



THE GUIDER

MARCH, 1945

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HONOUR AND GOD-SPEED

WHILE I am writing this Headquarters is a scene of tremendous activity, for the second G.I.S. Team is doing its final packing. We have got to know them all so well in the time they have been here expecting all the time to get the word "Go!", that Headquarters will seem very strange indeed without them. During this waiting time they have helped us in countless ways; we of THE GUIDE and GUIDER are particularly grateful to the Volunteers for the way in which they stood by us during the Christmas Good Turn, and the Christmas Present to Europe rush. They have been simply grand, and therefore perhaps I may be allowed to say it was with a feeling of special pride in them that we turned out to watch them march from Headquarters to Buckingham Palace on February 15th to be received by Her Majesty The Queen before their departure for North-west Europe.

That was a very great day for the volunteers and also for us, who have watched the Team grow from a Mobile Hygiene and 1st Aid Unit of with a staff of twenty-seven. They marched away from Headquarters, led by Dr. Meredith Ross, and some of us remembered a day when people talked vaguely about "The Army of Goodwill" that might be formed for relief work. Earlier in the week photographs of the second team had been taken in front of Headquarters, and, at the side of the picture appears the notice board with the picture of the first team and the statement:—"They're in Greece!"

Even the wildest dreams sometimes do come true we thought, watching that splendid khaki-clad unit with its blue and gold flashes swinging away down Palace Street.

Arrived at the Palace, the Team were taken across the central quadrangle, through beautiful rose-carpeted rooms where Levees are held. It was a proud thought for the volunteers to know that they were passing through the actual rooms where so many heroes have been honoured by His Majesty.

In the rose drawing room the Team awaited Her Majesty and formed a horseshoe facing the great

doors which opened to admit the Queen, who looked very charming and was wearing a dress of the same colour as the G.I.S. flashes.

Her Majesty greeted Lady Somers, who introduced Miss Ward, Chairman of the G.I.S. Perhaps some of the volunteers felt a little nervous, but they could not have done so for long, for who could be shy with such a smiling, gracious lady who held out her left hand in the Guide greeting? No Guide, in the presence of Her Majesty, can ever forget that she is Patroness of the Guide Movement and was once a District Commissioner.

Miss Ward presented the Leader of the party, Dr. Meredith Ross of Melbourne, who, in turn presented Dr. Croft, Leader of the Mobile Laboratory, and the rest of the team, and the five Scouters attached to it. Her Majesty talked to everyone, inquiring about the particular job the volunteer had in the team, where she or he had come from and what they had been doing before joining the G.I.S. After about 20 minutes the Queen suggested that they should all go out on to the terrace to be

photographed with her, and the volunteers were very touched at Her Majesty's anxiety that nobody should be left out. Several pictures were taken and it was only when the photographers assured Her Majesty that they had taken enough photographs, that she said goodbye to the volunteers, wishing them luck and saying she hoped to hear news of how they got on.

Her Majesty talking to Dr. Ross and the Second Team.

As you can imagine, all the volunteers were tremendously thrilled with the honour paid to them and through them to the G.I.S. and to Guiding as a whole, by Her Majesty. It gave them a very wonderful memory to treasure.

You will want to know more about the Team itself. It is now a Mobile Hospital of fifty beds, equipped with other furniture, as well as iron bedsteads, with full allotment of blankets, which they are taking with them. They also have two ambulances which take four stretcher cases and ten sitting cases, a three-ton lorry, two smaller trucks, and a Mobile Laboratory, also fully equipped and staffed.



The Second Team leaving Buckingham Palace.

[March, 1945]



The G.I.S. Badge is painted on the door of one of the ambulances.

The main team of twenty-four Guiders and Scouters led by Dr. Ross, consists of two Doctors, the Adjutant quartermaster, four nurses, eight auxiliary nurses, two caterer-cooks, two drivers and five Scouters attached to the team to assist with transport and ambulance work. The Mobile Laboratory, led by Dr. Croft, has a staff of three, including a laboratory technician, driver, dispenser. All the vehicles bear the British Guide International Service Banner in blue and gold on one mudguard and the Scout badge on the other, the G.I.S. badge is also on the rear. They carry on their radiators metal triangles from company colours presented by companies whose Guiders are in the Team or are otherwise specially interested in it.

That, at present, is all that we can say about the second G.I.S. (B) Team but on behalf of all Guiders, THE GUIDER echoes Her Majesty, The Queen, wishing them Goodbye and Good Luck.



Members of the Second Team with some of their vehicles.

LORD ROWALLAN CHIEF SCOUT

I am very glad to be able to announce that with the approval of His Majesty the King, Lord Rowallan, M.C., T.D., has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Council of the Boy Scouts Association to become Chief Scout in succession to Lord Somers.

When the late Chief died I wrote in THE SCOUTER that the Chief Scout must be full of the vigour of youth and must be a man whom boys love and who loves boys.

All these qualities and many more we have in Lord Rowallan, who, for nearly twenty-five years has been a leading figure in Scoutland in Scotland. He has a distinguished record of Public Service. He has a happy family life with four sons and a daughter.

He is a gallant soldier, a gallant Scout, and a gallant Christian gentleman, and I am sure that the Scout Movement is safe in his hands. To quote his own words: "We will go forward together in this great game of Scouting and build it up in the post-war years into something bigger and better than it has ever been before. I only pray that God may match me to the task."

PERCY EVERETT,

Deputy Chief Scout.

Treasurer, The Girl Guides Association.

It was a happy coincidence that the announcement of the appointment was made on February 22nd, the birthday of our Founder, Lord Baden-Powell.

Lord Rowallan was awarded the Silver Wolf for good services to the Movement on St. George's Day, 1941.

The new Chief Scout is in his fiftieth year—he was born on December 19th, 1895. Educated at Eton, he served in the Great War, first with the Ayrshire Yeomanry in Gallipoli and Palestine. After the 2nd battle of Gaza he transferred to the Grenadier Guards and saw service in France with the 1st Battn., being awarded the Military Cross. A serious wound in the leg, caused when he was blown up by a shell interrupted his military career.

When just before the outbreak of the present war the Territorial Army was expanding, Lord Rowallan "rigged" his medical in Edinburgh

("otherwise he would never have been passed fit," says a friend) and was given command of a Battalion of the Royal Scots Fusiliers. He trained them on Scouting lines and took them to France. When the Germans overran France, Lord Rowallan got his men away with the remnant of the 51st Division.

Unfit for active service because of the strain he had put on his injured leg, Lord Rowallan was given command of a Young Soldiers' Battalion—and later for training of potential officers, in both commands using Scout methods with very great success.

In 1944, Lord Rowallan retired from military service with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel.

THE RELIEF FUND IN EUROPE

Since the early days of the war Guide companies in all parts of the Empire have most generously kept us supplied with clothes, presents, soap, food parcels and other luxuries. These were primarily intended, and have been used for, British Guiders and their families to relieve distress due to enemy action, but from the vast quantity received—we have so far had 492 packing cases and bales as well as a multitude of postal packages, we have been able to set aside a proportion for liberated Europe.

With the permission of the donors this has already been possible on quite a large scale, in spite of many transport difficulties. A very few weeks after Bayeux was freed we sent a parcel to the Guide Company there; that was followed by a large consignment to the dispossessed Poles in France, and another to the children in the liberated part of South Holland (this included the entire extra Christmas sweet ration sent to us for Dutch children by a Scottish Company).

More recently we have had the opportunity of sending twelve cases to the first G.I.S. team for distribution in the Balkans, and we take every opportunity of loading the "casual visitor" to the continent with the maximum amount of small luxuries that they are allowed to carry.

The most urgent and widespread need at the moment seems to be for soap and sewing materials of all kinds. Our stocks of the latter in particular are very limited and gifts would be greatly appreciated if sent to the Relief Fund Secretary at Headquarters.

THE COMMISSIONERS' PAGE

HOMECRAFT TRAINING CENTRE at PAX HILL HAMPSHIRE

There are big and exciting possibilities about this new Guide venture. It would be a very great help if Guiders could let the Secretary know very soon of any Guide who is anxious to take the course, so that her name can be put on the waiting list. There will be no obligation on either side until entry forms are completed, but as there are only 24 places early application seems desirable.

Finola Somers
 Chief Commissioner.

FOR some little time there has been throughout the Movement an ever increasing realisation that the standard of homecraft knowledge required for the various homecraft badges is not sufficiently high, and that the training is not sufficiently thorough to be compatible with the high standards of achievement reached in other spheres, e.g., camping and outdoor activities. So in order to emphasise still further the great interest that the Movement should take in this important sphere, the Executive has decided that steps should be taken to establish a residential Homecraft Training Centre for Guiders. This has been made possible through the generosity of the King George's Jubilee Trust Fund, and it is hoped that the first Course will be begun in August, 1945. The Executive, through the Chief Guide's full approval, has lent Pax Hill (which is in the immediate need of a caretaker and indeed of attention to the fabric of the house) for the first year, or until such time as the B.P. Memorial Fund is able to start its own schemes. It is felt that this will be a very great attraction to those who are lucky enough to attend at the beginning, as the Guiders will be thrilled at the thought of living in the Chief Scout's old home.

The idea is that 24 Rangers, Guides or Cadets—of the age of 14 to 16 years—will be in residence at any one time for a period of from 5 to 6 months. Each one will be asked to contribute 5/- per week towards her expenses, and of course bear the cost of her travelling expenses to and from Pax Hill. The whole training will be run on Guide lines and on the Patrol System, and opportunities will be given for camping, hiking, country dancing, and many other Guide activities.

The general aim is to give the Guides, Rangers and Cadets an opportunity of:—

1. Becoming interested in the knowledge of home making, so that they may be really well qualified to run their own homes in the years to come.
2. Extending their own education on leaving school.
3. Receiving some of those benefits of a residential life that are usually connected with Boarding School and College life—developing self-reliance, self-control, breadth of view through living a community life.
4. Enjoying 5-6 months of an all-round Guide life with its many activities outdoor and indoor.
5. Discovering the kind of future career that is most suitable, and being prepared for that career in whatever way is possible during residence at the Course: e.g., such careers as child nursing, housecraft and cooking for private houses, institutions, schools and Colleges, school meals, dress making, or designing, gardening or land work.

As is the case with Foxlease and Waddow there will be a Guider in Charge, and then two or three trained Guiders—two of whom will hold Certificates in Domestic Science (cooking, laundry, housewifery, needlework), one of whom will be a licensed Camper. One of the staff will be capable of giving training in Child Nursing and Child Welfare and will act as professional nurse to the residents.

Each Course will include instruction and practical experience in branches of Homecraft, Child Nursing, Handicrafts and Hobbies; Camping outdoor activities to include gardening and woodcraft. It is hoped that there will be opportunities in leisure time of developing the cultural life of the girls in music, drama, literature and art, and of paying visits to places of interest in the neighbourhood. It is probable that the Girl Guide Association will present a suitable Certificate to those who pass through the Course with success, and this Certificate should be very valuable when trying to obtain posts. Some of the students may pass on immediately to suitable posts in private houses or Institutions, Boarding Schools or University Halls, having found some knowledge of the running of a house. Others may choose to seek a recognised domestic training course for teachers and caterers, etc. Others may use their knowledge in their own homes. It is greatly hoped that in the future this scheme may be extended to take in older Rangers or Cadets or young Guiders who may desire to have a short training preparatory to being married, or in the interval that sometimes has to elapse between leaving school and beginning a course of special training for a career.

If this scheme is to be the success that we hope it will be, it is necessary that it should have the backing of the whole Movement, and it is hoped that Commissioners and Guiders will talk to Rangers and Guides on the lines suggested in this article, and encourage them to read the one which is appearing in the Guide. This scheme symbolises in a concrete form the Guide Movement's evaluation of home life and of the knowledge and skill required from the woman to make a home what it should be, and this at a time when many agencies are pulling against this pre-eminently woman's work. The Girl Guide Association is always ready to venture forth courageously and point the way for the living of a good and full life by its members.

ONE ASPECT OF THE APPOINTMENT OF GUIDERS

AS we look forward and make plans for post-war developments in our Divisions and Districts, and as we remake contact with Guiders who have been serving and wonder what chance we shall have of getting new help from women coming out of the Services who have not been Guiders in the past, we find ourselves reviewing the really marvellous work of the Guiders and acting Guiders who have kept the Companies and Packs going through these five years.

There is one war-time emergency which I feel we must review carefully, and that is the appointment of the very young—the 16-17 years old as and that is in this article to put forward some reasons why I think such appointments are not fair, and I shall be glad if my points are taken up and discussed, not only by Commissioners, but also by the 16 and 17 year-olds themselves if they read this page.

First let me say that I think the way they have done what has been asked of them has been magnificent. They have risen to the demand in a marvellous way, but the demand must not go on.

The first reason I put forward is that we all like to do any job that we undertake well, and that is not possible without a knowledge of how to do it, for which training is necessary. The sixteens and seventeens are, I think, the age that feel this as strongly as anyone, and therefore it is not fair to them to ask them to become Guiders with no training or simultaneously with the beginning of a Cadet course.

When anyone not grown-up is asked to become a Guider, it means that at any moment she may find herself alone and responsible for a Guide Company or Brownie Pack. It only takes a very little imagination to visualise a situation, an accident or other emergency, in which we as Commissioners should not like to feel that the young acting Guider had to take the lead alone. We may feel we are very ready to give a backing, but we are not likely to be there just when most wanted.

Another aspect of the situation, in which I feel an unfair burden is being put on the keen and willing, is the inevitable demand for example and leadership from the girl herself. Surely the age we are thinking of is still exploring and seeking. How can she set the standard for her Guides? Also how can she represent and stand for the whole Guide Movement which, as a Youth Leader, she may be called on to do.

One point comes in here. It is easy to say as Commissioner "I am only appointing her as Lieutenant (or Tawny). I should never make her a Captain (or Brown Owl)." That argument will not hold water for a moment. In the eyes of everyone, the moment an assistant is appointed she is there to take the place of the other leader when she is unable to be present—for one meeting, for several or when the Captain goes altogether. I have deliberately named Tawny and Brown Owl here as it is particularly easy to appoint someone very young to the pack. Sometimes it is true the girl of sixteen or seventeen is excellent with the Brownie age, but she is not trained to know how to present the Brownie programme in a way suitable to that age, nor is she able to discriminate the needs of each individual at that stage. So here again she must give help but not to be a Guider.

There is another side to this question, equally important. What of the Guider who is the right age, 18 and over? What does she feel if her fellow Guiders are little more than children? It must lower the status of being a Guider in her eyes. Is there a risk that she will lose her love of the real thing and move on to where she will have the companionship of her fellows? And if—let's put this strongly and look at it—if children in socks are running Companies and Packs, will the women coming out of the Services say, "We are not needed, children can do the leading in this movement—it's not enough for us"?

There is yet one more point, and a very important one. Is there a danger that these valiant untrained youngsters will be rather sickened of leadership and we shall lose excellent potential Guiders?

I cannot end without making it clear that I think many a girl of seventeen can be giving valuable help with Pack and Company; nothing will give her better training than working with a Guider and trying out her ideas—but she must not be called a Guider until she is grown-up. Another name and a hat that is not turned-up must be found for her.

M. NEWNHAM.

March, 1945]

THE GUIDER

broken thread of life. By his trick of burying nuts, so casual, so haphazard and seeming without design or purpose beyond his little needs, he is all unconsciously taking his place in a scheme of things far greater than squirrelhood.

Trees themselves play so important a part in this wider scheme of things that it is difficult to put a limit to what one may learn and say of importance because of the timber they produce, but that is little more than a by-product. It is whilst the tree is alive that it has its greatest value. The uses of timber are innumerable, but a living tree affects the life and health of its immediate neighbours, but a living tree affects the shelters crops from wind and storm. It affects soil and rainfall, carbon-dioxide and gives out oxygen. Helps to rid the atmosphere of side of trees is often a deciding factor in the climate, the nature of the forests go rainfall is cut down, and if trees are cut down without due consideration, man can very quickly place himself in difficulties over the production of food supplies of many kinds. Oddly enough something ages men have revered trees not only for what they were but for what they gave and, perhaps for those of us who have taken on some of the responsibility for training youth, trees provide about the best starting point for inculcating a deep and genuine love and interest in the life of our English country-side. Plant life is studied in some detail in many schools and, perhaps for that reason, is regarded as just a trifle boring.

but trees as many a poet and artist has shown, have a deeper appeal than any other forms found in their kingdom. The drawing of trees, especially in winter when their real form can be studied, is something which all young folk can enjoy. Note how the limbs and branches spring from the parent trunk, how between each fork, the limb does not taper. So often those who have not studied trees draw the limbs as tapering. Note how, even when leaves are absent, the outer twigs form a haze, a shadow outline, which marks the limits of the efforts towards growth. Only by looking, by thinking, by touching and even by listening to the different notes of different trees when a wind drives between their myriad twigs, does one come to know them for what they really are. It is fatal to think that books on botany can teach a love of trees, any more than books on biology can induce a love of insects, birds or animals. There is indeed only one way to get to know and feel that all-pervading, all-enfolding power which holds between its gentle hands the world we know and live in. Go out and really get to know something which is alive and active and, I repeat, perhaps nothing else in Nature gives so good a starting point as a tree, for when you have come to know a tree, you will have also come to know much else.

Next month I shall hope to show how Nature study, which does not demand the collection of "specimens," but calls for the observation of the ways of living, the study of the ways of which wild things and creatures meet the difficulties and problems of their lives, is not only much more interesting but of greater value.

RELIGIOUS DRAMA FOR CHILDREN

by DAVID CHRISTIE-MURRAY

Youth Organiser of the Diocese of Rochester

THERE are many books dealing with practical play production for actors of every age, and this article intends only to deal with the principles which should lie behind the approach to religious (that is, Christian) drama for children. Many would base their ideas of production of religious drama on the principle "Art for Art's sake"—in other words, "The Play's the Thing" and all plays should be treated exactly alike—but in the case of a convinced Christian, whether he be writer or producer, I am certain that there should be a difference of approach to the secular and to the religious drama. The producer of a Christian play to be acted by children must have in his mind very clearly certain principles which should guide his production.

I believe that all drama should be religious in essence, and that acting is one expression of the spiritual side of man's nature. The Christian must believe that Christ, the Lord of All Good Life, is Lord also of the secular drama, and that here, as elsewhere, the difference between "secular" and "religious" is an artificial one. I believe that no one can genuinely act a play with true dramatic value and fail to be the better for it. But, with this reservation, the Christian must look on the religious drama as "drama plus," something that, if it is to achieve its true object, must present, not truth about Christ, but Christ Himself to actors and audience. If this seems an illegitimate use of drama, it should be remembered that it has been the practice of the Church from the earliest ages to use drama to teach its truths, and Holy Communion is itself a dramatic representation of our Lord's institution of the sacrament. In fact, it might not be too much to say that all drama throughout the world was originally religious.

Christian drama is drama plus, but it is *drama plus*. Heaven preserve us from the kind of drama which has "beautiful ideas" and is improving without being drama. If Christian drama is really to achieve its object it must be Christian and it must be drama. If the producer in his zeal for his cause chooses some dreadful missionary play because of its ideas alone, he will not only fail in his main object, but he will betray his trust by teaching his children a lower standard.

So, with these principles and objects in his mind, the producer chooses his play. But many who succeed in making a right approach to their play make a wrong approach to their actors. There is nothing more fatal with children than to seek to improve the occasion. "Now, girls, this is a religious play, and so you must all be good,"—"Mary, I don't think the Apostle John would have behaved like that." Let the message of the play speak for itself. Children have a natural sense of reverence, and if the play is all that it should be, they will not, on understanding it, need to be told how to behave. The understanding can be given by the producer, who should tell the story of the play with imagination, just as he would with a secular play. Much more should he awaken the imagination of the children. "Joy, you're St. Peter; in this scene you've just been pretending you didn't know Jesus because you're frightened of being punished with Him; you look off stage and see Him passing by you after His trial. He looks at you in such a way that you are dreadfully sorry and run out and cry. What kind of a look do you think it would be? (The producer knows, of course.) Is He angry? or scornful? or sorry that His friend Peter let him down?" The whole play should be gone through in this way before a line is acted, and the children should be made to feel that they are contributing to its interpretation. In that way the characters and message of the play will come alive. But in the drawing out of the children's imagination the producer must have been a deep student of the play first, and must have a clear idea of the characters and their actions in his mind. He should also be able to explain every scene to the children and the reason for everything he does. In other words he must take the children into his confidence.

not as the all-wise adult telling them exactly what each must do, but rather as the captain leading them on a voyage of discovery in which each finds for himself the treasures of the cruise.

In the actual production of the play, while the producer should never forget the principles enunciated above, he should treat the play as he would any other play—because the technique of play production is the same whatever the play. The process of production begins with a proper understanding of the author's purpose. The producer's business is to read and study his author, to get at his meaning, and to think how best to interpret that meaning to the mind of his audience by a combination of scenery, lighting, movement, action, cadence and tone of voice and all the other accessories of stage-craft. The author is successful in so far as he can convey his inspiration to the producer; the producer is successful in so far as he can convey that inspiration to the audience. The most successful producer is he who can arouse in the largest number of people the feelings felt by the author when he conceived the play.

It will easily be seen that the technique of interpreting a Christian play is exactly the same as the technique interpreting any other. But there is one difference. The author of a truly Christian play must "have the mind of Christ." The producer, if he is to be able to interpret the play correctly, must also "have the mind of Christ." All other things being equal, the Christian producer must be a better and more efficient interpreter of a Christian play than a non-Christian.

All this may seem to be very far from the unambitious plays which most Guide companies will be planning. But the principles of presenting religious drama are the same whether one plans a three-act drama or a one-scene playlet.

But the greatest principle of all is illustrated in a story told by the late Bishop Taylor Smith. "A man was converted to Christianity by hearing a record of a sacred song made by a certain great singer," he used to say. "That singer was a man of prayer."

I hope all producers of religious drama will understand his point.

BLOWING YOUR OWN TRUMPET ?

We are all glad to hear that so many Guides have now been liberated in Europe and can again wear their uniform without fear of persecution. We have been cut off from them for years and are eager to hear what they did, how they carried on during that difficult time. But they too want to know what their sister Guides managed to achieve during these years, surely a great deal, since they could show themselves freely.

They don't want a few good stories of war-time heroism but a lot of factual reports, so we draw on the reports which have come into I.H.Q. But do these records really represent the Guide Movement in this country? Is it really true that only one district collected waste paper during 1944, that only 5 companies collected hips? Is it true that the 1st X Company held a concert in aid of Prisoners of War and received no money and that in 1944 only 18 companies held sales, dances, whist drives, etc., in aid of the Red Cross, raising throughout the country £300 for that worthy cause? Or does the explanation lie elsewhere. Is it that companies will spend months making toys for a sale but grudge the 5 minutes that it takes to write the result on a post card and send it to H.Q., and the 2d. that this will cost. Are Guiders prepared to let their fellow Guides in other countries have a bad opinion of Guide efforts here for the sake of 5 minutes? You clamour for news from Guides abroad, but what about sending news abroad?

IJLW

Reports of this nature should be addressed to the Editor of THE GUIDER.

"CALLING G.I.S.!" CALLING G.I.S.!"

NEWS FROM THE FIRST TEAM

LETTER FROM MISS M. A. JARMAN, G.I.S.
Jan. 28th, 1945.

I do wish you could see where we are now. It's a lovely little village right up in the hills, we have our own H.Q.—it flies the World Flag and we have a field telephone, which when it rings you listen in and hear "Calling G.I.S., calling G.I.S." It's all terribly thrilling—and the best part of all is that there is lots and lots of work for us to do, all sorts of things. Driving trucks up mountain roads to collect up prisoners and bring them home, sorting and issuing clothing, conveying food, stores, etc., etc.

I will try and tell you in a little more detail, the job I have been working at for some days—at a hostel. Lorries collect up and bring in refugees to us, we disinfect them, a Doctor looks to their more urgent needs, then we feed them, and they sleep till next morning—in rows on straw-filled palliasses—then they are returned to the town where we have just left, as that is where most of them come from. They have been walking for weeks, over the mountains, shoeless, having had their shoes taken from them—eating whatever they could find—in some cases grass. Their state is quite indescribable and a few are unbalanced. It is difficult to tell their ages as all the men have beards, and the women are so drawn and haggard. One lad, I'm sure he was only about 20, just sat for over an hour stroking a piece of bread I'd given him. Another kissed it and put it in his pocket, then every now and again took it out, looked at it, and then re-hid it. The doctor who sees them says they will soon recover with food and rest—I only hope he is right.

Sometimes we deliver food, mostly grain, to villages, and yesterday we had a deputation, asking for help, etc. So in the afternoon Adjutant Chick and I set out to check up on the statements made—it was all most interesting and they'd really not asked for anything they did not need.

LETTER FROM MISS M. H. PILKINGTON, G.I.S.

January 29th, 1945.

It is now only a week since we left Athens, and a very great deal has happened in that time. Each Member seems to be doing a good job of work. You remember that I said Denny had gone farther afield and I was waiting for his report. He came down that evening, and we found that there was nothing to do there for the moment. He and Beryl were doing a very good job of registering and sorting refugees and hostages as they came down. They are then sent on in trucks gradually down to Athens, stopping at another of our centres, where they get a hot meal of some kind. By the end of this coming week I think we shall be supervising a chain of four hostels—but I'll let you know as that develops. The hostages, as you can imagine, are in a pitiable state, and it is little enough we can do to help. The Greek Red Cross are working valiantly and we are giving them what support we can. We have had deputations from the villages, and are gradually collecting information concerning them—of course the facts have to be confirmed, but some of the following may give you a slight idea. These are the accessible villages—what the others will be like one can't think—perhaps they won't survive. One has a population of 553 and for the last three months has had no Red Cross supplies—there are 130 children, and for two years there has been no teacher and there is no doctor. Ninety people are now starving, and the rest will be in a month. They will have no crops this year

G.I.S. (B) FUND FORM

TOTAL AS WE GO TO PRESS £71,046 16s. 2½d.

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

District _____
 Company _____ (Title as Registered)
 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,
 Croesford,
 St. Asaph,
 Flintshire.

Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed and made payable to:
 The Girl Guides Association, Girl Guides, Ulster Girl Guides, Welsh Girl Guides.
 The Girl Guides Headquarters, Scottish Headquarters.

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.

because the Germans would allow no sowing on the ground which is near the railway for fear of sabotage! They badly need shoes, but it costs them 150 oles of cotton (an oke is about 2½ lbs.) to buy a pair. Then another with 1,820 people—35 or 37 houses out of 500 were burnt by the Italians. Then the Germans burnt another 12 and killed 250 people, including the doctor. A fortnight later they came back, searched the houses, and burnt clothing, food, oil, wool, etc., in the market place. At the moment they reckon 150 families are starving. All have scabies and there is much pneumonia and dysentery. Most villages have more than 80 per cent. of both scabies and malaria.

We are known as Guides, and feel proud of our internationalism. The Chief Commissioner here is doing a great job of Relief Work. At the moment she is out with mules away amongst the snow! We are now using G.I.S. equipment to cook with and eat out of. It couldn't be better. It is adequate and not superfluous, and I don't really know what we should do without it. Other Teams whose drivers spend the night with us "in transit" are very envious, and well they might be!

LETTER TO EX-GUIDES

The G.I.S. Appeal Organiser, Mrs. Howard Marshall, is anxious that Guiders should know that she still has a few of her Letters to ex-Guides for disposal. We feel sure that Guiders will be glad to know that these letters, explaining the work and aims of the Guide International Service, are available, and that they have only to write to the G.I.S. Appeal office and order the number they require. The letter is intended to reach Guiders who are now on active Service or otherwise out of touch with their companies and to interest them in the Guide International Service in order that they may not be deprived of the opportunity of giving the teams their support—both in thought and in money. We hope that all those Guiders who have not yet used these letters to contact their former Guides will do so now before the supply is exhausted. Apply to the G.I.S. Appeal Organiser, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO EUROPE

The Christmas Present to Europe Fund in aid of the G.I.S. finally reached a total of £400. Our very grateful thanks are due to all those Guiders who contributed; many gave far in excess of the cost of the extra rations, and several overseas readers jumped to it very quickly and managed to get donations to us before the Fund closed. One of these sent a donation to pay for the value of rations which she was sure had been eaten by her son, now in training in England. We were very touched by this and hope so much that her boy had a really good Christmas dinner!

Thank you all again very much for your generosity—although the scheme fell very far short of its goal of £2,000 we appreciate the fact that the majority of our readers had probably given generously towards The Guide Christmas Good Turn.—THE EDITOR.

WHERE THE RAINBOW ENDS

Miss Italia Conti has offered, with the help of the Royal Society of St. George, to produce a special matinee of "Where the Rainbow Ends" in London for a Guide and Scout audience in aid of the G.I.S. Non-members of the Movement will not be excluded, but the performance is principally for Guides and Scouts.

It is hoped that this will take place on St. George's Day or at least in St. George's week. Further details will be published in the April GUIDER—no correspondence can be entered into.

In the meantime—look out for the April GUIDER and THE GUIDE.

£100,000 by April 23rd?
 TWO MONTHS TO GO
 and
 £28,953 3s. 9½d.
 TO GET.

Can it be done? Of course it can; have we ever been defeated yet? But it means a strong pull up the last hill. GO TO IT!

THE TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

THE CADET HANDBOOK

IMPORTANT—This book is not yet in print and no orders can be taken for it until a notice announcing its publication appears in THE GUIDER.

NATIONAL YOUTH ORGANISATIONS.

Nowadays a Guider must truly look wide, beyond the limits of her own Movement, and every Cadet should know something of what the other Youth Organisations are doing, in order to appreciate their point of view, and also that of her friends at school or at work who join them. The Cadet Guider then will need to have a clear idea of the place held by these, Guiding among them, in the national education system, such as is given in outline in this chapter of the Handbook, and elaborated in the books and leaflets suggested there.

To encourage co-operation and to widen their knowledge the Cadets may at times invite members of other organisations to share with them some special activity, such as a visiting lecturer or a discussion.

THE CADET GUIDER.

"The Cadet Guider will be a woman of considerable experience in Guiding; . . . she will know that when she accepts leadership of a Cadet Company she is taking on something of considerable importance to the Guide Movement, and that the quality of the Cadets who leave the Company probably means the quality of many companies and packs." She will need much patience and vision, for her company, if a new-one, will not come fully into being in the first year of its life. Even with the well established company, she must always be prepared for that "element of uncertainty and of surprise; a time when the plan does not cover what is actually happening now; when unexpected opportunity has to be forced, however haltingly, to work to the desired end even though it may not be the way foreseen. The important thing is to know clearly what the end of the operation is, and if necessary to subordinate the means to the end."

She will, we hope, find help and inspiration within the pages of *The Cadet Handbook*. No two companies are going to be alike (and our strength is in our diversity), there is no sure recipe for the successful Cadet Company, but the Handbook will give many of the ingredients

and some indications of how they may be mixed. But the proof of the pudding is the quality of our ex-Cadet Guiders a year or two hence, and this is in the hands of the Cadet Guider.

INTERNATIONAL.

"Every Cadet Guider will agree that one of the most important parts of her work is to endeavour to get her Cadets to be internationally minded, not only because of the part they will play in Guiding but, more important still, because of their duties and responsibilities as world citizens."

So room must be found in the Cadet programme for debates and discussions and other means of arousing a critical interest in current affairs, both at home and abroad. Then in order that the Cadets may learn more about other countries, the Company may be visited by a foreigner, or someone who has travelled much; the Cadets may borrow maps and guide books and plan holidays abroad; they may correspond with Guides in other countries. They will discover at the same time that they need to know more about their own country and to be prepared to talk about it, to sing their own national songs and dance their traditional dances.

Reading and hearing about Guiding in other countries, comparing tests and programmes and contrasting methods of camping and the like, the Cadet can be led to discover the underlying unity, especially the great link of the Law and the Promise which is the same for all, as is the trefoil badge, its outward symbol.

If the Cadet herself is keen, then her future company will be internationally minded also, interpreting to the full the fourth Law which holds such possibilities of peace.

HANDCRAFT.—The chapter on handicraft has been adapted for THE GUIDER and appears on page 49 of this issue.

CAMPING NOTES

New Permit for Guiders.—Under Headquarters Notices will be found particulars of a new Camp Permit available to Guiders. This Permit is particularly intended to enable young Guiders to take small parties of their own Guides to camp. An essential qualification for this Permit is the passing of the Campcraft Certificate, which at present is to be found under Rule 65, Rangers, in "Rules, Policy and Organisation," but which will in future be embraced in Rule 81, Camping. Certain alterations have been made to the Campcraft Certificate to make it applicable to small camps of Guiders, Cadets or Rangers. Young Guiders, who may have passed this certificate as Cadets or Rangers, but who wish to qualify for the Guider's Permit, will be required to pass in the additional clauses, and it is strongly recommended that they should, if possible, attend a Guiders' Training camp.

Campers' Leaflet.—A revised leaflet, including all alterations will be printed as soon as possible.

Camping in Coastal Areas and Travelling.—In many areas in Wales and on the East, South and South-West coasts of England, camping has been impossible during the war, and many C.A.s are still away on war jobs, also large numbers of sites have been ploughed up or taken over for Military purposes and are not yet suitable for camping. The beaches and foreshores, although open again to the public, may not yet be safe, having been mined and defended, and bathing places may have changed, necessitating new grading. In view of these facts, and that even if the war is over, travelling and transport will still be a great consideration, especially as there will almost certainly be a rush of holiday makers to areas previously banned, Guiders are urged not to plan to travel far to camp. Those near coastal areas who are hoping to camp near the sea this year, are asked to begin enquiries in good time, and as it is probable that there will be a considerable increase in the number of camps, and C.A.s may have grave difficulty in finding sufficient sites, all Guiders are advised to plan early and get in touch with their Commissioner and C.A.

Equipment.—In some localities there may be opportunities for purchasing second-hand equipment. Before doing so, and particularly where tents and groundsheets are concerned, Guiders are advised to consult their C.A. or an experienced camper. Should any Guider hear of a quantity of equipment being offered for sale locally, the Equipment Secretary at Guide Headquarters would be grateful if she could be notified about it.

Overseas Guides.—Guides are reminded that before inviting any Guides or children from overseas to a camp, they must consult their Commissioner and C.A.

Other Organisations.—Before undertaking to organise or help with camps for other organisations, or inviting members of other organisations to Guide camps, Guiders should consult their Commissioner and C.A.

FOXLEASE CAMPS.

Camping will start again this summer in the ground of Foxlease for the first time since the war. The following sites will be in use:—

Blackheath, available for 30 campers.	
Sussex, " " 30 "	
Orchard, " " 30 "	
Appletree, " " 20 "	

There is also a small site, near the Barn, which is suitable for use by a patrol. This is really meant for those who hold the Cadet or Ranger Camp Permit or the Patrol Leader's Camp Permit.

Unfortunately there is, at present, no equipment of any kind at Foxlease. Some will probably be secured before the summer, but nothing can, as yet, be promised. Companies will almost certainly have to bring their own tents.

When the Orchard site is re-equipped it will be planned for patrol camping, instead of for the more usual form of company camp.

Blackheath, Sussex, Orchard and Appletree sites are already booked for the whole of this August.

FIRELIGHTING IN THE NEW FOREST

Hike fires are not allowed in the New Forest, except on certain sites and under certain conditions, both specified by the Deputy Surveyor. A permit from the C.A. of the District concerned is essential in all cases and these are only issued to holders of the Camper's licence, or to Guiders who have passed the 1st Class Hiking Test. Applications for these permits and a copy of the Deputy Surveyor's "conditions" must be made a full week before the intended hike, to the C.A. of the District concerned, as, before she signs the permit, it must have the signature of the Guider's own Commissioner and C.A.

N.B.—The Guider-in-charge at Foxlease only gives permits for fire-lighting to those camping or in residence at Foxlease.

ENGLISH LAND WORK CAMPS, 1945

It is hoped to organise camps on the same line as last year, further details will appear in the April GUIDER.

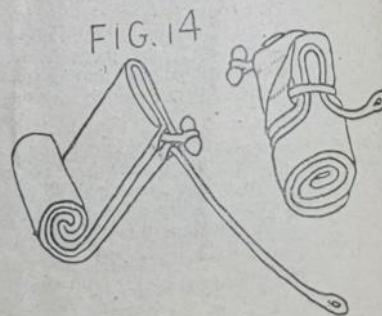
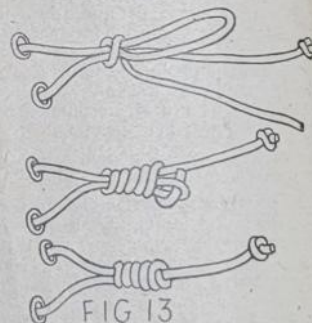
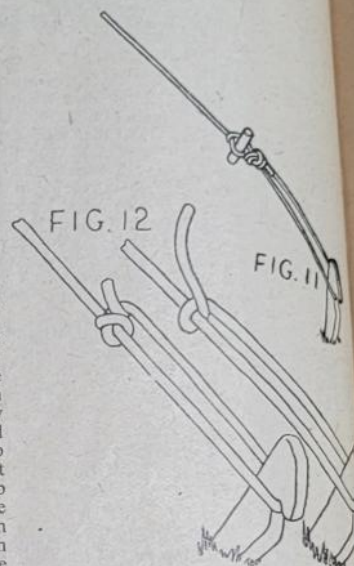
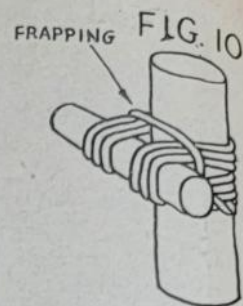
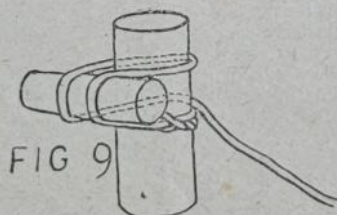
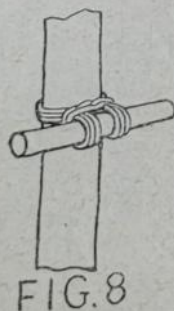
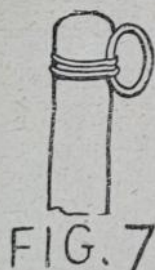
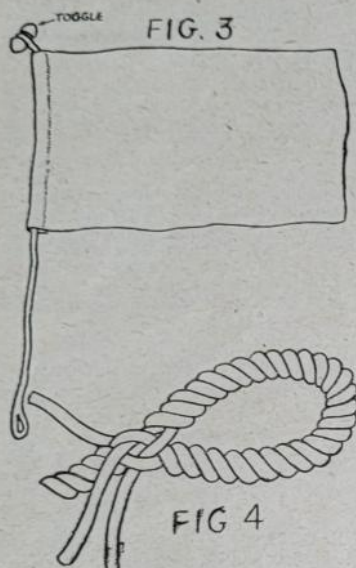
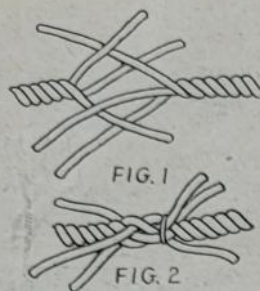
The camps are open to members of the Movement of 16 years and over, subject to the permission of their Commissioner and C.A.

Are you going to the Colour and Line Week at Foxlease? See pages 49-50.

EXERCISES WITH KNOTS

No. 3

Written and Illustrated by
JOAN BURGESS



SPLICING is difficult to understand from written words and diagrams, but not difficult to do with patience and a taste for fiddling with rope. The principle is that you unwind the ropes for an inch or two, and join them by weaving the strands of one rope in and out of those of the other, going over one and under the next as in darning or weaving, and never having adjoining strands of one rope both going under the same strand of the other rope.

The Short Splice is used for joining two ropes. Unlay the strands of rope for about twice the circumference in one rope and one-and-a-half times the circumference in the other. Interlace the ends as in Fig. 1, pull tight and tie a small piece of string round temporarily to hold them in position. Continue to weave the ends over and under the strands of the other rope (Fig. 2), lifting them up with a marline spike if the rope is very tightly twisted. The three long ends should each be put through twice, and short ends once. Take off the piece of string and examine the splice carefully to make sure that the strands weave in and out correctly. If they don't, take them out and try to put them right. For practising splicing it is a good thing to whip the ends of the strands to make them easier to put through, but when you are satisfied that you have got it right and want to make a permanent splice, do not whip the ends but taper the strands to make it neater. Interlace the strands and put each through once as before, then untwist each strand and cut away some of the underneath yarns to make it less bulky before putting it through the second time. Do the same with the short ends before putting each of them through. Cut off the ends and tuck them in with a marline spike so that they do not show and roll the finished splice between the floor and your foot to make all the strands blend evenly.

The Eye Splice makes a loop, and is used to fasten the rope to the toggle of a flag and to make the loop at the other end of the rope (Fig. 3). It is made in much the same way as the short splice except that there are only three ends instead of six, and you enter them as shown in Fig. 4. Put them through once, cut away a few of the underneath yarns as already described, put them through a second time, taper again, put through a third time, cut off and finish as for the short splice.

It is often useful to be able to improvise a flagstaff, for instance, for an enrolment out of doors. If you have not a pole long enough, you can make one by joining two or three shorter ones as shown in Fig. 5. A stronger way, using more poles, is shown in Fig. 6. At the top of the pole fasten on a strong curtain ring, either with a staple, or if you do not want to damage the pole, with a clove hitch, secured by a half hitch (Fig. 7). Next, attach a cross bar

March, 1945]

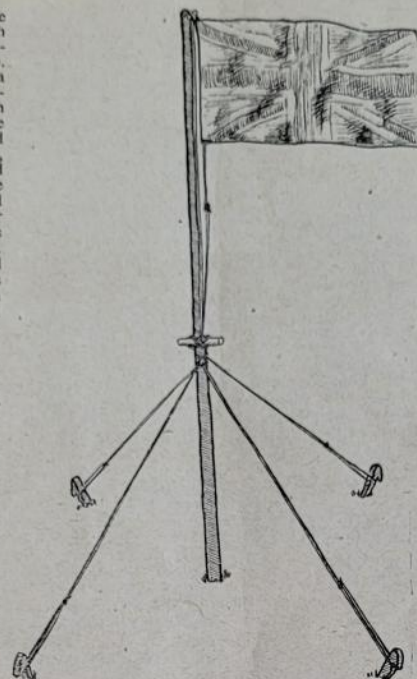
THE GUIDER



FIG. 15

9, repeat this twice without letting the cord cross anywhere, then take two frapping turns between the pole and cross-bar, as shown in Fig. 10, and finish with a clove hitch round the frapping. Cut off and tuck in the end. Put a long piece of thin rope with neatly whipped ends through the ring and wind round the cross-bar or cleat. Erect the flag-staff and secure it with four guy-lines made of two pieces of rope fastened to the flagstaff with clove hitches in the middle and with some sort of improvised runner that can be tightened or loosened as required. There are several slip knots which will do this—try different ones and decide which you like best. One way is to make a small loop (overhand or bowline) and use a piece of stick as shown in Fig. 11. It is important to have the loop the right size. Fig. 12 shows another hitch, in which you make a half hitch with the end round the standing part, and then another going round the same way and jammed behind the first half hitch. This is very quickly tied, and holds well in rough rope with a pronounced twist. It will not hold

at about eye level with square lashing (Fig. 8). To make a square lashing, begin with a clove hitch round the upright, tuck the end in, take the cord round the cross bar and pole as shown in Fig.



at all unless there is a continuous strain. The Hangman's Knot (Fig. 13) is a decorative slip knot, and besides being used for guy-lines it makes a good knot to tie up the top of your rucksack and kitbag. Fig. 13 shows the ends of cord coming out of the eyelets of a rucksack. The cord should be long enough to allow the neck of the sack to open fully without pulling the end through the knot, which need never be untied—an advantage when fingers are cold. To return to the flagstaff, which is now ready for the flag to be hoisted. Fold and roll the flag so that the loop of rope is on the outside (Fig. 14). Unwind the halliards (the long piece of rope you put through the ring) and fasten one end round the rope just below the toggle with a clove hitch (Fig. 15). Fasten the other end of the halliards to the loop on the flag with a double sheet bend (Fig. 16) and carefully haul on the halliards so that the flag goes up to the top of the staff, still rolled up, with the toggle at the top. It can be fixed there by winding the halliards round the cleat, taking care not to pull on the end fastened to the loop on the flag. When you want to break the Colour, give a sharp pull on the end fastened to the loop, and then secure it firmly to the cleat so that the halliards do not flap.



FIG. 16

(To be continued.)

READERS' FORUM

BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL SCOUTING

DEAR EDITOR,

In my letter published in the February GUIDER, I mentioned one of my Rangers, a Polish Jewess, and I said of her: "She was a very wonderful personality and though she did not believe in God she had a truly Christian nature."

This has unfortunately given an impression which I never intended and I am extremely sorry to think that any statement of mine may have caused misunderstanding among my Jewish friends.

I think we all realise that belief in God is an inherent part of the Jewish faith; this particular girl was Jewish by race but not by religion and when she took her Promise she chose, as a free-thinker, the alternative formula used in the Eclaireuses by those who do not believe in God (*servir l'ideal*, etc.).

There is just one point I should like to make clear, the letters which are now being published in the GUIDER were not written for publication but as private letters to Mrs. Kerr; she naturally knew as well as I did that Jewish people believe in God, but she also knew that Free-Thinkers are far more common on the Continent than they are over here, and she will have come to the right conclusion that the Ranger in question was one of them.

Yours, etc.,
ALICE WEMYSS.

II.

6/10/1944.

I have been thinking very much about the difference between British and Continental Scouting (I use the word in the large sense as covering both boys' and girls' Movements). It strikes me very much, and I am trying to analyse it, not so much out of curiosity, but because I think it is important for the future. One of the great problems staring us in the face is the gulf which four years of complete separation has created between "free countries" and German-occupied ones. This gulf will not be noticeable at once. The joy of getting together again, the excitement of exploring each other's lives, the fact that there is still a lot in common will make it so for some time, but a day will come when it will crop up again in some curious way, when we will least expect it. Now the future of the world depends a lot on bridging this gulf, and Scouts all over Europe are looking to Scouting as one of the ways of doing it.

Scouting abroad is really a great brotherhood. When I talk to K—, a Polish Scouter, I sometimes find it difficult to find a suitable language to use, but we understand each other because we are Scouts—Scouting means the same thing to us. We have deliberately chosen a definite way of life, based on the Promise. Our personalities have been developed by all the outdoor activities which Scouting has given us a taste for, and this Scouting in the most complete sense of the word has definitely influenced our whole outlook, which covers among other things religion

and politics—but added to all this we are used to living in a world which is indifferent or even hostile to Scouting. We have had to fight for our ideals in some shape or other, and that is perhaps what creates this tremendously strong link between us. We really do find in a Scout someone who thinks like ourselves. Now this is an experience that we find all over the continent, but not in England. Scouts in England are not essentially different to their non-Scout brothers, and therefore we do not feel the need of brotherhood. The reason is, I think, a simple one. For the foreigner the Founder always appears as a genial inventor, but to me his genius consists not so much in inventing a system as adapting to the needs of youth all that is best in British civilisation. The pioneer spirit of adventure, the chivalry of the Knights, the tradition of the sea, the democratic form of Government, etc. To the Englishman, therefore, Scouting is a national growth and its function is to make him even more English in the best sense of the word. But he can find outside Scouting the same activities which perhaps under a somewhat different aspect will fill in the same needs. The Public schools, the Universities, etc. Scouting's real function over here, as I see it, is to give to the poorer children all the benefits that the richer ones get elsewhere. It has not done this intentionally, but it has distinctly gone that way.

Now abroad, Scouting, instead of being a growth of the country, is a foreign plantation. It is revolutionary instead of evolutionary; it therefore appeals to quite a different type of man or woman and it demands a definite choice not always easy to make; it has a far greater influence on its members. This has always been the case in Latin and Slav countries, which differ more from England than the Scandinavian ones. But this tendency has been enormously reinforced by German occupation.

Looking at this war as a revolution, which it naturally is, one can see two principles confronting each other—the Totalitarian one in which Germany went the farthest, when man belonged to the State and which therefore, essentially denies the freedom of man—and the democratic principle, which essentially regards man as free, and asks him to voluntarily serve the State and participate in its Government. England is the champion of the latter. When the choice was put before her she accepted the challenge as a nation. Now, on the Continent under German rule, every man and woman, at least the thinking ones, had to make this choice for himself, individually. He could choose the Nazi principle (a few did), he could be passive (which were the majority in France at least at the beginning), he could take an active part in the resistance, though this active part need not necessarily be of the fighting kind. This latter was the heroic way, and it was the way that all Scouts took under some form or another, because they were pledged by their Promise, to the free way of life. That is why Polish Scouts play such a part in the Resistance Movement, why in France they worked with Vichy to fight the German principles, and doubtless the other countries will have the same tales to tell. When the war will be won, it is towards the principles

of freedom that the nations will turn, and the Scouts will all feel that they mean to bring these principles into the Government of their Country lines. —in other words, they will want a Government ruling on Scout lines. How far they will succeed is to be seen. This is naturally quite a different line of thought to English Scouting, whose aim is always to remain out of politics, because English politics on the whole do not need them. Actually, as far as I can make out, there is quite a strong body of thought among younger people who want to rebuild England on better lines, but they do not necessarily belong to the Scout Movement. Unfortunately, it is more among them than among the Scouts (as such) that the Continental Scouts would find their "ames seours."

The bridge is not going to be easy, all the more so that Continental Scouting is looking to England as the home of all Scouting and the standard-bearer of freedom. They cannot understand as I do why Scouting in this country has become to such a large extent a children's Movement, why we train our Guiders so little. (Abroad we not only train our Guiders as leaders, but also as women, finding that only the best type of girl and woman makes a good leader.) They are certainly a little disappointed in it. Do not think that I am criticising English Guiding. I am not. I think that they are doing this work very well, but it is not the same work as abroad. The Foreign Scouts want English Scouting to lead the world, just as they want England to lead the world. I think we have got to face it.

Personally, I sometimes rather wonder if even in England we are not losing our opportunity. Scouting is a wonderful tool to build up a new world. But I may be wrong—it is not for me to judge. But when the problem of Guiding comes up in new countries like Austria, Italy, or even Germany, it is certainly to the Continental tradition that we shall have to look. It will be very interesting to see what the influence of the Guide International Service will be on the Movement!

ALICE WEMYSS

THE OLDER GIRL IN THE GUIDE COMPANY

by
Dr. N. JENKIN

A GIRL on reaching the age of fourteen years may elect to stay on in her Guide Company instead of going up to Rangers, and she may remain in the company until her 17th birthday. Now, this being so, this girl's needs must be catered for, if those two years are to be spent profitably.

Such a girl may make an admirable Patrol Leader, organising her patrol well, training her recruits and setting a high standard in the company. In the running of her patrol, she may find that her needs are satisfied and she may be a contented and useful member of the Movement. Her Guiders may see character qualities developing and they may be able to depend on her, at all times, for help. However, not all these girls will become leaders. Some will lack the qualities of leadership, and have neither the desire nor the ability to run a patrol. A company in which the Patrol Leaders are elected, primarily on the basis of age or length of time in the company, is almost sure to be a rather poor company, carrying on a mundane routine rather than showing an adventurous enterprise. From the beginning, it should be understood by all members of the company that Leaders are chosen for ability to lead in the right direction and for no other reason. Also, it should be understood that a Leader may stand down at any time, without this fact being any reflection on her work or her character. A Leader may find that she has not as much time as before to devote to Guiding, or she may, as she gets nearly ready to leave the company, find that the younger members of the patrol irk her, or she may see that Jennifer is coming on and would really now be a better leader than she is. It is rather a fine thing for her then to give up her leadership, and work as an ordinary member of the company. Guiders whose leaders can and do behave like this may know their companies are carrying out the fundamental aim of the Guide Movement, of training sound character qualities. It is most important in a company that has these older girls that the wearing of lanyards (or some other sign) should be encouraged to show they have held office as Patrol Leader or Patrol Second. It may also happen that, say in a company of four patrols of 28 girls, there are more girls of about 15 or 16 years than there are patrols. It is then obviously impossible for them all to hold this office, even if they might make a success of it.

In such cases where there are these older Guides who are not Patrol Leaders, it becomes the business of the Guiders to give them some responsible job in the company, for responsibility will certainly be one of their needs. The taking of responsibility will be an important factor in helping them to grow up and in giving them satisfaction through a sense of achievement. These jobs can be varied and the Guiders must see that each girl is asked to do something that she can successfully carry out. Quiet, dreamy Mary, who would be much too shy to cope with lively 11 year-olds, may keep the company library in excellent order and have sound ideas as to how to supplement that library or card index it; tomboy Joan, with her passionate love of all animals, may be just the one to organise the work of the company for the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals. It would not be beyond the Captain to think of a job for each one, but it must be a worth-while job that needs doing.

So the first need to be satisfied, I would consider, is this taking of responsibility.

All girls who stay on in the Guide Company after 14 years of age should be encouraged to do First Class, although a number of them will not succeed. The girls who elect to remain, usually fall into two well-marked groups intellectually. There are those who are particularly bright. These are mostly at the secondary school and at this age, are middle school children. They are often behind their average age, are emotionally and socially and so are not ready for a Ranger Company. They are the people who should be able to do their First Class, without undue difficulty and they should all be encouraged to do so. The other group are those who are below average intelligence and tend at school to be in a class with girls younger than themselves or, if they have left school, to be in jobs of a routine nature. These girls, too, should be encouraged to work for First Class, but the majority of them will not pass the whole test. It is, therefore, essential that the importance of each section should be emphasised and the company shown that to be able to do any one section reliably is a real social asset and a good preparation for adult life. To be able to pass the Child Nurse Badge and to put it into practice whenever possible, is indeed valuable, as it is to be a good cook. When these girls have reached First Class standard in any one section they should be given opportunities of using their knowledge or skill. If they can throw a life line, let them demonstrate to the people who are just beginning. This will give them a sense of achievement, which is so important in the development of self confidence.

The Badge system, which is such a feature of the Scout and Guide Movements, has a most important part to play in catering for the needs of these older girls. Every one of them should choose a Badge and systematically work, until they have won it. I am one of those who is sorry to see the decrease in the number of Badges. A wide range of activities is required to meet all needs. Working for Badges often leads to hobbies which remain interests throughout life. The standard of the Badges should be kept high and the wearing of a Badge should mean that the Guide is really proficient at that job. Sometimes I fear the Guiders do not pay enough attention to the fact that these are proficiency Badges. Being able to scrape through on one day is not enough. A Guide with a Toymakers Badge should be able to make a good toy (and be willing to do so) when called upon; the Guide with the Child Nurse Badge should be eager, willing and competent to amuse a group of children. B.P. himself said we should be able to look at a boy's arm and know the type of job we can call on him to do. Surely the same is true of girls?

So far I have talked of individual efforts rather than group activity, but there are activities which the Guides do together that these girls will particularly enjoy and profit by. Dramatic work will make a strong appeal, even for those who do not "shine" as actresses. The making of clothes, properties or the painting of scenery will appeal to some. A girl just beginning to take an interest in clothes, and to experiment with her personal appearance may make an excellent "dresser." Some will delight in acting. Molly, just learning to type, will get great satisfaction from typing the parts; Ethel, from painting the posters, to advertise the show; stalwart but rather dull Bess may make an excellent scene shifter. Out of door activities should be encouraged. It is often a good plan to have an expedition open only to certain members of the company, for example, a hike only for those who are certain they can walk 10 miles without "wilting," or one for all those who have skill in reading a map. In this way it is possible to stimulate some of them to be more adventurous and to go farther afield than is possible for the eleven and twelve year-olds. Games, such as netball, might be taken up and when a group can really work as a team and give another side a good game, they might challenge another company or the local G.T.C. It does not matter that they are most unlikely to win, but they must be able to give the other side a worth-while game. At this age they are beginning to have views on a variety of subjects and discussions are excellent. The Guide Law has many possibilities, as have Civil or International Affairs. The topics must at first be simple and one of the Guiders should be prepared to sum up. These girls in their early teens are often interested in reading and poetry. They might well be encouraged to read a favourite poem at camp fire.

Then Religion is a subject many are interested in and they may well take some part in the Guide's Own. They might read the lesson or choose suitable hymns on the special topic to be considered. The Captain might talk to these older ones on trying to get the right atmosphere into Company prayers. They are the people who should take a lead in such matters. This will lead to a deepening of their own religious views and again will satisfy a fundamental need.

Now so far we have considered what we can do to meet the special needs of this age group, but we must not forget that they are members of a company that does include younger members, who have equal rights and needs. These girls have decided to remain in the company of their own free will, so they must be prepared to play their part in the general work and play of the company. If one of these girls is not prepared to take part in a general team game nor to help a new member of the patrol with her morse, this point of view should be put before her by the Guiders or the Court of Honour. If she still persists that she can't be bothered with these younger ones and she can't play such childish games then she has surely outgrown the company and should be encouraged to leave.

The ordinary Guide Company can be of the greatest service to girls of 14 and 16 years of age, but only if they themselves see that it meets their needs and are satisfied to stay and give of their best to the company.

EDWARD BEAR,

The Bear
Who Stopped,

EDWARD BEAR, the Honey Merchant, has had a breakdown, with his van, and he has four jars of honey to be delivered, before six o'clock this evening," announced Brown Owl, one day at Pow Wow.

"Couldn't we help him, Brown Owl, asked a small Brownie. "Is he really a bear?"

"Of course, he is," said another Brownie, laughing; "Why! There is a picture of Edward Bear on the Safety First part of our Six Screen."

"Is it going to be an adventure," cried the Pack. "Can we help Edward Bear to deliver his honey?"

"It all depends," said Brown Owl gravely: "Because Edward Bear is a very careful sort of Bear. He has won several medals for careful driving. He only allows people to deliver his honey, if they are very careful, too."

"We will be careful," promised the Pack.

"Then each 'Six' shall deliver a jar of honey," said Brown Owl; as she produced four glass jars, filled with yellow paper, from her attache case. "There is a special note for each Brownie in each Six."

Brown Owl handed a bundle of letters to the Sixers. These were sealed, and marked with a mysterious red triangle.

Note No. 1 stated:-

Never walk in the road—always on the footpath.

See that your Six keeps this Rule.

(SIGNED) EDWARD BEAR.

Note No. 2 said:-

Don't cross the road unless you must.

Remind your Six about this.

(SIGNED) EDWARD BEAR.

Note No. 3 said:-

If you must cross the road—walk to the edge of the pavement and then Stop!
Look both ways before crossing.

(SIGNED) EDWARD BEAR.

The fourth note warned Brownies not to steal rides behind vehicles, because "It is very dangerous, and you may upset my honey," wrote Edward Bear.

The fifth note cautioned the Brownies not to cross the road behind or in front of a stationary car. The sixth reminded them not to rush out of buildings into the roadway. "Be careful how you leave this hall," said Edward Bear.

"Can we go now," demanded the Pack impatiently, when they had read the notes.

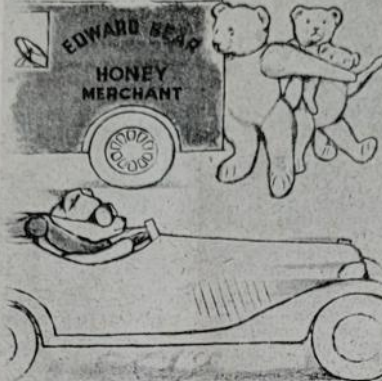
"First, I must explain about the Red Triangle," said Brown Owl. Tawny held up a large one, cut out in cardboard. "You can see that it is a three-sided figure," she continued. "Perhaps you have seen the sides labelled A.B.C. at school. Each of these letters stand for the following words:-

'ALWAYS BE CAREFUL.'

That is the meaning of the sign of the Red Triangle: whenever you come to a Traffic Sign, you will notice that it is always joined up with a red triangle, which is intended to warn you to STOP, LOOK, AND LISTEN, and to THINK before you go on. If you deliver the honey safely, Edward Bear will award each Brownie with a red triangular Safety First Badge."

The Brownies set off determined to win a badge. The Elves were in charge of Tawny; the Gnomes with Pack Leader, and the Fairies with a Patrol Leader borrowed from the Company for the occasion. The Pixies accompanied Brown Owl. Each Six had a jar of honey labelled with the address where it was to be delivered. This consisted of a Brownie Mother; a friendly shop-keeper, who had obligingly run short of honey; the Curate's house, and a school teacher who lived in the neighbourhood. When the honey had been safely delivered, with a satisfactory report from the one in charge, each Brownie was awarded a small red triangular badge, which she pinned proudly on to her coat. Another note was then handed to each Six, from Edward Bear, thanking them for their help, and suggesting that they should see how many different traffic signals they could count on the way back.

STOP & LOOK!



never run across without
LOOKING!

This is one of the excellent posters issued by The National "Safety First" Association and supplied to all subscribers to the Child Safety Service. It is here reproduced by courtesy of The National "Safety First" Association.

HONEY MERCHANT

Looked and
Listened

"The Brownies liked winning those Badges," remarked Tawny later that evening. "But have we succeeded in teaching them to Stop, Look, and Listen?"

"We have made a beginning in our own neighbourhood," said Brown Owl thoughtfully. "The important thing is to make Brownies Safety First minded. Acting games such as Policemen and Traffic; Traffic Signal models, and Safety First Posters should help us to achieve this. The next step will be to take a small group into a busy part of the town, and then, if possible, into a country district, where the unexpected so often happens. The Brownies should know that it is safer to walk on the right-hand side of a country road, so as to face oncoming traffic."

"There is so little time to take the Pack out," sighed Tawny.

"We must seize every opportunity," replied Brown Owl. "For instance, when you bring the Brownies to my house to pass a test, or when we take the Sixers shopping to buy presents for poor people, or when getting on and off buses on Pack Outings."

"We will begin by noticing if the Brownies rush across the road to greet us before a Pack Meeting," laughed Tawny.

"Yes, and the place they choose for their outdoor games. Perhaps we should not have awarded those badges before we had noticed these things."

"Certainly, we must notice them before we pass anyone for the STOP, LOOK, AND LISTEN test," Tawny agreed.

REVIEWS (continued)

Platform Six and Two Other Sketches. By Frances Mackenzie. (The Year Book Press, 31, Museum Street, W.C.1. Price 2/-.)

Miss Frances Mackenzie of the British Drama League, the author of these three sketches, has a comprehensive knowledge of what the amateur can manage in these cram-full days of war. *Platform Six* she describes as a simple form of what is called "Living Newspaper" designed for use in Youth Clubs, Colleges and Schools, etc., where material is needed for large numbers. It is a method much in use in U.S.A. and in the Services for educational purposes and radio fans will recognise the technique. A train off plays a leading part in linking up the scenes and rapid but penetrating glances at human nature supply Miss Mackenzie with all she needs in the way of story. No one can put his or her nose on the stage or say one of her pregnant lines without establishing a character (if they can act at all) and she manages to give many a shrewd comment on the times. This is not for children. *Home Front*, however, is for any age player; one could imagine Brownies revelling in it if there was a grown-up audience to pick up the points. *The Noise of his Boots* has been reviewed here before. It calls for real acting and a nice sense of human relations; it is strongly recommended to three Guiders or Rangers who can produce a small boy. K. S.

Camp Fire Songs. Edited by Mrs. Eric Streatfeild. (Published by Headquarters, price 1/-.)

This is a shilling compression of all the songs in the Camp Fire leaflets, forty of them, that can be said to have "caught on." Some of them go back a long way now to the very early days of the Movement; *O how lovely is the Evening*, brought by the Canadian Guiders to the World Camp of 1924, a most charming and dreamy round; *The Tree Song* in three parts, from Croatia, which carries its own atmosphere if ever a song did; *Luther's Cradle Hymn* with the sleepy, humming refrain; and of course *Taps*. The Welsh songs are omitted, but they can be bought in Nos. 9 and 10 of the leaflets (3d.). The forty tried favourites in this very cheap book can still be had in the threepenny leaflets, each one of which makes a contrasted programme, grave and gay, suitable for campfire singing competition. K. S.

SEX EDUCATION

and the

GUIDE

(We are indebted to Dr. Edward Griffith for permission to quote from "The Road to Maturity," Gollancz, 6/-.)

IT is very difficult to generalise about the 10-15 year-old girl in this respect. Captains will know how very different the child of ten can be from the young adolescent of 14; yet many a girl of 14, especially from the more sheltered home, is completely unaware as yet of any personal problem of adolescence. But even at this pre-Ranger age some training is essential and it falls under two headings—the giving of the facts of sex, and the help towards forming a high personal standard of friendship with both boys and girls. The Guide Captain has a further responsibility and opportunity with which the whole question is intimately bound up. This is the age at which to begin a thorough training in homecraft, and this is the right way to build up a healthy, constructive attitude towards courtship and marriage. To the girl of ten this, of course, seems a very long way off, but to the girl of 14, especially under the forcing-house conditions of war, it is not so very remote after all. We shall in this way be fostering the girl's sense of responsibility towards her own home and helping her to take in it the interest she should, but very often at this age does not feel.

You will find that, as far as the physiological information is concerned, the girls are at all stages. Most of them will have a smattering of information; they may or may not want to know more. If they have not as yet become self-conscious about it, so much the better. Some girls will have already unfortunately begun to pick up a "negative" attitude and will have begun to think of sex as something furtive and apart. No time, then, should be lost. Experience shows, says Dr. Griffith, who has wide experience in dealing with both this and later age-groups that, "finding the whole subject dealt with openly and constructively, the child promptly responds—one might almost say with a sigh of relief. As some small boy aged about thirteen said to me after a lecture, 'I have been waiting for this about ten years' . . ."

At any rate, see that the information is given and get expert help here. The parents should be consulted; a preliminary meeting of parents at which the expert will speak is probably the ideal plan, but the home must, in any case, be informed.

But the Captain must go further. She has so many opportunities and the whole programme of Guiding, based as it is on a balanced life, and helped as it should be by the friendship between the Guider and her Guides, ought to make it admirably possible for her to put the whole thing in happy and healthy relation to the rest of life. Her own standards and her ability to approach it all quite normally and naturally will count tremendously.

SOME MEANS OF APPROACH.

A. Through the Law and the Promise. This will be both in the individual pre-enrolment talk, perhaps, and in more formal talks to the company. It may come in by way of the tenth Law, or through the Legends in some such way as this: What are your standards? What do you expect of yourself, in cleanliness and in self-control, in energy and in unselfishness? Then what do you expect of your friends? How do you choose them and how do you let them influence you? What are your parents' views about your friends and why may they differ from your own? They see further ahead, and they want you to learn to choose the right friends for you, so that you will choose the right mate eventually and have the fullest, happiest life.

Perhaps there might be a discussion for the older Guides, to draw out opinion on "Can a Guide be a Friend to all?" Emphasise courage and independence of mind—the necessity sometimes of being "different" from your companions. Some of the results of discussions between boys and girls at the Edinburgh Square Centre may be of interest. They bring out the following points on friendship—that each partner should be able to stand on her own feet; that friends should respect each other's confidence; that they should stimulate each other; that they should enrich their friendship by contact with other people; that they must not be possessive and jealous of other friends. The Captain will be able to adapt these points for the Guide age. The whole question of the quality of friendship is very important.

The Guides will not be too young to discuss the Christian standard of happiness, what it demands and why it is the highest.

B. Through Woodcraft. Encourage every opportunity of observation of animals and birds, their mating and home-making and how it differs from human family life. Point out the more elementary standards of the animal world, the father's responsibility being so much less than the mother's, but each having its share in the care of the young, from nesting to teaching to hunt and to fly. Stories will help here, from the *Jungle Book*, for instance.

C. Through the Homecraft Badges. The stress should be laid throughout on the importance of preparation for the home that may one day be the Guide's responsibility. It can begin with information about the birth of a baby as an introduction, perhaps, to *Child Nurse*. Guides will be given some idea of the skill needed to make a baby happy and contented for even a day so that the idea that you can "learn when the time comes" may be dispelled! They can appreciate the care needed for a baby's washing, the precision about the mixing and temperature of its food, the keeping of it warm and its bedding right, the choice and making of its simple clothes, how to order its day and the day of older children so that the home remains a happy place for the father as well. They should know that many a wife spoils married love by being ignorant or slipshod or unmethodical, because she has never understood how important it is to learn these things thoroughly and begin early. So this sort of preparation is a most important part of learning to make a home.

Homemaker, Laundress and Needlewoman can be introduced with the same emphasis. See that the Guides have ample chance of seeing what a good, well-run house looks like. *Cook's Badge* must be presented with the same stress on health for the sake of husband and children, and the way the wife can help by economy, money being a fruitful cause of married troubles. The *Hostess Badge* may be an opportunity for raising points about manners and courtesy, and the part they play in friendship. Giggling and self-consciousness can be dealt with, perhaps, and the value of public opinion together with the silliness of merely "keeping up appearances."

D. Through Health in Second Class. This will be an obvious and valuable approach. Guides must be taught the vital importance of keeping up a good standard not only for their own sakes, but for that of children later on. The care of the teeth, good posture, the exercise of muscles, and the building of sound health by right food and good habits will all affect the Guide's ability to make a good home and bear sound children. Her own standards of cleanliness, both in person, and in the home, and her right use of energy can be all related to this purpose.

This is the obvious opportunity to explain adolescent changes with emphasis on their purpose in growing up, to get rid of the well-established old idea that a girl has to put up with the "handicap" of monthly periods, to show how her physical and emotional and spiritual development go hand in hand through this important phase of her life towards a rich maturity.

The Captain should not, of course, attempt to deal with all this herself. She may get valuable help not only from experts like the District Nurse or Health Visitor, but from the competent, happy housewife and mother—as often as possible in her own well-run home, in small groups, so that all the emphasis is naturally fixed on the attractiveness of this. Girls of this age will be keenly alive to the thing they see demonstrated, even if they are not aware of it.

Conclusion: the constructive ideal. If the Guider is to help the growing personality of the child of this age she must keep before her a clear idea of purpose. Aims and ideals are not consciously realised by the girl of 10-14, and certainly cannot be articulate, so that what follows is meant for the Guider to think about, not to pass on; she must translate it into her programme for her Guides. It is a valuable summary quoted from *The Road to Maturity* :—

" . . . The child is an individual . . . He is full of reticence, happiness, curiosity and a delightful sense of adventure and spontaneity. His personality, though young and charming and innocent, possesses an essential sacredness, which must be respected and kept inviolate. As he has to conform to certain social conventions, which necessitate restriction and discipline, he is taught to repress himself. But repression is not self-control and is the worst possible way of dealing with sex problems. Self-control certainly means that we must learn to discipline ourselves on the one hand, and have adequate outlet for our energies on the other . . . In order to exercise self-control, therefore, the following things are necessary :—

- " (a) The child must understand himself and know what is happening to him.
- " (b) He must willingly accept his emotions and instincts as being positive, creative and manageable.
- " (c) He must then have a goal which is equally creative, unselfish and spiritually satisfactory.
- " (d) He must have the opportunity of expressing himself by means of games, acting, music, artistic creation and nature activities

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THE GUIDER

- which will fit in with his ultimate life pattern.
- "(e) He must have outdoor exercise that has a long-term purpose and satisfies his deepest ideals and aspirations.
 - "(f) He must so order his life that his friends, habits, reading, amusements and so on are directed towards the achievement of his goal. He must learn to do things for himself and not be content to watch others doing them.
 - "(g) He must learn to form good habits which will counteract the bad ones, and he must then exercise conscious self-control in order to live his life.

That kind of self-control is positive and fulfilling, totally different from that visualised by many who use the word so freely . . . Books. Guiders will find books and pamphlets for their own use

mentioned in other articles on the subject. The following might be put in the company library or lent to Guiders, with discriminations as to age:—

- How a Baby is Born*, by K. de Schweinitz, with an introduction by Dr. Kimmins (Routledge, 2/6)—a very clear and simple statement, attractively produced. (Stocked at Headquarters.)
- The Facts of Sex*, Y.W.C.A. pamphlet, for the 14-16 year-old.
- The Way of Freedom*, by Dr. Enid Smith, an Alliance of Honour booklet, 14-16.
- Growing and Growing Up*, by Rucker and Pont (1/-), for 11-14. (Stocked at Headquarters.)
- Life's Beginnings*, by Dr. Enid Smith, for the 10-12 year-old. (Stocked at Headquarters.)

HANDCRAFT

Adapted from "The Cadet Handbook," shortly to be published by the Girl Guides Association.

THERE has in the past been a good deal of misconception about the duty of a Guider towards her company or pack in the matter of handcraft. The words in *Policy, Organisation and Rules*, " . . . handcrafts useful to themselves " have too often been interpreted by the busy Guider to mean that she must somehow manage to train her Guiders in as many arts and crafts for which she can assemble material. This idea, and the only too frequent need for earning money for the company or for some extraneous good cause, has led to a wrong emphasis being laid upon the place of handwork in the company programme.

How then is this clause to be interpreted? The answer is that it need not be interpreted except as a reminder to teach the Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class tests well, for in them is the basis of sound training in delf and skilful handcraft. The Cadets, Rangers and Patrol Leaders must be helped to understand the importance of this, and to realise that on these practical simple beginnings they may base all their teaching of integrity and thoroughness and sincerity in work. Both taste and achievement in creative work depend upon an understanding of these important beginnings.

Most Guiders will find there is much rubbish to clear away before real beauty and sound values can be taught. Comparatively few Guiders are lucky enough to have a background at home that is exactly right. Introduced to a better standard, many of them may learn an appreciation of good things, and a few will reach a stage of skilled fine workmanship when they are older. Very few indeed can do it before they are sixteen, and much time is spent in producing indifferent stuff, often, unfortunately, to offer it for sale—before the Guiders have learned those first simple lessons of deftness and control that Tenderfoot or Second Class, properly and imaginatively taught, could give them.

Every Guider, then, should realise how valuable this practical and progressive training of the hands of the children can be. Let her teach knitting—our characteristic handcraft—so that the utmost satisfaction for hands and brain is derived from it. Let the recruit have good rope and fine twine—pleasant things to handle—and teach her to whip the ends and keep the material clean. The skill and pleasure it gives her will not stop at Second Class, and her practical gadget-making, her splicing and bridge building and netting will take her a long way from that first neat and satisfying parcel that the Brownie can produce so proudly.

Control and precision are demanded in the learning and practice of the Woodcraft signs, in the drawing of a Union Jack and the preparing of material for tests and games upon it. A pencil is a valuable tool in our training and it is possible to improve both the drawing skill and the observation of young people by insisting on its use.

Dexterity and control improve with the Second Class test. Fire making (with its wood-pile), bed-making, first aid, all help and, it is not far-fetched to include them within the scope of handcraft. That "useful article" will be a chance to encourage individuality and foster taste and careful workmanship, and will be the Guide's first contribution, perhaps, to the store of company equipment which in itself can be a most valuable field for really practical handcraft. First Class will carry the Guide much further, and into the neat and careful work for Needlewoman, the patience and dexterity necessary for cooking, and the coolness and precision required for nursing and bandaging, will go the care and self-confidence her earlier training has built up. Nowhere is the relationship between good workmanship and character more plainly seen.

But the whole subject of Handcraft takes us much further than this and raises even bigger issues. Those principles of honesty, thoroughness, fitness for purpose, and the skilful use of the right materials which gradually become clear through those first simple tests, are really the basic principles on which the creative artist works. And though we ourselves and the Cadets, Rangers and Guiders whom we influence, may never be more than honest workmen in simple things, we will all have to exercise judgment every day between the beautiful and the meretricious. We will see so much of what is showy and cheap and false, that it is worth taking much trouble to put before those whom we lead a high standard of what is really fine and simple and sincere—the three things always go together—in handcraft. The whole matter will come up for urgent discussion when there is a demand for a company sale of work. Teach the company to be drastically honest about such things. It is one thing to allow and encourage all sorts of delightful dabbings and enjoyable experiments and, provided they are genuine attempts at making

and not merely at ornamenting other people's work, they can do no harm and may do much good—but it is quite another thing to try to force the results of it upon a charitable public. Money must be honestly earned, and there is an honest market for sound, useful, reasonably priced things. Let the well-meant energy of Guiders spend itself on preparing good produce—vegetables, jam, cakes, honey, eggs, rooted cuttings and pot plants—and in making really strong articles which do not demand fine workmanship (gardening aprons, dog blankets and towels, dish-cloths, polishers, nets and simple baskets). Discourage the flimsy and the showy and the senseless ornamentation of mass-produced articles. See that everything made is strong enough and simple enough in design to fulfil its purpose. Even a Brownie can be taught to appreciate this essential; she herself is disappointed when she is given a doll with tawdry clothes that will not take off.

Cadets and Rangers will value the satisfaction they find in handling material throughout the whole process of designing, shaping, finishing and ornamenting their chosen piece of work, and can be taught to pass on this delight to others, if they will be content to begin with simple things and learn their craft thoroughly. Many girls have real skill with a needle for instance, but are content to use it in putting superficial embroidery, often with the wrong kind of thread, on what has been sewn by some one else or mass-produced by machine. The need to fill a stall for a sale often results in an influx of such stuff, but it will not be nearly so likely to do so in a company which has learnt to make its own notice-boards, its cases for Colours, the apparatus for its games, patrol and first-aid boxes, well-written and illustrated log-books, haversacks, and camp equipment. Such a company will value sturdy, practical, honest workmanship. It will have begun to realise that there is no short cut to strength or beauty and it will be in a fair way, therefore, to acquire good taste. If it is difficult to arouse the enthusiasm of the older girl or give her confidence in her own limited ability, remember the value and the satisfaction of a piece of community work, to which each can contribute a little and work slowly enough to make that little good. Patchwork and applique, stage-sets, book-shelves, and the painting and decorating of the clubroom all offer opportunities here, and it will be well worth getting expert instruction for something in which everyone can have a share. In this, as in everything, aim at simplicity, for a simple thing to be successful must be perfect, and affords no cover for indifferent workmanship. It demands the sincerity which is the touchstone of all art.

COLOUR AND LINE WEEK

For the first time a Colour and Line Week is to be held at Foxlease. Guiders interested in music and drama have greatly enjoyed the special weeks that have been arranged for them, so now an opportunity is offered to those interested in pictures, painting and decoration. This week is not only for Guiders who already paint, but also for those who "know nothing about Art" and "cannot draw a straight line." The aim is to start them on the road to:—

1. Seeing everything they look at more clearly, more vividly, with greater understanding and with greater delight.
2. Painting and Drawing, for their own pleasure and in order that they may be able to—
 - (a) Design for whatever crafts they practise, with particular attention to penmanship, decoration and dramatic production.
 - (b) Judge wisely on such matters as Town and Country Planning, Art in Education, etc., for which, as citizens, they are ultimately responsible.
 - (c) Foster in their Guiders sensitive perception, fine workmanship and informed opinion.

REVIEWS

An Approach to the 10th Law for Guiders. (Price 3d.)

Miss Wharton, an ex-Commissioner and Guider of Hampshire, has written this booklet to help Guiders fulfilling their obligations towards their Brownies, Guiders and Rangers in preparing them for life and wholeness of personality.

The County Commissioner of Hampshire has already made it available to Hampshire Guiders and now it is to be stocked at Headquarters, and I should like to bring it to the notice of all Guiders.

The whole question of how far we are responsible for clear teaching on the 10th Law has long puzzled Guiders, who feel that the issue is often evaded, and I know from trainings how many will find this booklet a most helpful answer to their problems. The material is set out in simple form, starting with suggestions for Brown Owl and then going on to deal with the matter from the point of view of the Guide and Ranger. In the Guide section one way of telling the story of how life is passed on is given, which could be useful to all Guiders. At the same time Miss Wharton makes it clear that the Guider will not necessarily feel able to undertake this training herself, and suggestions are given of where help may be obtained. The booklet ends with some of the challenging personal problems Guiders may be faced with, and gives suggested answers. A helpful short book list completes the booklet, which I recommend Guiders to get. L.M.N.

P.S.—Hampshire Guiders and Commissioners should continue to obtain their copies from their own County Secretary.

[March, 1945]

WHERE TO TRAIN

FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

March 9th-16th—Brownie and Guide.
 March 20th-27th—Colour and Line.
 March 27th-April 9th (Easter)—Brownie, Guide and Ranger (eleven days).
 April 13th-20th—School Guiders.
 April 24th-May 1st—Brownie and Guide.
 May 4th-8th—Woodcraft (week-end).
 May 11th-15th—Headquarters Staff (week-end).
 May 18th-25th (Whit.)—Guide and Ranger (ten days).
 June 1st-5th—Ranger (week-end).
 June 8th-15th—Brownie and Guide.

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

FEES

Single room	£2 10s. 0d. a week, 7/6 a day.
Double room	£2 0s. 0d. " 6/- "
Shared room	£1 10s. 0d. " 5/- "

Free Places.

Five free places are available for each training week at Foxlease. Application should be made through the Commissioner and County Secretary.

Grants on Railway Fares.

Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease on account of the fare, the following rebates may be obtained if the Commissioner applies direct to Foxlease:—

- For return fare exceeding £2 a grant of 5/- will be made.
- For return fare exceeding £3 a grant of 10/- will be made.
- For return fare exceeding £5 a grant of £1 will be made.

WADDOW TRAININGS

Now that Waddow has been de-requisitioned the Trainings already announced in the GUIDER as taking place under canvas are being transferred to the house. The Trainings arranged are as follows, but Guiders are asked to study the GUIDER for further information:—

May 18th-22nd—Guide and Brownie.
 May 25th-29th—Commissioners Re-union.
 June 1st-4th—Guiders Re-union.
 June 8th-11th—"
 June 15th-18th—"
 June 22nd-25th—"
 June 29th-July 6th—Music and Drama.
 July 13th-20th—Guide and Ranger.
 August 17th-24th—Cadet Guiders.

NOTE:—At the Re-unions it is hoped that old hands will come again, but new people are also welcome.

Applications, with 5/- 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.—These are the same as at Foxlease. (See above.)

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAINING

A non-residential training for Brownie, Guide and Ranger Guiders will be held at Imperial Headquarters from Tuesday, August 14th to 20th, 1945. The sessions will be from 9.30 a.m. to 5.0 p.m., except on the Sunday, when they will be from 2-6 p.m.

The training will be taken by experienced Trainers, and by candidates for the Diploma. The charge for the course will be 5s.

Guiders wishing to attend should send in their names in writing, enclosing 2/6 deposit to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING WEEK-END

At the International Training to be held at Imperial Headquarters from Friday, 6th, to Monday, 9th April, the following have kindly consented to assist:—

THE CHIEF GUIDE, MISS PRETHERTON, M. RENOU, MISS MAYNARD, MR. and MRS. KENNEDY.

It is also hoped that it may be possible for "FALK" and Mlle. BELEY to join us. In addition to the speakers, there will be practical training, and a special party to which international visitors will be invited.

Applications to attend this Training should be sent as soon as possible to:—The International Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, through the GUIDER's own Commissioner. Please give full details of languages, and experience likely to be of value.

CADET GUIDERS' CORRESPONDENCE COURSE

A limited number of entries for this course can be accepted from Cadet Guiders or potential Cadet Guiders. Names and addresses should be sent, by March 20th, to Miss D. E. Bubbers, 16, Avon Road, Walthamstow, E.17. Guiders whose names have already been given in need not re-apply.

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOLS

SUMMER TERM, 1945.

CUMBERLAND

Carlisle.

General Guide Training.

Dates—April 10th, 19th, 23rd, May 1st. (June 21st, 26th, arrangements uncertain.)

Place—Tullie House, Carlisle.

Time—7 to 9 p.m.

Secretary—Mrs. Facer, 8, Lonsdale Street, Carlisle.

DEVONSHIRE

Plymouth.

Dates—Tuesdays, April 3rd-May 15th.

Place—Public Central School, Cobourg Street.

Time—6.30-8.30 p.m.

Secretary—Miss Ide, 110, Victoria Road, St. Budease, Plymouth.

TORQUAY.

Dates—Wednesdays, April 4th-May 16th.

Place—Christchurch Hall, Paignton.

Time—6.45-8.45 p.m.

Secretary—Miss Flood, 7, Ebenezer Road, Paignton.

EXETER.

Dates—Thursdays, April 5th-May 17th.

Place—Hele School, St. David's, Exeter.

Time—6.30-8.45 p.m.

Secretary—Mrs. Rackwood Cocks, The Bank House, Exeter.

ESSEX

West and South-west Division.

Dates—Wednesdays, May 2nd-June 20th.

Place—Loughton High School.

Time—7.30-9.30 p.m.

Secretary—Miss Wood, Woodford County High School, Woodford Green, Essex.

HERTS. West, May.

LEICESTERSHIRE, NORTHANTS, WARWICK, RUTLAND, June.

OXFORDSHIRE

Dates—Tuesdays, April 24th-June 19th (excluding Whit Tuesday).

Place—Oxford.

Secretary—Mrs. Tory, Cotswold Lodge, Norham Road.

West Oxfordshire.

Dates—Wednesdays, June 6th-27th.

Place—Methodist Club Room, High Street, Witney.

Time—7.30-9.30 p.m.

Secretary—Miss Carter, 52, Market Square, Witney.

South Oxfordshire.

Dates—Thursdays, April 26th-June 7th (excluding May 24th).

Place—Thamesfield Youth Association, Henley.

Time—6.30-8.30 p.m.

Secretary—Miss Smith, The Oaks, Warborough, Oxon.

SUSSEX, June.

YORKSHIRE EAST, April.

OTHER TRAININGS

SURREY

A General Training for Guiders will be held at The Grove School, Hindhead, from April 13th-20th.

The conditions for all out-door forms of Guiding are ideal, and parts of the Training will be taken by Candidates for the H.I. Certificate, and a good deal by the Training Staff. Fee £1 0s. 0d.

Entries should be sent as soon as possible to:—The Secretary, English Department, Imperial Headquarters, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

COUNTY OF LONDON

EAST AREA CAMPING.

The following arrangements have been made.

Camp for Guiders at Epping, May 11th-22nd, 1945.

Fee—5/6 per week-end (1/- extra for Bank Holiday), £1 1s. 0d. whole week.

Camp Training Days at Chigwell (Shoreditch and Stepney Sites):—

March 10th, 1945, 10 a.m.—Quartermasters.

April 15th, 1945, 11 a.m.—General Camp Training.

April 21st, 1945, 11 a.m.—Woodcraft.

Fee—1/- per course of 3 days, or 6d. per day.

All applications to:—Miss E. Laurance, 163, Village Way, Beckenham, Kent.

AREA TRAININGS

The following area trainings are taking place in March. Guiders should apply to the Secretaries, as below:—

NORTH-EAST

Secretary—Miss A. L. Mauler, 6, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.

Place—S.W. Essex Technical College, Forest Road, Walthamstow.

Friday, March 9th, 6.30-8.30—Guide and Brownie Training.

Saturday, March 10th, 3 p.m.-7.30 p.m.—Guide and Brownie Training.

SOUTH-EAST

Secretary—Miss R. Lewis, 1, Sandhurst Road, Orpington, Kent.

Place—St. Marks Hall, Clarendon Rise, Lewisham, S.E.13.

Saturday and Sunday, March 17th and 18th, 2.30-6.30—Brownie Training.

WEST AREA

Secretary—Miss Gough, 44, Agate Road, W.6.

Place—Fox Schools, Notting Hill Gate.

Friday evening, March 16th, 7-9 p.m., and Saturday afternoon, March 17th, 2.30-4 p.m.—Brownie Training.

Friday evening, March 23rd, 7-9 p.m., and Saturday afternoon, March 24th, 2.30-4 p.m.—Brownie Training.

CAMP TRAINING

At Headquarters, 6.30-8.30.

Wednesdays, April 18th, 25th, May 2nd, 9th, 16th.

Fee: 1/6d. for the course.

Applications to Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guide Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

SCOTTISH TRAINING

NETHERURD

The following trainings will be held at the Scottish Training School for Guiders, Netherurd House, West Linton, Peeblesshire:—

April 7th-8th. Diploma'd Guiders and Headquarters' Instructors.

April 13th-16th. General.

April 20th-23rd. Brownie.

April 27th-30th. Camp (for prospective Green Cords and Green Ribbons).

May 4th-7th. Woodcraft and First Class.

May 11th-14th. Ranger.

Applications should be sent to:—Miss Cynthia Fraser, Catherine Lodge, Musselburgh, Midlothian, from whom further details can be obtained.

It is hoped to be able to publish the programme planned till the end of August in the April GUIDER and SCOTTISH NEWS LETTER.

SCOTTISH TRAINING

As already announced the Sea Ranger Guiders' Training will take place in Dundee from April 20th to 22nd. Members of the Dundee Local Association and Guiders have kindly agreed to give hospitality to trainees.

Trainer: Miss Sylvia Clarke, Assistant Commissioner for Rangers (Sea Rangers).

England.

Secretary: Miss M. Herald, 3, West Somerville Place, Dundee.

Applications should be sent to the Secretary as soon as possible and no later than April 9th.

RESIDENTIAL TRAININGS IN ULSTER

March 16th-19th—Camp Training for Guiders without Camper's Licences.

March 23rd-26th—Camp Training for Guiders with Camper's Licences.

(Both above trainings will be taken by a Green Cord Guider from England.)

March 29th-April 5th—Advanced Training for Guiders with Warrants of 3 years and over and Ranger Guiders.

April 5th-10th—H.I.s and Prospective H.I.s Training and Testing. Trainer as above.

June 1st-4th—Brownie Trainer.

Trainer:—Miss Clayton—Great Brown Owl.

All above Trainings will be held at Ulster Girl Guide Training Centre, Knocktarne House, Coleraine. Further particulars can be had by writing to Miss Henshall, Training Secretary, Lonsdale, Greensland, Co. Antrim.

From March 19th-23rd the Green Cord Trainer will be travelling through the Province.

From June 4th-13th The Great Brown Owl will be in Belfast and the rest of the Province.

WELSH TRAININGS

The following week-end trainings have been arranged. Applications in each case should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary. Preference will be given to Welsh Guiders.

YSTELYFERA, NEAR NEATH

Secretary: Miss E. Evans, 267, Gower Road, Sketty.

General—March 31st to April 4th.

NEAR SWANSEA

Secretary: Miss Bryant, Glynhir, Gower Road, Sketty.

Sea Ranger—April 5th-10th.

CARDIGAN

Secretary: Miss Ballard Evans, 1, Heathfield, Cardigan.

General—April 6th-9th.

PATROL COMPETITION AWARDS

by
MARGUERITE DE BEAUMONT

The first part of this article written for Guides, has already appeared in THE GUIDE, but is reproduced here as being of use to Guiders.

I SHOULD like to begin this yarn by telling you what our Founder, Lord Baden-Powell meant by a Patrol Competition. His idea was this. A Patrol Leader should set a certain standard to be reached by his or her Patrol. This standard would embrace all Patrol activities and Badger work, Good Turns and general activities in the Company or Troop. The standard should be high and no Patrol Leader should expect of the Patrol more than he or she is prepared to give. That is to say, if the aim of the Patrol is to have a high standard of Camp cooking, the Patrol Leader should not be conveniently absent when the washing and Scout activities was one of the chief things upon which the success of their work would depend, but to use his own words "everyone likes a pat on the back now and then and there is no doubt that a good Patrol Leader should be prepared to make some award that would service." Now what could a Patrol Leader give as an award that would be worth having? What better than something that had meant some thought and work in order to produce it? To go into a shop and buy something is dull and unromantic and it is not at all what our Founder would have done. He would have taken a knife and a stick, and out of something which cost nothing, he would have made something that was at the same time valuable and symbolical—now that is what I am going to suggest to you. Someone had an idea that Guides might be given a certificate printed by Guide Headquarters and given as an award for Patrol competitions, but it is unlikely that this would appeal to any of you, so I suggest that we should learn to carve sticks with signs and symbols which will convey the story of the Patrol. It is difficult to visualise these sticks if you have never seen them, therefore I have carved some which will be on show as specimens (not for sale) at all the Headquarters Shops. I have carved two sorts of sticks—one the complete thing, a stick that has been used by a Patrol over a period of two or three years. . . . This being the time that the same Patrol is usually together; very few Patrols remain without any changes for a longer period. The second stick is unfinished—it simply shows that one competition has been held over a period of a few months and the stick is carved and varnished part of the way down only, leaving room for further competitions. The Red Indians used sticks, covered with sign writing, to send messages to each other. The stick might be carried a considerable distance by a runner who often used it as a club to defend himself with. I do not suggest that Guides should actually knock each other down with these sticks—even as a means of practising first-aid!! However, when the stick had done its job, the tribe to which it was sent would burn it in the ceremonial fire before the Great Chief as a sign of respect and loyalty. This is rather a charming idea . . . whereas a printed certificate may become dirty, torn and eventually thrown away in some dusty corner of the club room, the Totem Stick, carved and decorated by the Patrol Leader, or possibly a member of the Patrol, could very happily end its days in a ceremonial fire of welcome to the C.A. or Commissioner, when she visits you in Camp, to show her respect and loyalty. This might also mark the occasion of the investiture of a new Patrol Leader, when the old P.L. is going on to Rangers or some other branch of the Guide Movement. It is natural that every company will make its own tradition with regard to these sticks.

Now for a few practical hints. The best wood to use is Ash. The best

time of year to cut it is in winter, when the sap is out of it. Let the wood dry a little before carving, but not too much. See that you get the pulp as well as the bark before painting. Ordinary water colour is the best paint. The colours should be put on bright and clean—as the stain varnish will make the colours less bright. Use ordinary light oak stain varnish. You will notice that Indian Ink is used in some of the drawings. Some sticks are forked—this is not necessary, and the ones I have sent for exhibition at the Headquarters shops are straight. A hole should be bored with a red-hot skewer through the top of the stick. When the hole is cool, pass a leather boot-lace through it and if you are clever enough, join it with a Turks Head, then you can hang the stick up on your Tent Pole, in your Patrol Corner, etc.

This is just the right time of year to cut your wood for these sticks. Now, Country Companies, when that letter comes from your sister Guides in the towns asking you to send them a few ash sticks, there is your chance to do a good turn, but don't forget to ask permission to cut the sticks!

A sharp knife, a steady hand,
A quiet hour by the fire,
A Guide with a few ideas in her head,
What more could you desire?

I could desire the finished stick
That has not taken too long to make,
That a busy Patrol on adventure bent,
Into its world may take.

That happy world, where the whole Patrol
Can work hard and play hard too,
Where a little Ash stick, all carved with signs
Is the best award for you.

So follow the trail that the Chief has laid
Into the distance dim,
And some day burn your little Ash stick
In loyalty to him.

NOTES FOR GUIDERS

1. The carving and painting of these sticks is a handcraft. As such is of value in our training, and Guiders should help Patrol Leaders (Continued on page 52.)



This is the stick of the Robin Patrol
1st SNATON Coy.



FIRST PART OF COMPETITION
TENT PITCHING
Robin Patrol came out 1st in
the Company contest



SECOND PART
FIRELIGHTING Robins 2nd
The camp fire is the sign of
good comradeship.



THIRD PART
TRACKING
The Patrol learns to follow the
trail of animals, as well as the
Tracking signs.



The Robins in Camp. They
have learned to pitch a tent,
make a fire, and Tracking is the
chief activity. They enjoy it
all the more because they
learned and practised
handcraft BEFORE they
went to Camp.
Thus they were keeping the
Guide motto

BE PREPARED

They knew which way to go
They could make notes for which road
to follow
They were fit and healthy + fleet of foot

KEEP RIGHT ON TO THE END OF THE ROAD
was the Patrol motto. The end of the
road was a long way off because this was
a new and young patrol and this was
their first competition. It lasted 3 months.
MAY JUNE AND JULY.

M de B.

Key to unfinished stick on view at Headquarters Shop.

ANGELIC COUNCIL

BEING AN IMAGINARY RESULT of the THINKING DAY BATTERY



COUNCIL was held in Heaven, and all the Angels of Earth were bidden to attend that the Annual Report might be prepared for the Almighty Father. And St. Peter rapped on the table with the golden gavel he held as Keeper of Earth's Gate, and bade tall Gabriel to close the door. "We shall commence," he said, and his voice was heavy and weary as he had no liking for the task before them. There were no Minutes to be read, for Angel minds are not as Human minds

and need neither reminding nor preparing, so the Angel Recorder drew a scroll towards him and began to write the reports as they were given.

Michael, the Angel of Battles, stirred restlessly on Peter's left and spoke gruffly, almost angrily: "My report is as last year's," he said, "men fight without ceasing."

"Men still suffer," whispered the Angel of Pain sadly.

"More men find healing," cried Raphael proudly.

"Some have found peace," said the Angel of Quietude.

"But mostly through me," went on the Angel of Death.

"Men have happier hearts for the good cause flourishes," laughed Joy.

"Men labour unceasingly but mostly for gain," said the Angel of Work.

"Men have learned more of sacrifice than they had dreamed," continued Love wistfully.

"There has been good talk and bad talk and mighty planning," and the Messenger of Heaven drew his wings closer, more comfortingly, as he spoke.

"Men have more of me in their hearts than for many long years," Here contributed, "for they fight with the end in sight."

There was a silence then, and the quill's scratching ceased as all turned to look upon Thought. He sat quietly on Peter's right, and the Angels recognised the most powerful of them all. "For," they said within themselves, "are not the thoughts of to-day the deeds of to-morrow, and to-morrow may be fairer than to-day." But the Angel of Thought sank his head on his breast, and he spoke lowly and full of sadness: "Men think less of war but more of punishment," he said; "men have been freed but their quarrels are unending; men have conquered but are merciless in their hatred; there are evil thoughts abroad in every country, and men plan destruction and devilment while they aim at peace."

The Council sat sorrowfully, and St. Peter sighed. "Must I then present this as it stands to the Almighty Father?" he asked, taking the scroll in his hand. "Can no-one add a happier phrase?"

And in the renewed silence St. Mary, who was there because she is always present when needed, leaned over to Thought and whispered low, and while the Assembly watched, the Angel straightened himself and his face shone. "The Blessed Mary reminds me of the children the Almighty Father loveth. Let us tell of the children. What news, O Michael, of the young?" The Recorder received back the scroll and began to write again, while the Council Chamber lightened and Angel faces grew more gay, and the reports swelled in a great crescendo.

"Children battle, too, but for self-control."

"Children suffer, too, but regard it lightly."

"Children are healed and restored but do not forget."

"Children find peace in the changeless things."

"Children watch my approach with understanding eyes," and while Death spoke a shadow crossed the sun.

"Children have learned in a hard school the value of laughter."

"Children have learned the need to work and to serve."

"Children have learned my power," said the Angel of Love, and the Angel of Speech smiled as he said: "The children are talking of things beyond man's understanding; in their wisdom they speak of the infinite and eternal before they have learned of the finite and passing."

And then again a silence while the Angels looked towards Thought, for they recognised within themselves the most powerful of them all. And Thought held his head proudly, and with the Blessed Mary standing smiling behind, he said:

"On a recent day I travelled the earth, and there rose to greet me from every country an up-pouring of young thoughts. A few were tired and listless and some were shot through with hopeless misery, and some were evil beyond their years. But beating above these and subduing them all there rose on strong wings a flight of clear, intense, self-giving thoughts, creative and joyous, and they girdled the earth. They came from countries at war and from lands at peace; they rose from victor and vanquished, from the rich and the poor, from royal palace and humble homestead, from the sick and the strong, from the accompanied and the alone, from prisoners on two continents as well as from the free." And as Thought paused to take breath, the Angel of To-morrow

entered the Chamber and all rose at his coming though he spake no word. "And the children thought of the victory they must help to win," cried Michael exultingly.

"And they thought of the pain they must turn to joy."

"And they thought of the hurts that are theirs to bind."

"And they thought of the quietness that must be their strength."

"And they thought of the dead who must be touched to life."

"And they thought of the work they all must share."

"And they thought of the joy with which they will serve."

"And they thought of the love that will all things bear."

"And they thought of firm speech, courageous and guiding."

"And they thought of the Hope they must carry abroad."

And when the Reporting Angels had ceased, the Angel of To-morrow said:

"With their thoughts the children have built my outward form, and I am fair with promise and lovely to look upon. Go, Peter, tell the Almighty Father that there is much hope for the earth, for the children of men are awake and have seen a great vision. And go back to the earth, Angels of God, and tell men to let the little children lead them into a mighty inheritance. So shall Peace flourish on right foundations, and I myself shall fulfil all expectations."

P. B.

PATROL COMPETITION AWARDS (Continued from page 51).

with ideas when they first start out on the adventure of making these sticks.

2. It is easy to run out of ideas and many children have little or no imagination and will copy anything that is put before them. I want to avoid the danger of the sticks that I have carved as specimens, to be on show at the Headquarters shops, becoming the type of stick to be copied by all Patrols. It is only the leadership Patrol Leaders get from their Guiders that will prevent this.

3. One of the chief things that the making of these sticks develops is ACCURACY, you cannot make a mistake because there is no rubbing out. Therefore it is important to practice on a rough piece of stick before trying to carve the finished article. I know a Patrol Leader who made twelve sticks before she was satisfied with the final one for her Patrol competition. This shows remarkable tenacity of purpose, but it is the sort of thing we want—"Skill of hand and eye" are rare things in this machine age, and the care and accuracy which must be expended upon the making of a Totem Stick will teach perseverance and patience, which are both attributes of the true Guide. Thatchers and wheelwrights, basketmakers and weavers with the hand loom, lacemakers and skilled blacksmiths, all these and many other country craftsmen and their work are dying out because it is the skill of brain and machine, rather than of brain and hand, that are expected in order that life may progress at its present speed. We need to develop handcraft, and although a few little sticks, carved while sitting round the fire on a winter evening, while someone spins a yarn or reads aloud, may not seem a very important branch of handcraft, it may develop in a child, who has shown little aptitude for handwork, a desire to learn more of a fascinating hobby. I know a boy who, when a Scout, learned to carve and decorate his Staff—it gave him the idea to become a carpenter and afterwards a woodcarver. Since then he has helped to carve a Screen in a Cathedral. I do not suggest for a moment that all Guides who carve Totem sticks will become woodcarvers, but I do suggest that there is value in this form of handcraft, in that it develops skill of hand and eye.

4. Finding the wood.—This note, of course, applies very largely to country companies, and they, I hope, will help their sister Guides in the towns, by finding the wood for them. I ought, perhaps, to say big cities, because it is always possible in country towns to get out and find your own wood. Ash wood can be found almost anywhere in the British Isles. The Rowan or Mountain Ash, more common in Scotland, is equally good to carve. Finding the wood is an observation test in itself, and a Patrol that has gone about the country with its eyes open will know where to look for the straight green stems that will make the best Totem sticks. Guiders should use this fact, that the finding of the wood is an observation test in itself, to develop the powers of observation in their Guides.

FOR SEA RANGERS

An Introduction to Charts and their Use. By M. Chriss and G. R. Hayes. (Brown, Son & Ferguson, Ltd. 5/- nett.)

This is an excellent book for Sea Ranger Guiders who are eager to study navigation. It is not too difficult for the amateur to understand, containing as it does many diagrams and explanations of all the points on which the amateur will require help and enlightenment. Land maps exercise a great fascination for the majority of Guiders, and a day or in other words, a sea map, contains a mass of information which it is well worth the trouble of studying in order to understand. This book is excellent for the purpose, and is highly recommended to those embarking on this study.

S. G. C.



BEASTIE BIOGRAPHIES

by

PHYLLIS BOND

IV.—The Water Vole

FOR generations the innocent Water Vole has been the victim of a horrid slander. Humanity in general has called him "Water rat," and has hated him and treated him accordingly. Actually he is not a rat at all, and even a cursory glance shows he has neither the sharp nose nor the long tail of the rat, though to scientists it is the difference in the teeth that places him in another category.

He has a rather special claim to our affection—almost the claim of a domestic pet—for he is our very own wild animal, unknown outside Britain. Look at him as he blithely pursues his watery way, fortunately unaware of the slur on his character. He is blunt and stocky in build, and of a warm dark brown colour. His ears are so deeply set in his fur as to be scarcely visible; they have, moreover, a special lid to keep out the water when he dives. He is smaller than the Brown Rat, and his tail is only 4½ in., not much more than half the length of head and body. As he sits on the river bank he holds in his forepaws a juicy piece of flag, and nibbles at it. This is typical of his diet, which consists of water plants, grasses, and occasional caddises and water snails. He does not feed on carrion like the rat, and it is only an exception when he takes animal food. He swims with his back out of the water, looking like a short, stout stick adrift. At the first hint of danger he dives with a plop, and swims underwater to a hole in the bank, or to some point

of vantage where, rising amongst the weed, he can study the situation with only his nose and eyes above the surface.

Water Voles are sociable little creatures, and where a colony exists the river banks are riddled with their tunnels, some with underwater exits, some leading out above ground.

In June the female makes a round nest of chewed grasses and reeds, in a hole in the bank, and there her family of about five blind and naked young are born: a second family may follow during the season. Later in the summer little family parties of voles are often seen threading their way along the water's edge, or resting on the rafts of reeds that they build on the water. You may tell these platforms are voles' work for they are made of reeds gnawed into short lengths, not bent into a rough circle as is the way with moorhens' platforms.

Water Voles seem to enjoy each other's company, and sometimes at dusk you may see them sporting in the water, chasing, drifting like logs with the current, and suddenly coming to life with a splash and a plunge. They do not hibernate, but in cold weather they often stay below ground and feast on the store of nuts, roots and oddments they have collected in the autumn.

They are to be found by almost every slow-flowing stream, and as they are obligingly about at all hours of the day they are one of the easiest animals to watch. Gnawed flags are a sure sign of their presence, and their little tracks will be found on every muddy margin, the claws wide spread, and the fore and hind feet overlapping at a run.



WEST OF ENGLAND LONE REPORT FOR 1944

Like most areas the West of England has suffered severe loss of leaders during the war years. A number of companies have had to be closed in most counties, while in some there are no companies at the moment. There have been bright spots appearing during the past two years, particularly during 1944.

During the past year *Berkshire* has done well, gaining one 1st Class Badge, three proficiency badges, and one war service badge. The Lones managed to get in one or two camping weekends, and attended a Divisional Rally.

Bristol and *Worcestershire* have had no Lone Guides or Ranger Companies since 1940, while *Wiltshire* with its grand pre-war record, has had no Lone news to report during the war years.

Shropshire has carried on gallantly, and there are two companies at the moment. Three of the Rangers are at various Training Centres, but keep in touch with their Captain as much as possible.

Hereford has one company, rather small at the moment, but still carrying on.

Gloucestershire has been able to start a second company; 1st Glos. Lones have eight Guides, and 2nd Glos. Lones have six. Several Guides were able to go to Camp with the 1st Sodbury Guides, where two of them passed the test for the Horsewoman's Badge, and others passed some of the Second Class tests. Some Guides were able to attend one or two central Rallies. One Guide of Ranger age has passed on to the L.S.R.S. "Conway." The County is now on the look-out for Ranger Leaders.

The Lone Guides of the West have done their share in war service of varying kinds, e.g., farming, war nursery-work, gardening and canteen work, etc. It is hoped that Companies which have been closed because of war-time difficulties will be recreated, and go forward vigorously in this section of the Guide Movement.

HAPPY FAMILIES



(See page 54.)

S. O. S.

February 13th, 1945.

DEAR EDITOR,

If any readers of the GUIDER have votes for the Royal Hospital and Home for Incurables, Putney, may I ask them to use them at the May elections in support of Violet Hardeman, who was for many years a Kent Post Ranger.

Violet is very badly incapacitated by arthritis and is always on her back, but in spite of her handicap she has been tireless in her efforts to raise money for the Red Cross, and I feel that she deserves the utmost support that the Guide Movement can give her.

She and her mother were evacuated from Dover early in the war; since then her mother has died and she no longer has a home to which to return. She is longing to get into the Royal Hospital and I can think of no case more worthy of support. She would still be able to have an annual holiday either at a Post camp—she has always been a keen camper—or staying with relations, and she would be able to maintain close links with Guiding while in the hospital.

Having been Violet's County Commissioner and knowing the splendid work she has done for others, I have no hesitation in most warmly recommending her; I shall be most grateful to anyone who will help her in this way.

Yours sincerely,

J. DOROTHY COCHRANE,
Chief Commissioner for England.

HAPPY FAMILIES

Key to drawing appearing on previous page:—

1. Chief Commissioner.
2. Chief Commissioner for a Country.
3. Branch Commissioner.
4. Branch Commissioner for a Country.

MAGAZINES FOR THE GUIDES OF LIBERATED EUROPE

The International Committee wishes to thank the many Guiders who have so generously answered its appeal for copies of THE GUIDER, THE COUNCIL FIRE, and Annual Reports, and regrets that it is not possible to thank each donor individually.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

WADDOW HALL, CLITHEROE, LANC.

There will be a vacancy for a Residential Secretary at Waddow towards the end of April. Shorthand, Typing and Book-keeping essential. The Secretary must be willing to help in the house where necessary. Salary according to age and qualifications. Permission from the Labour Exchange is necessary. Apply to the Secretary at Waddow.

B.P. Memorial Fund

£98,816

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	79	6	0			
Scotland	34	10	0			
Wales	1	0	0			
Ulster	3	2	0			
Total	117	18	0			
 Total up to January 15th, 1945	 94,949	 8	 10			
Interest by Investments	3,748	15	6			
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (Feb. 15th, 1945)	£98,816	2	4			

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.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

February 14th, 1945.

RE-APPOINTMENT

Deputy Overseas Commissioner—Lady Stubbs.

ALTERATIONS TO BOOK OF RULES

Camping. RULE 65. Section VI (page 76). Campercraft. The Campercraft Certificate to be deleted from Rule 65, Section VI, "Outdoor," and inserted under Rule 81 after 6, "Camper's Licence," calling it "The Camp Certificate."

The following alterations to be made to the syllabus:—

"A Guider, Cadet or Ranger should have camped at least two weeks, or the equivalent, before entering for the test."

Clause 2: Make a detailed plan of a given or chosen site.

Clause 3: Add "and be able to do small repairs."

Clause 5: Delete.

Clause 6: "Know the precautions to take when lighting a fire in any surroundings and how to deal with outbreaks of fire. Know six different kinds of trees and their respective value as firewood. Be able to use an axe."

Add a new Clause: "Show she has a practical knowledge of striking camp and clearing a site."

RULE 81. CAMPING. Page 108. 1. Permission for Camps and Holidays. Clause (d) The word "very" before "small camps" to be deleted.

(d)(i) Delete present paragraph and substitute:—

"Guider's Camp Permit. This Permit

entitles a Guider to take a camp not ex-

ceeding 12 in number, on a site approved

by her C.A., preferably in her own County.

At least one other experienced camper

over 18 must be included in the party.

"This Permit is primarily intended to

enable young Guiders to take Guides of

their own companies: if Guides from

another company are included it would

be advisable for them to be accompanied

by their own Guider."

(ii) Patrol Leader's Camp Permit now to become (iii). Insert as number (ii) the following:—

"(ii) Cadet and Ranger Camp Permit. This Permit entitles a Cadet or Ranger

to take a camp of 4 Cadets or Rangers; or up to 6, in which case one

other member of the party must have camped recently. Two Permit

Holders may run a camp together, but in no case may the total number

exceed 8."

RULE 81. Page 113. 9. Camp First Aid Test. Insert at end:—

"Guider's Camp Permit. This Permit may be issued by C.C.A.s to warranted Guiders over the age of 18, who hold the Campercraft Certificate and have the recommendation of their Commissioner and C.A."

"Cadet and Ranger Camp Permit. This Permit may be issued by C.C.A.s to Cadets or Rangers over 16 years of age, who hold the Campercraft Certificate and have the recommendation of their Guider, Commissioner and C.A."

RULE 81 (f). Youth Hostels. Page 108. Delete paragraph (f) and insert the words "including visits to Youth Hostels" after "camp or holiday" under "Permission for Camps and Holidays." Rule 81 (a).

RULE 81. 6. Camper's Licence Test. Page 111. Clause (c) to read:—

"Draw up, with details applicable to the camp she proposes to run:—

"Prospectus suitable for parents.

"Tabulated plan of orderly work.

"A day's programme.

"List of equipment and approximate statement of accounts."

RULE 78. 1. Blue Cord Diploma. Pages 101/2.

Final Test. (b) (ii) Substitute the words "Company Management" for "Patrol System."

Add:—(b) (v) "Make a speech lasting for 10 minutes on any subject of her own choice."

(e) (i) Add:—"Have a knowledge of Empire and International Guiding."

RULE 78. IV. Eagle Owl Diploma. Page 104.

Test. Add:—(g) Make a speech lasting for 10 minutes on any subject of her own choice."

Mixed Camping

The following policy was agreed:—

"That whilst realising that our first responsibility is to make camping available to as many Guiders and Rangers as possible, in principle we are not against Rangers camping with boys other than Rover Scouts if the demand comes equally from boys and girls, and if the same policy as has been evolved for Rangers and Rovers is adopted, namely that the permission of the County Commissioner, C.C.A. and C.R.A. must be obtained, and the Commissioner for Camping of the country concerned informed beforehand, and a report sent to her afterwards."

CADET TRAINING

The following scheme for Cadets has been drawn up to help Commissioners to train girls aged 16-18 for whom no local Cadet Company is available. These Cadets to be known as "County Cadets." The Commissioner may, if she wishes, delegate the supervision of each Cadet to a suitable Guider or panel of Guiders.

Commissioners are asked:—

1. To provide facilities for Training and Testing.

2. To visit the Company or Pack in which the Cadet is working and ascertain, with the help of the Captain or Brown Owl that the Cadet:—

(a) Understands the fundamental importance of the Law and Promise.

(b) Understands the Patrol System or understands how a Brownie Pack should be run.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, February, 1945.

- (c) Can take her part in a Company or Pack meeting.
 (d) Is beginning to understand the characteristics and needs of a Brownie or a Guide.
 (e) Is developing a broad outlook on Guiding.
 (f) Is progressing with the keeping of her log book.

3. To report to the Commissioner for Cadets for their Country the progress of the scheme and suggestions for improvements.
 Where numbers of these Cadets in a County warrant it, a representative may be appointed to be responsible for helping the Commissioners to carry out the scheme, using postal methods where necessary. This representative should be a member of the County Training Committee, or be co-opted to it.

Outline of Scheme
 The training will last for a period of one or two years, during which the Cadet will obtain experience in a local Company or Pack.

1. The Cadet should endeavour, before completing her training to:—
 - (a) Obtain Camperall or Pioneer or Explorer or Junior Quartermaster or Quartermaster Certificate.
 - (b) Go, with two others, for an overnight hike or carry out an alternative test giving equal opportunities for adventure, enjoyment and resourcefulness.
 - (c) Qualify in one or more of the following groups:—
 - (i) Service. (a) Hold adult certificates of B.R.C.S. or S.J.A.B. in First Aid or Home Nursing or Infant Welfare or hold Samaritan Certificate.
 - (b) Hold Play Leadership or Child Study Certificate.
 - (ii) Homecraft. Hold the Little House Emblem. For each badge the Ranger Certificate alternative will be taken (e.g., Finisher instead of Laundress).
 - (iii) Woodcraft. Hold two of the following badges:—Naturalist, Water Naturalist, Astronomer, Forestry.
 - (iv) Music and Drama. Hold the Music or Drama Certificates.
 - (v) Handicraft. Hold the Art or Handwork Certificates.
 - (vi) Health. (a) Hold Bronze Medallion of R.L.S.S.
 - (b) Hold Public Health Certificate.
2. At the end of the course, the Cadet should produce a log showing:—
 - (a) Work done in connection with the above tests.
 - (b) Records of visits to companies, packs and camps.
 - (c) Details of International contact she has made.
 - (d) A record of books she has read, music heard, plays or films seen and her hobbies apart from Guiding. The record to extend over at least three months.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

WADDOW
 Commissioners and Guiders will be delighted to hear that Waddow is being handed back to the Association by the Ministry of Health, and will open as a Training Centre early in May. Full details of the trainings to be held will appear in the April GUIDER.

SEA RANGERS
 The Admiralty have requested the Movement to cease carrying the Red Ensign out-of-doors or to hoist it in Camp. In future the Red Ensign may only be used in Club Rooms, as in the case of the White Ensign. This request must be carried out forthwith.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE 1943 P.O.R.
 This is now available (price 2d., postage extra) and gives all alterations to Rules since the 1943 edition of P.O.R. County Secretaries should apply for the number required for distribution in their Counties as was done when P.O.R. was sent out. Guiders should apply to their County Secretary, and not to Headquarters.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS
 The Glasgow and Western Area Shop was re-opened on February 12th at 25, Gordon Street, Glasgow. Hours are from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily, except on Thursday, when the shop closes at 1 p.m. It remains open during lunch hours for the convenience of Guiders. As before, no post orders are dealt with—these should be sent as usual to Scottish Headquarters, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.

AWARDS

LIFESAVING

Silver Cross

Ex-Sea Ranger Ida Cook, 12th Paisley, Renfrewshire.

On September 30th, 1943, Ida Cook and A.B. Robert Fisher were on a duty trip on the River Hamble, which at that point is 300 ft. wide and 20 ft. deep, with a strong ebb tide running. When alongside the L.B.E. 379 the wash on the propeller of the L.B.E. caused the rudder of the duty boat to swing over, the tiller striking the sailor in the back and throwing him into the water. He sank and came up under the boat, and drifted away in difficulties.

Ida Cook, fully clothed, immediately plunged overboard, swam 30 yds. and seized the man, who could not swim, and was sinking. She kept him on his back, and they drifted downstream until picked up by the duty boat. Fisher was semi-conscious, and artificial respiration was applied before he was taken to hospital.

The case was referred by the Admiralty to the Royal Humane Society, who awarded a testimonial on vellum to Ida Cook.

GOOD SERVICE

Medal of Merit

Miss M. E. Bokenham, District Commissioner, Purley, West Surrey.

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Guide Mary Castle, age 14, 2nd Ruislip (St. Martins) Company, Middlesex.

Guide Iris Chamberlain, age 12, 5th Winchmore Hill Company, Middlesex.

Red Cord Diploma

Miss D. E. Bubbers, London.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

COUNTY SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE (ENGLAND AND WALES)

April 19th-20th.

This Conference is for County, Assistant County Secretaries and Treasurers from England and Wales. Two representatives from each County only can be invited owing to limited space. Fares will be pooled. Full details of the programme will appear in the April GUIDER. The Conference will start on the afternoon of the 19th and finish with tea on the 20th. Names should be sent to:—Miss Page-May, Wynchess, Much Hadham, Herts.

EMPIRE CIRCLE

The following are the speakers at the March and April meetings:—
 Thursday, March 22nd, Miss Bourne on Native Guiding in Kenya.
 Thursday, April 26th, Miss Hellier on Guiding in Southern India.
 These Meetings are held in the Council Chamber at Headquarters from 1 to 2 p.m. Guiders usually bring sandwiches. Coffee can be obtained at the meetings.

LONDON COUNTY CAMP CONFERENCE

The County Camp Conference will be held on Saturday, March 24th, at Queen Mary Hall, Great Russell Street, from 2.45-5.45.

The speakers will include Miss G. M. Clayton, C.C.A., S.W. Lincs., and Miss J. Seamon, C.C.A., London.

Tickets are obtainable from the London Division Camp Advisers.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE
 LUTON (new Division containing the Divisions of LUTON NORTH and LUTON SOUTH).—Div. C., Miss F. M. Warland, 2, Dallow Road, Luton.

BERKSHIRE
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss Travill, Hillside, Hartley Wintney, Hants.

BERKSHIRE SOUTH.—Div. C., Miss M. Holder.
MAIDENHEAD.—Dist. C., The Lady Arthur Butler.

BIRMINGHAM.—Dist. C., Miss N. F. Browning.

Please note that **BRISTOL EAST 4 DISTRICT** has been disbanded.
BRISTOL CENTRAL 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Faulk, 61, Cotham Brow, Bristol, 6.

BRISTOL EAST 5.—Dist. C., Miss Bodey, 7, The Park, Kingswood, Bristol.

BRISTOL NORTH NO. 1.—Dist. C., Miss N. F. Browning.
CAMBRIDGESHIRE
CAMBRIDGE.—Div. C., Mrs. Deas, The End House, Lady Margaret Road, Cambridge.

SOUTH-EAST CAMBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss B. Leader, 35, Warkworth Street, Cambridge.

CAMBRIDGE.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. de Beaumont.
SOUTH-EAST CAMBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Miss F. M. P. Smith.

CHESHIRE
RESIGNATIONS

FRODSHAM.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Snell.

CUMBERLAND

Please note that **EAST CARLISLE** and **WEST CARLISLE** Divisions have amalgamated as follows:—

CARLISLE DIVISION.—Div. C., Miss Vickers, Braeless, Kirkcandrews-on-Eden, Carlisle.

Asst. Div. C., Miss S. Mounsey-Heysham, The Gate House, Brampton.

AGLONBY.—Dist. C., Miss Lamb, Hayton House, nr. Carlisle. (Transferred from Temporary.)

CALDEWATE.—Dist. C., as before.

CURROCK.—Dist. C., as before.

EDEN (formerly known as St. Aidans).—Miss M. Chance, Morton, Carlisle.

COUNTY LONE SECRETARY.—Miss E. Egglestone, 18, St. Aidans Road, Carlisle.

RESIGNATIONS

AGLONBY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Mawson.

EAST CARLISLE.—Div. C., Miss G. Graham.

WEST CARLISLE.—Div. C., Miss S. Mounsey-Heysham.

ST. AIDANS.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Vickers.

DERBYSHIRE
RESIGNATION

DUFFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss H. Loverock.

DEVONSHIRE

ILFRACOMBE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Knill, Tawstock House, Ilfracombe.

NEWTON ABBOT.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Denham, Ipplepen Vicarage, Newton Abbot.

RESIGNATIONS

DAWLISH AND STARCROSS.—Dist. C., Miss Roberts.

NEWTON ABBOT.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Tyler.

TOTNES.—Div. C., Mrs. Eastley.

YEALMPTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hardy.

DORSET
RESIGNATIONS

CHARMOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss A. D. Whittington.

BRIDPORT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Woodward.

DURHAM

THORNABY-ON-TEES.—Dist. C., Miss G. A. Hunter, St. Luke's Vicarage, Thornaby-on-Tees.

RESIGNATIONS

BARNARD CASTLE 1.—Div. C., Mrs. Addison.

CHESTER-LE-STREET NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss T. Morris.

HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING.—Dist. C., Mrs. McLaren.

JARROW.—Dist. C., Mrs. Younson.

SOUTH SHIELDS 4.—Dist. C., Mrs. Coatsworth.

SOUTHWICK.—Dist. C., Miss M. D. Muir.

ESSEX
RESIGNATION

WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Dist. C., Miss D. F. Mallinson.

HAMPSHIRE
RESIGNATIONS

PETERSFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss R. O'Brien.

SOUTHAMPTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. Macketh.

HEREFORDSHIRE

MARDEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gibson, The Rectory, Bodenham, Hereford.

HERTFORDSHIRE
RESIGNATION

PRINCESS HELENA COLLEGE.—Dist. C., Miss V. A. Prain.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Mitchell, Norman Cross, Peterborough.

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Mrs. Evans, 3, Tenterleas, St. Ives.

KENT

BECKENHAM WEST.—Dist. C., Miss G. S. Pugh, 9, Rose Walk, West Wickham.

PENGE.—Dist. C., Miss V. Pamment, 91, College Road, Bromley.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS 1.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Lambe, 6, Napier Road, Tunbridge Wells.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS 3.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. W. Waldren, 32, Mount Ephraim, Tunbridge Wells.

RESIGNATIONS

BECKENHAM EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Burgess.

BECKENHAM WEST.—Dist. C., Miss Mead.

MAIDSTONE 1.—Dist. C., Miss D. Harrison.

PENGE.—Dist. C., Miss D. Taylor.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS NO. 3.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lambe.

LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST

LAYTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hayes, 13, Beechfield Avenue, Blackpool.

MARTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Plant, 3, Greenwood Avenue, Marton, Blackpool.

MILLOM.—Dist. C., Miss M. Benn, Bankfield, Kirksanton, Millo.

RESIGNATIONS

LAYTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Blane.

MILLOM.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Lidster.

PRESTON.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. M. Bailes.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST

GREENHEYS.—Dist. C., Miss J. H. Cromack, 32, Park Range, Victoria Park, Manchester, 14.

HULME NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss N. Bentley, 112, Burton Road, Withington, Manchester, 20.

CENTRAL ROCHDALE.—Dist. C., Miss Moodie, Champness Hall, Rochdale.

RESIGNATIONS

GREENHEYS.—Dist. C., Miss E. Maskell.

HULME NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss L. A. Roberts.

CENTRAL ROCHDALE.—Dist. C., Miss C. Ashworth.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST

FORMBY.—Dist. C., Miss Dashper, Meadow Croft, Carr's Crescent, Formby.

RESIGNATION

FORMBY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss P. Ellis.

LINCOLNSHIRE

PINCHBECK (HOLLAND DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss M. Chapman, Rigbolt House, Pinchbeck, nr. Spalding.

RESIGNATION

BARTON-ON-HUMBER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Nowell.

THE GUIDER

[March, 1945]

LONDON
NORTH ST. MARYLEBONE.—Dist. C., Miss E. J. Lee, 699, Finchley Road, N.W.2.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss A. Mills, 21, Cadogan Gardens, S.W.3.
RESIGNATIONS
NORTH ST. MARYLEBONE.—Dist. C., Miss D. Cook.
WESTERN WESTMINSTER.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss P. Wood-Hill.

MIDDLESEX
UPPER EDMONTON.—Dist. C., Miss Green, 12, Liden Road, Tottenham, N.17.
WILLESTON.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Payne, Eleven, Sudbury Court Drive, Harrow.
Please note that EALING DISTRICT is now known as SOUTH EALING, and HANWELL is now known as NORTH HANWELL. GREENFORD and PERIVALE DISTRICTS have been transferred to EALING DIVISION.
ACTON (new Division containing the Districts of North and South ACTON).—Div. C., Mrs. Crust, J.P., 39, Chatsworth Gardens, Acton.
NORTH ENFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bowes-Lyon, Winterton Lodge, Enfield.
HOUNSLOW.—Div. C., Miss H. Boley, 140, Townsend Road, Southall. (Transferred from Temporary.)

RESIGNATION
WILLESDEN.—Asst. Div. C., Miss L. M. Simmonds.
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
RESIGNATION
HOUGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss B. Smyth.

NORTHUMBERLAND
JESMOND AND SHIELDFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss D. Cross, 22, Gowan Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
CARLTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mowat, Friar's Gate, Firth, near Worksop.
RESIGNATION
SUTTON IN ASHFIELD.—Dist. C., Miss B. L. Clay.

EAST SURREY
PURLEY.—Dist. C., Miss E. Cleaver, 19, Hilder Drive, Purley.
WALLINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss Curtis, 7, Shirley Road, Wallington.
RESIGNATIONS

WEST SURREY
PURLEY.—Dist. C., Miss Bokenham.
WALLINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Newton.
GUILDFORD TOWN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss C. Gill, 33, Condon Court, Portsmouth Road, Guildford.

RESIGNATION
GUILDFORD TOWN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Heath.

SUSSEX
RESIGNATION
LANCING.—Dist. C., Miss D. R. Clarke.

WARWICKSHIRE
Please note that BILTON DISTRICT has now divided as follows :—
NORTH RUGBY.—Dist. C., Vacant.
SOUTH RUGBY.—Dist. C., Miss M. J. Lovock, Gladwood, 23, Hillfield Road, Bilton, Rugby.

RESIGNATION
BILTON.—Dist. C., Miss D. C. Everett.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING
RESIGNATION
HOWDENSHIRE.—Div. C., Mrs. Sanderson.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING (SOUTH)
DONCASTER SOUTH-EAST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Wood, 29, Auckland Road, Doncaster.
ROTHERHAM EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Weaver, The Parsonage, Park Terrace, Thrybergh, Rotherham.

RESIGNATIONS
DONCASTER SOUTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Snape.
ROTHERHAM EAST.—Dist. C., Miss D. Z. Bartlett.

WALES
NORTH CAERNARVONSHIRE
COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss Gick Davies, Ellanvanin, Belmont Road, Bangor.
LONE SECRETARY.—Miss M. Reading, Ivydene, Mostyn Avenue, Llandudno.
SOUTH CAERNARVONSHIRE
COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss M. L. Williams, Ywenlys North Road, Caernarvon.
LONE SECRETARY.—Miss M. Reading, Ivydene, Mostyn Avenue, Llandudno.

EAST GLAMORGAN
EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss S. K. O'Brien, 115, Romilly Road, Cardiff.
CANTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. B. John, 8, Victoria Park Road East, Cardiff.
RESIGNATIONS
CANTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. Hughes.
RHIFWINA.—Dist. C., Miss M. George.

WEST GLAMORGAN
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss Evans, 267, Gower Road, Sketty, Swansea.
AFAN VALLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Broadway, 3, Wood Street, Margam, Port Talbot.
Please note that the District of BRYN, CWMAYON AND ABERGWYNYF AND CYMMER, has been disbanded.

RESIGNATIONS
GOWAN.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Laurence Methuen Campbell.
BRYN, CWMAYON AND ABERGWYNYF AND CYMMER.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. James.
ST. THOMAS.—Dist. C., Miss N. Roberts.
SWANSEA EAST.—Dist. C., Miss N. Roberts.

MERIONETHSHIRE
RESIGNATION
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss K. Winsor.
MONMOUTHSHIRE
ABERBARGOE.—Dist. C., Miss Baker, 45, Commercial Street, Aberbargoed.

SCOTLAND
CITY OF ABERDEEN
Please note that the CITY OF ABERDEEN has been re-organised as follows :—
EAST.—Div. C., Dr. E. C. Barnett, 48, Albury Road, Aberdeen. Containing the Districts of :—
GILCOMSTON A.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Miller, 146, Hamilton Place, Aberdeen.
GILCOMSTON B.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mellis, 29, Queens Road, Aberdeen.
ROSEMOUNT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mellis, 29, Queens Road, Aberdeen.
NORTH.—Div. C., Miss D. M. Miller, 146, Hamilton Place, Aberdeen. Containing the Districts of :—
GREYFRIARS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kennedy, 47, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
ST. MACHAR.—Dist. C., Miss G. Lee Stuart, 223, Westburn Road, Aberdeen.
ST. NICHOLAS.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss L. E. A. Alexander, 59, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
WOODSIDE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smith, 13, Albert Terrace, Aberdeen.
SOUTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Imlay, Westhill House, Skene, Aberdeen. Containing the Districts of :—
BONACCORD.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Rae, 46, Hammerfield Avenue, Aberdeen (on leave of absence). Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. M. Wightman, 195, Victoria Road, Torry, Aberdeen.
FERRYHILL.—Dist. C., Dr. E. C. Barnett, 48, Albury Road, Aberdeen.
RUTHRIESTON.—Dist. C., Miss G. Stormonth, Great Western Hotel, Great Western Road, Aberdeen.
ST. CLEMENTS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Duthie, 17, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
TORRY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Adan, 23, Albany Place, Aberdeen.
WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Mellis, 29, Queen's Road, Aberdeen. Containing the Districts of :—
HOLBURN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Imlay, Westhill House, Skene, Aberdeen.
RUBISLAW.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davidson, Dunmail, Cults.

UNION.—Dist. C., Miss J. Crichton, Brachead, Bucksburn (on leave of absence).
Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss L. E. Alexander, 59, Queen's Road, Aberdeen.
RESIGNATIONS
ABERDEEN NORTH.—Div. C., Dr. E. C. A. Barnett.
BONACCORD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss D. H. Miller.
GREYFRIARS B.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mellis.

DUMBARTONSHIRE
DRUMCHAPPEL (EASTERN DIVISION).—Dist. C., Mrs. Kitchin, The Manse, Garcelston Road, Drumchapel.

CITY OF EDINBURGH
HOLYROOD.—Dist. C., Miss S. McEwan, 39, Woodburn Terrace, Edinburgh.
Please note that CENTRAL and EAST DIVISIONS have amalgamated as CENTRAL AND EAST.
Div. C., Miss F. Irvine, 3, Royal Circus, Edinburgh.

RESIGNATIONS
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EAST.—Div. C., Miss F. Irvine.

HOLYROOD.—Dist. C., Miss A. M. K. Cass.
CITY OF GLASGOW
NORTH-EAST 8 (NORTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss J. Howie, 309, Craigpark Drive, Glasgow, E.1.

KINCARDINESHIRE
INVERKERVIE AND GOURDON.—Dist. C., Viscountess Colville of Culross, Fawcayde, Kinross, by Montrose, Angus.

LANARKSHIRE
COATBRIDGE AND AIRDRIE.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Dickson, Blairhill House, Coatbridge.
WISHAW No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss E. Roberts, 161, Greenhead Road, Wishaw.

RESIGNATION
WISHAW No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss A. McAllister.

MIDLOTHIAN
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ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (BADGES).—Mrs. Osborne, Killnoch, Davidson's Manse, Edinburgh.

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RESIGNATION
NORTH-EAST.—Dist. C., Miss McEwan.

RENFREWSHIRE
SOUTH PAISLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Leng, 10, Cross Road, Meikleriggs, Paisley.
RESIGNATION
SOUTH PAISLEY.—Dist. C., Miss Murray.

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CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. Aitkins, Bermuda.
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