

THE GUIDER

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OCTOBER, 1945

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JIG-SAW

It is most unusual in the Guide Movement for people to think that the Editor of THE GUIDER is at all interested in any of their doings! Where this idea began I cannot imagine, for nothing could be further from the truth. Nevertheless it exists, so you can guess how surprised and well-fed I felt when two posts brought me unsolicited accounts of local Guide happenings. Strangely enough, they were both concerned with the same thing, cooking. One was a photograph, reproduced on this page, of Luton Guides in training for Cook's Badge, at the Luton Gas Company's Showroom. The Gas Company's Demonstrator had offered the Guides this training, and they, very sensibly, jumped at the offer.

That Company's lucky," I thought, looking at the photograph and noticing the good things the Guides were making. It would be nice if every Company could find for itself as good a friend as Miss Taylor, the Demonstrator. Then, noting the ideal equipment of that kitchen, I wondered how the Guides would get

on when they tried to cook the same things in their own homes, with less up-to-date stoves, etc.

However, the next post soothed away any doubts I had. It brought an account of how two Guiders, twenty-four Sea Rangers,



Luton Guides Training for Cook's Badge.



Cooking in Camp.

four Rangers and seven Guide Patrol Leaders had assisted once again at the Gloucestershire Annual County Army Cadet Force Camp, by running the Officers Mess completely for the first week and doing all the cooking for the second and third week. The number in the mess varied from forty to eighty, and the work of the Seas, Rangers and Guides was highly credited, which, according to the Guider who wrote to me, was entirely due to Guide training and the carrying out of the Law.

Actually, the Commanding Officer was so pleased with their work that he said things which could not be printed in a Guide magazine because, although we believe in publicity, there are things which we cannot publish about

(Continued on page 176)



1. British Guides. 2. Swiss Guide. 3. American Brownies. 4. Canadian Guides. 5. American Girl Scouts. 6. Bombay Bluebird Flock. 7. Swedish Guides. 8. Gold Coast Guides. 9. Norwegian Guide. 10. New South Wales Brownies.

IT'S THEIR WORLD

TWO young Patrol Leaders came to visit me one afternoon last Spring. They wished to cheer Captain up, as she was recovering from concussion and they knew she had been alone all day and, therefore, quite naturally, would be glad of company. She was, and they were very considerate and helpful; the elder made vicious faces at the younger whenever her voice got louder than sickroom pitch; tea was served very daintily on a tray with a small vase of flowers, and when they departed the patient lay back with a cracking head, and wondered, feeling odd and tired, but somehow confident. Those two had certainly achieved their end. They had cheered Captain up, and they were blissfully unaware that their conversation had been an effort to a concussed brain.

We had discussed, first of all, the photographs of Belsen. I gathered my visitors considered the state of those suffering people beyond comment, and the sooner they and their friends could get down to work to increase the G.I.S. Fund, which seemed the most sensible way to help, the better. The subject under discussion was whether or not those pictures should have been printed in the public press for small children to see. Thirteens and fourteens, I was assured, could "take it," they ought to see such pictures because they had to know the truth about present-day happenings and their results on people of their age who survived such camps. After all, they said, those were the people they would meet, make friends with, and work with, one day. They had to have a chance to understand them. But a newspaper left lying about could be seen by little children, and it might be bad for them and give them nightmares. Besides, it was a pity that they should know about such things. By the time they were old enough to be of any use in the world, bombs and concentration camps would be prevented. They and their friends would be seeing to that. Pictures like that put ideas into people's heads.

"And, before I forget, Captain," the elder Leader asked: "when you're better, d'you think we could go with you to see that place you told us about? The one about the Nazi boy. We'd like to see it, 'cos there'll be a lot of him about I expect, and we'll meet people like that, too."

Slightly staggered, I said I thought that, with their parents' approval, something could probably be done about *To-morrow, the World*, and asked for another cup of tea.

A suitable interval for rest was allowed then, and it seemed as if the session was at an end, but no. Thirteen was not quite happy in her mind about the certainty that bombs and concentration camps could be abolished. There might easily be another war if people weren't careful, she thought. Mummie said that after the last war people had thought it was the last, and now look what had happened! How could they be sure it wouldn't happen again? And what about work for all the people who'd been making guns and tanks and things?

We went into that very thoroughly, I with vague thoughts that a Ranger Company would soon be required in the village. Presently, Fourteen looked at me critically, and tactfully, if obviously, remarked that they'd better hurry or they'd be late. She did not reveal for what. I was not sorry, by then, but when they had gone, despite the headache, I felt better. The new world was in competent hands, I felt. It seemed likely that they were fairly representative of their generation, for they are as a rule a very ordinary pair and do not often rise to such mental heights.

Since then, a little research on the subject has confirmed my belief that there is nothing odd about those two; and a clearance of *THE GUIDER* files has reminded me of other youngsters who, with my two, are the heirs of freedom.

It's their world and, provided they are not repressed, but are guided with wisdom, they will be competent citizens, unafraid to shoulder their responsibilities. At their age we were still being told not to argue with father; to speak when spoken to; that children should be seen and not heard. At their age, children in Europe have carried verbal messages on which depended the lives of parents, friends, and above all, people unknown to them, and have paid with their lives the price of silence. At their age, children in Germany have taken upon themselves the responsibility of giving information which has sent their parents to concentration camps. Children younger than they have been pinned under the ruins of British homes with broken limbs, and fire eating its way nearer to them, and have sung and told stories to keep up the spirits of souls less indomitable than their own. At sixteen, when I travelled from the north of Scotland to London, I was given minute instructions and a stamped postcard to send off on arrival. At six, a small friend of mine travelled from Portugal to America by cargo steamer on his own, just before the war, since when thousands of children have made similar journeys, pioneering among strangers, making adult decisions without the aid of anxious parents and making them reliably and logically.

At seventeen a Ranger friend of mine who is a nurse, finding

herself alone in a ward with eight scarlet fever cases and a diphtheria case in the separation ward, had to decide, while the bombs rained down, cutting her off entirely from the rest of the hospital, whether to stay with the diphtheria patient, who was dangerously ill, or with the scarlet fever cases, or whether to run the risk of bringing the diphtheria into the main ward where she could have an eye on all her patients at once. At twelve, and thereabouts, a number of girls with toboggans were entrusted with their country's gold and, playing a hilarious and most innocent game, conveyed it safely across the frontier into the neighbouring neutral country and of the Nazi sentries who thought it all a riotous race! At four, a gent mother because he insists on discussing with her the possibilities of where the war has gone, and what are its results on houses, which it hurt; and people, whom it made poor!

It behoves us, I think, to tread warily in our dealings with these young minds if we wish to be of any service to them. I believe that, by reason only of the fact that we have lived more years than they, it is possible still that we have some things of value to offer them, but if our offerings are to be acceptable they must be proffered with tact. Because, into the space of the few years of their age, have been crammed experiences which have rarely before been endured in a long lifetime. These children are wiser and harder, more impatient, less tolerant, more sympathetic, more honest, less sentimental than children have been throughout history. They have endured the nightmares of war, but they will not lightly endure advice which pre-supposes ignorance, or inexperience on their part. They will throw it aside lightly, and may lose the baby with the bath-water if we fail to discover, before offering it, how far their experience has already equipped them to handle the situation without our aid. They, particularly if they are of Ranger age, are often by force of circumstances more experienced than we shall ever be. They have no intention of being unkind or rude in their reaction to us, but neither have they the time or patience to spare for what, in their eyes, appears to be the unnecessary and sentimental trimmings with which we cloak the advice which would be valuable to them. If we are to be their friends, and useful friends, we must take the trouble to know and, as much as possible, to share, the circumstances of their lives, and we must learn to speak their language, while not discarding those good qualities which our generation may possess and which may be of enduring value. We all know, and many regret, the graciousness of our grandparents' generation while we deplore and mock its sentimentality. Many of us have reason to be grateful for the experience of having known some ancient relative, because the manners and standards of a by-gone age have flavoured our own lives, yet how much we would have fretted and rebelled had they been forced upon us!

We have achieved freedom for future generations, now we have left two great duties: first to set before our heirs those things of our own and of past generations which the test of time has proved good; second, to walk as friends quietly and unobtrusively beside these young impatient minds, ready to help when help is needed, ready to laugh with them, ready to listen, and sometimes, but rarely, ready to startle them into listening to us.

These children have earned the right to experiment and adventure; they deserve to be trusted. Many of them need wise advice more than children have ever needed it before, many need it less, but those who need it will not take it if it is offered in old-fashioned and sentimental guise, or if they do not trust the giver. We should pay them the compliment of treating them as reasonable, experienced people, not as young innocents to be shielded. They do not want protection; they do need co-operation, and they demand it. Those who, with the kindest intention, seek to shield the young are committing a grave crime against them, for they would send them forth unequipped for the stark work which must be theirs in the world they have to rebuild.

We have a great gift to give to the children who are growing up in 1945, if we have the courage to offer it unadorned. It is Truth.

Let us give them the facts of our experience honestly, without sentiment, and without prejudice, for what they are worth. Let us pray for the patience and wisdom to go on holding those facts before them, never forcing them to accept, merely holding them there to be taken when required, and used as the recipient sees fit, for the need of the moment.

These children deserve our respect, our courtesy, and our service. By their courage and their initiative they have bought their freedom. It is their world, they have earned it, although the blood and tears and agony of older generations paid the greater price. If we would have a hand in the building of the future, we must be friends and partners of the builders, never their controllers. For the children of to-day are free.

MARGARET TENNYSON.

THE COMMISSIONERS' PAGE

ON RUNNING A DISTRICT

BY DOROTHY TEMPLE

LET it be said at the outset that the running of a district is no easy task, and woe to the district whose commissioner is appointed with an assurance that "there isn't very much to do." Like everything else, a district, to be properly understood, must be seen in its right perspective, as part of a greater organisation, and it will be generally agreed that, unless the greater part is well organised, the lesser has little chance of success. That is to say, that to a very great extent, a district depends on the way the division is organised; on the way in which Guiding is presented at division level, to the outside world.

Where a division commissioner has prepared the way well, there should be few outside difficulties to handicap the district commissioner in her work. Given right relationships with local authority officials, with church and chapel communities and with other youth organisations, a district commissioner is free to concentrate on district work, but for the establishment of such relationships she should rightly turn to her division commissioner.

Now, what is a district? Nothing more or less than a grouping of companies and packs for administrative purposes. The grouping is sometimes geographical, sometimes more haphazard, it matters little; but once the group is formed it is the commissioner's responsibility to see that within the group, in every company and pack, a high standard of Guiding is established and maintained. Further, she should enlist the interest and help of members of the general public in the formation of a district local organisation, pledged to interest themselves in Guide activities, and to back up the work of the commissioner and Guiders.

Every district in this way is divided into two main sections, first, the Guide or active membership section, comprising Guiders, Rangers, Guides and Brownies, and secondly, the Local Association, made up of members of the general public, friends of the movement.

A brief consideration of these two sections may help to focus attention on the tasks of a district commissioner and the responsibilities of the position.

First, the Guide section. A commissioner's first responsibility lies with the Guiders; she must be accessible to them and must know them personally; she must be ready to listen to their difficulties, to help and advise. There will be those who ask too much, others who ask too little; some who become too absorbed in Guiding, others who give too little time to it, but from each and all the commissioner must try to bring out the best service they can offer, and she should be capable of rousing an enthusiasm that will never be satisfied with the second rate.

Training evenings and the regular visiting of companies and packs are some ways of keeping up a high standard of work and play, but a few questions addressed to commissioners may perhaps give a wider view of their responsibilities than it is possible to write of in an article such as this. For instance, do you invariably take great care in the appointing of Guiders? When appointing to a church company, do you consult the clergy before making a decision? Have you any Guiders who are really too young to shoulder the responsibility of a company? Do you give sufficient training to Guiders, and do you see that patrol leaders have extra training? Have you many first class Guides in your district? Do your Brownies move on to Guides, and your Guides to Rangers? Do all your companies camp? And is the whole movement in your district an "out-of-door" movement? Have you enough Guiders holding their camper's licence? How many Rangers are there in your district? Do you hold regular Guider's meetings (the district Court of Honour)? Is the patrol system working well? And finally, is your district conscious that all work is based on the all important Promises and Laws?

And now, to turn to the other section, the Local Association. It would be interesting to know how many districts have active associations and how they have been formed. Too often association membership lists include "influential" folk, who have little other than their name to offer to the movement. Or again, a list comprises friends of a commissioner, a system which brings the danger of a Guiding clique in a district.

The association should be a representative body, not a selected one. It should meet at regular intervals, should know of the activities of the district; and from its wide knowledge of people in the locality it should often be able to help the commissioner in finding new Guiders, or instructors and testers for proficiency tests. But whether it is of value or not depends almost entirely on the spirit and enthusiasm which is given to it by the district commissioner.

Such then, briefly, are the tasks that lie at the hand of every district commissioner. Certainly no easy job, and it calls for tact and versatility, patience, a sense of humour, a sense of values, and a host of other qualities. To fail to realise these responsibilities is to fail in the highest that the movement asks of commissioners; to realise them brings humility, and a doubt.

Some there are who ask, is it possible for an ordinary woman, for whom Guiding should not be a full-time job? Is it possible for her to give to each section of the district the leadership it needs? The vital touch of imagination for Brownies; the inspiration and

idealism in training for Guiders; the urge for service and a fuller life for Rangers; the wise direction of the local association; is it possible?

It is a question well worth considering, and a note of controversy to close this article may perhaps be permitted. Would it be better to alter the present system? To abolish the district, as such, and to have smaller but many more divisions? Instead of appointing to district commissioners the division commissioner might be asked to appoint three commissioners, one for Rangers, one for Guides and one for Brownies, each of them free to devote all her energy to the development of her own branch, and each responsible for her branch to the division commissioner. To the division commissioner would fall the task of co-ordination; the divisional local association would be her responsibility. The company unit would be maintained and be her responsibility. The division Guiders meetings held regularly, as usual, but each branch division Guiders meetings held regularly, as usual, but each branch would have its own leader. For Rangers, preferably a married woman of wide interests, not younger than 28 years of age; for Guides, a lover of children, with enthusiasm, preferably not less than 25 years of age; and for Brownies a "Peter Pan" person, sometimes to be found in the younger, more often in the older generations, a person who can't "grow up," with imagination and a love of the very young.

The days that lie ahead are full of possibilities, full of dangers, full of hope, and it would be a thousand pities if, for the want of a revision of past and present systems, opportunities are lost that can never be re-captured.

NOTE.—Readers will realise that the opinions expressed in this article are not necessarily those held at Headquarters. It would be interesting to hear the views of Commissioners on the suggestions put forward by Mrs. Temple in her last paragraph. EDITOR.

RELIGIOUS BOOK REVIEWS

Bible Reading Fellowship Leaflets. (B.R.F., 171, Victoria Street, S.W.1.)

"A" (adult)	2s. 6d. per year
"Y" (youth), 14-18	2s. 0d. " "
"C" (children), 10-14	1s. 6d. " "

This series of leaflets appears monthly, giving daily Bible readings with explanatory notes and subjects for meditation, and has much help to offer to all of us. We could not do better than use them ourselves and so introduce them to our Rangers, Cadets, Guides and Brownies, as an invaluable incentive to regular private daily prayer. The prices quoted include postage on single copies. There is a considerable reduction on copies ordered for a group.

Everyday Religion, by E. S. Woods (now Bishop of Lichfield).

A book that Cadet and Ranger Guiders will turn to again and again for help with their own problems as well as those discussed in the company. It sets out simply and clearly the Christian attitude to work, recreation, money, sex, health, beauty, thought and our relations with our fellow men, and all this in a way that is a convincing and vital inspiration to undertake the tremendous adventure of the Christian way of life. E.T.B.

The Way, S.P.C.K. (pre-war 2s. 6d.).

An anonymous book of devotional studies in mystical religion. Guiders who feel a staleness in their own spiritual life will, in this book, find refreshment and renewal. They will learn, too, much about prayer and meditation, and find through this experience they have much more to give to those they lead. E.T.B.

Life and Letters of Janet Erskine Stewart, Monahan, Longmans, 15s. "Conspicuous in her were obedience, trust in God, love of truth and simplicity. Her heart was great, her mind rich with the treasures of learning and letters." This extract from the epitaph on Janet Erskine Stewart gives one an idea of the fascination of a book in which is traced the development of a simple country girl, whose chief enjoyments were hunting, fishing and finding wild flowers, into one of the greater saints of modern times. Her delightful sense of humour, her appreciation of beauty and her deep insight into human affairs, which helped her to become Superior General of a great religious order, also made her the personal friend and trusted counsellor of anyone fortunate enough to possess this great book. E.T.B.

(Continued from page 173)

ourselves! You can read between the lines, I hope, and congratulate Gloucestershire, as I do.

Guides learning to cook in a modern, highly equipped kitchen—Guides and Rangers cooking at an Army Cadet Force Camp, and proving themselves invaluable. There was a missing link somewhere, I thought. Looking through a file of photographs for something quite different, I found it. The Company or Patrol Camp Kitchen. That bit of the jig-saw was complete, and two Gloucestershire Guiders, remembering that three weeks camp, are having that lovely feeling that comes to all of us at times: "It's all worth while in the end."

"FOREIGNERS"

BY

LIEUTENANT JARAS

HOME SERVICE: SUNDAY, 2ND SEPT., 1945.

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If you were to look up foreigner in a dictionary you would find that it means not more and not less than "born in a foreign land," which sounds simple enough, doesn't it? Then why in so many countries is "foreigner" almost a swear word? Maybe because he comes in a way to conquer, and the native goes in for self-defence.

In Europe alone there are about twenty-million people born in their native land, but swept out of their homes and made into foreigners. Let one of them tell you about it so that we can all understand ourselves a little better.

I saw Britain and some of your customs and ways of living well before the war in 1934 then I came again in 1940. You remember—those beaches with my Armoured Unit, although without armour, for sure, but we weren't foreigners then. There weren't many by the same ideas, and determined to fight for the freedom of your years, just as well as I do. I am sure you remember those uphill fights few to whom so many owe so much as a dirty foreigner, still, a dirty foreigner in a bus queue in London some days ago. And two weeks ago in Edinburgh that is also how my wife was called by a little girl on a tennis court.

Now I suppose that I may begin to make you feel uncomfortable, and maybe even angry with me for saying things which sound like criticism of your freedom to behave in your land just as you wish. Let me submit to you, then, most respectfully, some observations about foreigners—an important item in the field of international relations. I believe that the dislike of foreigners is but a short cut to race hatred, and aggressive nationalism. I don't propose to say that a foreigner is an example of virtues; far from it. I find that the average foreigner looks odd, is tactless, and is irritating. But so are you when you're abroad. So might be an Aberdonian in London, and a Cockney in Belfast.

Some people find that foreigners are guilty of many of your troubles; housing shortage, black market, high prices, queues; that if they were sent away at once this blessed land of yours would just bathe in unhampered happiness. Doesn't this look like hunting for scapegoats? I don't think the differences between us are so very great; when you tickle us, don't we laugh? You remember who said that—it was an Englishman and he was speaking about foreigners. Yes, Shakespeare, that great teacher of manners.

I fully sympathise with Londoners when they felt foreign, outnumbered by Yanks in Piccadilly Circus; and with Scots, who harbour a Polish Army. But did no one ever tell you that both Yanks and Poles are homesick to death, that they are more eager to go than any of you could be to see them depart?

A ghastly war has just ended. Victory was only a moment, and time and work and understanding are needed to heal the wounds and to re-establish life. Foreigners are only one of the wounds, and it can't be healed by any sort of unconstructive phobia. Of course, there are all sorts of foreigners. There is the tourist who behaves as if he owned the place; the political refugee; the immigrant whose well-being may be a cause of your annoyance; the foreigner who tries to be more native than the native. Others, on the contrary, are unable to forget their homeland. They live a peculiar life, mostly laborious, often poor and unhappy, sometimes rich and pleasant. But as a rule you can take it that some tragedy swept through the life of every "foreigner"; private tragedy, political, economic or religious. "Foreigners" are the aftermath of War.

In this war a new type of foreigner came to your land—the Allied soldier. It was, so far as I know, the first invasion of your island since 1066. But we came here on serious business. But life is life and we soon found ourselves in the complicated turmoil of your everyday existence. Both you, our hosts, and we, did all we could to make the best job of our sudden neighbourhood. You perhaps looked with embarrassment at the Polish officer kissing ladies' hands, at the French sailor's demonstration of French temperament. You listened, no less embarrassed to the Czech airman getting busy to explain to you the intricacies of a frontier problem. To the Yugoslav soldier insisting that he was not a Yugoslav, but something else. To the good-tempered Norwegian, who fortunately entered into no political arguments, though he sometimes displayed a remarkable thirst. We in turn looked bewildered at your queuing habits, at your women in trousers, at your shops with false teeth, at your greetings—"A lovely day."

And then we all joined hands and together faced the American invasion. And, boy, was it fun! The regiments of chewing jaws and falling socks. The money jingling in pockets. Headwear different for every hour of the day. Baseball in the streets of London

and bouncing Jeeps in the English countryside. Ribbons and badges to make little boys breathless with admiration. The Americans gave as good as they got. They looked round and quickly summed up. "Show me a street which is straight, Buddy," yelled at me an American sailor while he was gliding up the Piccadilly escalator—and he added politely: "Don't they build new houses in this country?" Yes, they spoke a strange language and they didn't wait much to use it. In Glasgow a G.I. on leave said: "It sure would be a nice city if it had an umbrella over it."

Yes, we were all foreigners, only we didn't think of calling ourselves that name. To-day, your own men and women are equally foreign in Paris, Brussels, Rome, Athens, Oslo and Copenhagen.

Let us then come to the point. I think that the dislike of foreigners is natural enough—but it's based on ignorance or envy and little becomes a civilised society. Think of a person who would see nothing in Scotland but rain or whisky or bad teeth or cupidity. Think of another who would point out in an Englishman nothing but in sincerity, snobbishness and old-fashioned imperialism. They would be guilty of both blindness and partiality and should be sent to Scotland and England for re-education. As to myself, I know one thing, that during the five years of my acquaintance with this country, my whole conception of it has changed from superficial criticism to friendliness and respect. But when I say that, when I praise British virtues of courage, endurance and efficiency which saved our civilisation in this war, let me also submit to you that understanding is a two-ways affair; that if we want to be understood and appreciated we must understand and appreciate others. Britain isn't the only civilised country in the world, and a Greek shepherd, although poor and illiterate, may have more spiritual values than the whole Executive Committee of some Society for the Advancement of Greece.

All over the world things have been said and are being said which are jewels of an unreasonable dislike of foreigners. I've read them in some British papers and they have hurt my esteem for your balanced judgment. I've read some in the American press, and I think that they injure the glory of the very American soldiers who brought freedom to so many nations of the world.

Let us be sensible and let us behave civilised. Let us open our eyes properly and shake off our shoulder the ugly gremlin whispering into our ears ideas which we should have forgotten fifty years ago. The chewing jaws, the falling socks, and what J. B. Priestley called "the adolescent attitude to sex" of the Americans, are but an impression; behind it there is America, with a million golden hearts, brave and inventive minds, splendid organisation, high standard of living and ever-growing greatness of a proud new nation.

Behind the temperamental and perhaps sometimes offensive attitude of the Frenchman there is the drama of France—who led the world for two hundred years and nearly perished in a fortnight. Her happiness, her great tradition, her sparkling, spiritual life are in danger to-day.

Behind the sad and grim faces of Poles there is a million tales of death, of separation, of ruined achievement; there is a pride of a civilised peoples who fought Hitler single-handed and never stopped biting him, and never produced Quislings and never failed in their alliance; who brought retribution and freedom to many a country, but who still await their own rewards. There is an unbearable feeling of frustration, something like a hangover from a feast to which they weren't invited.

Behind Britain's publicised faults there is the oldest and the most accomplished democracy ever achieved. There is a justice which probably has no equal in the world, and there is hospitality, companionship, tolerance and charity. But don't think of the Chinese in terms of torture or opium, and don't think of the Russians in terms of vodka, ballet, or unshaven revolution. We have, all of us, different customs, traditions, religions and, of course, shortcomings. Our "do's" and "don't's" may be different. But the best thing we have and the best thing we can offer are our differences. When these differences blend they become new ideas, and new ideas become the fuel for engines of progress.

Mr. Churchill's mother was a foreigner, Mr. Roosevelt's ancestor came from Holland, and Generalissimo Stalin's father wasn't even a Slav. In the Scottish regiments were the best regiments of the Polish Crown. And Christopher Columbus was a foreigner, and so was Copernicus, and Handel and Chopin and Joseph Conrad. And the great American nation was all made of foreigners, and Chicago is the second largest Polish city.

Chesterton once said that civilisation consists of a very unpleasant fact: that there are other people around us and that we have to endure them. And I submit to you that we fought this war for some good purpose.

B.P. MEMORIAL FUND

REPORT BY THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

I KNOW everyone has been waiting eagerly to hear the final choice of the Memorial to our Founder. At the same time that the Fund was opened in 1942 the whole Empire was asked for suggestions as to what the Memorial should be. Many ideas and plans were received. By 1944 the total actually banked in Great Britain was £94,574, but we knew some countries, including all the Dominions, had raised and banked large sums of their own. Accordingly, we felt justified in instructing the sub-committee to consider all the suggestions on the basis that the amount available would be in the neighbourhood of £100,000.

We knew that the wish uppermost in all your minds would be that whatever Memorial was chosen it should be one which would meet with the approval of the Chief Guide. We found it had always been her very real desire that Pax Hill—the home built by the Founder, and in which they spent so many years of their married life—should become a centre for Guides and Guiders throughout the Empire, and that it should be used for "cultural, recreational and other purposes." The Chief Guide herself most generously gave the house and gardens to the Association last year—therefore the endowment of Pax Hill was put first on the list of suggestions along with her other known great desire—a desire expressed by many others as well, viz.—that a sum should be set aside for travelling bursaries.

All other schemes and ideas were very carefully considered—some of the suggestions, on close examination, proved to be unsuitable or unpracticable as an Empire Memorial—some were too big for the sum at our disposal—others too local in their scope or for the ultimate benefit of too small a section of the Movement.

Some half dozen schemes were finally listed and, after close consultation with the Chief Guide and a full discussion at the Imperial Executive Committee, it was decided in September, 1944, to put forward a recommendation embracing the Chief Guide's wishes, and to circulate it to all Chief Commissioners in the United Kingdom, the Dominions, India and all Colonies, Protectorate and Territories, to ascertain the views of the Empire.

By June, 1945, replies had been received from nearly everywhere—indicating a general approval. These were laid before the Executive Committee at its meeting on July 11th, 1945, and the final decision was made and embodied in the following resolution:

B.P. MEMORIAL

1.—Pax Hill:

That Pax Hill be used as a centre for all members of the Movement throughout the Empire for cultural, recreational and other purposes.

That £40,000 be invested and the income be used for the upkeep and overhead expenses of Pax Hill and its estate. This to be for five years from January 1st, 1945, after which the position to be reviewed again.

That £10,000 be set aside for the furnishings, re-decorations and beautification of Pax Hill and its estate. If at any time this sum is not needed the capital to be returned to the main Fund.

2. Travelling Bursaries:

That the remainder of the Fund (approximately £50,000) be invested and the income used annually on travelling bursaries to enable members of the Movement throughout the Empire, with suitable qualifications and over the age of sixteen to act as Guide emissaries and to attend Guide gatherings, etc., in all parts of the world. This to be for a period of five years, after which the position to be again reviewed. Should it in any year be found impossible through world conditions to make full use of the income for travelling bursaries, then this income to be used on the most urgent needs of Guiding at that time.

As Scotland, Wales and Ulster have already in hand certain projects (a Training School for Guiders in Scotland, a Camping Centre in Wales, a Training Centre and new Headquarters in Ulster) it was decided to refund them each £250 from the most generous gifts they have made to the Fund in order that they could furnish some special room as a Memorial to the Founder.

The war and its after-effects still, alas, govern the immediate use which can be made of the Fund. Pax Hill itself has been in army hands, and though it has now been handed back building restrictions prevent us from making the alterations and doing the decorations that would be necessary for the purpose of the Memorial—nor can we purchase curtains, beds, sheets, etc., till coupons permit. It so happened, however, that at the same time that Pax Hill was handed back the Homecraft Training scheme was urgently needing a house, so with the enthusiastic encouragement of the Chief Guide, Pax Hill has been lent for this purpose for eighteen months. (It is possible to get the necessary permits to equip Pax Hill for this purpose because the scheme comes under the heading of "Education"). I hope you will all feel as happy as we do that the Homecraft Training Centre should start under such delightful auspices and that the first entrants should have the inspiration of living under the roof of the Chief's own home.

Plans for the administration of the bursaries will be put in hand soon with an organising committee, so that we shall be ready to start this wonderful inter-Empire travelling immediately it is possible to do so.

I hope that everyone will feel pleased with what has been planned to commemorate our great Founder and that inspiration and enjoyment will be co-partners in these dual schemes for the enrichment of Guiding in general as well as the pleasure and benefit of individual members of the Movement.

FINOLA SOMERS,

Chief Commissioner.

£99,998

Further gifts since August 15th, 1945:		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	...	10	19	0			
Scotland	...	8	6	9			
Wales	...	3	10	0			
Total	...	22	15	9	22	15	9
INTERNATIONAL:		1	0	0	1	0	0
France	...						
Total up to August 15th	...	95	422	19	11		
Interest by investments	...	4	551	4	9		
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (Sept. 15th, 1945)		99	998	0	5		

How the Fund has been raised (up to September 15th, 1945):

		£	s.	d.
GREAT BRITAIN:				
England (including Isle of Man and Channel Isles)	...	70,567	1	1
Scotland	...	17,356	12	9
Ulster	...	1,889	19	6
Wales	...	3,625	18	6
DOMINIONS:	...	See footnote		
COLONIES:	...	1,773	0	0
BRITISH GUIDES IN FOREIGN LANDS:	...	168	7	10
INTERNATIONAL:	...	65	16	0
Total	...	95,446	15	8
Interest by investments	...	4,551	4	9
GRAND TOTAL	...	99,998	0	5

Our financial statement can only show the amount actually banked over here. The Dominions are investing their gifts in their own countries for the time being, and in most cases we have no precise information of the totals reached, though we know large sums have been raised. The most recent information we have received is the following:

South Africa £3,150 (15/3/45); Victoria £1,680 (18/1/44); India Rs. 4,447 (28/2/44); New South Wales £868 (17/12/42); Canada \$5,480 (18/11/44); New Zealand £2,100 (21/6/44).

Of the above we know that in some cases a part is reserved for local projects.

Fund expenses to date (September 15th, 1945), £663 9s. 4d.

EMILY

A TRUE STORY

By OLGA MALKOWSKA

I KNOW you are tired of war stories, of horrors and persecutions. You want to relax, to forget, or perhaps you want to start at once on the work of reconstruction, the building of the New World.

Thirty and forty years ago young people were just as keen to shape the world, their New World, and what did they achieve? There must have been a mistake somewhere? They have perhaps overlooked a very important item? They have perhaps looked too much into the future and too little into the past. Past experiences are extremely invaluable material for the building of the future. Here is a story that was sent to me recently by a Polish Guide, who is still in a camp for displaced persons in Germany. It is the story of a Polish Ranger, one amongst many who gave her life, that we may be able to build a better world.

The suffering and death of Emily is a challenge for all of us. We mustn't allow such horrors to happen again. We have great possibilities; as a World Movement we are undoubtedly on the right track. All we want is more determination, more guts to turn our fine ideas into sound realities.

OLGA MALKOWSKA.

It was on the 11th of November, 1943, that armed Gestapo men entered the lodgings of Mrs. N. They asked for her two daughters, both Rangers. The girls were called. Silently the men shackled them in front of their mother and took them away. Emily, the elder one, turned quickly round and called "Au revoir" ("dour dremia" in Polish) to her mother. She met her mother's eyes. She knew what they were saying. "Don't be afraid, Mummy," she answered her. "I know my duty, you needn't worry."

Her thoughts went back into the past weeks. It was already a fortnight since she listened in to the B.B.C. She still remembered every word she had heard. It was a broadcast in Polish. They told of the tortures Poles had to suffer in the prison of Radour.

Would they be taken there? No, they arrived at a sort of dilapidated shack, filled with men, women and youths. Then began a very thorough searching for papers, documents, anything which could be a clue to the enemy.

The sorting out of the culprits followed. Most of them were sent to another prison. Emily's sister was amongst them. Emily remained with only a few others.

The little group was led through a narrow passage and down some steps to another corridor, and some more steps, and some more creaky doors. At last, they arrived at the lowest level. Here, along a narrow passage, were many doors, each bearing a number. The "Watchman" opened Cell No. 13 and pushed Emily in, with another young girl. The two looked at each other. Where had they met before?

"My name is Lesia (Lesha). I am a Ranger," whispered the other girl. A warm handshake followed. Emily was not lonely any more. The cell was filled with women of varied ages. They were all downhearted and very frightened.

"Here is the first chance for making our Law work," thought Emily. "A Guide is cheerful."

Soon a new spirit entered the little cell—something like a breath of fresh air. The weeping and sighing stopped, and new hope entered those sorely tried hearts.

Emily and Lesia were the first up in the morning. They prayed together and they prayed quite often, sometimes aloud so as to help the others. It had a soothing effect on the rest of the women. There were endless occasions for little good turns, and both girls were astonished how useful was the Guide Law even in a small prison cell. But their task was not always as easy as one would have thought.

Emily was taken to the investigation officer. She came back bleeding and covered with bruises. Her companions looked at her with terror. But Emily remembered her favoured eighth Law. "Oh, it only looks bad, but it doesn't hurt so much," she assured them with a smile. "It's just a new experience, that's all." But Lesia was not convinced and, when in the evening Emily laid down beside her, she saw that Lesia was weeping.

"What's the matter?" asked Emily.

"I am afraid of physical pain. I know I am not half as brave as you are. I might disclose some names—I am frightened, I am frightened!" She sobbed and sobbed, her whole body shaking with terror; but Emily waited until the worst outbreak was over. "Remember Lesia," she said, "it is a great privilege to be able to suffer for Poland. Ours is a just cause, our conscience is clear, we have done nothing to be ashamed of; it's the enemy who ought to be frightened! And remember you are a Ranger—remember our Promise, our Law."

Emily always knew how to talk to people. Soon Lesia was quietly asleep and frightened no longer.

However, life in a cell was a dreary affair for a young and lively girl. The small window panes were thick and dull, and the window

placed so high that a very little light penetrated into the room. "If only we could get a glimpse of what is happening outside the window," sighed Lesia.

Emily took an iron rod out of her bed and managed to make the pavement of the courtyard and sparrows hopping about. Dear old sparrows! What a joy to see them so carefree!

That was not enough for Emily. There must be other cells beyond those walls. Maybe, their inhabitants needed some help? Didn't the Law say: "A Guide is helpful"? Soon the same iron was used to make a little hole in the wall, and communication was established. Eventually, a long row of cells was connected with a primitive telephone. Morse was found very useful, especially when one had to send a quick warning of an approaching guard. The little hole in the wall was useful in more ways than one.

A message came through. "Cell No. 12 needs green thread to mend a coat. They have beaten me with all my clothes on and the coat is just falling to bits."

Emily found a remedy. She pulled some green threads out of her coloured shawl and pushed them into the hole.

"Cell No. 4 needs white cotton. Cell No. 6 black cotton."

The white and black cotton went the same way as the green thread. The boy from No. 3 wanted a bone to make needles. "All right, you shall have it, but wait a day or two." Emily fished a little bone out of her soup one day, and soon needles were made.

A Ranger is resourceful. . . .

Some very young boys in the other cells were always hungry. "I shall leave some bread for you by your bathroom door," communicated Emily through the telephone, and thenceforth she went without her meagre bread ration, leaving it every morning at "washing time" in an inconspicuous place by the men's bathroom.

Sometimes the requests were more difficult. Zygmunt, from Cell 12, was completely "finished." He would not be able to stand another trial. "Could something be done?"

Emily decided to send him a little medallion with the picture of Our Lady, Queen of Poland. "Try to pray, Zygmunt. Pray with me together. You will see that it will help." It did.

In a few days Zygmunt was all right again, ready to face anything.

Emily got plenty of practise in first aid, but there were no make-believe accidents. The wounds were very real indeed, so were the bruises, sprains, haemorrhages, scalds. Nearly every day someone from Emily's cell was called "for examination." Emily knew that when this performance was over there would be fresh wounds and bruises to attend to.

If only she had a little first-aid case! But such a thing would never be allowed in prison. Hankies, vests, towels were getting terribly scarce.

Emily was known in all the cells as "the Guardian Angel" of the prison.

She had great fun with Lesia when inspection came, and it came often, night or day. Four hefty men, bristling with Sten guns, would enter the cell, inspect the floor, knock at the walls, look into the beds, scrutinise the tiny window, but none of them ever saw the little holes carefully concealed under a layer of greyish paste made of bread.

"How fortunate they have never been Scouts," whispered Emily on one occasion to Lesia, after the men had gone.

Four months passed. For Emily they were busy months in spite of her seclusion. She often said, "One can always find a useful job if one really wants to help others." But her work was to be stopped by the order of the prison authorities. Emily was transferred to Cell 11 because of her "detrimental influence" on other prisoners.

Here she was all alone and the walls of the cell were of solid concrete, so that no communication with other cells was possible. However, there was a little spider in the cell. It made its web just over Emily's bed, so she was not quite alone, and she could practise her sixth Law. Soon the spider became her friend, and she talked to him as if he were human. Otherwise, her life was terribly monotonous, except for occasional examinations or visits to the "chamber of tortures."

At last, the prison authorities got tired of the obstinate girl who would not reveal any details of her previous activities.

"You must either tell the truth to-day or die."

She was led to a special torture chamber situated on the third floor. Here were iron rods, rubber clubs, hot water arrangements, gallows and many other horrible implements. Some of her old friends from Cell 13 were there already.

Emily did not look a bit frightened. "What is the name of your Commandant?" bellowed a Gestapo man.

No answer.

"I will teach you how to behave!" But Emily kept silent in spite of tortures.

In the end she was stripped of all her clothes and tied to a post so that her feet dangled above the ground.

"The name of your Commandant!"

"The name of your Commandant, your Leader!" screamed a husky voice.

"Jesus"—was the answer.

This was too much. Several men snatched some steel rods and began to beat her without mercy.

Soon Emily stopped feeling any pain. Her face turned upwards, she smiled, as if she saw some wonderful vision.

She was free at last—free to "go home" to her Leader.

NEVER THE LOTUS CLOSES

*"Never the Lotus closes, never the wild fowl wake,
But a soul goes out on the East wind that died for England's sake."*

IN October, 1943, the Chief Guide received a letter with a Californian address at the top of the paper which she passed on to THE GUIDER, as she thought that one day, when it was safe to publish it, our readers would be as interested and as proud as she was when she read it. For two years that letter has been safely tucked away in THE GUIDER files, and now that it is at last possible to publish it, we do so with pride and sorrow. For the letter tells the story of the courage and indomitable spirit of Mrs. Lawless, a Guider, in a Japanese internment camp, and another letter from her daughter, received at Headquarters in September this year, tells us that she died of typhoid two days before the camp was liberated.

When you read the account of the Guide Company which Mrs. Lawless formed within the internment camp you will realise with what a sense of loss and sorrow we read the news of Mrs. Lawless' death. Her steady, determined cheerfulness and courage brought happiness to so many, and she herself must have been cheered by the knowledge that her work was helping to make imprisonment bearable for her Guiders. Her aim was to make their life in the concentration camp an unforgettable experience for them, unforgettable because of the opportunities of adventure and service which it afforded them.

She did not live to see that aim realised, but her husband and daughter, and all her friends in Guiding, must be proud and thankful to think that the effects of her work will live on in the lives of all who have survived the camp, and who now face freedom equipped with some of the richness of Mrs. Lawless' own fine spirit. For years to come those girls will remember her, and something of her courage and practical good sense will come back to them in moments of crises.

An old priest spoke to me once of his life and work: "Here we cannot see how much we have achieved," he said, "but, if we have faith, we know that one day we will see the rich harvest and will count our sheaves."

So be it, for Mrs. Lawless, for her's, indeed, must be a rich harvest.

THE EDITOR.

MOTORSHIP GRIPSHOLM.

October 30, 1943,

East of Madagascar.

My dear Lady Baden-Powell,

Greetings! The Weihsien Girl Guides greet you. Mrs. Lawless, of the Peking Pagoda Troop, also greets you. She is now Guide Mistress of the Weihsien Guides.

Weihsien is the Civilian Assembly Centre for all British, American, Dutch and Belgian people in North China. There were nearly 1,800 of us assembled there.

In a very short time some felt need of organising the youth of the camp into an International Guide and Scout organisation. A group met together composed of Americans, British, Dutch and Belgians—men and women who had been leaders in Scouting and Guiding. We were challenged to try an International group—combining the American and British and adding touches for Swiss, Belgian and Dutch.

Our slogan was "Be Prepared." Our motto was "Un pour tous, tous pour un." The name of our group was "Amicale des Jeunes."

We sang often the International song, "Yonder Lies the World Before Us," even though we could see little other than walls about us and could get little other than rumour of what was happening in the world about us. Our evening prayer was "Oh Lord, let there be peace, and let it begin with me."

Our Promise and Laws were:—On my honour I promise to do my best to do my duty to God and my country, to help other people at all times, and to obey the Guide (or Scout) Laws. A Guide's honour is to be trusted. A Guide is brave and loyal. A Guide is helpful. A Guide is friendly. A Guide is kind to animals and plants. A Guide is obedient. A Guide is cheerful. A Guide wastes nothing. A Guide is clean in thought, word and deed.

We had the Tenderfoot, the Wei-hsien Star and the Award of

Honour as the three grades of tests. We tried to add or change some tests so they would have real meaning to camp life, activities and usefulness. In the Tenderfoot they were to know the history and story back of the French, Belgian, Dutch, British and American flags.

In the Wei-hsien Star they were to know camp rules of safety, camp danger spots, where doctors lived, which wells were condemned for drinking water, when and where distilled water could be obtained.

For tasks girls took turns in shower room during children's hour to help with bathing of the little ones. We were cleaning egg shells for the making of calcium powder especially to meet a diet deficiency especially needed by growing children. We also did playground work during children's hour. We emphasised fly swatting, as sanitation was one of our biggest problems, and we had much dysentery.

We embroidered badges; when they passed their Tenderfoot we had an investiture, and the Guides and Scouts were given their badges. A star was added to this badge when they finished the Wei-hsien Star or Second Class. The badge for the Award of Honour was very special. It had the Chinese "Pa Kua," the eight different combinations of the Yang (light, male principle) and Yin (dark, female principle), which is so fundamental in Chinese thinking. It also had the Chinese characters for our camp, Wei-hsien, with the motto, "Be Prepared."

We had a fine group of Brownies, and they were proud of their badge; and a fine group of Cubs too. Yes, the Cubs had a badge too. Before I left, seven or more Brownies "flew up" to our Guides.

Some day I hope you may receive a more detailed account of the Wei-hsien International Guide and Scout Group. This is just to let you know there is such a group, and we hope you will welcome it and our adventuring spirit. Mrs. Lawless is heart and soul in this fine work with the girls, and is trying to make these days in the Wei-hsien Concentration Camp, days the girls will never forget, not because of what it cost them, so much as what it gave them in a glorious spirit of adventurous living and service.

Sincerely yours,

MARGUERITE TWINEM.

219, E. North Street, Anaheim, California.



A LONE CAMP

A Lone Sea Ranger Camp was held on Canvey Island, Essex, in August for Lone Sea Ranger Ships "Conway" and "Lone Warrior," by kind invitation of the Sea Scouts.

The first evening was spent in settling in and getting to know each other. Next morning, after everything was shipshape, and whilst Q.M. and the Cooks prepared lunch, the rest of the Crew went to get the Sea Scouts' boats ready for sailing. These consisted of a yacht, an ex-naval whaler, and the pram. On Saturday afternoon, the Sea Scouts' Skipper took us in his yacht to Leigh to pick up the Skipper of L.R.S. Lone Warrior. This meant steering a course in a fitful light breeze amongst dozens of holiday craft of all types and sizes and at the same time giving the racing yachts a wide berth. This was their first sail for some of the crew and none of us were experts; but all were tremendously keen and, as no one wanted to be taken for a landlubber, every one knew her sailing terms and was able to jump to an order. It was thrilling to put one's theory into actual practice at last.

On Sunday afternoon the Leigh-on-Sea Crew of S.R.S. Invincible came over and we all went out in the whaler, rowing up channel for practice and then anchoring off Canvey Point for a swim, afterwards sailing out to sea and home for a huge high tea, rounding off a perfect day with a lovely Camp Fire.

On Monday we had the best sail of all, each taking it in turn to handle the yacht and using the rowing buoys for practice in seamanship. There was a good stiff breeze and we skimmed through the water in proper racing style and then sailed her home, picking up her moorings entirely on our own, just to show Skipper we were beginning to learn.

That night the older Sea Scouts came to Camp Fire and in the dusk we suddenly noticed quite a crowd of holiday visitors listening to our songs, so we invited them all to join in and had a very merry time. We departed sadly the next day after a perfect camp where we found that everything we had learnt in theory was of real practical value.

R.P.

THE TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

TRAINING THE PATROL LEADER

(This, the first of a series of three articles, discusses the general pattern of Leaders' trainings. The second of the series will contain a detailed programme for a training lasting one and a half hours, and the third a discussion of that most important of all a Leader's responsibilities—the organisation of Patrol Time.)

B-P. SAID: "The Patrol system is the one essential feature in which our training differs from that of all other organisations, and where the system is properly applied it is absolutely bound to bring success."

B.P. also said: "The Patrol Leader must be held responsible for the success of his Patrol, whether in games or efficiency. Half the value of our training is to be got from putting responsibility on to young shoulders."

It appears, therefore, that the success of Scouting as an educational method is dependent upon a proper use of the Patrol system, and the key person in the Patrol system is the Patrol Leader. Are we going to leave her to face this big responsibility without special training or preparation? If we do, in nine cases out of ten she herself fails to derive the maximum benefit from her term of office as Leader, and the Patrol (and therefore the Company) suffers. *When shall I train her?*

Whenever possible. Length and frequency of trainings must depend upon the domestic arrangements in each Company. In some, Patrol Leaders meet twenty minutes before or remain twenty minutes after each meeting. In others a special evening a month is set aside, or, if neither Guider nor Leaders can spare an evening apart from that on which the Company meets, once a month the Company either does not meet at all or meets without Captain and Leaders, and the training takes place on the Company evening. Whatever the arrangements, train regularly. *How shall I train her?*

What do we expect from a training? Our Leaders will expect much the same, and, in addition, will look for help in the pursuit of their own Guide careers. They want to learn for themselves and not solely in order to teach others.

Inspiration. After six years of war and the difficulties of holding regular Company meetings under, at the best, black-out, and, at the worst, blitz conditions, tired with the mental strain and physically less resilient, probably our primary need is to be enthused again with the work in hand. Children are less tired, but they have suffered, too—suffered from the effects of danger and uncertainty, from evacuation, from lack of proper feeding, from the impatience of war-weary adults. They need direction and encouragement, and to be instilled with a sense of purpose.

Usually inspiration comes to us as the infection of a personality. Our own attitude to the Guides and to Guiding will help them far more than any practical teaching we may give them. Appearance, voice and manner play their part, but it is the enthusiasm and the courage of a good faith which are most catching. It is not easy always to look forward to our Leaders' trainings with zest, but if we plan and prepare carefully beforehand, by that alchemy which works when once Guider and Guides are together, enthusiasm will come. At the end of a training our Patrol Leaders should feel full of encouragement, and confident in their capacity to lead their Patrols.

Practical Instruction in Test Work, and Help with Teaching Method. It is impossible to consider these two points apart, because as we teach our Patrol Leaders, so they, in turn, will teach their Patrols. It is false to suppose for a moment that if we instruct in, let us say, signalling, in a small room, murmuring at intervals "Of course this would be better done out of doors," the Leaders will do other than we have done. The only difference will be that they will, in all probability, omit to remark that "this would be better done out of doors." If we want Patrol Time in the Company meetings to be full of variety and interest, if we want the Tenderfoot to learn her hand signals while stalking through "enemy" country, if we wish our would-be Second Class First-Aider to be quick at dealing with emergencies, stalking games and emergencies must form a part of Leaders' training. Constant overhauling of methods of teaching Tenderfoot and Second Class work will keep the standard high and the interest alive.

New Games, Songs, etc. This heading is a sub-heading of "Teaching Method." The Founder knew that, like all young things, children learn most easily while playing games. During the war a good deal of rubbish was talked about children being "too serious to play games." "Mine will do nothing but work," some Captains said, but on enquiry the work turned out to be play, but play which bore a close resemblance to the grimness of reality and was,

in fact, a preparation for it. The clubroom was turned into a First Aid Post and First Aid was practised on imaginary patients, or messages were exchanged by flash lamp and the "enemy" were outwitted. Games of the parlour sort and team games of the "run once round the chair and then touch the next person" variety were out of fashion, and we can only hope that they will remain so. There is no room in Scouting for such games as these, but games designed to encourage mental or physical agility, observation and deduction, quick response and control make an important contribution to Guide training. If we accustom our Leaders at their training to "snap" observation tests, or to tests of agility or trials of strength or speed of movement, they in their turn will practise these things with their Patrols.

Coaching in Specialised Subjects (Lashings and gadget making, drill, badge work, etc.) Under this heading the Patrol Leader receives the help she needs to enable her to take her First Class or other special Badges, so that she feels in no way tied down by the younger members of her Patrol.

The standard of drill in a Company will improve rapidly if the Leaders, well drilled by us, drill their Patrols in their turn. Drill is accompanied, of course, by hints on inspection and posture—Leaders must be helped to set a standard of smartness in all things.

Domestic and Public Relations. It is very important that Leaders should learn about the possibilities for service and self-development within the Movement, as the time is rapidly approaching when each one will have to choose "Ranger," "Cadet," or "Out." Talks on all the different Branches, and particularly on Posts, Extensions and Overseas and International, often plant seeds which bear good fruit in the future. The Leader should also be encouraged to take an interest in whatever other organisations are active in the locality, but, at the same time, to think out for herself what clash of loyalties may occur should she attempt membership of more than one.

Organisation of Patrol Leader. The planning of Patrol Time is one of the Leader's most serious responsibilities and the one which she needs most help. For varying lengths of time, according to her experience she will have to be responsible each week for the occupation of her mixed bag of Guides. Jane is nearly First Class, Sibyl has only just joined, Phyllis and Constance are at different stages of Second Class—each wanting to study a different part of the test. They are all equally important and equally demanding. How to help the Leader to cope with this major problem will be the subject of a separate article.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY.

DUTY TO GOD

"I CAN manage God all right, Brown Owl, but the King gets me down." Happy Brownie—yet how many a Brown Owl will give an envious sigh, even as she smiles at the naïve confidence of the eight-year-old!

What is there in the first part of the Brownie Promise that makes Brown Owl diffident about discussing it? Perhaps it is that we ourselves have outgrown the childish frankness which made our Lord say: "Except ye become as little children—" That, surely, is the foundation of our teaching on Duty to God. If we grown-ups ourselves hesitate to talk about God, we must remember that children have no such self-consciousness, but will listen and respond eagerly. If we feel we have nothing to say, it is a good plan to let the children give us their ideas. This will, at least, give us material to talk over together. It is much better, too, that they should be encouraged to think for themselves rather than to swallow whole our adult ideas, which may mean nothing to them.

It is important to explain first to recruits what we mean by "Duty"—something which we *ought to do*. (To explain it as "something we owe" is misleading, as children invariably associate owing with money.)

What *ought we to do* for God? Probably the simplest approach is to compare God with a very dear earthly friend. Let the Brownies suggest what they would do for someone they loved very dearly.

They would talk to him, listen to him, and ask his advice; they would go to his house to visit him. If he gave them anything they would hurry to say "Thank you," and when they could they would do jobs for him and give him presents. It is, perhaps, surprising how quickly children of Brownie age see the connection.

"Talking to God is saying our prayers, isn't it, Brown Owl?" "Going to church is going to God's House." "Is Sunday School God's, too, Brown Owl?"

All this is a beginning, but we do not want to put the Laws and Promises into watertight compartments. They are the foundation of all our training, and it would be tragic for them to be learned as a rigmarole before enrolment and forgotten again in all the excitement of working for the Golden Bar.

Brownies have a very real faith in the God who made the world around them, and their appreciation of the wonder and beauty in nature is quickly aroused. As we make our collections and marvel over the lovely things we find on our nature walks we can say "Thank you" to God who made them, and remember that it is

He who takes care of us and all His creatures.

Brownies love the story of how Jesus' friends asked him what they should do for Him when they could no longer see Him. The answer might have been given to an eight-year-old: "If someone asks for a drink of water, give it to him and it will be just as though you had given it to Me." We seldom realise that God Turns done in the right spirit are our direct duty to God in response to His own instructions. Most prayers used at Brownie age end, "for Jesus' sake," and this phrase can have real meaning for the child who is learning what is meant by Duty to God.

It is thrilling to think that we have the privilege of presenting to the Brownie recruit the First Promise, which will be the first promise throughout her life in the Guide Movement. It is a wonderful opportunity, when her ideas are simple, her mind receptive, her faith unshaken. As Guiders we, too, are bound by that promise, and it is our duty to see that we pass on to our Brownies the most thoughtful and sincere interpretation that we can.

ROSALIE WAKEFIELD.

CEREMONIAL

THE COLOUR PARTY

PART 3.

WE have done the training of the Colour Party in detail in the last two articles, and now we come to the time when the trained Colour Party takes its part in a Ceremony.

For an Enrolment, the Colour Party is given the command "Colour Party Fall Out," before the Company is turned to the right in order to march off into the Horseshoe formation. At this command they take one step forwards and two steps backwards and break away to be Fallen In by the Bearer as shown in the last article, "To Fall In a Colour Party." When they are ready, having done a Left Form, the Bearer brings the Colour down to the Slope and they march up the left hand side of the Horseshoe, Halt and Form to the Left, and the Bearer raises the Colour to the "Carry." They are then ready to march on when Captain gives the command "March on the Colours." The Colour Party then slow marches across the top of the Horseshoe, and with two Left Forms and a slight manoeuvre to make the alignment, comes into place at the end of the Horseshoe on Captain's right. (See Diagram I.) They should not march across too close to the ends of the Horseshoe in order to have room to form.

At the end of the Ceremony Captain gives the command "March off the Colour." The Colour Party does half a Left Form to get straight and Slow Marches back across the top of the Horseshoe. When "Off" the Colour comes down to the Slope, and they turn with a Right Form and march back to the place where they Fell In. The Colour Bearer gives the command "Colour Party Halt, Left Form." She brings the Flag up to the Carry and proceeds as under "To Fall Out a Colour Party" in Part 3. They all join on to the end of the Horseshoe to be dismissed with the Company.

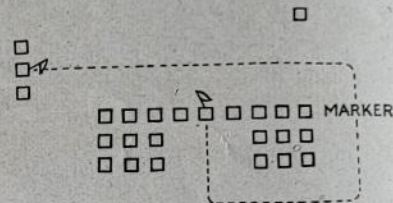
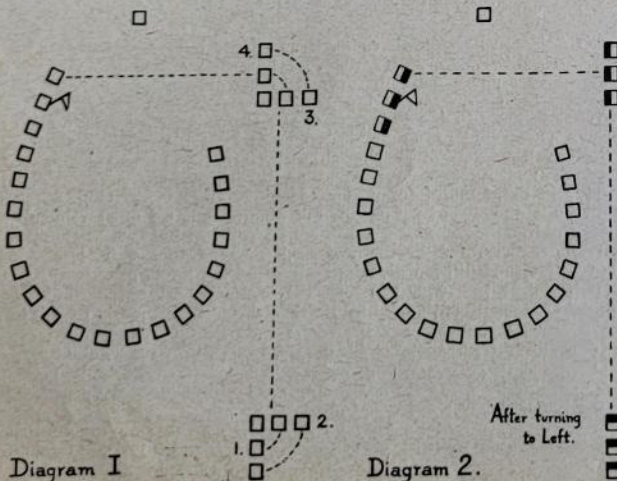


Diagram 3.

If there is not room for the Colour Party to march up the room three abreast at the side of the Horseshoe, then the Colour Party can come up Single File. When they are ready to come up to the position to "March On," instead of Forming they can Left Turn, and come up in Single File, Halting, and doing a Left Turn when they arrive at the top of the Horseshoe. They will then be in the same position to "March On" as before. The same procedure can be used after "Marching Off" the Colour. The Bearer bringing the Flag down to the Slope and the Colour Party turning to the Right, marching down the room Single File, Halting and turning to the Left and then casing the Colour as before.

To march the Colours "On" and "Off" when the Company is Parading. While the Company is forming up in Threes, Fall In the Colour Party as before and wait at the "Stand at Ease" if the Company is not ready. At the command "March On the Colours," the Colour Party comes to Attention, the Bearer brings the Flag up to the "Carry," and they march on round the top of the Company and into the space left for them in the centre and Halt level with the front rank. As the Company turns to the Right, the Bearer gives the command "Colour Party two paces backwards, March," "Right Form," and brings the Flag down to the Slope. To "March Off the Colour" as the Company is turned to the Left, the Bearer gives the command "Colour Party two paces backwards, March," "Left Form," she brings the flag up to the Carry and they march off to case the Colour, and the Bearer dismisses the Colour Party.

NOTE ON FIRST CLASS

Any comments on the first Class Test Syllabus published in the August "Glider" should reach the Training Department at Headquarters by October 31st through the channels indicated.

Child Nurse clause, omitted in August number, now reads:—
(a) Draw up a time table for the routine of a child between the ages of 3 and 5, for a day in summer or winter. (b) Amuse a child or group of children for one hour.

DRAMATIC OPPORTUNITY

WITH the gradual return of peace-time activities, it is natural and right that we should devote more time to dramatic work than we have been able to do during the war. Lack of time, transport and labour has limited to a great extent our play acting for the past six years. Hence for the younger Guides it will come as something new and exciting, and for the most of us it will mean a fresh start. It is a great chance to do something good, and at this moment, I believe, we all feel inspired to give of our best. Inspiration, however, as we find daily to our cost, is not by itself enough, and soon droops and dwindles if we have not the practical knowledge with which to support it. Here, then, are a few suggestions.

Acting in the Guides falls naturally into two groups. First the public performance, and secondly, the more formal acting to an audience: plays, sketches, everything, in fact, which is embodied in the all-familiar phrase "getting up a concert."

The value of Camp Fire acting is immense. There is no outside audience to please, and no future performance to haunt the producer. Acted songs, acted games, acted stories, all help to develop a natural dramatic feeling, an unconscious technique, a natural expressive speech, and, perhaps most important of all, a healthy critical faculty—besides, what fun they are, and how all children enjoy them! It is just the glorious game of make-believe, which most children play all day long, carried one step further, which that it is a game, with plenty of fun; don't let the teaching you give become too heavy and serious. Camp Fire acting is also the starting point from which the Guide can discover what dramatic talent she may have in her Company; in fact, I would describe it as the nursery in which this dramatic talent may be fostered, and self-consciousness overcome. This bugbear of self-consciousness is of no better way than the acted game or story, where the approach to acting is very simple and unpretentious, and the setting very informal, for making children lose their shyness. If we can thus overcome self-consciousness we have taken the first big step in the development of the actor—possibly in the development of the child, and the desired world outside. But if you want the children to lose their self-consciousness you must also lose your own, and throw yourself into the game whole-heartedly, without fearing for your loss of dignity; if you are unafraid, so will the children be, and you may rest assured your prestige will not suffer.

A healthy criticism of their own efforts should be encouraged; children respond to generous applause of anything good, or a frank recognition of failure with the reasons for it. Try to explain why this or that has not quite "come off," and how to improve it, in a way which will not discourage beginners.

There is so much to be said about Camp Fire acting that one might easily devote a whole article to that alone, but children who have tasted the delights of spontaneous acting and have become conscious of dramatic feeling will never be content until they have acted a real play to a real audience. A word of warning here. A public performance of a play should attain a good standard, however simple. It is not an easy thing to reach a good standard, and it does entail a lot of work both for producer and caste. A play should not be undertaken without a full recognition of the fact that much time and effort must be devoted to it. It must have real entertainment value if an audience is expected to pay for the privilege of seeing it. There is a great temptation to make do with that jolly acted song or charade that was given at the Camp Fire. It was such fun that surely it would do for the entertainment, too, and what a lot of trouble that would save! But what is exactly right for an informal Camp Fire is often not suitable for an outside audience. It loses its spontaneous feeling, its gaiety becomes forced, and it comes down with a flop. An unrehearsed effort can very seldom stand up to an audience. If you think the children are not good enough to do a play well, tell them so frankly, and explain that they are not ready yet to play to an audience. It will act both as a challenge and a spur to further effort.

When the time does come to embark upon a play much of its success will depend upon the careful work which you are able to give to it before you start rehearsals. A few hours' concentrated work quietly at home will pay handsome dividends when it comes to the first rehearsal. Read the play through until you know it thoroughly, can feel its atmosphere and visualise its scenes; then try to plan your performance of it as exactly as possible, including the movements of the actors. Write all the directions and movements in your copy of the play so that you will be able to tell the children clearly what they have to do. The making of the "Prompt Copy," a complete guide to your production of the play, is a most important preparatory step and will help you enormously at your rehearsals. It is your "blue print" of the performance and as such should be jealously guarded and lent to no one.

One of your first considerations must be to get the right atmosphere into the play. It is not so difficult as it sounds. Describe the play and the characters to the children, trying to make them see it as you see it, and then help them to express this in voice and gesture—this is the essence of production. Only a clear picture in the minds of the actors can produce the right atmosphere. Once

this mental picture has been formed then it is the work of the producer to help them to express it on the stage.

There is so much to be said about the choice of play that I can only touch upon the subject here. Though all-important, it is a subject where the age, number and capabilities of your actors, and the limitations of your stage are deciding factors. There are certain general principles which are safe to follow. Never play down to either audience or children. "I know it is not a good play, but they will like it" is quite unforgivable, and never makes for a successful production. Good of its kind it must be, but I do sincerely recommend that it should be simple. The pretentious and artistic. Don't attempt plays which are sophisticated and difficult. I once judged a children's competition in which numerous teams struggled more or less badly with fairy plays all about Fairy Good-will or Little Honeysuckle—quite difficult, quite dull, quite long and colourless. Then a few tiny mites came on, and in five minutes gave us an extremely simple version of Goldilocks and the Three Bears. Just the story with no trimmings, acted with immense gusto and sense of fun, completely natural and full of character. It was a miniature work of art. Naturally they carried off the prize, but my sympathy went out to Fairy Goodwill and little Honeysuckle, who had worked quite hard to so little purpose, and whose teachers were so utterly to blame. There is an excellent list of plays compiled by Mrs. Eric Streatfield, issued by Headquarters, which should help you to make a good choice.

The producing of a play can give so many happy hours to all those taking part and there is such fun in the doing of it which is shared by everybody. The audience only gets a tithe of the enjoyment at the performance that the actors get from the whole production. It is in many ways an ideal Guide activity because it depends for success upon team work, upon an unselfish spirit of give and take, "each for all, and all for each." It calls for hard work, but satisfying, creative work with brain and hands in which all can share in some way or another. For those who do not act there are programmes to be designed, scenery to be made, dresses to be planned, tickets to be sold. It repays a thousand times all the work put into it by the inspiration it will give to all who share it.

S. GLASSON.

READERS' FORUM

TO THE EDITOR.

Dear Editor,

Many Guiders will in future be entitled to wear a ribbon on their uniforms denoting years spent in Civil Defence or the Forces. There are, however, many Guiders who considered that their best war work lay in Guiding, and who gave almost all their free time to carrying on for those who were in Civil Defence or the Forces.

Could there not be some ribbon or badge for them, so that the children realise that their Guider also served?

We suggest a ribbon for all Guiders of four or five years' war-time service, to be awarded by the County Court of Honour.

Yours sincerely,

ALICE MAY BAKEWELL,

District Commissioner Beaconsfield Guiders and of Beaconsfield District.

NOTES ON THE NEW RANGER PROGRAMME

There is much news for Ranger Guiders.

PUBLICATIONS.

The following can be obtained from Headquarters:—

- (a) Cyclostyled copies of the new syllabus, 1d. each.
- (b) "Plotting the Course," a pamphlet for the Ranger herself, which contains and explains the syllabus. Price 4d.
- (c) "How to be Healthy—and Wise." Price 2s. 6d. A book vital to the health training in a Ranger Company.

A Handbook for Ranger Guiders is being compiled, but its production will take some time. In view of this it is hoped that the following notes from the Guiders' point of view may serve to amplify "Plotting the Course" and will help Captains to launch out into the new programme, but they should be read in conjunction with "Plotting the Course."

THE PRE-ENROLMENT TEST.

1. It is recognised that the words "Ranger point of view" in connection with the Law and Promise are very variously interpreted. It is intended that the stage each Ranger has reached when she enters the Company shall be taken as a starting point on which to build.

2. The brief notes included in "Plotting the Course" on the

STOCKTAKING

subject of development of the Movement at home and overseas will hardly be sufficient for a recruit. They are intended to awaken her interest, and the Guider will probably be able to put her in the way of discovering more interesting facts and anecdotes. A careful chronology of dates is not intended! Headquarters will shortly be publishing a set of pictures illustrating the history and development of the Movement, and a book on the same subject is about to be written. Both these should prove to be an enormous help in dealing with this clause of the test.

3. Hoisting a flag does not necessarily mean erecting a flagstaff. 4. It is considered essential that the First Aid clause in this test should be kept essentially practical and very simple.

5. Regular and punctual attendance. The point of this test is indicated in the pamphlet. The exact interpretation of the words when special cases occur must be left to the discretion of the Company Council and the Captain, both of whom will obviously be keen to keep a high and equitable standard.

SPECIALISED TRAINING.

In completing this part of the programme the Ranger will, as the name implies, be able to specialise to a certain extent along a line of her own particular choice. She may well undertake this training on her own initiative outside the activities of the Company altogether, or fit in with the Company life in the sort of way that is suggested in "Plotting the Course."

RANGER SERVICE STAR.

Part I. The term "overnight hike" in this test means going out and finding shelter, "using your equipment," and sleeping. It does not mean simply walking through the night! For such an expedition there is no need for special qualification—just the permission of the Commissioner and C.A. is required, and they will, of course, see that no undue risks are incurred!

Only simple map reading is necessary, but this implies elementary knowledge of the use of a compass.

Part II. 3. "Interest others" could be done through talking to groups or acting with others something appertaining to the country. "Other people" can be interpreted by large or small numbers according to the temperament and capacity of the Ranger, but she must really interest people and not just talk to a tester, who already knows more than she does!

Part III. 2. The competent person must be one approved by the Captain.

4(a). A list of books that are considered to be first class will appear in the Ranger Supplement of *The Guide*, or the Ranger may take advice on the subject from the local librarian. A diversity of reading should be encouraged.

The value of these cultural clauses lies in the opportunity they give to awaken or develop powers of criticism, discussion and sound judgment.

Part IV. Simple fire fighting only is intended. An article will shortly appear in these pages about fire extinguishers.

The precautions to take against forest fires are important. She should know how to beat out small fires and the importance of reporting immediately any outbreak that is beyond her power to control. The G.G. Book of First Aid and Rescue Work covers all this section of the R.S.S., and will be a great help to Ranger Guiders. (This book is expected from the publishers before Christmas.)

In all the training and testing of Part IV the vital importance of the practical application of the knowledge gained cannot be over-stressed.

Health. The book "How to be Healthy—and Wise" will help the Rangers to help themselves in this matter, but health training should be implicit in all Ranger training. The Company may like to evolve Company challenges and set its own standards. These things will help to keep the need for continued effort and each one's personal responsibility for her well-being in the mind of the Ranger.

Testing. 1. The test is to be taken in four parts, and on the completion of each part the Ranger may receive a Token Certificate (books of these can be obtained from Headquarters by County Secretaries, price 1s. 2d.).

2. Many other points with regard to the testing of the Ranger Service Star have still to be decided. They are being carefully considered. In the meantime, counties should carry on as they think fit.

Badges. Designs for a cloth badge for the Specialised Certificate and a metal one for the Ranger Service Star are under discussion. The metal R.S.S. will grow from one point of a star to finally a four-pointed star, with a Trefoil in the centre, when the Ranger completes the whole test.

Balance. Obviously, it will take time to complete this new syllabus, for a company may well get so interested in one subject touched on in the test that the Rangers may want to go into it further than is intended. This, of course, is excellent in itself, but the Guider will need to keep her eye on the WHOLE and see that in her Company the original balance of the training is kept. The test will be essentially simple and straightforward.

We are setting out on a path bordered on each side with things of absorbing interest. Whilst enjoying them to the full, do not let us lose our way!

VIOLET MERTHYR.

Commissioner for Rangers (Imperial Headquarters).

FOR most of us, I imagine, camping in 1945 is becoming a memory. Some of us have, I hope, laid the foundation stone, as it were, of good camping in the years to come—many of us have re-pitched this year after an enforced rest of some five years "owing to circumstances beyond our control," while still others, more fortunately situated geographically, have just carried on according to plan. One company I know has just held its silver jubilee camp, and one member of the Company has just missed one!

Inevitably our memories of our Victory Year's camping vary widely and wildly, but, equally, we all have a good deal of common ground for reflection, so it is well, while our memories and impressions are fresh, to indulge in some mental stock-taking. If we are wise and wish our stock-taking to have any future value, we shall probably bring pencil and paper to assist in our deliberations, and maybe it would be well to give ourselves a few channels of thought, or it is likely that we shall find ourselves indulging in a mental ramble, pleasant but feckless.

My "channels" seem to take the form of questions, and here they are: Was it a good camp? That question begins and ends my list, and even before I start to answer it I find myself asking the next (like the Brains Trust): What do we mean by a good camp? and to answer that one I find I have to ask yet another: Why do we do it? Some of us with still damp memories of the worst that this summer has been able to do may be heard at this point to echo "Why, indeed?" but there are, in fact, a good many answers to the question, all of them in some measure true—perhaps we camp to give the Guides a holiday in the country which they couldn't otherwise afford, perhaps we camp so that the Guides may learn to love and appreciate the countryside, or that they may learn to cook out of doors and play exciting and adventurous games. All these are true enough, but there is another reason which to me, at any rate, is of tremendous importance, and which embraces all the others. Surely we take Guides to camp in order that they may learn to live in a community, and to take their proper place in that community, to give and take, to get on with other people, to live simply and well, and to "prove," all that we have tried to teach them during the rest of the year—in other words, isn't it at camp that we see the results of our efforts towards character training and good citizenship?

In answering "why" we may, too, have discovered what we mean by a good camp and so we can proceed, looking back over our camping this year, to consider how far it has fulfilled its purpose. At this point I think the question of camping standards arises, for it seems to me that unless a certain standard of campcraft has been achieved, our camp will have been far from fulfilling its purpose, so here is the next crop of questions—Was the camp clean, comfortable and well fed? Was the programme too ambitious or too dull? Did we do all we meant to do, more or less? Did we learn anything?

These questions query our own camping knowledge, and in answering them honestly we shall discover whether or not we "know our stuff" well enough to get round any emergency without flapping, or whether we know it so well that all sense of adventure is lost in the dullness of a too-familiar routine. Some of the newer campers may have found that some of their pet theories just didn't work out; these mishaps do happen, but it is well to think over what may have gone wrong; the theory may have been a good one really, and with a bit of alteration and experience it may work out next time. Undoubtedly the "resuscitated" campers will have struck a good many snags that did not exist in 1939, and life may have been hard; they will have had their adjustments to make, too, for though materially things may get easier in 1946, there is no doubt that our ideas of camping have altered a good deal during the war years. The non-stop camper has yet another point of view. War-time camping has been hard going, in many places it has been risky in itself; there have been many restrictions and regulations, equipment has been worn out and replacements have been difficult or impossible. It is possible that the price of her carrying on under all these difficulties is that her imagination has got a bit rusty, and that she may have found it hard, amid her added responsibilities, to remember what it is like to be young and camping for the first time; this, and the tendency to get "rutty" are real bogeys to haunt the veteran.

While the ultimate responsibility for the camp rests with the commandant, the answers to some of these questions certainly come within the province of the other members of the camp staff. The Q.M. and the Camp Nurse each have a vital contribution to make to the well being of the camp, and happy indeed is the commandant who has no anxieties on the Kitchen or Health Fronts. Probably the Q.M. has the hardest physical job in the whole camp; the wise commandant remembers this and cherishes her accordingly. At this point I am forcibly reminded of one year when I was commandant of a camp on a large and lovely, but sloping site. With more consideration for the view than for the frailty of the human frame I pitched the store tent some distance either below or above the Q.M.'s tent, I forget which, but the unfortunate Q.M. always seemed to be walking vast distances uphill, and never have I been permitted to forget my folly!

The camp staff, and our happy relations with them, should therefore have their place in our thoughts when we are answering these questions. From the Staff our thoughts naturally turn to those other supporters, the Patrol Leaders, and that leads to my next

questions: What about the Patrol System in camp; did it work? Did the Patrol Leaders function, and were they allowed to take their full share in the running of the camp? If not, why not? Did all the campers enjoy themselves? and finally, was the spirit of the camp all right?

There is much food for earnest thought in these last questions, and I think the answers may give us the real measure of the success of our camp. We all know that, given a sufficiently large and competent staff, any camp can be efficiently run, but we know equally well that such a camp may, from our point of view, be a complete failure, and the purpose of our stocktaking is to try and discover how far our camping has achieved what it set out to do, where and as many hints as possible for the future.

There is one last point I should like to make—so far this stocktaking has been a one-man job, and no doubt the findings may prove useful, but there were other people concerned in the camp—the Guides, the P.L.s and the other Guiders. The Court of Honour will certainly have ideas about what was good and what was not, and they may be different from ours, so our stocktaking will be in-suggestions side by side with our own.

A postscript—a friend has looked through what I have written; she is a campaigner of experience, and she has drawn my attention to an omission, doubtless there are others, but hers was a most valuable contribution, so here it is: "One of the advantages of restricted travel," she says, "is that we camp near enough to home for a great many more parents to be able to visit us in camp than was possible before the war. They have seen for themselves what we are trying to do, and I have found their added interest and their co-operation of the greatest value." Therefore it is well to remember that the Guides' parents have their contribution to make to our stock-taking—we should be more than unwise to forget them.

Well, was it a good camp?

K. A. MURMAN.

WHERE TO TRAIN

FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

October 9th-16th — Brownie and Guide.
October 19th-23rd — Hants Commissioners and Guiders.
October 26th-November 2nd — Guide and Ranger.
November 6th-13th — Commissioners.
November 16th-20th — Lone Guiders.
November 23rd-30th — Guide and Brownie.
January 1st-8th — H.I. Refresher Course.

January 11th-18th — Guide and Brownie Week.
January 22nd-29th — Guide Week.
February 26th-March 5th — Ranger Week.
*March 8th-12th — Music and Drama Conference.
March 15th-22nd — Brownie Week.
March 26th-April 2nd — Guide Week.
April 5th-9th — Ranger Week-end.
April 12th-23rd (Easter) — Guide and Brownie (10 days).

+ Applications for the Hampshire Week-end, October 19th-23rd, should be made through the Division Commissioner and not direct to Foxlease.

* Music and Drama Conference for County Music and Drama Advisers, and Camp Fire Headquarters Instructors.

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 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. a week, 6/- a day.
Shared room	£1 10s. 0d. a week, 5/- a day.

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 train 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

October 5th-8th — Guide Week-end.
October 12th-15th — Brownie Week-end.
October 19th-22nd — Ranger Week-end.
October 26th-30th — Commissioners Week-end.
*November 2nd-6th — First Class Testers' Conference.
November 9th-13th — Stockport Division.
November 16th-20th — Guide (Week-end).
†November 23rd-27th — Homecraft (Week-end).
January 3rd-9th — C.C.A. Conference.

* In order to make this conference as representative as possible, places have been allotted as follows:—England 17, Scotland 11, Wales 5, Ulster 2. Applications should be made through the County and will be dealt with in strict rotation in the above proportions. Only one entry per County will be accepted.

† This training is intended to help all Guiders of whatever branch in the teaching of simple homecraft in their companies. Application should be made as soon as possible.

January 11th-15th — Guide and Brownie Week-end.
January 18th-22nd — Guide and Ranger Week-end.
January 25th-February 1st — Guide and Brownie Week.
February 8th-22nd — County Reservations.
†March 1st-8th — Cadets.
March 15th-19th — Commissioners' Week-end.
March 22nd-29th — Guide Week.
April 5th-9th — Woodcraft Week-end.
April 12th-16th — Guide Week-end.
April 18th-25th (Easter) — General Week.

† Cadet Week. Cadets will be accepted in order of application—two from each company, but further names will be placed on a waiting list.
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.

Fees.—Fee, free places, grants on railways, as for Foxlease (see above).

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAINING

Ranger and Sea Ranger Conference.

An Imperial C.R.A. and C.S.R.C. Conference is to be held at Egham, Surrey, from December 7th to the 10th, 1945. Further details will be sent direct to Counties as soon as possible.

BLACKLAND FARM

Equipped and unequipped sites are available at Blackland Farm throughout the summer and the early autumn, and applications for further details as to cost, etc., should be made to the Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Indoor camping facilities are also available. "Restrop" is furnished to hold parties of 10 and is available all the year round. Unfurnished caravans are used for sleeping accommodation in conjunction with one or two of the sites, and are suitable for small parties.

ENGLISH TRAINING

A Training for English Air Ranger Guiders will be held at Imperial Headquarters on November 9th, 10th and 11th, 1945.

Sessions:—Friday	7.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.
Saturday	10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
	5.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.
	8.0 p.m. to 9.0 p.m.
Sunday	Morning by arrangement.
	2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

Guiders must make their own arrangements for staying in London. H.Q. Restaurant is not open on Saturday or Sunday, but if Guiders bring picnic meals, hot drinks can be served.

Fees.—6d. a session or 2s. 6d. for the whole training.

Names to the Ranger Secretary, I.H.Q., as soon as possible, and not later than 1st November, 1945.

G.I.S.

Category 1 Training and Test Treks. November 8th-14th and December 4th-10th. It has not yet been possible to decide where these will take place.
Advanced Training Week-end for qualified volunteers, November 24th-25th.
Category 2 Camp One Night Trek. November 30th-December 2nd.

COUNTY OF LONDON TRAINING

COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

A Division and District Commissioners' Conference will be held on Saturday, October 6th, and Sunday, October 7th, in the Library, Headquarters. Every London Commissioner is invited to come. The programme will include:—

Saturday, 3 p.m. (doors open 2.30 p.m.) to 8 p.m. "The District Commissioner's Job." Session taken by Miss Newnham, Commissioner for Training for England, followed by discussion.

Public Relations: "The Commissioner's Job from the Secretaries' Point of View." Open session.

Sunday, 2.30 p.m. (doors open 2 p.m.) to 8 p.m. Talk by the Hon. Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England; Colour Ceremonial Demonstration; Post-war Planning; the Running of Local Associations and Annual Meetings; Open Session.

Fee 6d. per day, including tea, but food should be brought. It is hoped that District Commissioners will make every effort to come both days to the Conference.

REFRESHER EVENINGS.

Refresher Evenings at H.Q. at 6.45 p.m. on Tuesdays, October 16th and 23rd. Fee 6d. per evening.

For other training courses see September "Gulder."

All applications to attend courses should be sent to the London Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

PHYSICAL RECREATION COURSES.

The Training Committee would like to draw the attention of Guiders to the following courses by the Central Council of Physical Recreation.

COURSE A. For young women (19 years of age or over) who have had considerable experience in the teaching of Keep Fit, and who would like to work towards the National Test Standard.

Date.—10 Tuesday evenings from October 9th to December 11th, 1945.
Place.—Buckingham Gate School, Wilfred Street, Palace Street, S.W.1.
Time.—7.15 p.m. to 8.45 p.m.

COURSE B. For young women (18 years of age or over) who have had some experience in the leadership of Physical Recreation and who intend to become active leaders in the future.

Date.—10 Monday evenings from October 8th to December 10th, 1945.
Place.—Carlisle School, Hortensia Road, Chelsea, S.W.10.
Time.—7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

COURSE C. For young women (16 years of age or over) who are: (a) interested in Physical Recreation in Clubs, etc., (b) desirous of assisting with simple activities in youth organisations.

Date.—10 Tuesday evenings from October 9th to December 11th, 1945.
Place.—Greycoat School, Greycoat Place (behind Army and Navy Stores).
Time.—7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

COURSE D. For young women (18 years of age or over) who have had some teaching experience and who wish to receive training in the teaching of National Dancing.

Date.—10 Monday evenings from October 8th to December 10th, 1945.
Place.—Sloane School, Hortensia Road, Chelsea, S.W.10.
Time.—7 p.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Notes applying to all Courses.—Fees, 5s. for each course, to be paid in advance. (Not returnable.) Equipment: Keep Fit frock or shorts, with cotton frock for National Dancing.

For enrolment apply to Mrs. Blanckenberg, C.C.P.R., 58, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

What joy for us to discover anew in your Movement the same spirit of joy, of simplicity, of service, as in our own, and to feel so quickly at ease among you! And with what interest we discovered the differences which exist, all the same, between our two organizations, resulting only from the difference in temperament of the French and the English.

In a general way, we thought that your technique is more sure and goes deeper than ours. Here, for instance, is a characteristic incident. In the course of a harvest camp in Northumberland, a cart full of straw capsized, burying several Guides. Luckily, the only damage was a sprained foot. Without disturbing the Guides, her companions, with a rapidity and precision which astonished us, a great deal, extricated the casualty, untied her ties, bandaged her foot and conveyed her comfortably back to camp.

We also noticed that everyone had a great respect for nature and for other people's property, etc. We never saw a fire laid unless the Guides had first removed the turf, and at the harvest camp, to leave no marks on the ground.

The well-known imagination of the French often carries us away so easily that we find it difficult to fix the attention of the Guides on questions of a technical nature, and to direct their efforts towards well done work of material comfort, all things which you manage so well; when, on the contrary, our Guides are adepts in the art of decorating everything about them, tents, dining rooms, etc., a very feminine trait, and one of good taste. A camp can never end without the Guides having provided the Guides with one or two days of breathtaking adventure.

Several facts astonished us. First, in France we never practise the drill which gives an ordered look to certain of your exercises. For example, at the hoisting of the colours, we are certainly less in step, but on the other hand we usually sing a patriotic hymn.

I think, too, that we have different ideas about camp. We always have a central theme which represents the purpose to be attained in the moral and guide formation of our Guides, and which is adapted to the state of the Company. A password given each morning at the hoisting of the colours revives the efforts and directs the activities of the day. This, apart from the compulsory rest-hour, never comprises any free time for the Guides; from this last point of view our Ranger camps are more like yours.

We were surprised at the little time which you devote to religion, for in France the spiritual idea comes foremost. It dominates and directs other activities, and we endeavour to make them converge towards it.

We spent too little time with you to know if, like us, you attach great importance to the Patrol System, so highly valued by B.P., to the close co-operation between the Guiders and the parents and teachers, which allows one to follow the Guide in her life at home, at school and in the company.

I have just said that we spent too little time with you. It is true, our stay of a month seemed short indeed to us. It was so wonderful to see Great Britain again, to discover each other, to see the loveliest parts of the country, and to appreciate those facilities of which perhaps you deprived yourselves for us.

Our return to France will cause a sensation. We will tell our countryfolk of all you did for us. Wouldn't that be the best way of showing our gratitude towards England, Lady Baden-Powell, the Commissioners, the International Department of the Girl Guides Association, and the Guiders who welcomed us so magnificently? With all our hearts, thank you! Thank you! For we have been very happy with you.

MARIE FRANCOISE BERIOT.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONERS FOR ULSTER AND SCOTLAND

This month we report the resignation of two very much valued Chief Commissioners, and I feel I must voice the regret that we all feel at Imperial Headquarters no less than in their respective countries.

The Duchess of Abercorn has been Chief Commissioner for Ulster since 1926; as wife of the Governor General of Northern Ireland she has had an immense number of calls made on her, but she has always found time and opportunity to help and encourage Guiding in Ulster. In the old days she was a constant visitor to London, and she has kept in close touch with Headquarters during the war by correspondence. Reports from Ulster all go to show the keenness and high standard which have been maintained under the influence of the Chief Commissioner.

Mrs. Carnegie has been an inspiring and indefatigable Chief Commissioner for Scotland since 1939, but has had to retire owing to ill health. Under her leadership Scotland has triumphantly passed through war-time difficulties; her resignation has come as a blow to us all, and we shall greatly miss her vision and keenness, and her contribution at Executive discussions, and we hope she will soon be restored to health and back again to a job in Guiding. We know her interest in the Movement will never fade.

A very warm welcome awaits Mrs. Haughton, the new Chief Commissioner for Ulster, and Mrs. Stewart as Chief Commissioner for Scotland.

FINOLA SOMERS,
Chief Commissioner.

V.J. DAY IN BENTLEY

FOR six winters the grain lay hidden in the ground, and as the sun warmed the earth, six times it grew and flourished in the fields. Every autumn, as the plough turned up the rich brown earth, as if turning over a page in the country's history, still a cloud of war hung heavily over all the land, and each one thought to feel it for perhaps another year.

Men prepared for great events. "When the war ends," said they, "we will celebrate, go to town, ring the bells—yes, as soon as peace is declared."

Yet, when the day came, and the news spread to every corner, every cottage in the land, the people seemed a little lost, a little overawed, perhaps, and for a moment it was more fitting to go there, the binder stood ready in the field, surely this was not the moment for celebration. Better to wait for a little and see if any-thing here. Ring out the bells, and assure those far and near that Peace is here, that not for nothing have they toiled and contrived. War is over, the nations have laid down their arms. To the tower, then! What is there to wait for?

As of old, the bells pealed out their message, loud and clear. Peace, peace, good will toward men! And all about the country people wondered that it had come true.

In London folk were wild with joy and excitement; great crowds thronged the city. Some went mad, others were justly quietly happy. As they walked across the river London lay stretched out before them; it was their city, and they realised its greatness. Many filed through the great Abbey of Westminster, as if drawn there on a pilgrimage.

In the village the church seemed settled more firmly, and took to itself a greater dignity. Within its walls a whisper breathed about the pillars. "Do they really mean it? Have they understood at last? Do they know what peace is?" And from the altar came the echo: "The peace of God which passeth all understanding."

A.M.R.

TRY TO SEE THIS FILM

Marie-Louise. The Academy Cinema, Oxford Street, W.1.

The story of *Marie-Louise* is the story of the French children who were evacuated to Switzerland during the war. It is, to my mind, more than that, and I do not think the producers go too far in giving it the sub-title, "The Story of Children in the War." Although it presents a picture of the reactions of the children of only one nation, and the criticism might be made that war did not affect the children of every nation in the same way, I still think this film makes an important comment, particularly at this time, when the public mind tends to concern itself mainly with peace and happiness and a return to pre-war standards of comfort. Perhaps it is merely coincidence that *Marie-Louise* should appear in London while the Council of Foreign Ministers is meeting and having such difficulty in reaching complete agreement, and while the news contains almost daily reports that this nation or that is insisting upon its own important rights. Coincidence or not, I believe it to be the duty of all those whose concern is with the future, with the welfare of children, and the establishment of peace, to make a point of seeing this film. Possibly it might even help the Foreign Ministers to settle their differences if they took a couple of hours off from work, and spent them in studying the effects of war on those who can in no way be held responsible for it but are merely powerless victims of its will!

Marie-Louise was produced in Switzerland, and is a most beautiful production, containing child-acting of the highest grade. Although the dialogue is in French and German that is no drawback to non-linguists, for English captions are provided, and the acting is so excellent that a deaf person who could not read would have no difficulty in following and enjoying the story.

M.T.

BOOK REVIEWS

A Christmas Scene, arranged by Eileen Peake, price 9d.; on sale at Headquarters by the end of October. A short sequence of carols with action and dance, this scene is designed for those who have few facilities in the way of costume and staging and should be particularly useful to Guide and Ranger companies or any groups of young people at the present time. All the performers (20-30) take an active part as a carol party who enter to show the Christmas Story. It would be effective in church as part of a Carol Service as well as for less formal occasions. Clear instructions are given as to movement and notes on where the music can be obtained.

HAPPY FAMILIES

Key to drawings appearing on page 189

- (1) H.Q. Department Secretary.
- (2) County Secretary.
- (3) Assistant County Secretary.
- (4) Division Secretary.
- (5) District Secretary.

Correction.—The hat cord worn by the County Commissioner, first drawing of the set appearing on page 162 of the September GUIDER, should be denoted as SILVER CORD and not Gold and Silver Cords, as stated.

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND MEDICAL EXPENSES INSURANCE POLICY

THIS policy runs for twelve months from November 8th each year, and it cannot be too strongly emphasised that all Guides should be insured under it if possible.

COVER.

The object of the insurance is to cover the moral liability of Guiders for accidents sustained during Guiding activities throughout the year.

The policy operates as a general insurance of all members, including Guiders and authorised officials, of those units which join the scheme. It provides for the payment of compensation as set out in the schedule in the event of:—

1. Accidents occurring during any organised Guide activities throughout the year, and
2. Illness contracted during the period of any Guide camp subject to the members concerned being in charge of a Guider, and subject always to the terms of the policy and the agreed schedule of compensation.

NATIONAL SERVICE.

This policy shall also extend to cover National Service work undertaken in uniform and as approved by the Girl Guides Association. Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs are urged to insure their total membership on an Annual Basis which automatically includes cover for camp.

In cases where this is not possible the total number attending any one camp may be insured for the period of the camp only, but it should be noted that when insuring for a whole year the rate of premium is exactly one-third that required for camp only.

Units may join the scheme at any time in the year on paying the full rate of premium.

PREMIUM.

Annual Basis: 1d. per head (on total membership of a unit including camp cover).
Camp: 3d. per head (paid on each camper for period of camp only).

EXCLUSIONS.

The policy does not cover:—

1. Travel by air. (See terms for special cover.)
2. Travel by motor cycle.
3. The use of motor cars, except when used by Guiders for transport of members on authorised Guide activities.
4. Pedal cycling except in organised parties in charge of a Guider. (See terms for special cover.)

SPECIAL COVER.

1. Air Rangers. The policy can be extended to cover Air Ranger Flights undertaking Air training including flying and/or gliding for an additional premium of 1s. per head paid on the total membership of the Flight. (This premium is liable to amendment at any time.)

2. Pedal cyclist Messengers. Individual Guides acting in this capacity on behalf of any National Service Organisation or local authority with the approval of the Girl Guides Association can be covered if their names are sent to Headquarters with an additional premium of 1s. per head.

APPLICATION AND RENEWAL.

Application for insurance should be made on the form obtainable from Headquarters.

The policy expires each year on November 8th when a new policy is taken out. Renewal forms are therefore sent during October to all those already insured, and should be returned to Headquarters on or before November 8th, together with the necessary premium.

When arranging their insurance Guiders are asked to include any recruits in their total membership as no adjustment in numbers is required later.

CLAIMS.

Headquarters must be notified immediately an accident or illness occurs. Failure to comply with this within seven days may invalidate the claim when made.

A form will then be sent to the applicant to be filled in. This must be returned to Headquarters immediately, and all bills and accounts for expenses incurred must be sent in as soon as possible.

Should the question of insurance ever arise when Guiders or parents are arranging payment for treatment, it should be borne in mind that the policy is a private one arranged for the Girl Guides

Association, and is therefore on a very limited scale. Its intention is only to cover such expenses as would have been incurred did no such policy exist, and all claims will be considered on that basis. Only if claims are kept as small as possible can the present extremely low rate of premium continue.

THE SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION.

1. DEATH	Within 3 Calendar Months from date of Accident	£50
2. TOTAL LOSS OF SIGHT		£500
3. TOTAL LOSS OF SIGHT OF ONE EYE		£125
4. TOTAL LOSS OF TWO LIMBS		£500
5. TOTAL LOSS OF ONE LIMB		£125
6. TOTAL LOSS OF SIGHT OF ONE EYE AND ONE LIMB		£500
6a. PERMANENT AND IRRECOVERABLE TOTAL DISABLEMENT FROM ACCIDENTAL INJURIES, CERTIFIED AFTER TWELVE MONTHS' TREATMENT, OTHER THAN LOSS OF LIMBS OR EYES AS ABOVE PROVIDED		£500
7. MEDICAL EXPENSES FOLLOWING AN ACCIDENT incurred by or on behalf of any one individual whilst under the control of any Officer or other Authorised Official, including cost of conveyance by Ambulance or other means of transport of conveyance by accident to Hospital or Home where necessarily incurred LIMIT ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL		£20
8. MEDICAL EXPENSES BY REASON OF ILLNESS (COMMON to both sexes), including Doctors' and/or Dentists' Fees, Medicines, and/or Extra Rent, including cost of conveyance by Ambulance or other means of transport to Hospital or Home, where necessarily incurred by or on behalf of any one individual, contracted DURING PARTICIPATION IN ANY RECOGNISED OR OFFICIAL INDOOR OR OUTDOOR CAMP, including any week-end Camp. Provided always that the illness be diagnosed, or the indisposition such as to require initial treatment during period of Camp, but in no case shall this benefit extend to infectious and/or contagious diseases developing after the individual concerned has left Camp. LIMIT TO ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL		£10
Limit in all at any one Camp of 250 Individuals		£100
Limit in all at any one Camp over 250 up to 500 Individuals		£200
Limit in all at any one Camp over 500 up to 750 Individuals		£300
9. OUT-OF-POCKET EXPENSES necessarily incurred, by or on behalf of any one individual, for attendance at Hospital or other place of treatment following a valid claim recoverable under Benefit (7) or (8) above. LIMIT ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL		£2
10. OUT-OF-POCKET TRAVELLING EXPENSES necessarily incurred, by or on behalf of any one individual, as a result of being left behind by reason of an accident or illness sustained in Camp and following a valid claim recoverable under Benefit (7) or (8) above. LIMIT ANY ONE INDIVIDUAL		£2
11. WEEKLY COMPENSATION AS A RESULT OF TEMPORARY TOTAL DISABLEMENT by accident or illness as defined in and constituting a valid claim recoverable under Benefit (7) or (8) above. Limited to 20 WEEKS and to exclude the first 7 days. PER WEEK PER INDIVIDUAL		£1
THIS BENEFIT (11) SHALL BE RESTRICTED TO THOSE WHO HAVE REACHED SCHOOL-LEAVING AGE AND HAVE LEFT SCHOOL ON THE DATE ON WHICH THE ACCIDENT OR ILLNESS OCCURS.		

HISTORY OF GUIDING IN WARTIME

A book on the history of Guiding during the war is about to be written, and Guiders are invited to assist the author by sending her particulars of any outstanding work performed by their companies or packs. Stories grave and gay are required; accounts of gallantry; of achievements under difficulties; of service carried on over long periods.

The book will be written for Guides to read. It will tell the story of how the Guides of 1939-1945 kept up their Guide training despite the shortage of Guiders; of how Guides distinguished themselves, using their training for the service of others; and of how that training helped individual Guides in times of danger.

Particulars should be sent during November to Miss Catherine Christian, c/o Miss Wood Hill, the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

WITH THE G.I.S. TEAMS

TEAM 6 IN GERMANY

BY MARTIN BARNES

GERMANY is dotted and, in some cases, clustered with camps for the Displaced Persons of Europe—that sad band of ex-slave workers, ex-Prisoners of War and refugees—who hope, in many cases, to return home eventually and who, in some cases, are afraid to go home.

The Military Government expects to clear most of the camps by the winter; that is to say, that the Czechs, Italians, Hungarians, Rumanians, Poles and Russians who still remain will be put on homebound trains at the rate of thousands a day. Among these people, however, the Poles have least to look forward to; for the future is too dark and too hidden to bring much hope.

During the winter, then, the Polish camps will be running for those Poles who cannot go home until the Polish question is settled and until a stable Polish Government is in full power in the country. If you were to visit one of these camps you would find it full of people doing nothing at all; men just sitting with their hands between their knees, women just wandering aimlessly round, keeping a perfunctory eye on their children, who do not even play. The girls of twelve upwards present a great problem because they find their own amusements outside the camps, and these amusements are hardly desirable. The D.P.s are issued with rations, which they cook themselves, but apart from that there is absolutely nothing to do, nowhere to go, nothing to think about, nothing to learn, nothing in which to take an interest, nothing to hope for and precious little worth remembering. The dreariness and hopelessness of some of these camps is appalling.

Into such surroundings, then, the 6th Team went headfirst. There were two Polish camps in their district, one nearby, one three miles away. Obviously there was a great deal that needed doing, but where to begin presented the problem.

Very often it's the simplest approach to a big job that brings the best results, and so the Team's first move was to take their Sawyer boiler to one of the camps, fill it, light it and produce hot water for the women to use for their washing. This produced immediate results—the interest of the women, who asked them anxiously if they would be sure to come back the next day. A few days later the men of the camp had found two old boilers, and the camp hot water system was in full swing. Team 6 moved its Sawyer to another camp.

The next move was to pitch a tent, clear a piece of ground for a garden, and make a trefoil and a Polish eagle and announce that the best garden done by the children would earn a prize. There were 30 entries for the garden competition, and the whole camp attended the judging. Then a Children's Corner was made, a prototype see-saw was built by the G.I.S. in the morning, and two more had been made for the children by the afternoon. A prototype swing is in course of construction. Then the children were taught to skip (yes, taught to skip). They were afraid and clumsy, and took some time to get the hang of it, but soon four pieces of rope had been scrounged and all the children were skipping away like leaves in a March wind. Then they taught them stalking and tracking (at which they were very good) and woodcraft games, which excited them inordinately, and singing games such as Shoo, fly. That brought the children not only happily but eagerly into the Team's orbit.

The families with small children are being moved from the hut camps into two hotels, and the Team's job was to clean out and make ready these hotels and receive the families. There was a little confusion at first, as by "children" the Team understood boys and girls, whereas the Polish liaison officer understood "children" to mean anyone of any age who still had one or more parents. However, the Team then took the course of selecting the families themselves. Every day two or more visit the hotels and listen to complaints, suggestions, proud mothers, fond fathers, testy grandmothers, squalling but lusty babies and family histories. The other two camps are being merged into one, which will give the Team a family of 900 people for whom to be responsible in every way.

The next job was to start a baby feeding centre and to cook for and feed the children. This was done with the eager consent of the mothers. Two babies have recently died because they are not getting proper baby food. The team has six bottles and twelve teats with which to feed all the babies, so they want the mothers to come to the centre to feed the babies themselves, and then the Team can sterilise the bottles and start the next relay.

Another good job done was to clear out all the tables which were cluttering up the Chapel, and place them outside the family huts. Before the Team's arrival attempts had been made to serve communal meals, but the people did not like that at all and preferred to eat in their own rooms. The tables outside their huts have enabled them to preserve their family independence and to get the benefit of fresh air as well.

Still another job is to take patients from the camp infirmary to the local hospital some 30 miles away. So far the ambulance has been used every day. Another of the Team nurses in the camp infirmary. There are always people to be taken to the doctor or dentist. Soon there will be a children's clinic. Some of the older girls have venereal disease, and the Team has plans for dealing with them.

They have acquired pieces of leather from which the men of the camp choose bits for repairing shoes. They have started handicrafts and are helping to teach them in the school. They have discovered that all these people need is someone to start them off, and then they can carry on themselves, having found new interests and renewed zest for life. The camp has come alive; people have something to do, something to look forward to, renewed hope and renewed faith.

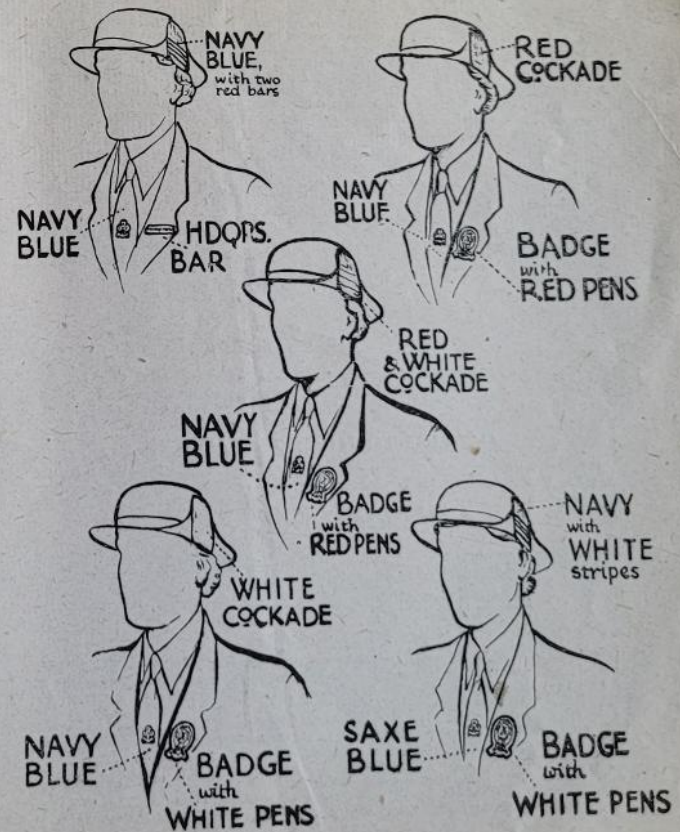
Soon the Guide Companies and Scout Troops will be formed, and the words of the Polish International Guide Song will take on a new and real meaning for these Polish children.

The G.I.S. have started a shop in the camp where those who have done particular jobs (spread out as far as possible among all the people) may choose what they want—soap or cigarettes or embroidery, thread or needles and cotton—by way of payment. This has given people a new sense of well-being inasmuch as they can earn their small requirements by work and can choose what they want, rather than have to take what is given them always and be thankful.

There are many good stories that this Team can tell, but one which I consider very pleasant is the story of the altar cloth. The Poles were so pleased with their new Chapel, all uncluttered with tables, that they wanted a really good altar cloth, for which they applied to the Team. The Team had nothing suitable except a sleeping bag lining, which just stretched the length of the altar. They gave the Poles embroidery thread, and next time they saw their sleeping bag it bore no resemblance whatever to the original, but was most beautifully embroidered and cut to fit, and completed the worshippers' happiness.

From the Sawyer boiler to the altar cloth the span of time has been short; but it has meant that, to these people whom the Team serve time has turned from an enemy to a friend, from a tedium that has to be endured to a life that is to be lived, with colour, hope and achievement.

HAPPY FAMILIES





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.

MEETINGS OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

August 29th and September 12th, 1945

RESIGNATIONS.
Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, M.B.E., Chief Commissioner for Scotland.
Her Grace the Duchess of Abercorn, D.B.E., LL.D., Chief Commissioner for Ulster.
Mrs. R. Bernays, Commissioner for Extensions, I.H.Q.

APPOINTMENTS.
Mrs. John Stewart, Chief Commissioner for Scotland.
Mrs. J. W. Houghton, Chief Commissioner for Ulster.
Miss V. Syngé, Commissioner for Guides, I.H.Q.
Mrs. Douglas of Mains, Assistant International Commissioner, I.H.Q.

Overseas.
Mrs. H. S. Gresham, State Commissioner for Queensland.
Mrs. A. Horner, Island Commissioner for Montserrat.
Mrs. Panton, Colony Commissioner for Sierra Leone.

ALTERATION TO BOOK OF RULES.
Rule 35, Page 24, Browlie 1st Class, Section iv (2). To read as follows:
"(2) Bind up a cut finger and grazed knee."

UNIFORM.
The colour for Air Ranger shirts and jerseys is that of R.A.F. or W.A.A.F. officers' shirts. Shirts supplied to other ranks of the Air Force vary in colour.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

Homecraft Training Centre, Pax Hill.—There are a few vacancies for the second course of Homecraft Training, beginning February 1st, 1946. Names should be sent in as soon as possible to the Secretary, Homecraft Management Committee, c/o Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

SEA RANGERS re ADMIRALTY RECOGNITION
1. Correction of Notice in the August and September "Guider."

Paragraphs (e) and (f) to read as follows:—
(e) When boats are available a crew will be expected to own its own boat.
(f) Ship's documents, such as ship's log, record book, statement of accounts, attendance register and list of age groups, shall be available for inspection by the inspecting officer.

2. Application for Stores.
We have been asked by the Admiralty to publish the following notice:—
Will all Sea Ranger Skippers please note that "any application for Admiralty facilities or stores should be made through the Girl Guides Association and not direct to any Naval Establishment."

TOURS OF HEADQUARTERS

Owing to the shortage of staff, we regret that we are unable to take parties round the building on Saturday mornings, unless they make a written appointment.

AWARDS

FORTITUDE.
Certificate of Merit.—Patrol Leader Angyl MacGregor, 1st Lochen Head Company.

AMENDED NOTICE—GOOD SERVICE.
Medal of Merit.—Miss Jeannie Morgan, Captain and Brown Owl, 1st Turks Island, Jamaica.

BLUE CORD (GUIDE).
Miss Mann, of Yorkshire W.R.N.

GREEN CORD.
Miss Kettleband, of Leicester.

GENERAL NOTICES

LOST.
Between Fisher's Green and Waltham Abbey, on Sunday, 24th June, four billies, believed to have been left in a Guider's car, which gave a lift to four young Scouts. Any information, C. J. Wilkinson, 44, Fulready Road, Leyton, E.10.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Hilda Ratcliffe, beloved Captain of the 3rd Cheadle Guide Company, who lost her life whilst bathing at Scarborough on August 12th, 1945.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

CATHOLIC GUIDE CONFERENCE
A Catholic Guide Conference will take place on Saturday and Sunday, November 17th and 18th, 1945, in the English Martyrs Central School Hall, Preston, Lancs. All Catholic Guiders are invited. Accommodation will be provided for Guiders sending their names before November 6th to Miss E. Spencer, St. Albans, Hoyles Lane, Lea, Preston, Lancs.

THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

The Speaker at the October Lurch Hour Meeting (October 25th) will be Mrs. Dalgleish, Commissioner for Galilee. She will speak chiefly about Guiding among Arab girls, a subject of particular interest to those Circle members who visited Palestine House in July.

The programme for the October Party (October 28th) is as follows:—2.30, doors open. 3. Empire News. Talk by Mrs. Herklot, Commissioner for Training for Hong Kong, on her experiences in a Japanese Internment Camp, Tea, Camp Fire.

Invitations have been sent to all Empire Circle members. If there is any Guider who has recently returned from overseas and has not received an invitation, will she write to the Empire Circle Secretary at Headquarters.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Approved by the Executive Committee, September, 1945.

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE
North Berkshire.—Div. C., Mrs. Gowling, Braeside, Radley, nr. Abingdon.
Abingdon.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Gowling.
Pangbourne.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Maddock.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
East Wycombe.—Dist. C., Miss E. J. Freeman, 48, Priory Road, High Wycombe.
South Wycombe (New District).—Dist. C., Miss A. E. Leighton, Lingwell.
Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe.
High Wycombe West.—Dist. C., Miss B. R. Myrton, Casita, Fennels Way.
Flackwell Heath, High Wycombe.

Resignations.
East Wycombe.—Dist. C., Miss H. D. Ashby.
High Wycombe West.—Dist. C., Miss L. M. Lewin.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE
Resignation.
N.W. Cambridge.—Dist. C., Mrs. Deas.

CHESHIRE
Marple and Romiley.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roberts, Hillingdon, Pinfold Lane, Romiley.
Resignations.

Macclesfield.—Dist. C., Mrs. Swindells.
Macclesfield.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Bickmore.
Malpas.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harbour.
Marple and Romiley.—Dist. C., Miss H. D. Mountain.
West Wirral.—Dist. C., Mrs. Winstanley.

DORSET
Bridport.—Dist. C., Lady North, Netherbury House, nr. Beaminster.
Lyme Regis.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bird, Packway, Lyme Regis.
Resignations.
S.W. Dorset.—Div. C., Lady North.
Lyme Regis.—Dist. C., Mrs. Sheldon.

DURHAM
Resignation.
Bishop Auckland.—Div. C., Mrs. Foster.

ESSEX
Resignation.
Newport.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Deaconess Chapman.

HAMPSHIRE
Petersfield.—Dist. C., Miss E. Grubb, Brown House, Liss.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST
Didsbury.—Div. C., Miss E. Carroll, 117, Lapwing Lane, Manchester, 20.
North-East Manchester.—Div. C., Miss M. Cantrill, 100, Oxford Road, Manchester, 20.
West Salford.—Div. C., Mrs. Edge, The Residence, Ladywell Hospital, Salford, 5.
Royton.—Dist. C., Miss N. E. Hartley, 4, Crossley Street, Longsight, Royton, Oldham.
South-West Oldham.—Dist. C., Miss F. Crossley, 146, Werneth Hall Rd., Oldham.
Please note that the Districts of Whitworth Vale and East Oldham have now been disbanded.

Resignations.
Didsbury.—Div. C., Miss A. B. Need.
Manchester North East.—Div. C., Miss E. Wallace.
West Salford.—Div. C., Miss N. S. Barrett.
Harpurhey.—Dist. C., Miss C. Goodwin.
Higher Blackley.—Dist. C., Miss L. Cole.
Middleton.—Dist. C., Miss M. Rutherford.
Royton.—Dist. C., Miss J. Woods.
Walkden and Little Hulton.—Dist. C., Miss N. Fearnley.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST
County Secretary, Miss K. Moorhouse, 15, Buckingham Road, Liverpool, 13.
Assistant County Secretary, Miss P. M. Bateson, Cuckoo Lane, Gateacre, nr. Liverpool.

Resignations.
County Secretary, Miss P. M. Bateson.
Assistant County Secretary, Miss K. Moorhouse.

LINCOLNSHIRE
Barton-on-Humber.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hendy, The Ropery, Barton-on-Humber.
Lincoln South-East (New District).—Miss Fox, 60, Nettleham Road, Lincoln.
Lincoln South-West (New District).—Mrs. Thorn, 21, Western Avenue, Lincoln.
Please note that Holland Division has been divided as follows:
Boston.—Div. C., Mrs. Paulson, 49, Tawney Street, Boston. Containing the Districts of Boston, Kirtton and Sibsey.
Holland.—Div. C., Mrs. Harvey, West Elloe, Spalding. Containing the Districts of Donington, Gosberton, Holbeach, Long Sutton and Sutton Bridge, Moulton and Neston, Pinchbeck, Spalding and The Deepings.
Please note that Crowland District has been disbanded.

Resignation.
Crowland.—Dist. C., Mrs. B. Hardy.

LONDON
Hoxton and Haggerston.—Dist. C., Miss C. F. Pascoe, 9, Catherine Place, S.W.1.
Resignations.
Holloway.—Div. C., Miss C. H. Albrecht.
Islington.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss C. H. Albrecht.

MIDDLESEX
Hendon.—Dist. C., Miss E. Sneath, 16, Courtney House, Mulberry Close, Hendon, N.W.4.
South Ealing.—Dist. C., Miss M. G. Cocks, 33, Mattock Lane, Ealing, W.5.
Resignations.
West Middlesex.—Div. C., Lady Craig, M.B.E.

THE GUIDER

Harlesden.—Dist. C., Miss L. M. Simmonds.
Hendon.—Dist. C., Miss D. P. Dangerfield.
South Ealing.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. R. Stowell.

NORFOLK

Resignation.
Gulfcross and Shropham.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lubbock.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Resignations
Northampton East.—Dist. C., Miss D. Clark.
Stamford.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stradling.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Please note that Heaton and Ryker District has been divided as follows:—
Heaton North.—Dist. C., Miss M. Horn, 19, Beatrice Road, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6.
Heaton South.—Dist. C., Miss M. Stainthorpe, 57, Warton Terrace, Heaton, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 6.
Earsdon.—Dist. C., Mrs. Breckons, 18, Walwick Road, South Wellfield, Earsdon.

Resignations.

Wallsend.—Div. C., Miss H. Hall.
Earsdon.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ross.

RUTLAND

County Secretary.—The Hon. Mrs. J. Baird, O.B.E., Ranksborough, Langham, Oakham.

SHROPSHIRE

East Ludlow.—Div. C., Miss E. V. Price, Boulevard, Tasley, Bridgnorth.
Shrewsbury Town East.—Dist. C., Miss Peete, Dogpole, Shrewsbury.
Shrewsbury Town North.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rhodes, Onva, The Mount, Shrewsbury.

Resignations.

Ludlow East.—Div. C., The Lady Acton.
Oswestry West.—Div. C., Miss K. E. Oakeley.

SOMERSET

Midsomer Norton.—Dist. C., Miss M. L. Tredennick, The Paddock, North Road, Midsomer Norton.

STAFFORDSHIRE

Bushbury.—Dist. C., Miss B. J. Day, 8, Rectory Terrace, Wolverhampton.
Please note that Tipton District has been divided into two Districts:—
Tipton North.—Dist. C., Miss N. Blewitt, 120, Toll End Road, Tipton.
Tipton South.—Dist. C., Miss D. N. Jeffery, Rosedale, Sedgley Road West, Tipton.

Resignations.

Bushbury.—Dist. C., Miss D. Wight.
Longdon.—Dist. C., Miss D. Negus.

EAST SURREY

Reigate.—Dist. C., Mrs. P. B. Nevill, Bramshaw, Reigate Heath.

Resignations.

Reigate.—Asst. Div. C., Miss V. Carder.
Reigate.—Dist. C., Miss V. Carder.

WEST SURREY

Godalming.—Dist. C., Mrs. Phillip Fletcher.

SUSSEX

Worthing.—Div. C., Miss Quarterman, Nettlestead, Worthing.
Mid-Sussex.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Benn, Slaugham Park, Handcross.
Worthing, L.—Dist. C., Miss M. Graham Smith, Pine Tree Cottage, Poulton Lane, Worthing.

Resignations.

Worthing.—Div. C., Miss M. Thomas.
Worthing.—Asst. Div. C., Miss I. L. Quarterman.
Worthing, L.—Dist. C., Miss I. L. Quarterman.
King's Cliff, Brighton.—Dist. C., Miss M. Sutton.

WARWICKSHIRE

Nuneaton No. 2.—Dist. C., Dr. H. Wilson Greenless.

WORCESTERSHIRE

Resignation.
Droitwich.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harrison.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH

Extension Secretary.—Miss R. C. Vaughan, 17, Mount Crescent, Hoyland, Barnsley.
Goole, Central (New District).—Dist. C., Mrs. Wright, 14, Salisbury Avenue, Goole.

Resignations.

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. D. Russell.
Barnsley.—Div. C., Mrs. Lees.

WALES

CARMARTHENSHIRE

Lone Secretary.—Mrs. Thomas, B.A., The Vicarage, Cilgwyn, Llandovery.
Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Thomas, B.A., The Vicarage, Cilgwyn, Llandovery.

MERIONETHSHIRE

Llanwchllyn and Bala.—Dist. C., Miss F. Salway, Dr. Williams School, Dolgelly.
Pennal (New District).—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Jones, Alafon, Aberdovey.

Resignation.

Llanbedr.—Dist. C., Lady Phibbs.

PEMBROKESHIRE

Resignation.
Fishguard.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kinsley Miles.

SCOTLAND

ARGYLL

Ardchattan and Benderloch.—Dist. C., Miss M. McDonald, Seaview, Bonawe Quarries.

Resignation.

Ardchattan and Benderloch.—Dist. C., Mrs. Baring.

INVERNESS-SHIRE

Resignation.
Badenoch.—Div. C., Lady Stewart MacPherson.

PERTHSHIRE

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. D. Mackenzie, Huntingtower Cottage, Tibbermore, Perth.

Resignation.

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. R. S. R. Trevor.

ULSTER

CO. TYRONE

Cookstown.—Dist. C., Miss M. Costello, Rosecroft, Cookstown.

OVERSEAS

AFRICA

SUDAN

Commissioner.—Mrs. Ogden, G.P.O., Khartoum.

WEST AFRICA

GOLD COAST

Assistant Colony Commissioner.—Miss M. Radcliffe, c/o The Secretariat, Accra.
Assistant Colony Commissioner.—Miss E. Appleyard, Education Dept., Gold Coast.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD

Tobago.—Div. C., Mrs. Buxo, The Rectory, Scarborough, Tobago.
East Port of Spain.—Dist. C., Miss P. Anderson, 8, Sweet Briar Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
Sangre Grande (New District).—Dist. C., Mrs. Nathaniel, La Juanita Estate, Matura, Trinidad.
San Juan to Arouca (New District).—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Ronalds, St. Rose's Intermediate School, 107a, Charlotte Street, Port of Spain.

Resignations.

Island Secretary.—Miss C. H. Munday.
Tobago.—Div. C., Mrs. Crooks.

CYPRUS

Island Secretary.—Mrs. Barnes, c/o Colonial Audit Department, Nicosia.

GIBRALTAR

Resignation.

Gibraltar.—Dist. C., Lady North.

MALTA

Island Secretary.—Miss A. Carabott, 4, St. Mary's Place, New Howard Street, Silema.

Resignations.

Island Secretary.—Mrs. Tench.
Assistant Island Secretary (Finance).—Miss A. Carabott.

MAURITIUS

Assistant Island Commissioner.—Mrs. Moody, Vacoas, Mauritius.

Resignation.

Assistant Island Commissioner.—Mrs. Dawson.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Approved by the Executive Committee, September, 1945

ENGLAND

BIRMINGHAM

Market Hall.—Dist. C., Miss Bellis, 13, Carpenter Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham, 15.

Resignation.

Market Hall.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ford.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

North-West Cambridge.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Hobkinson, 74, Cavendish Avenue, Cambridge.

CHESHIRE

Wirral West.—Dist. C., Miss E. Sanderson, 23, Riverdale Road, West Kirby.
South Stockport.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. Brock, Brentwood, Bramhall.
Higher Bebington.—Dist. C., Miss E. Montgomery, 9, Welton Avenue, Upton, Wirral.
North-East Stockport.—Dist. C., Miss I. Arnold, 44, Downham Road, Heaton Chapel, Stockport.

Resignations.

Higher Bebington.—Dist. C., Miss J. J. Switzer.
North-East Stockport.—Dist. C., Miss J. Hellawell.

DEVONSHIRE

Torquay East.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Thornton, Greenhill, Seaway Lane, Torquay.

ESSEX

Resignation.

Dengie.—Dist. C., Miss L. E. Light.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST

Resignation.

Moston.—Dist. C., Miss M. Cantrill.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Market Harborough.—Dist. C., Mrs. Snell, 12a, Coventry Road, Market Harborough.

Soar Valley.—Dist. C., Miss R. M. Stone, Clitsome, Quorn, Loughborough.

Resignations.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dawson.
Soar Valley.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rodwell.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Branston (New District in Lincoln Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Dean, Mere Hall, Bracebridge Heath, nr. Lincoln.

LONDON

Lordship.—Dist. C., Miss G. B. Makinson, 6, Ivy Gardens, Crouch End, N.8.

Resignations.

Barnsbury and Canonbury.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Perks.
Putney.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bush.

MIDDLESEX

Wembley East.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Lincé, 7, Berkhamsted Avenue, Wembley.

Resignations.

Wembley East.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bennett.
Friary.—Dist. C., Miss M. B. Allison.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Resignations.

Mansfield.—Dist. C., Miss R. Manners.
Nottingham North.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Briggs.

OXFORDSHIRE

Resignation.

Oxford City.—Div. C., Mrs. Wylie Patterson.

SHROPSHIRE

Resignations.

Condover.—Dist. C., Miss I. C. A. Thursby.
Jackfield and Much Wenlock.—Dist. C., Miss J. Bigley.

SOMERSET

Polden Hills.—Dist. C., Miss L. S. I. Davies, Linden Lea, Stawell, Bridgwater.

Resignation.

Polden Hills.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wemyss Seamer.

EAST SURREY

North Croydon.—Div. C., Miss R. E. Miller, 50, Dingwall Road, Croydon.

Resignations.

North Croydon.—Div. C., Mrs. Laing.
Caterham.—Dist. C., Miss Rich.

SUSSEX

Chichester.—Div. C., Lady Ferguson.

WARWICKSHIRE

Rugby.—Div. C., Miss M. Harris, The Gate House, Rugby.
Rugby.—Dist. C., Mrs. Baines, The Rectory, Rugby.

Resignations.

Rugby.—Div. C., Mrs. Wheeler.
Rugby.—Dist. C., Miss M. Harris.

WILTSHIRE

Calne.—Dist. C., Miss R. Ottwell-Binns, The School House, Derry Hill, Calne.
Salisbury II.—Dist. C., Miss M. Miller, Branstons, Devizes Road, Salisbury.
Calne.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ede.

Resignation.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH

Wharfedale.—Div. C., Mrs. Findlay, Danum Cottage, Ben Rhydding.
Brighouse.—Dist. C., Miss J. Wood, 3, Lyndhurst Road, Brighouse.
Pottier Newton.—Dist. C., Miss D. Airey, 2, Methley Drive, Leeds, 7.

Resignations.

Ripon.—Div. C., Viscountess Mountgarret.
Wharfedale.—Div. C., Miss D. Sutcliffe.
Brighouse.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. M. Sadd.
Brighouse.—Dist. C., Miss E. T. Bottomley.
Keighley South.—Dist. C., Miss M. Skinner.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH

Resignation.

Selby.—Dist. C., Miss A. Kettlewood.

CHANNEL ISLES

GUERNSEY

Island Secretary.—Miss M. G. D. Ross, Le Grand Port, St. Sampsons.
Southern.—Dist. C., Miss N. Roughton, States Intermediate School, Melrose.
Northern.—Dist. C., Miss M. Roussel, Le Grand Port, St. Sampsons.

Resignations.

Island Secretary.—Miss M. De Putron.
Assistant Island Secretary.—Miss M. G. D. Ross.
Please note that the following Districts have now been disbanded and their Commissioners resigned:—Alderney Island.—Dist. C., Mrs. French.
St. Martins and Castel.—Dist. C., Miss N. H. Roughton.
St. Peter Port.—Dist. C., Mrs. Post.
St. Sampson's, St. John's & The Vale.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davey.

WALES

EAST GLAMORGAN

Grange Town.—Dist. C., Miss Green, Garnhill, Dinas Powis, nr. Cardiff.

Resignation.

Cardiff, Central and South.—Dist. C., Miss T. O. Morgan.

PEMBROKESHIRE

Fishguard.—Dist. C., Miss N. Perkins, Penysgwarne, Goodwick.

Resignation.

Dale.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lloyd Phillips.

SCOTLAND

ANGUS

Arbroath Town No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss W. M. Cooper Keith, Gallowden Road, Arbroath.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

Resignation.

Alloa.—Dist. C., Miss D. Baker.

DUMFRIES-SHIRE

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Glendinning, Glenbie, Lockerbie.

Resignation.

Extension Secretary.—Lady Gladstone.

CITY OF GLASGOW

Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss M. Malcolm, 17, St. Andrews Drive, Glasgow, S.1.

STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT

Resignation.

Extension Secretary.—Miss Campbell.

PERTSHIRE

Resignation.

Auchterarder.—Dist. C., Miss Bell.

RENFREWSHIRE

Resignation.

Assistant County Secretary.—Miss McVicar. (Called to Higher Service.)

SUTHERLAND

Dornoch.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lindsay, Balloan Cottage, Dornoch.

WIGTOWNSHIRE

Whithorn and District.—Dist. C., Miss H. McDowall, Carleton, Wigtown.

ULSTER

CITY OF BELFAST

Resignations.

Cromac.—Dist. C., Mrs. Steele.

South Belfast.—Div. C., Miss D. E. Kerr.

OVERSEAS

AFRICA

NORTHERN RHODESIA

Assistant Colony Commissioner.—Mrs. O. C. Fricker, P.O. Box 233, Kitwe.

Resignation.

Ndola-Luanshya.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. M. Finn.

WEST AFRICA

SIERRA LEONE

Colony Commissioner.—Mrs. Fenton, Sierra Leone.

Colony Secretary.—Mrs. Senart, Sierra Leone.

Resignation.

Colony Secretary.—Mrs. Essex.

AUSTRALIA

QUEENSLAND

State Chief Commissioner.—Mrs. H. S. Gresham, Queensland.

Resignation.

State Chief Commissioner.—Lady E. H. Macartney.

BRITISH WEST INDIES

MONTserrat

Island Commissioner.—Mrs. A. Horner, Montserrat.

Resignation.

Island Commissioner.—Mrs. A. J. Wilson.

LEEWARD ISLES

ST. KITTS

Resignation.

Island Badge Secretary.—Miss A. L. M. Southwell.

PALESTINE

Commissioner.—Mrs. Pinder, c/o Col. Audit Dept., Jerusalem.
Secretary.—Mrs. Hamilton, Department of Antiquities, Jerusalem.

Resignations.

Commissioner.—Mrs. O. Harvey.
Secretary.—Mrs. Moss Levy.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Charges:—3d. per word. 1/3 for box number.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

HEADQUARTERS' SHOPS.

The following vacancies are open to Guides and Guiders:—

Assistant Managers for Cardiff Branch Shop; must have had previous business experience.

Experienced Shop Assistant for the Wood Green Shop.

Despatch Clerks and Junior Stock Keeper required for Imperial Headquarters.

Experienced Shorthand-Typist required for General Office, Imperial Headquarters.

Experienced Tailoress, Coat Hand, required for Imperial Headquarters.

Apply by letter, giving all particulars of previous experience and salary required, to the Equipment Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Epsom County Hospital, Dorking Road, Epsom; Farnham County Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham; St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford; Kingston County Hospital, Wolverson Avenue, Kingston-on-Thames; Redhill County Hospital, Earlswood Common, Redhill; St. Heller County Hospital, Carshalton. Vacancies for Student Nurses have occurred at the above Hospitals. Applications are invited from young women at least 17 years old who are desirous of undertaking a course of three years' training in the practice and theory of nursing. The course of general training is in accordance with the requirements of the General Nursing Council and candidates are prepared for State Examination for qualification of State Registered Nurse. Salary and service conditions according to Rushcliffe Committee's Report, viz.: first year £40, second year £45, third year £50, together with full board, lodging, laundry and uniform. After passing the final State Examination in General Nursing, a number of nurses is accepted for midwifery training in the Council's Hospitals in preparation for the examination of the Central Midwives Board. Further particulars and forms of application from the Matrons. Advertised by permission of the Ministry of Labour.

Student Nurses required, age 18 to 30. Rushcliffe Salary Scale. £40, £45, £50 with board, lodging and uniform. Period of training, three years, including two months in Preliminary Training School, Federated Superannuation Scheme applicable after first year. Apply for further particulars to Matron, Bootle General Hospital, Liverpool 20.

Probationer Nurses required (School Certificate). Two years training; from 16 years of age. Apply Matron, Children's Convalescent Home, West Kirby, Cheshire.

Brighton County Borough Mental Hospital, Haywards Heath, Sussex, England.

Applications are invited for the post of Student Nurses. Salary in accordance with the Rushcliffe recommendations, viz.: first year £70, second year £75, third year £80, fourth year £90; with all found. The post is pensionable under the Asylum Officers Superannuation Act, 1909, and the hospital is approved as a training school for mental nursing. Candidates must be over 17½ years of age. Applications should be made in writing to the Matron.

Matron and Froebel Mistress, or two friends to share the work, required for Junior House. 22 girls, ages 7-10. Recognised M. of E. Apply, with full particulars, Laura Beeforth, M.A., Hollington Park School, St. Leonards-on-Sea.

Blue Coat School, Birmingham, 17. Matron's Assistant. Housemistresses and Assistant Housemistresses required for general care of children aged 7-15. No cooking or teaching. Full board residence and laundry provided. Apply, stating age, experience (if any), and salary expected, to Matron, at above address.

House Orderly, preferably a Guider, required at Gilwell Park, Chingford, for the Boy Scouts Association principal training and camping centre. The post offered is residential and includes full board and laundry. Applications, stating wage required and details of previous experience, to the Camp Chief, Gilwell Park, Chingford, London, E.4.

Help urgently needed for mother (previously Guider) of three friendly, manageable boys, two, three and six years, used to routine, early bed. Husband abroad, returning spring. Small house near town (Southwell, Notts). Good wages, holidays, time off. Woman kept for rough.—Mrs. S. V. Day, Brackenhurst Lodge, Southwell, Notts.

Y.W.C.A. Hostel.—Wanted, General Assistant to Wardens, ex-Guiders. Congenial post. Good free time.—Apply with references, Warden, 62, Bath Road, Reading.

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Massage.—Good town and country practice for sale in Midlands. Further particulars apply Box No. 111.

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All classes Duplicating, Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

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Bungalow Guest House open all year, run by ex-Guider; two minutes sea and bus. From 3½ guineas. Ideal surroundings.—Apply "Summerhill," Banks Road, Sandbanks, Bournemouth.