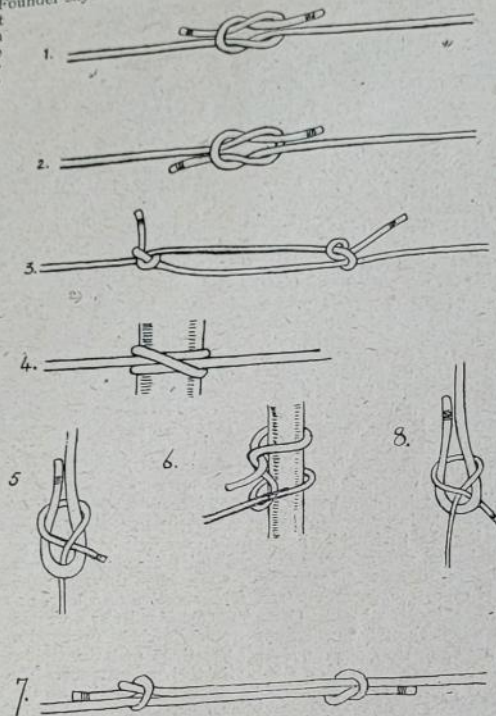
Company signs. In *What is Guiding?* you will find a clause that says, "the activities of an outdoor life afford one of the best means of developing the qualities of character that make for good citizenship." Tracking can't be done in the club-room, so the outdoor life begins at the very start. We most of us know that the tracking signs come largely from the Red Indian traditions, but not all of us have visualised the picture of the canoe making the sign of an arrow as it shoots down stream. I was interested to find in Hervey Allen's book, *The Forest and the Fort*, the white man who had been brought up as an Indian gaining an enormous amount of knowledge from one arrow pointing south and signed by the three white lines of the Shawnees. If we keep our senses alert we shall notice some surprising opportunities for using tracking signs. A Commissioner told me of an occasion in the blitz when she was able to find again in the devastation a spot to which she had previously been taken, because she had left a sign at a vital corner.

For the making of the signs look in *Scouting for Boys*, then you will have no difficulty as to which way the arrow should point in "Turn to the right." When you have learnt the signs try yourself out. Get a friend to lay a track and follow it yourself critically, considering the spacing of the signs the placing of them and the material from which they are made. The use of arrows is elementary; to track from signs which are not obvious to every small boy is a far better training in observation.

Hand and whistle signals are the greatest of fun to practise. Most Companies have special ones of their own. You will find those which must be known to everyone in *Scouting for Boys* and *Girl Guiding*. Tie four knots and know their uses. How neat-fingered and naturally handy are you? If you are putting on a sling for a friend, do you tie a neat knot or do the ends stand up and tickle her chin? Some people always instinctively tie a reef knot; others have to quell a desire to tie a granny. Can you, in four seconds, tie either a small loop at the end of string to start a parcel or a larger loop in a rope to lower someone from a window? For these purposes a double overhand is one of the quickest knots to tie and absolutely safe. Are you able to join either two pieces of string or two clumsy ropes with knots which will meet your need? You've a choice of two joining knots in the Tenderfoot Test—sheet-bend and fisherman's.

Next you may want to fasten your rope to something rigid, like a table leg, when you are the only one to turn the communal skipping-rope, or you may want to fasten a cover to a jam jar—different, but both satisfactory, uses for a clove hitch. Here, of course, you know as a Guider that the round-turn and two half hitches, which is not in the Tenderfoot Test, would be more practical for thick rope—this brings you to Second Class). And, lastly, will you tell me a better use for the sheepshank than shortening electric flex?

You will probably find a lot of work is needed on knots. The best thing is to get a skilful friend to teach you first; but if you can't, work them out for yourself from good pictures like those in the *THE GUIDE* knot book or Cilcraft's book on knotting. Practise your speed and try to practise recognising the finished knot. So often a Guide rushes up with it to enquire if it is right, and, though for any test, of course, the knot is tied in front of the tester, none the less, as a Guider you must be able to recognise without hesitation. Above are some pictures of right



Tracking signs.







## THE PRE-ENROLMENT

THIS Test needs to be considered by Ranger Guiders in relation to its aim. It is a test applied for a purpose, and the purpose is to discover whether the newcomer is prepared to accept the responsibility of membership of the Ranger Branch of the Movement. Approached in this way, the various parts of the Test acquire a meaning.

1. The Guide Tenderfoot Test, which is the common test of all of every age who wish to join the Movement.
2. The study of the ideals of the World Association of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides as symbolised by regular attendance at Company meetings over a period of at least three months.

Before going into each of these clauses in greater detail, let me remind you that the Ranger Test gives a clue to its existing purpose. This particular Test was the same as that given to the Ranger in the Test of three months.

First, the history of the Ranger Tenderfoot Test form. The original Ranger Tenderfoot Test was felt to demand too much knowledge of the country for Guides, with the addition of years this was felt to demand too little of the newcomer, who frequently became a Ranger without realising it. After a certain number of years the Senior Branch. The change in the meaning of the further responsibility involved. The ex-Guide also expected a greater challenge on entering the year's experience. This Ranger (Pre-enrolment) Test was introduced after a year's experience. The Ranger (Pre-enrolment) Test (Second Class) was abolished. This meant that more was demanded of the Ranger before enrolment, and, in fact, the new Test proved to be a long and fairly exacting one which kept many girls waiting sometimes over a year before enrolment. When the new scheme of training was finally made obligatory in 1942, the Ranger Test was used as a basis, and nearly all its sections now appear either in the Pre-enrolment Test or in the H.E.S. syllabus. The values inherent in the old Test are therefore not lost but are apportioned to different stages of the training. For example, the outdoor cooking, finding the way across unknown country by map and compass, and the tackling of emergencies are all in the enrolment test.

The second point raised at the meeting was that the newcomer should spend the first year as a Guide, and then as a Ranger Tenderfoot. It was suggested that the Guide Tenderfoot Test should be held at the end of the first year, and that the Ranger Tenderfoot Test should be held at the end of the second year. This would give the newcomer a year's experience as a Guide before becoming a Ranger Tenderfoot. It was also suggested that the Guide Tenderfoot Test should be held at the end of the first year, and that the Ranger Tenderfoot Test should be held at the end of the second year. This would give the newcomer a year's experience as a Guide before becoming a Ranger Tenderfoot.

Second, it is suggested that the girl must never be automatic, the girl her-  
time before enrolment exclusively on being taught the Guide Ranger  
foot Test, the World Flag and on the study of the Law and  
Promise. In this stage she will not only be learning from the  
Company what it means to be a Ranger, but she will also be taking  
the H.E.S. Training throughout the probationary period.

Enrolment, when it comes, must be given by the person herself should decide when and if she is ready and willing to be enrolled. The probationary period may be extended for as long as twelve months. (See Rule Book.)

In taking the Pre-enrolment test in greater detail, it is valuable again to relate each clause to the wording of the Enrolment Ceremony to which it leads.

1. *Pass the Guide Tenderfoot Test.* The first words of the Enrolment ceremony are: "What promise did you make as a Guide?" The Movement is one whole and the Ranger Branch only a part. Becoming a Ranger involves being or becoming a Guide. Ranger Guiders should tell their Rangers quite frankly that the wording of our enrolment ceremony, and in fact of all our fundamental aims and ideals, is deliberately kept suitable for schoolchildren and younger girls for whom the Movement was planned. The Rangers can be reminded that the adult Leaders of the Movement are asked to interpret for themselves the underlying meaning of the words and that Commissioners and Guiders all over the world are able to do this in the right spirit. This reinterpretation will be specially essential in the second clause of the Test when they come to study the Law and Promise from a Ranger point of view. The adolescent girl will need to be able to see a meaning and value in what appears childish at first sight when she tackles the other parts of the Tenderfoot Test. These are:

1. The signs and salute.
2. The composition of the Union Jack and how to fly it.
3. The tying of four knots.
4. The knowledge of the legends of the Union Jack Saints.

In the Ranger Company the teaching and handing on of the knowledge of this elementary test will be the responsibility of the senior members of the Company, and they should be made aware that all Guide tests are based on the four "Cornerstones" of Guiding and are planned to make for all-round development. The older girl dislikes being asked to accept childish things and will demand a satisfactory explanation for the necessity for going through this common gateway, but she can readily understand when it is explained that the ideals of helpfulness, national traditions and self-reliance are represented in elementary form in the knot-tying, knowledge of the Flag and ability to understand signs and signals. Incidentally, the discussion method might very beneficially be used to get at the meaning of the Guide salute and when and why it should be used. The Company library should include the necessary books to help newcomers to grasp the elementary facts about the Movement, but most Companies will find it advisable to have occasional Tenderfoot refresher

evenings, when a fresh aspect of life can be seen from one or another part of it dealt with more particularly, as, for instance, when an outside expert is invited to talk about flags and heraldry or a Scoutmaster side expert is invited to take a knotting evening. It is taken for granted that persuaded to take a knotting evening. It is taken for granted that Rangers will be glad to know more than four knots, and should be able to look after ropes and rope ends. Parts of the T.F. Test can be applied in combination, as when in camp or clubroom a flagstaff is put up and a Colour Party is needed to hoist and break the Colours, while signalling signs seem so much less a kid's game when the Colours are used in connection with an international code, devised.

J. H. BAKER

The tracking signs are literally an intertribal code, devised, used, remembered they are literally by races which live in trackless forests, handed down and recognised by races which live in trackless forests, desert country. It is not imagined that time in the Company's training will be given to tracking, but there should be quick recognition of the signs and a development of the ability to indicate direction and intention to the followers of observation and deduction. Similarly, the value of powers of observation and deduction. Similarly, the characters and ideals of the three Union Jack Saints can be appreciated through reading the story of their lives and recalling the principles for which they stood.

The Tenderfoot Test is like a mustard seed—trivial possibly to the superficial glance, but full of possible meaning and comprising the best ideals of all Guiding.

2. Study the Law and Promise. It must be emphasised that this is by far the most important clause of the Test. It presents to the newcomer the challenge of personal responsibility as the keynote of Rangering: the challenge of personal responsibility for fitness, for individual and social behaviour, for moral standards and, above all, for a spiritual purpose in life. This clause covers the core and centre of her individual preparation for her environment when she is going to undertake as a special responsibility tender service by taking the ideals of Guiding with her into daily life. She will need therefore to think out not only the meanings of the words of the Law and Promise but also all their implications for her self. Her time of probation in the Company should help by giving her a clear picture of personal standards at home, at school, or at work, and in the many personal relationships of her life and the realisation of the necessity for a definite foundation of faith in God as the meaning of each Law that is important.

It is, of course, the meaning of the actual wording as it stands is for the younger member, but interpretation and application are for each older member to work out for himself. Smiling and singing under all difficulties may sound childish but courage, endurance and forbearance are permanent virtues needed at all stages and in every age.

Each Company must work out its own way of doing things. The result will be partly a matter of individual contacts with senior members, perhaps with some books will help, discussion of problems suggested by present day-to-day happenings, the sharing of responsibility in planning the endings of the meetings—but mostly it will be an intangible means of Company traditions and the atmosphere and spirit created by Rangers and Guiders alike.

3. *Know the Gide World Flag and what it stands for.* Hereafter every outset of her membership the girl is made aware that ours is the international Movement which has spread and taken root in the countries, so much so, that the design for its World Flag was made by a Norwegian Chief Guide—Kari Aas—in the same year that the World Association of Girl Scouts and Girl Guides was formally constituted. The Flag is but an outward symbol. The Ranger should know and grasp the essential facts about the World Association. The words "what it stands for" in the Test do not refer merely to the symbolism of the design, though this should be known. At regular intervals in the Company's life—say, at least three times a year and particularly round Thinking Day—a whole evening's programme should be based on the fact of International Guiding. A foreign visitor must be found to come and talk on Guiding in another country. There are golden opportunities now when so many representatives of other nations are in our midst. Camp Fire programmes can take on an international flavour, dances from other lands can be learnt. The Company can discuss how Guiding can help to build up good relations between countries. There is a whole wealth of meaning and value in this clause of the Test, and it bears close relationship to the enrolment ceremony when the Ranger undertakes to carry her ideals out in the wider world beyond the confines of her own country.

4. *Attend H.E.S. training regularly for three months.* Here we are satisfying the desire to join and become a member of a Movement which offers not just social recreation but a training and a discipline of a certain type. We are an association and we do not have the allegiance of our members. There is to be a mutual understanding and a bond of fellowship, but it is an allegiance voluntarily entered into by the girl with a full realisation of what it entails. We encourage her to take due thought before she makes up her mind to join. We do not encourage dabbling. The regular attendance required during the probationary period should still be maintained after entrance into the Movement when the sense of membership will have been awakened and developed. The H.E.S. training in itself points to the ideal of personal service—service *all* the more valuable because of the training which has been taken.

To sum up, each clause of the Pre-enrolment Test is part



preparation of the girl for Enrolment, when she will undertake as a special and personal responsibility to render service to the community by taking the ideals for which the Movement stands out into a wider world.

This article has suggested in outline what the Pre-enrolment Test should mean and what the training for it should involve, but it would not be complete without reminding Ranger Guiders that they have an unique opportunity to get to know each girl when she comes in to be tested before Enrolment. This should, ideally speaking, always be to an individual affair between the Captain and the recruit. It is impossible to do justice to the occasion in a Company meeting. The Ranger Captain needs to assure herself that the girl has grasped the meaning of the Law and Promise from a Ranger point of view and that she is going to regard the day of enrolment as a beginning and not just a ceremony to be gone through. Each girl is different, and with each difficulties, giving more time to any of the points in the Promise which seem to raise problems, getting the girl herself to ask questions from her own experience. The Ranger training loses its greatest value if this personal relationship between the Guider and each individual Ranger remains, as it always has been, a training in good community-living and not merely a technical training for efficient to join a fellowship of service rather than an examination of knowledge gained.

D. P.

## ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS SET IN ARTICLE ON TENDERFOOT TEST

### Knots

1. Reef.
2. Thief knot; the short ends are on opposite sides of the standing part; compare with the reef knot.
3. Fisherman's, but with untidily and clumsily tied ends; therefore wrong.
4. Clove hitch.
5. Sheet bend.
6. Not a knot at all; would not hold; the rope would just fall off the pole.
7. Fisherman's.
8. Wrong sheet bend. Note, the end being on top of the standing part instead of underneath, this would not hold in a strain.

### Flag

1. A blue diagonal cross is connected with Nova Scotia. The Guides wear it as their provincial badge. It is Scotland's cross reversed.
2. The flags of England and Scotland were joined in 1606, three years after James became King of England.
3. The ancient flag of Ireland was a gold harp on a blue ground. (See the Royal Standard.)
4. A Union Jack flying correctly has the broad, white stripe uppermost at the hoist, that is, nearest the flagpole.
5. When drawing the Union Jack, the Cross of St. George, with its white surround, should be one-third of the total depth.
6. Of the three saints of the flag, the one who lived earliest in time was St. Andrew, the apostle of Our Lord.

## WHERE TO TRAIN

### FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

Mar. 10th-14th—London Commissioners (week-end).	July 4th-11th—Brownie and Guide (Advanced).
Mar. 17th-24th—Ranger and Guide (Intermediate).	July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).
Mar. 28th-April 4th—Brownie (Intermediate and Advanced).	July 25th-August 1st—Students.
April 6th-17th (Easter)—Brownie, Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).	August 4th-15th—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).
April 21st-25th—Woodcraft (week-end).	August 18th-25th—Instructors (England).
April 28th-May 5th—Music and Drama.	August 29th-Sept. 5th—Guide (Advanced).
May 9th-16th—Brownie and Guide (Intermediate).	Sept. 8th-15th—Woodcraft.
May 19th-23rd—Guide (Advanced) week-end.	Sept. 19th-26th—Guide and Ranger (to be classified later).
May 26th-June 2nd (Whitsun)—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).	Sept. 29th-Oct. 3rd—First Class week-end.
June 6th-13th—English Division and District Commissioners.	Oct. 6th-13th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).
June 16th-20th—Ranger Training for warranted Guiders.	Oct. 17th-24th—Guide (Intermediate).
June 23rd-30th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).	Oct. 27th-Nov. 3rd—Ranger (Intermediate).
	Nov. 7th-14th—Commissioners.
	Nov. 17th-24th—Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).
	Nov. 28th-Dec. 5th—Brownie and Guide (to be classified later).
	Dec. 22nd-28th—Christmas Party.

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

An experiment is to be tried out during the year and for the first time the trainings are to be graded. As this will make it more difficult for Guiders to fit in training

with their free time the dates for the whole year are published now, and any week may be applied for as soon as a Guider is fairly certain she will be able to attend.

The grading is arranged as follows, and Guiders are asked to help the experiment by applying only for those weeks for which they are qualified.

**Pre-Warrant**—for any Guider who has not got her warrant and who will not have finished the tests by the date of the week.

**Intermediate**—for Guiders who are warranted, but will not have held their warrants for more than two years by the date of the week.

**Advanced**—for Guiders who have held warrants for more than two years.

Attention is drawn to two courses of ten days from April 6th-17th and from August 4th-15th. Guiders will be put on the waiting list until a fortnight before the date if they are unable to stay for the whole course.

This experimental year will mean that Guiders wishing to spend holidays at Foxlease will not be able to be fitted in. This may seem rather a formidable programme ahead of Foxlease but Guiders who have been there lately will realise the difficulty of training when people of every stage are in one week together. Please come to a week of your grade if you can, and give your criticisms afterwards. Commissioners are reminded that there will still be five free places each week, and are asked to encourage their more experienced Guiders to come to the advanced training weeks which will not be in any way alarming.

### FEES (Except for Christmas Party).

Weekly.		Week-ends (per day).	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Single room	2 10 0	Single room	7 6
Double room	2 0 0	Double room	6 0
Shared room	1 10 0	Shared room	5 0

### For Easter and August Bank Holiday 10-day Trainings.

	£ s. d.
Single room	4 0 0
Double room	3 4 0
Shared room	2 10 0

### Grants on Railway Fares.

Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease on account of train fare, the following reductions may be obtained:—  
For return fare exceeding £2 a grant of 5s. will be made.  
For return fare exceeding £3 a grant of 10s. will be made.  
For return fare exceeding £5 a grant of £1 will be made.  
The application for rebate should be made through the Guider's Commissioner direct to Foxlease.

### Free Places.

Five free places are available for each training week at Foxlease. Applications should be made through the County Secretary.  
If a Commissioner feels a Guider would benefit more from a Pre-Warrant training although a warrant may have been obtained by the date of the training week, a note to this effect with the Guider's application will be accepted.

## WADDOW TRAININGS

April 28th-May 5th—Guide.  
May 26th-30th (Whit.)—Guide.  
June 16th-23rd—Guide.  
July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger.  
August 15th-22nd—Guide and Brownie.

These trainings will be held in the hut and grounds at Waddow. All other arrangements as in a camp, sleeping in tents, etc. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the trainings.

Fee 3s. 6d. per day.

## HEADQUARTERS RESIDENTIAL TRAININGS

The following residential trainings will be held:—

**Guide and Brownie**—At the Valley School, Hathersage, Derbyshire (by kind permission of the principals), from April 6th-13th, 1944. (Easily accessible from Manchester and Sheffield.)

**Ranger and Guide**—At the Grove School, Hindhead, Surrey (by kind permission of the principals), from August 28th to September 4th, 1944.

The trainings will be taken by experienced Trainers and by candidates for the Diploma and Headquarters Instructor Certificate.

The fee for either week will be £1.

Application to attend for the week should be made as early as possible to: The Secretary, the Imperial Training Department, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, enclosing a deposit of 2s. 6d. and a stamped addressed envelope. Further particulars will be sent to you later.

## TRAINING OVERSEAS

The training for Empire Knowledge will be held at Girl Guide Headquarters from Friday, April 21st, to Monday, April 24th.

Professor Harlow, Rhodes Professor of History at the University of London, will speak on Friday evening at 5 p.m., and on Saturday afternoon Mr. Lionel Aird, formerly Professor of English at Allahabad University and now Director of the East and West Fellowship will speak on Conditions in India. This will be followed by discussion.

On Sunday afternoon there will be a talk on Spiritual Values by a member of the Church Missionary Society, and on Monday afternoon a visit to the Imperial Institute has been planned. The rest of the time except for Sunday morning which has been left free, will be occupied with Guide work with especial application to Overseas.

The fee, for the whole week-end (including meals) will be 7s. 6d. Visitors to individual lectures will be welcome and for these the charge will be 6d. per head.

Enquiries, and applications (accompanied by Commissioner's permission) should be sent to the Overseas Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road London, S.W.1. Applicants are urged to make their own arrangements for accommodation, but a certain number of beds have been booked at a nearby hostel (8s. 6d. a night, bed and breakfast) and hospitality is being offered to a limited number by members of the Overseas Circle.



## ENGLISH TRAINING

*English Commissioners' Week at Foxlease, June 8th-18th.*  
This week is open to District and Division Commissioners on the recommendation of their County Commissioners. County Commissioners are asked to see that those chosen have not had previous Commissioners' training at Foxlease. One place for each County will be reserved until April 8th. Other applications from individual District and Division Commissioners will be put on a waiting list until after this date. sent in by County Commissioners.

## ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOLS

- I.—DORSET.  
Course 1.—Mondays, April 24th-June 8th, at Ferndown.  
Secretary: Miss Hadden, Rathenore, West Moors, Wimborne.  
Course 2.—Tuesdays, April 24th-June 8th, at Parkstone.  
Secretary: Miss E. Pontifex, Daylesford, Clarendon Road, Broadstone.  
Course 3.—Wednesdays, April 24th-June 8th, at Dorchester.  
Secretary: Mrs. Turner, Piddletrenthide Manor, Dorchester.  
Course 4.—Thursdays, April 27th-June 8th, at Bridport.  
Secretary: Dr. Woodward, 17, Cornwall Road, Dorchester.  
Course 5.—Fridays, April 28th-June 9th, at Weymouth.  
Secretary: Miss Luckham, Oakhurst, Broadway, Weymouth.  
Note:—Special arrangements will be made for the courses during Whitsuntide.
- II.—HAMPSHIRE. General Training for eight weeks (excluding Whitsun).  
Course 1.—Fridays, from April 21st, at Portsmouth.  
Course 2.—Saturdays, from April 22nd, at Aldershot.  
Course 3.—Tuesdays, from April 26th, at Basingstoke.  
Course 4.—Wednesdays, from April 26th, at Bournemouth, for Guiders of under two years' experience.  
Course 5.—Thursdays, from April 27th, at Eastleigh.  
Secretary: Mrs. Hall, Hill House, Hambledon, Portsmouth.
- III.—KENT. General Training.  
Course 1.—Mondays, May 1st-22nd, and June 5th-12th, at Chatham.  
Course 2.—Tuesdays, May 2nd-23rd, and June 6th-13th, at Tonbridge.  
Secretary: Miss Campbell, Everlands, Sevenoaks.
- IV.—SURREY NORTH. Brownie Guiders.  
Course 1.—Tuesdays, from April 25th for six weeks, at Surbiton.  
Secretary: Miss English, 49, Glebe Gardens, New Malden, Surrey.
- V.—MIDDLESEX. Brownie Guiders.  
Course 1.—Arnos School, Wilmer Way, N.11. Thursdays, from April 19th for six weeks, from 7-9 p.m.  
Secretary: Miss E. Cook, 100, Stanley Road, N.11.
- VI.—LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES. Woodcraft Course, beginning in the second week in May.
- VII.—NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—Courses in Nottingham, Newark, Retford and Mansfield from the first week in May for eight weeks excluding Whitsun.
- VIII.—NORTHUMBERLAND.—Three courses in Newcastle from the first week in June for six weeks. Pre-Warrant; Intermediate; Advanced.
- IX.—SUSSEX. General Training for seven weeks from June 10th.

Requests for application forms should be sent, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, to the secretary for each school. Guiders should enrol for the whole course and this is particularly important for courses of less than eight weeks. Guiders are specially asked to send in their applications not less than one week before the beginning of the course. All courses are open to Guiders from neighbouring counties. The fee for each course will not exceed 5s. Further details will be given in the April and May Guiders.

## COUNTY OF LONDON

## CAMP TRAINING

- Course I.—Lambeth. Beginning Wednesday, April 19th, 6.45-8.45 p.m., at Caldecot Road, L.C.C. School, nr. Camberwell Green.  
Course II.—Headquarters. Beginning Thursday, April 20th, 7-9 p.m. at Girl Guide Headquarters.  
Course III.—West London. Beginning Tuesday, April 18th, 7-9 p.m., at Ravenscourt Park, S.W.6. (Details of hall on application.)  
Course IV.—North-East London. Beginning Monday, April 17th, 6.45-8.45 p.m., at St. Botolph's Hall, Bishopsgate.  
Course V.—South-East London. Beginning Tuesday, April 18th, 7-9 p.m., at Christchurch Hall, Shooters Hill.  
All Courses for 6 weeks.  
Applications to be made to the Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guide Headquarters, 19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1. Fee 2s. 6d. per course, payable on the first night.  
North Area Camp Lecture. Tuesday, March 7th, 7 to 9 p.m., Holly Park Presbyterian Hall, Crouch Hill, N.19.

## WELSH TRAINING

- Place—Shrewsbury School.  
Date—April 12th-18th.  
Approximate numbers—200.  
Inquiries—Through Counties, OR to The Secretary, Mrs. Grenville Edwards, Kays-  
holme, Roman Road, Shrewsbury.  
Sections will include:—  
(1) Ranger Guiders (in three sections).  
(2) Sea Ranger Guiders.  
(3) Brownie Guiders.  
(4) Guide Guiders (in two sections): (a) Unwarranted; (b) Warranted.  
(5) A Guiders' Training Camp. (International representatives will be invited).  
(6) Commissioners in all Sections.  
Representatives from other voluntary organisations and Youth Organisers will be invited to join the Ranger group. It is hoped that a number of Welsh Directors of Education will also visit the Training.  
Speakers will include Lady Baden-Powell, Sir Arnold McNair, James Griffiths, Esq., J. P. Wolfenden, Esq., Professor Hughes Perry, Clement Davies, Esq., K.C., M.P., Professor Victor Murray.  
Applications. From January 1st-February 20th, on a County Quota (signature of County Commissioner needed). Waiting list open at once to all Guiders, in the order of their application forms being received by the Secretary.  
Please Note. At least the first 50 names on the waiting list may feel confident of a place (provided all are not for the same section!)

Place—Shrewsbury School.  
Date—April 12th-18th.  
For Guiders who have never camped and others requiring experience for Licences and Whitsun.  
Notes:—(1) County quota as above. (2) Waiting list open, application to Mrs. Michael, Glyfyr, 337, Gower Road, Swansea.  
Testing Camps will follow at Whitsuntide in areas throughout Wales. Details later.

## EXHIBITION OF HANDCRAFT

Place—Shrewsbury School.  
Date—April 12th-18th.  
Open to all Companies and Packs in Wales. First inquiries to Miss Kay, Gorsty, Hyssington. (A secretary will be announced later.)  
A selection Committee will consider entries, which must be of high standard, and a certificate will be awarded to each Company or Pack whose work is shown.  
Handcraft may be the work of individuals or of Patrols. Brownie Packs, Guide, Ranger, and Extension Companies.  
Notes.—Records, log books, charts, brownie handcraft, Second Class useful article, Woodcraft or Camping exhibits, Proficiency badge work, Welsh Folk Craft, such as weaving, pottery, carving, iron work, or quilting, are suggestions of the type of thing to send.  
Each entry must be labelled for safe return, and the age of craftsman should be added.

## SEA RANGER TRAINING

Through the kindness of the Welsh Training Committee, an invitation has been extended to ten Sea Ranger Guiders from England to attend the Welsh Sea Ranger Training week to be held at Shrewsbury from April 12th to 18th.  
Preference will be given to Guiders from Northern Counties, and to those who have never attended a Sea Ranger Training. Other Guiders may have their names entered on the waiting list.  
Particulars of the Welsh Training were published in the January GUIDER. Application Forms from The Secretary, Mrs. Grenville Edwards, Kaysholme, Roman Road, Shrewsbury.

## ULSTER TRAINING

A Residential Training for Guiders will be held at Knockarna, Coleraine, Co. Derry (Ulster's new Training Centre) from April 6th-12th, 1944.  
Trainers: Miss Hacon, Chief's Diploma; Miss Chilton-Thomas, Eagle Owl, Chief's Diploma.  
All Commissioners, Captains and Brown Owls will be notified and any further particulars can be had on application to Training Dept., Miss Henshall, Lonsdale, Greenlands, Co. Antrim.

## CORRESPONDENCE TRAINING FOR POST GUIDERS

A correspondence training course for Guiders and prospective Guiders of Post Companies is being arranged for Post Guiders in all parts of England.  
Trainer.—Miss Gordon, Blue Cord Diploma, assisted by Miss Blair, Assistant Commissioner for Extensions for England (Post Companies and Packs). Applications should be sent as soon as possible, and in any case not later than April 1st, to: Miss Blair, 69, Manor Way, Beckenham, Kent, from whom further particulars of the training may be obtained.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS  
COUNTY OF LONDON

Trefoil Guild, Saturday, March 18th.  
A meeting of all those interested in the formation of a County Trefoil Guild will be held in the Library at Imperial Headquarters on Saturday, March 18th, at 8 p.m. (entrance, 8, Palace Street). Miss Lee Baker, Assistant County Commissioner, will take the Chair. Lones and Posts are particularly welcome in addition to Old Guides, whether they are attached to existing Old Guide Groups or not. Rangers who have reached the age of 21 are also warmly invited. Uniform optional, and picnic tea should be brought.

Sea Ranger Conference, Saturday, March 25th.  
Full details will be circulated to all Skippers.

Ranger Drill Competition.  
Erratum: "Drill Up To Date," price 6d., not 4d. as previously stated.

## PRELIMINARY NOTICE

A Catholic Guide Rally and Church Parade will take place at Westminster Cathedral on Sunday, April 30th. Please keep date free. Further particulars will be published in the April GUIDER.

Please note change of address of Hon. Secretary, C.G.A.C., from Wembley to 4, Roland Mansions, Rosary Gardens, S.W.7.

## TRAINEE CLERKS WANTED

## OPPORTUNITY FOR OLDER GUIDES AND RANGERS

The Ministry of Aircraft Production will accept girls between the ages of 14 and 16 for employment in London as trainee clerks. The work will vary according to the departments, and endeavours will be made to place girls in departments in which their natural attributes can best be used.

Employment will be temporary; conditions as follows:—

Salary: 16s. per week plus 6s. per week war bonus during the 6 months' training period increasing to 20s. per week plus 5s. per week war bonus on satisfactory completion of training. In addition, 5 free meal vouchers value 1s. each are issuable each week to all juveniles up to the age of 16.

Hours: 44 per week.

Trainees between 14 and 16 are normally required to attend Day Continuation Classes at the Kingsway Institute on one day each week; attendance at these Classes is regarded as official duty.

Girls over 16 are not eligible for inclusion in this training scheme, but could be considered for vacancies for Temporary Clerks, Grade III; salary 28s. per week plus 6s. 6d. war bonus.

Parents who would like their girls to be considered for such appointments should write direct to: The Secretary, P.S.I., Room 1040, Ministry of Aircraft Production, Millbank, S.W.1.



# WELSH HERITAGE

By G. P. HOPKIN MORRIS

## PART II

### STORY AND LEGEND

HERE we must leave on one side that rich store of tales of the fairy world which is the common Celtic stock. It is true that we have a very late survival of these tales in Wales. Many of us have known old country women whose mothers or grandmothers not only told the tales but believed in them. Even to-day members of youth organisations could, within their own districts, find people whose grandparents believed in the Tylwyth Teg (the Fairy Folk). They would find these tales associated with lakes and fountains, dells and mountains, and the general features would be exactly the same (and this is equally true of Cornwall and every Celtic part of Britain). They would find in all this fairy world the same fear of the touch of iron (alleged to be a reminiscence of the impact of the iron age on the stone age); the hiding of names; the enticement of mortals either into the fairy ring or beneath the lake; the danger to mortals who are enticed to eat fairy food; weddings of mortals and fairies; fairy changelings; fairy rewards and punishments, etc. All these stories are part of a primitive heritage with many other countries, but none the less, because they still linger, they invite attention and collection. For those of you who understand Welsh, a publication in 1938 from the Welsh Book Club, called *Caelion Cymru*, would prove interesting. You would see from this how great is the survival strength of these tales in modern Wales. For those who know no Welsh but who want to read one or two Welsh fairy stories, Jenkyn Thomas has published *Welsh Fairy Tales*. For those of you who are interested in the wider Celtic aspect, *Celtic Folklore*, by Sir John Rhys, would be of use.

The myths and legends of Wales are in a different category. Some of these have been the source of inspiration for the whole of Europe and they have enriched the literature of Europe.

Myths and legends are sometimes described as "fossilised history." They may be pre-Christian, a survival of the primitive beliefs of the Celts, or they may deal with figures which have a place, even though dimly recognised, in known history.

A convenient selection of eleven stories can be taken from the old 14th century Welsh manuscript, *The Red Book of Hergest*. The stories are, of course, much older than the manuscript. The selection is convenient because all readers can enjoy them in the English translation of Lady Charlotte Guest, copies of which exist in the Everyman series in one volume entitled *The Mabinogion*.

The eleven stories fall into three groups:—

First come the four branches of the Mabinogi, which are:—The story of *Pwyll Prince of Dyfed*, of *Branwen daughter of Llŷr*, of *Manawyddan son of Llŷr*, of *Math the son of Mathonwy*. These stories belong to a dim past of magic and of men who were demigods. The heroes still retain the characteristics of supermen. Later in this article parts of the story of *Branwen* will be given to indicate the type of legend included in this group.

Next come two stories which belong to the period of Roman administration in Britain. They are *The Dream of Maxen Wledig* and *Lludd and Llewelys*. Maxen Wledig, Emperor of Rome, fell asleep and dreamed of a lovely maiden whom he saw against the setting of the details of the journey he had to make in his dream to find her. The story describes how he set out, on waking, to find her and how he found her in Wales. The *Lludd in Lludd and Llewelys* is the king of Britain whose name survives in Ludgate, London.

Next come the stories of King Arthur (often the Emperor in the Welsh tales). These are:—*Kilhwch and Olwen*, *The Dream of Rhonabwy*, *The Lady of the Fountain*, *Geraint ap Erbin*, *Peredur ap Eborac*. With this group we come to the source of these Arthurian legends, which spread from Wales all over Western Europe, including Scandinavia. These Welsh tales were carried to the Norman French courts of the Continent, whence they spread all over Europe. This was the great contribution of Wales to the romantic literature of medieval Europe. To-day the name and the stories of these Welsh figures of romance are the common heritage of all the English-speaking world and of many European countries into whose literature they found their way. It affords a striking example of the way in which the cultural heritage of one nation can enrich that of others, and adds point to the statement made earlier that the heritage of Wales is also part of the heritage of England. England's roots go deep into Celtic as well as Saxon soil, and the sum total of English, Scotch, Irish and Welsh heritage is the British heritage, no section of which should be disregarded or neglected.

The stories as recorded in the *Red Book of Hergest* are too long to be reproduced here, but one of the three parts of Branwen, condensed, is given below. Before coming to it examples are given from the *Red Book* to give readers some idea of the beauty and richness, even in the 11th and 12th centuries, of the Welsh in which the stories are written. The translations given are as close to the original text as is possible in translation.

Here is the description of *Olwen*: "The maiden was clothed in a robe of flame-coloured silk, and about her neck was a collar of red gold on which were precious emeralds and rubies. More yellow was her head than the flower of the broom, and her skin was whiter than the foam of the wave, and fairer were her hands and her fingers than the blossoms of the wood anemone amidst the spray of the meadow

fountain. The eye of the trained hawk, the glance of the three-mewed falcon was not brighter than hers. Her bosom was more snowy than the breast of the white swan, her cheek was redder than the reddest roses. Whoso beheld her was filled with her love. Four white trefoils sprang up wherever she trod. And therefore was she called *OLWEN*."

Here is the sword of Arthur: "... and behold he arose with the sword of Arthur in his hand. And the figures of two serpents in gold were on the sword. And when the sword was drawn from its scabbard, it seemed as if two flames of fire burst from the jaws of the serpents, and then so wonderful was the sword that it was hard for anyone to look upon it."

And now here is the first of the three parts of the story of Branwen. Bendigeid Vran, son of Llŷr, the crowned king of Britain, was sitting one afternoon at his court upon the rock of Harlech, looking out to sea. With him were his brothers. One of them, Nissyen, "was a good youth and of gentle nature, and would make peace between his kindred and cause his family to be friends when their wrath was at the highest." But his brother Evnissyen "would cause strife between the brothers when they were most at peace."

As they looked out to sea they saw 13 ships making towards them from the South of Ireland. The King sent men to meet them "to learn their intent." One ship was ahead of the others, and the watchers saw a shield lifted up above the sides of the ship with the point upwards in token of peace. The ship belonged to Matholwch, King of Ireland, who had come to crave a boon—the hand of Branwen daughter of Llŷr, one of the three chief ladies of Britain and the fairest damsel in the world.

The boon was granted and the wedding fixed to take place in Aberffraw, to which they all proceeded in their ships. There was a great feast held, in tents, for no house was big enough to contain Bendigeid Vran. And Brenwen became the bride of Matholwch.

It happened that Evnissyen, the quarrelsome brother, came to the place where the horses of Matholwch were quartered. He asked whose horses they were, and on being told that they belonged to Matholwch, who had married Branwen, he flew into a rage because he had not been consulted about the marriage. He rushed to the horses, cut off their lips close to their teeth, their ears close to their heads and completely disfigured them and made them useless.

When this news was brought to Matholwch he deemed the outrage to have been deliberately planned to insult him, though he found difficulty in reconciling this with the consent to give him Branwen in marriage. After taking counsel with his men he decided to leave at once for Ireland without taking leave of Bendigeid Vran. When Bendigeid Vran heard what had happened, he sent messengers after Matholwch to express his sorrow and to say he was in no wise concerned with the outrage which had been perpetrated by his brother. In atonement he offered him a sound horse for every one damaged and also a staff of silver as large and as tall as himself and a plate of gold the breadth of his face. After again taking counsel of his men, Matholwch decided to accept the atonement, and he resumed relations of friendship with Bendigeid Vran.

A few days later Matholwch departed for Ireland with Branwen, who was received there on arrival with great joy and honour. In a year's time a son, Gwern, was born to them, and there was great joy.

But, in the second year the foster brothers of Matholwch raised a great tumult because Matholwch had not avenged himself for the insult he had suffered in Britain. So loud was the clamour in Ireland that they had their way and Branwen was forced to work in the kitchen as cook for the court, and each day after the butcher had come to cut up the meat he was made to give her a blow on the ear. And orders were given that no ship was to leave Ireland for Cambria, and any ship arriving in Ireland from Cambria was to be seized and the men imprisoned. In this way no news of the ill-treatment of Branwen would reach her brother Bendigeid Vran. And this was so for three years.

But Branwen reared a starling in the cover of the kneading trough, and she taught it to speak. She taught it what manner of appearance her brother had. Then she wrote a letter telling of her woe and of the way in which she had been treated. She bound the letter to the bird's wing and sent it towards Britain. And the bird flew to Britain and found Bendigeid Vran. It perched on his shoulder and ruffled its feathers so that the letter could be seen.

And when he read Branwen's letter he was very sorrowful. He called together a great host and, leaving seven ministers to take charge of Britain, he set out with his host to avenge Branwen.

The next two parts describe all that happened to them in Ireland. It is a wonderful compound of romance, adventure, magic and primitive myth. The account of the great house built by the Irish for Bendigeid Vran (who, because of his enormous size, had never been known to be in a house), with its hundred pillars; the treacherous plot of the Irish to hide an armed man in a leather bag on the brackets of every pillar; Evnissyen's discovery and destruction of these armed men; the cauldron of renovation which gave new life to the dead bodies of the Irish warriors—all this and much more had



## HIGHER SERVICE

The tale of Branwen will always be associated in Welsh minds with the motto which has come down from the account of the bridging of a river by Bendigeidfran with his own body, in order to let his men pass over, saying as he did so: "A fo ben bid bent" (He who would be chief, let him be a bridge).

*A fo ben bid bont.*

ANGLO-POLISH CAMP IN UGANDA.—Continued from page 55

On the other hand, the Polish Guides found the sort of discipline required in a camp, such as obeying whistle signals promptly and getting to the right job at the right time, most difficult. The reason for this is obviously that in their wanderings the unfortunate children have had little or no discipline and, of course, no active Guiding since they left Poland three to four years ago. They had therefore a good deal to learn in campcraft, woodcraft and so on, and it proved to be a very good thing that our own Guides were at varying stages in their Guide tests.

"The camp was run on the usual lines, with great emphasis being laid on the Court of Honour, which arranged the programme of work and games day by day. The interpreter had a short time after the Court of Honour with each Patrol to help the Leaders over the language difficulty and to see that every one clearly understood what had been happening, and what was expected of them for the day, otherwise the Guides had to manage by themselves, and it was astounding how much the children got across to each other. The Quartermastering was handed over to the Polish Guides for a day (they found this long enough), and we sampled Polish cooking. This was very good for our own children, who were thus able to appreciate the way in which the Polish children had eaten our food, however strange they had found it, without a grumble. For instance, our children discovered in this way that their visitors preferred to drink their tea without milk, and the mugs of diluted tea that had been handed round previously must have been quite distasteful to many of them. The Polish Guides found out what a very heavy job our Quartermaster and her assistant had in catering for the camp, getting meals cooked and served on time with a Patrol of, perhaps, only two English children and four Polish, to whom everything had to be demonstrated if they were to understand what was required of them. This was

" We are trying to keep up the contacts and friendships made in the camp.

A hare has entered the field by the "gate run" (a favourite dodge with the hare and well known to poachers, who net the "gate run," with disastrous results to "pussy." She invariably leaves the field by the same way as she enters it). The tracks show that she has constantly changed direction, a sure indication that she is fearful of being followed: she has run to a fallen tree and mounted its trunk, leaping to the ground and landing as far as possible from the spot where she got on the tree, to break her trail. Again, she zigzagged until she finally made straight to a clump of grass. Here she suckled four tiny leverets, and immediately left for her "seat" (she never stays longer than necessary to feed her young, and they separate each to a lonely seat shortly after birth).

A weasel has been busy in a ditch across the field earlier in the day (the bird tracks would certainly have been made in daylight). He had been attracted by several chaffinches, and left the shelter of the ditch to play all sorts of antics, jumping into the air, running round in circles, while the excited birds gathered to see what was going on. But each mad circle brought the weasel nearer to its intended victim. A sudden leap and an inquisitive chaffinch has been dragged back into the shelter of the ditch.

On Saturday, January 15, there passed one whose "eyes were set upon the far horizons."—Myfanwy Jones, J.P., Division Commissioner for Bournemouth for sixteen years and District Commissioner before that, member of the Borough Education Committee for fourteen years, chairman of the Elementary Schools Committee, governor of Wentworth School for Girls, vice-chairman of Bournemouth Youth Committee, Trustee of the Bournemouth Savings Bank (branch of the Trust Savings Bank), organiser of the Child Welfare section of the Bournemouth War Services Organisation, chairman of the G.T.C. Committee and vice-chairman of the Y.M.C.A., member of the Richmond Hill Congregational Church Council, and driver for a First Aid Post.

To her is due the permanent camp site at Dudsbury and her indefatigable efforts in acquiring it were recognised in the Guide Movement by the award of the Medal of Merit in 1932. Dudsbury will always recall Myfanwy to us; she spent hours there in addition to camping, caring for it, adding improvements, seeing that the river bathing-place was safe, studying birds and beasts. Dudsbury is her visible memorial but even more outstanding was her outlook on friendship between Guides of this country and those of others. She believed in personal visits and as early as 1924 took a group of Guiders and Rangers to Dieppe. In following years she took parties to Switzerland (where some attended a session of the League of Nations), to St. Omer and to Bruges. In 1934 she and Miss Pitman visited Estonia and in 1935 Finland; in 1936 twenty Finnish girls came to Dudsbury and one of them wrote afterwards to Myfanwy:

*"Do you remember how one tent after the other rose with unity forces of English and Finnish girls? Do you remember how we by the camp fire twisted the chain of friendship between us? Myfanwy paid yet another visit to Finland, forging fresh links in that friendship. She, with other Bournemouth Guiders sailed on the first Guide cruise in the Calgaric in 1933. Myfanwy had played her part in furthering contacts with other nationalities; now her mind was turning towards the G.I.S., a project so much after her heart."*

We cannot yet realise this sudden end to her life just when her powers seemed at their height and she was looking to the future when we most need her vision, her knowledge and experience, her ability and wise counsel. Rarely can greater civic tributes have been paid but we, who have been her first charge, find no words in which to express our love and gratitude; we can only pray to build on her foundations with, in the words of the prayer she chose for the dedication of Dudsbury, "the stones of True Endeavour," "a Temple of Service to God's glory, increasing in beauty and usefulness in every generation."

On January 9th, 1944, Lilian Judson, beloved Cox'n. Stbd. Watch, S.R.S. *Atlantis*, Ellesmere Port (Cheshire). Into peaceful waters and a safe harbour.

## EXTENSION NOTICE BOARD

## POST GUIDERS' TRAINING

Post Guiders will find an announcement of special interest to them among the notices of forthcoming trainings. County Extension Secretaries are particularly asked to see that all their Post Guiders know of this opportunity to obtain the training for which so many Guiders have been asking. The training will include general Company work and articles on special subjects, such as woodcraft, lettering, etc.



# THE GUIDER



Articles and Reports, Photographs and Drawings for insertion in "The Guider," Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

"The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

### MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

9th FEBRUARY, 1944

#### APPOINTMENTS

Great Brown Owl. Mrs. Brian Smith was reappointed for a further six months.

Island Commissioner for Mauritius—Mrs. Rountree.

Colony Commissioner for Northern Rhodesia—Mrs. Thom.

Island Commissioner for Fiji—Mrs. Workman.

#### LONE BADGES

It was agreed to continue the use of Guide and Ranger Lone Badges, but not to adopt a special Sea Ranger Lone Badge.

#### LENGTH OF SERVICE ON HEADQUARTERS SUB-COMMITTEES

It was agreed to appoint the Chairman annually, and that one-third of the committee members should retire annually.

#### PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

Advertisements for the post of Public Relations Officer have been inserted in *The Times Educational Supplement* and *The Daily Telegraph*.

## NOTICES

#### CAMOUFLAGED TENTS

The Guide ruling that all tents must be camouflaged is now rescinded and in future County Camp Advisers, in consultation with their County Police, are responsible for the camouflage regulations in their counties.

#### RESTAURANT

As stated in the February GUIDER, the numbers in the Restaurant will, in future, have to be limited to 120 on any one day. Therefore there will only be 30 places available, first to Headquarters Committee members attending a meeting, and then to active members of the Movement.

It is with great regret that Headquarters is obliged to make these arrangements, owing to the difficulties of the present time. As soon as conditions improve we shall hope to welcome all members of the Movement, as in pre-war days.

#### STAFF S.O.S.

Headquarters again appeals for junior and senior clerks, shorthand typists, and a copy typist/duplicating clerk. The Restaurant needs full or part assistance for vegetables and washing-up. Please help. Apply to the General Secretary.

#### I.H.Q. ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER FOR MUSIC

Miss Chater, B.Mus., has been appointed Assistant to the I.H.Q. Commissioner for Music. Sussex Guiders will know her well as a Guider of long standing who began a good many years ago as Lieutenant of a Teddington Guide Company and, quite lately, the County Adviser for Music for Sussex. Others of us know her as the composer of rounds kindly written for the Camp Fire Series, and as a kindly adjudicator. As a Guider she understands the special qualities of camp fire singing, and as a musician who has done a good deal of choir training, conducting and adjudicating, much of it with children, she will help us to fit more real music into the children's lives.

Both she and Mrs. Streatfeild, the I.H.Q. Commissioner for Music and Drama will be at Foxlease for the Music-Drama week which this year is particularly for County Advisers. Instructors in camp fire singing and story-telling, and camp fire leaders; they will be given priority over other applicants.

#### A FIRST LIST OF COUNTY ADVISERS FOR MUSIC AND DRAMA:—

Birmingham, Miss Pritchard (M.); Miss M. Morrison (D.); Cheshire, Miss Lee-Wood (M.); Devonshire, Mrs. Lea (M. and D.); Dorset, Miss Brocklebank (M.); Hampshire, Miss I. Hume (M. & D.); Herts, Mrs. Heathcote (M.); Lady Arthur (Assistant); Kent, Miss Rosemary Storr (M.); London, Miss Peake (D); Miss Andrae (M.); Lincs, Miss G. V. Clarke (M.); Dr. W. G. Booth (D.); Middlesex, Miss Turpin (M. and D.); Somerset, Miss Ann Critall (M.); Miss M. Way (D.); Staffs, Miss K. M. Walker; Warwick, Mrs. Martin Gilkes; Yorks West Riding North, Mrs. Johnson.

#### GUIDE RELIEF FUND

Guiders are reminded that applications for grants from the Relief Fund may still be made, and that they should not hesitate to do so when the necessity arises. We have also stocks of new and secondhand clothing to give away; for new clothing, coupons must be surrendered. In all cases, the Commissioner's recommendation must be obtained before any gifts or grants are made. We do urge Guiders to apply as soon as possible after any incident has occurred so that they can get immediate help with the minimum amount of formality. Guiders overseas continue to send us most generous gifts in clothing and money, and we know that they would like the fullest use made of them.

The Relief (Holiday) Fund is also available for Guiders who may not be suffering directly as the result of the war, but who are in a debilitated condition and requiring a longer holiday than their parents might be able to give them. All applications should be sent to the Guide Relief Secretary, Girl Guide Headquarters.

## AWARDS

#### GALLANTRY

##### Certificate of Merit

Brownie Sheila Porter, age 10. 1st Woodhall Spa Pack, Lincolnshire.

Extract from Report made by the A.R.P. Rescue Party Leader: "During an enemy attack a parachute mine exploded within 80 yds. of Sheila's home, demolishing one house and wrecking many others. Sheila was severely cut and injured about the back and limbs by flying glass and plaster and was taken to the First Aid Post for treatment. During the whole of the time she never made a murmur but had a cheery smile constantly upon her face. Her spontaneous cheerfulness under such trying conditions, and also taking into consideration that both her mother and brother were seriously injured, was remarked upon by all who came in contact with her, and this gave encouragement to those who were suffering and also to those who were attending to the injured."

#### BLUE CORO DIPLOMA

##### Guide Syllabus

Miss E. M. Osmond, Cheshire.

Miss B. Rivet, Surrey East.

Ranger Syllabus (and Sea Ranger)

Miss G. R. Wright, Gloucestershire.

#### HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATE

##### Brownie

Miss M. Graveley, Birmingham (Games, Test Work, Handcraft).

##### Guide

Miss S. Branson, Hants (First Aid, Games).

Miss C. Osmond Smith, Notts (Woodcraft, Knotting).

##### Ranger

Miss K. M. Birkett, London (Signalling, Messenger Work).

#### S.O.S. WOOL WANTED

The Extension Handicraft Depot would be grateful for the gifts of oddments of wool in service and other colours, which Guiders can spare for toy-making by Extension Rangers. Parcels should be sent to the Extension Department at Headquarters.

## Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, February, 1944.

### ENGLAND

#### BERKSHIRE

READING SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hatch, 51, Cressingham Road, Reading.

#### RESIGNATION

MAIDENHEAD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Bateman.

#### BIRMINGHAM

##### RESIGNATION

LOZELLS.—Dist. C., Mrs. C. A. Vickers.

#### CHESHIRE

SOUTH-EAST STOCKPORT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Williams, 84, Bridge Lane, Bramhall.

#### RESIGNATION

SOUTH-EAST STOCKPORT.—Dist. C., Miss F. Lee Wood.

### CUMBERLAND

ENNERDALE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Robertson, 4, Hensingham Road, Whitehaven.

LONGTOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Linton Scott, Fairfield, Scotby, Carlisle.

#### RESIGNATION

LONGTOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Robinson.

### DURHAM

EAGLESCIFFE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Wynzar, 82, Oxbridge Lane, Stockton-on-Tees.

STOCKTON No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Clark, 28, Grays Road, Stockton-on-Tees.

STOCKTON No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss L. Demain, 9, Atterby Terrace, Stockton-on-Tees.

THORNABY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Wynzar, 82, Oxbridge Lane, Stockton-on-Tees.

#### RESIGNATIONS

STOCKTON No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss A. Cooke.

STOCKTON No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Todd.

### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

FAIRFORD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bengough, Thatched Cottage, Bibury.

NORTH GLOUCESTER.—Dist. C., Miss Green, 7, Brunswick Square, Gloucester.

#### RESIGNATIONS

FAIRFORD.—Dist. C., Miss M. Martyn.

NORTH GLOUCESTER.—Dist. C., Miss P. Maddy.

### HAMPSHIRE

#### RESIGNATIONS

BOURNEMOUTH EAST.—Div. C., Miss M. Jones. (Called to Higher Service.)

BOURNEMOUTH WEST.—Div. C., Miss M. Jones. (Called to Higher Service.)

BOURNEMOUTH EAST.—Asst. Div. C., Miss E. Habershon.

SOUTHAMPTON NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. Kimber.

### HEREFORDSHIRE

#### RESIGNATION

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss Z. Braby.

### KENT

CHISLEHURST DIVISION has been reorganised and now contains the following four

Districts:—

CHISLEHURST.—Dist. C., Miss M. When, Holmby, Sundridge Avenue, Chislehurst.

CRAY VALLEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Higgs, Farnborough Hall, Farnborough.

SIDCUP.—Dist. C., Miss Brookes-Sturges, 16, Station Road, Sidcup.

SWANLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Austen Smith, Lucas Farm, Swanley.

#### RESIGNATIONS

SOUTH-EAST KENT.—Div. C., Miss E. Read.

CHISLEHURST AND SIDCUP.—Dist. C., Miss V. E. T. Martin.

CHISLEHURST AND SIDCUP.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Brookes-Sturges.

CRAY VALLEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. When.

GRAVESEND.—Dist. C., Miss L. Best.

MILTON.—Dist. C., Miss P. Read.

NORTHFLEET.—Dist. C., Miss L. C. Hayne.

Tunbridge Wells I.—Dist. C., Miss L. C. Hayne.

### LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST

#### RESIGNATIONS

PRESTON CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Miss M. Foster.

PRESTON CENTRAL.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Hyde.

### LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST

PRESTWICH.—Dist. C., Miss N. V. Johnson, 23, Wilton Avenue, Sedgley Park, Prestwich.



# THE GUIDER

[March, 1944]

## RESIGNATIONS

**PRESTWICH**—Dist. C. Mrs. Schofield.  
**LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST**  
WARRINGTON NORTH CENTRAL—Dist. C. Miss J. M. Timms.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH CENTRAL—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH EAST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH WEST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH CENTRAL—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH EAST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH WEST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.

## RESIGNATIONS

**CHESHIRE**—Dist. C. Miss J. M. Timms.  
WARRINGTON NORTH CENTRAL—Dist. C. Miss J. M. Timms.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH CENTRAL—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH EAST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH WEST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH CENTRAL—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH EAST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.  
WARRINGTON SOUTH WEST—Dist. C. Miss A. Lockwood-Bunce.

## RESIGNATIONS

**LONDON**  
NORTH HACKNEY—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Peake, 15, Clareville Court, S.W.7.  
GOSLYN HILL—Dist. C. Mrs. Swash, 10, Aldryn Park, Dulwich, S.E.21.  
**LINCOLNSHIRE**  
BOURNES—Dist. C. Miss I. Ingoldby, 36, North Street, Bournes.

## RESIGNATIONS

**MIDDLESEX**  
ENDOW—Dist. C. Miss G. Gumpow, 836, Watford Way, Mill Hill, N.W.7.  
ENDOW—Dist. C. Miss E. I. Wood.  
ENDOW SOUTH—Dist. C. Miss M. Holder.  
**STAFFORDSHIRE**  
COUNTY RIDGE SECRETARY—Mrs. Webster, 48, Dible Road, Smethwick.  
BIRMINGHAM—Dist. C. Mrs. Spillbury, 46, Grove Road, Trent Vale.  
LEEK—Dist. C. Miss D. E. Hudson, 10, Shaw Place, Leek.

## RESIGNATIONS

**WARWICKSHIRE**  
COUNTY RIDGE SECRETARY—Miss M. L. Cornes.  
LEEK—Dist. C. Mrs. Rebridge.  
**NORTH SURREY**  
SUTTON—Asst. Div. C. Miss O. Hillbrook.

## RESIGNATIONS

**WEST SURREY**  
CHORHAM—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Crofton.  
**SUSSEX**  
LEWIS—Asst. Div. C. Mrs. Pryor, "Dunelm", Gunders Road, Lewes.  
LEWIS—Dist. C. Mrs. Howe, Oakleigh Warren, Newick.  
WHITEHAWK, BRIGHTON—Dist. C. Miss M. Smees.

## RESIGNATIONS

**WARWICKSHIRE**  
SHIPTON-ON-STOUE—Dist. C. Miss A. Bailey, Idlicote Rectory, Shipston-on-Stour.  
(Transferred from Temporary).  
**RESIGNATIONS**  
KENTWORTH—Dist. C. Miss M. Douglas Thompson.  
SHIPTON-ON-STOUE—Dist. C. Mrs. Horton.

## RESIGNATIONS

**WESTMORLAND**  
AMBLESIDE—Dist. C. Miss K. M. Kelly, Hillside, Ambleside.  
**YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING**  
LONT SECRETARY—Miss B. James, 1, Courtlands, Fulford Road, Scarborough.  
**RESIGNATION**  
BEDALE—Dist. C. Miss A. S. Richworth.

## RESIGNATIONS

**YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH**  
SHEEPSHAR—Dist. C. Miss H. Tait, 14, Shaftesbury Avenue, Leeds, 8.  
**RESIGNATION**  
SHEEPSHAR—Dist. C. Mrs. Muirhead.

## RESIGNATIONS

**YORK CITY**  
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE)—Miss H. M. Evans.  
**WALES**  
**CARMARTHENSHIRE**  
RESIGNATION  
AMMAN VALLEY—Dist. C. Mrs. Llewellyn.

## RESIGNATIONS

**GLAMORGAN**  
Glamorgan has now been divided into three separate counties as follows:—  
CENTRAL GLAMORGAN—Containing the Divisions of ABERDARE VALLEY, MERTHYR VALLEY, MID GLAMORGAN, RHONDDA, PONTYPRIDD (no longer amalgamated with Rhondda Division, and containing the Districts of HAWTHORN AND PONTYPRIDD), and part of the VALLE OF GLAMORGAN.

## RESIGNATIONS

**NEW APPOINTMENTS:**  
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Miss O. Nicholl, Clevis Cottage, Newton, Porthcawl.  
MID GLAMORGAN—Div. C. Mrs. Rothery, Rylstone, Brynwg Avenue, Bridgend.  
PONTYPRIDD—Div. C. Miss D. Lloyd, Typica, Efail Isaf, Pontypridd.  
ABERDARE—Dist. C. Mrs. T. Davies, Oakhill, Aberdare.  
BRIDGEND—Dist. C. Miss N. Farley, Laureldene, Brynwg Avenue, Bridgend.  
HAWTHORN—Dist. C. Mrs. Perrett-Jones, Fairfield, Hawthorn, Pontypridd.

## RESIGNATIONS

**EAST GLAMORGAN**—Containing the Divisions of CARDIFF, RHYMNEY VALLEY, SOUTH-EAST GLAMORGAN and part of the VALLE OF GLAMORGAN.  
**NEW APPOINTMENTS:**  
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Mrs. Cennedd Traherne, Coedardhydyglyn, nr. Cardiff.  
COUNTY SECRETARY—Miss M. E. Edwards, Tregarth, Windsor Avenue, Radyr, Cardiff.  
WEST GLAMORGAN—Containing the Divisions of AFAN VALLEY, NEATH, SWANSEA, SWANSEA VALLEY and GOWER.

## RESIGNATIONS

**NEW APPOINTMENTS:**  
COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Miss F. Gibbins, Longford Court, Neath.  
COUNTY SECRETARY—Miss Hodgins, Gabalfa, Sketty, Swansea.  
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE)—Miss G. M. R. Evans, Dolauhirion, Gower Road, Swansea.  
EXTENSION SECRETARY—Miss Hockin, 10, Grosvenor Road, Sketty, Swansea.  
DULAIS VALLEY—Dist. C. Miss O. Bate, The Paddock, Duffryn, Neath.

## RESIGNATIONS

**ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER** (Cardiff Area)—(Temp.), Miss D. Fifoot.  
**ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER** (East Area)—(Temp.), Miss O. Nicholl.  
**COUNTY SECRETARY** (West Area)—(Temp.), Miss F. Gibbins.  
**ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY**—Miss Hodgins.  
**ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY**—Miss Green.  
**ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY**—Miss G. M. R. Evans.  
**ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE)**—Miss G. Thomas.  
**EXTENSION SECRETARY**—Miss Hockin.  
**ABERDARE**—Asst. Div. C. Mrs. H. Banks.  
**MID GLAMORGAN**—Div. C. Miss O. Nicholl.

## RESIGNATIONS

**SWANSEA VALLEY**—Div. C. Miss G. Thomas.  
**ABERDARE**—Dist. C. Mrs. H. Banks.  
**BRIDGEND**—Dist. C. Mrs. Rothery.  
**DULAIS VALLEY**—Dist. C. Miss E. Inge.  
**NEATH**—Dist. C. Miss E. Inge.

## RESIGNATIONS

**SCOTLAND**  
**ANGUS**  
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Mrs. Laird, Fountainbrae, Monifieth.  
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER—Mrs. Douglas Murray, Templewood, Brechin.  
**AYRSHIRE AND BUTE**  
RESIGNATIONS  
EXTENSION SECRETARY—Mrs. Brown.  
DITH—Dist. C. Miss Cochran-Patrick.

## RESIGNATIONS

**CITY OF EDINBURGH**  
SOUTH-EAST—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. B. H. Cuthbertson, 56, Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh, 9.  
BRUNTSFIELD—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. G. M. Thom, 18, Craiglockhart Park, Edinburgh, 11.  
**RESIGNATION**  
BRUNTSFIELD—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. A. B. Butcher.  
**CITY OF GLASGOW**  
No. 3 (SOUTH-WEST DIVISION)—Dist. C. Miss K. C. Arrol, 180, Copland Road, Glasgow, S.W.1.

## RESIGNATIONS

**INVERNESS-SHIRE**  
RESIGNATION  
INVERNESS AND CENTRAL No. 2—Dist. C. Mrs. Humphrey.  
**STIRLINGSHIRE**  
DENNY—Dist. C. Miss M. M. George, 132, Broomage Bank, Larbert.  
DENNY—Dist. C. Mrs. Griffiths.

## RESIGNATIONS

**ULSTER**  
**CITY OF BELFAST**  
COUNTY SECRETARY—Miss L. Castles, Nevra, Chichester Park, Belfast.

## RESIGNATIONS

**OVERSEAS**  
**NORTHERN RHODESIA**  
COLONY COMMISSIONER—Mrs. A. F. Thom, P.O. Box 69, Broken Hill.  
RESIGNATIONS  
COLONY COMMISSIONER—Mrs. Pinder.  
ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER—Mrs. Thom.

## RESIGNATIONS

**BRITISH GUIANA**  
GEORGETOWN No. 2—Dist. C. Mrs. C. R. Browne, Georgetown.  
GEORGETOWN No. 3 (new District in Georgetown Division)—Dist. C. Mrs. H. L. Talbot, 307, Peter Rose Street, Georgetown.  
GEORGETOWN No. 2—Dist. C. Mrs. H. L. Talbot.  
ST. VINCENT  
ASSISTANT ISLAND COMMISSIONER—Miss M. G. Sprott, Kingstown, St. Vincent.

## RESIGNATIONS

**FIJI ISLES**  
RESIGNATION  
ISLAND SECRETARY—Mrs. Ackland.

## RESIGNATIONS

**MAURITIUS**  
ISLAND COMMISSIONER—Mrs. Rountree, Vacoas, Mauritius.  
ISLAND SECRETARY—Mrs. C. M. Smith, Quatre Bornes, Mauritius.  
ISLAND SECRETARY—Mrs. Duncan Taylor.

## RESIGNATIONS

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS**  
Wanted to purchase for the Warden of Cudham Camping Ground, a second-hand Portable Typewriter, in good condition.—Apply, with full particulars.—The Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.  
Wanted, V.A.D. Red Cross or Hospital Cape. Navy blue, lined red.—Box No. 50.  
Wanted, Gold Tenderfoot Badge. £2 offered.—Apply Box No. 81.  
Wanted, Latrine and Wash Tents, dixies, frying pan, groundsheet.—North, 30, Bents Road, Sheffield, 11.  
For sale, English-Polish Dictionary, also Polish Grammar; both new, value £1 7s. 6d., but would be willing to sell for £1 and put money into G.I.S. Fund.—Miss Barnard, Leahurst, Towyn, Merioneth.  
Would Licensed Guider accompany Dorset Company camping August? Travelling expenses, etc., if required. Also wanted, camp equipment.—Jarrett, Shillingstone, Dorset.  
Student Nurses accepted for three years' training for State Examination at Swindon and North Wilts Victoria Hospital, Swindon, Wilts. Prospectus and full particulars on application to Matron.  
House Matron required for Home Unmarried Mothers. C. of E. Supt. ex-Guider and Commissioner. Guider interested in moral welfare work welcomed.—Apply Supt., Diocesan Maternity Home, Coggeshall, Colchester, Essex.  
Unfurnished rooms, flat or small house, within cycling distance of Great Barr, Birmingham, required urgently by young married Ranger for herself, husband (male nurse) and baby of 10 months.—Asbury, 137, Barrs Road, Old Hill, Staffs. Telephone: Cradley Heath 6223.

## RESIGNATIONS

**A BOOKMARK NOVELTY**  
The Big Ben Bookmark is also a Compass, Sundial, Calendar, Measure, P.O. Guide and Diary. A Novelty devised by Hugh Mytton, price 3d. each. Obtainable from Imperial Headquarters.

## RESIGNATIONS

**THEATRICAL**  
"The Masque of Empire."—Hugh Mytton's world-famous Guide play. The beautiful costumes of the Empire Society for this play are still available from 6d. to 1s. each. See book of play (price 6d.), obtainable Headquarters. "Is love an Empire's firm foundations set."  
Shadow Plays by Hugh Mytton.—"Christ Love," the Christmas Story with Carols. Simple, beautiful and effective. "Ug-Ug, the Ogre" and "King Canoodum," two humorous plays with magical surprises and peals of laughter. No words. Just a lamp and a sheet, with your shadows as actors. All "properties" cut from brown paper. Ideal for long evenings in home or hall. Books, with full instructions, 1s. each, from Imperial Headquarters.

## RESIGNATIONS

**TYPEWRITING**  
Typing and Duplicating orders promptly and efficiently executed by Miss Midgley, 43, Oakington Manor Drive, Wembley.  
All classes Duplicating Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

## RESIGNATIONS

All communications with regard to Classified Advertisements should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters  
Printed by the Surrey Fine Art Press, Redhill, and Published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.