

# THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

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## 'The Seeds of a New Beginning'

THE Eleventh World Conference was held at Evian in September. Thanks to the fine organising ability of a French Commissioner and the co-operation of the Fédération Française des Eclaireuses and the Guides de France, the entire Conference of a hundred and forty was housed in one hotel, standing high above Lake Geneva, with a wonderful view of mountains on three sides—in front, the great space of lake, and beyond it the high peaks of Switzerland. Five hundred young Cheftaines and Rangers of the Eclaireuses and the Guides de France were in different specialist camps nearby. Rangers and Guiders from England, Scotland and Wales were with them, and took part in the wonderful displays and campfires that were arranged.

The theme of the Conference was 'Fenêtres Ouvertes'. Twenty-three nations were represented, and the two delegates and two visitors sent out from Great Britain to take part in this great world gathering found it was indeed a privilege to meet and discuss fundamentals of vital interest to the future of Guiding; to appreciate the widely-different problems in all countries; to learn at first-hand of the courage and tenacity of purpose which has carried so many in the movement through these difficult years; of the wonderful rise in numbers of Guides in most of the countries which were over-run; and to appreciate the immense task which now confronts their leaders, of finding Guiders and training them.

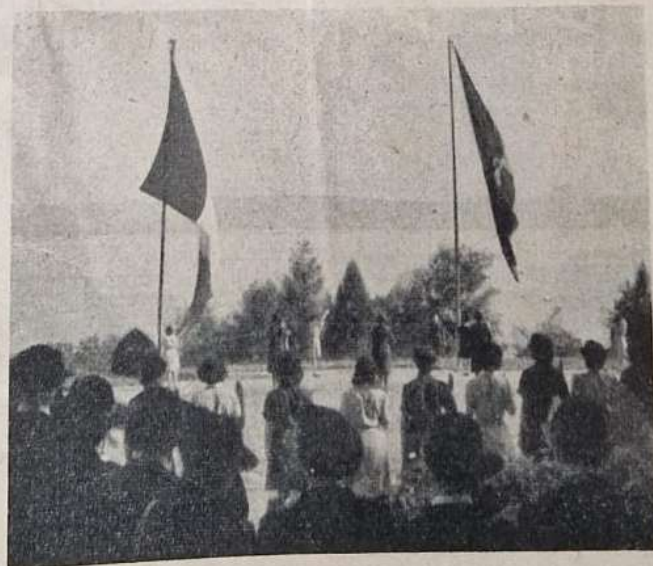
We realised more than ever before the difficulty in many nations of becoming entangled with political issues, and of co-operation between different Guide movements in the same country. The serious problem of helping the Displaced Persons (Guides living in countries other than their own) was considered and a vital discussion took place on the First Promise which was re-affirmed by the World Conference as the basis of Guiding.

Through all differences of opinion, whether by reason of personal conviction or a country's background, there ran, as always, the most wonderful spirit of understanding and unity which breaks down barriers and in its very strength softens sometimes and brings about the welding and co-operation for which there is noticeably so keen a desire shown by every nation.

We discovered one thing which we did not know; that is the place which Great Britain holds in the eyes of Europe, partly because it is the Founder's country, and we are therefore expected in interpreting Guiding to follow his methods closely, and partly because of all Great Britain did in the war. No delegate, Guider or Ranger, going abroad must ever forget that she, and her words and actions, represent Britain. It is a frightening and humbling thought.

Among the speakers, Monsieur Pougatz, and Mlle Barot spoke on different aspects of children who, through one cause or another, had become both morally and materially 'displaced': the number of these children without a home, without parents, often without a state, and with no background—their upbringing that of fugitives, closely associated with resistance and 'black market'. To such children, the speakers submitted, Guiding and Girl Scouting had much to offer. The Conference became profoundly interested in this question. Monsieur van Effenterre spoke finally on Scouting and Guiding in relation to the questions affecting all boys and girls of today, whether of our own movement or of any other. An account of these talks will appear in *The Council Fire*.

As regards the main business of the Conference, there was a good deal to be done in a comparatively short time. With some matters it was possible to deal there and then. With those which were in the nature of innovations,





although the delegates reached a certain measure of agreement, it was found necessary to refer them back to the countries themselves for further consideration. Announcement of these will be given later.

Each nation gave a five-minute report, more or less on the lines of a questionnaire. Greece, after a period of revived activity during the past two years, has resumed her Tenderfoot membership on the recommendation of the World Committee, which recommendation was ratified by the Conference. It is hoped that this will soon be possible for some other countries whose membership, owing to force of circumstances, has lapsed over a number of years, but whose activities are now reviving.

Applications from new countries had been carefully considered by the World Committee, and on their recommendation the World Conference granted Tenderfoot membership to Costa Rica, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy and the Philippines. These countries have been working along recognised lines for not less than two years, and even longer in some instances. All have been visited or vouched for by someone representing the World Association.

We were very much impressed by the really magnificent scope of work covered by the Juliette Low World Friendship Fund, and realised from it how hard the Girl Scouts of America must have worked. On the proposal of the U.S.A. and Belgium, 'the children of Britain' received the applause of the entire Conference on what they had done for the Thinking Day and G.I.S. Funds. No matter whether a speech or discussion was in progress, at sundown a whistle brought all delegates to their feet to watch the lowering of the colours, to be seen through the long windows of the conference room looking over the lake. The work of the Conference continued until late each evening, and this was often followed by a campfire or displays. Bedtime was usually after midnight.

Owing to the amount of work to be done, there was little time to explore the very lovely neighbourhood, but one glorious day was spent at Chamonix; an all-day excursion generously given to the delegates. The perilous trip in the *teleferique de Chamonix* which swung us on wire a great height up mountain sides and across ravines was rewarded by the most magnificent views from the height of 2,525 m. The snow-covered Mont Blanc and its wonderful glaciers were an unforgettable sight on a lovely day of sun and warmth.

The World Conference had its sad moments. There were

many goodbyes to be said to people who had held office for a great many years and who had seen the beginnings and worked hard for the building of the great thing which the world link has now become. To all of them, who, in their different ways, have done so much for World Guiding, each country owes its thanks. Foremost among them must be mentioned Mrs. Leigh-White, who has carried a great responsibility as Director of the World Bureau during the war years, when contact with others was impossible. In spite of shortage of staff she carried on courageously and selflessly and has shown a fine spirit of service to World Guiding.

The following are the retiring World Committee members: Mme de Kerraoul (Chairman), Mme Van den Bosch, Miss Bretherton, Mrs. Houison Crauford, Mlle Achard, Mrs. Corbett, Mme Koseová, Mme Knaff, and Miss Parm. The new members are: Mrs. Corbett (Canada) (Chairman), Mme Koseová (Czechoslovakia) (Vice-Chairman), Mme de Kerraoul (France), Mlle Beley (France), Mme Cornil (Belgium), Mrs. E. Swift Newton (U.S.A.), Miss Synge (Great Britain), Miss Tennant (Great Britain), Miss Visapää (Finland), Dona Rosita Bahiana (Brazil), first substitute, and Mme de St. Vicor (France), second substitute, and Mlle Ernst (Switzerland), third substitute.

The first three members of the new World Committee are re-appointed for a further period of two years to maintain continuity on the Committee. The new Chairman of the World Committee, Mrs. Corbett, of Canada, is greatly welcomed by Great Britain. She is a Diploma'd Guider and has recently been Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Subcommittee.

The World Committee has indeed a great task before it. Its members will need not only the good wishes but the help and support of every country behind them during these next critical years of uncertainty, when the prayer of all nations must be that out of difficulties will be born great inspiration and hope for the rebuilding of spiritual and material values. This was typified at the close of the World Conference in the wonderful scenes dramatised by the light of three enormous campfires on the mountain above Evian on the last night of the Conference; by the winding-up speech on the final day and by the Colour-Ceremonial which united all; in the words of the Chief Guide, 'This is the beginning; not the end. Go out taking the seeds of a new beginning with you'.

HETHER KAY [CHIEF COMMISSIONER FOR WALES]

## Music and Mime at Evian

**D**URING the time when the world's representative Commissioners were meeting in the Hotel Royale at Evian-les-Bains, hundreds of International Guides, invited by the Eclaireuses and Guides de France, camped in the nearby fields and woods.

During the day delegates were invited to visit the camps and see the Guiders at their occupations. But it was in the afternoon that the best opportunity for appreciating them was given. While the delegates sat at tea on the terrace overlooking Lac Leman, with the slopes and houses of Lausanne beyond and the Swiss mountains in the background, troupes of Guiders, using trees as a dressing-room and lawns as a stage, entertained them with song, dance and mime. The camps included a Singing Camp and an Art and Dramatic Camp led by experts in their subjects, and it was the result of work done at these gatherings among Guiders who will pass it on to the children in their companies, that the delegates were privileged to see and hear.

Children's love for traditional games and songs is well known, and the experts at the Singing and Art and Dramatic Camps concentrated very largely on these. Many of France's traditions were in danger of being obliterated during the war and, needed careful reviving; but a further reason was that

French Scoutisme is making a deliberate effort to improve its campfire programmes, and what was done at Evian was only a continuation of what had already been started. New and original work fit to take its place beside the old, and in its turn become tradition, was studied, especially in the Singing Camp under the personal direction of M. Cesar Geoffroy, Music Director of the University of Paris, who devotes all his spare time to fostering a love of song among French Scouts and Guides. The result was indescribably successful.

The delegates heard singing such as most of them had never heard before, chansons in two, three and four parts carefully chosen and exquisitely sung. Sometimes a Guider, sometimes M. Geoffroy himself, or his assistant, conducted, but the result was always the same, perfect taste in the matter of choice and perfect execution. A similar effect was obtained with the dances collected from French provinces and presented in costume with the dancers singing the accompaniment. The French people are, by nature, graceful in movement and their dances such a delight to watch; it was the simplicity with which their performances were made artistic. The French Guider's camp outfit consists of her usual uniform, her cloak

(Continued on page 252)



# Conference of International Commissioners

**D**ELEGATES coming from twenty-one countries, covering all five continents, gathered at Evian; half were already appointed International Commissioners and the others represented an enthusiastic Association, anxious to learn what this new development was all about and to take part as far as practicable.

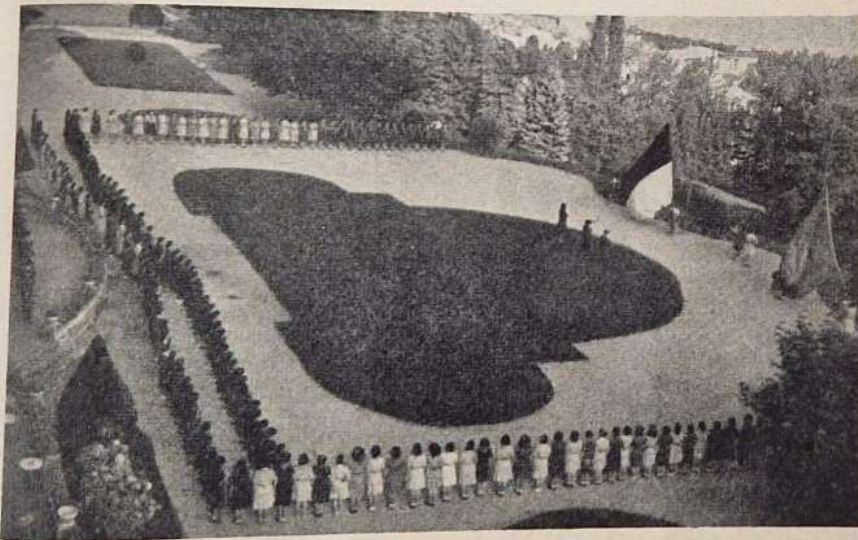
Look at a map of the world, and Europe appears a mere postage stamp; yet even within Europe international exchanges are mostly with near neighbours; a journey of forty-eight hours is a considerable undertaking. No wonder that the 'fringes of the world', as they christened themselves, have as yet no International Department; New Zealand put its position vividly when its delegate told us that a Ranger company keen to go abroad would have to have a ten-year plan.

Our first energies were, therefore, concentrated on defining the qualities and qualifications desirable in an International Commissioner, and her duties when appointed. International Friendship Companies were also prominent in our three-day programme, and this scheme has now received the official recognition of the World Association. We all promised to try to find links quickly, to avoid restrictions that might be discouraging in the initial stages, and to apply the necessary safeguards to ensure a high camping standard only when there is a prospect of a joint camp.

of the guests on an excursion? Could hostesses provide general equipment, guests providing personal kit only? These and similar questions were discussed, in order to arrive at a code of practical arrangements to be aimed at by every country, even though it was realised that such a code could not yet be absolutely binding. Most countries, for example, are desperately short of equipment and so must ask their guests to trail pots and pans across the continent. Broadly,



Ceremonial at the World Conference at Evian: the 'mot d'ordre' being given by a member of the World Committee after the hoisting of the Tricolour and World Flag



The Guides de France and Eclaireuses from the camps were present at 'Colours'

Exchange of visits was another important subject for discussion, for we all appreciated that actual contact was our ultimate goal. Contacts between Guides as well as between the Ranger and Guider age groups, contacts that should be possible for any enterprising company and not merely between the few fortunate enough to be near a frontier. [If only the expense were not so prohibitive of course. But take courage from New Zealand; also some Glasgow Rangers hope to get to Switzerland in 1950 and others in Dumfermline plan to raise three hundred pounds for fifteen of them to go to Norway next summer.]

How much hospitality should guests reasonably expect of the hostesses? Who pays the site fees, if any, or the fares

hailed by the English and French-speaking countries, which were numerous; the others could remain proudly, but sympathetically, aloof.

That the Conference was both an inspiration and of immense practical value is illustrated by the request for another, in conjunction with the next World Conference in two years' time, and for regional conferences next year. This year we were all exceedingly indebted to Mme de Saint Victor (France), our Chairman, and to Miss Dyer (U.S.A.), our Vice-Chairman, and our thanks are due to the U.S.A. for having proposed such a Conference; their enterprise was greatly justified and greatly rewarded.

ALISON TENNANT  
[INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER]



## The Commissioners' Meeting Place

## The Queen's Guide Award

THE Queen's Guide Award is going to catch the imagination of every keen Guide, and District Commissioners must be ready to play their part in the achievement of a satisfactory standard.

The Commissioner must first know the conditions laid down for the award by the Guide Committee. (See February number of THE GUIDER and the leaflet on the award advertised in the October issue.) This award differs from the Gold Cord in that the candidate must still be a Guide in a Guide company when she gains it and she must be ready for the final test before her seventeenth birthday. This is not, therefore, a test or award for Rangers, Cadets or young Guiders, nor should a Commissioner encourage a girl to stay in the Guide company merely in order to get the Queen's Guide Award if she is already sixteen and has passed beyond the Guide stage and lost interest in the Guide programme. She may not, for this purpose, retain membership of a Guide company at the same time that she is a member of a Ranger or Cadet company or has become a County Cadet.

The District Commissioner will do well to put the question of the Queen's Guide Award on the agenda of a Guiders' meeting or District Court of Honour and take steps to see that all the Guide Captains have a copy of the syllabus. At the meeting the subject should be thoroughly discussed and the syllabus explained. It will be noticed that the Company Court of Honour has an important part to play, as it is this body which makes the first recommendation for the candidate to be considered as an aspirant for the Award. Guide Captains may need some guidance, especially if the company have not had long experience. In companies of long standing the Court of Honour will be accustomed to considering themselves responsible for the decision to give Second Class badges after the necessary tests have been passed and for recommending candidates to begin taking the First Class tests. Probably the Guide who has achieved her First Class badge will be watched from that time onwards as a possible future Queen's Guide and will herself set to work on the Little House or Woodcraft Emblem without delay.

Before the twelve-week period begins (during which the District Commissioner is to give the candidate three unexpected jobs to do) it seems very desirable that the District Commissioner should be told of the recommendation of the Company Court of Honour and their reasons for making it, and an opportunity should be taken to see the candidate in her company or at the Commissioner's house.

The Commissioner will need to know the age of the Guide (this is particularly important if she is within a year of her seventeenth birthday), her address, so that she can communicate direct with her, her available free time and what form her regular service is going to take. The District Commissioner should personally endorse the recommendation of the Company Court of Honour before any further testing is done. She may conceivably feel at this point that, although the Guide is a promising candidate, she is not yet ready for the final stage of testing. She may possibly give her a first unexpected job to do and find her insufficiently experienced in taking responsibility. At this point it is the District Commissioner's responsibility and hers alone to prevent bitter disappointment at a later stage and to recommend postponement of the final 'Be Prepared' test. No Commissioner will want to put on to the Diploma'd Guider's shoulders the decision as to whether the candidate is capable of taking the test. The candidate must not enter if her Commissioner has reason to doubt her reliability. There must be no question of 'having a shot' at it. The Commissioner's three unexpected jobs must test character and reliability before everything else; they are not so much tests of Second and First Class knowledge as proofs of the Guide's ability to make

use of that knowledge. The Commissioner must ask herself: what kind of a person is this Guide as a result of her membership of a Guide company? Is she pleasant to meet, good to know, ready to help, safe to rely on and to turn to in an emergency?

We should all, without doubt, agree that no two District Commissioners should test in exactly the same way and that the same job should never be given to two different candidates in the same District, because it would then no longer be unexpected. Above all, do let the job be one that really needs to be done, and not be a trumped-up, stage-managed affair which gives no satisfaction when tackled. The message to the Guide must come because someone is really in need of help and there is no one else to give it. Members of the Local Association might be enlisted to provide opportunities. There are many hard-pressed homes short of help with cooking or looking after children and putting them to bed. We can tell our friends the qualifications of a First Class Guide and ask them to ring us up when they need assistance in the evening. As long as the three jobs are different and unexpected the District Commissioner need not herself employ the candidate each time, but can get a friend to report to her afterwards how the job was tackled. To quote Miss Synge's article in the February GUIDER: 'If we are to have the honour of having Queen's Guides in our movement we must be very sure that the girl who holds the honour may be a Queen's Guide in fact as well as in name'.

## Congratulations to the South-West Area

Commissioners in other areas will be interested to read of a very successful venture at Bristol where the South-West Area representative, Mrs. Poore, County Commissioner for Gloucestershire, arranged a Training Week-end for Commissioners from September 27th to 29th.

Hospitality was provided by the Bristol Girl Guides Association, and many of the guests were entertained by members of the Local Association, all meals except breakfast being served at a café. The sessions took place at the Westmoreland Hall, and on Saturday evening a visit was paid to Bristol's famous old Theatre Royal to see a performance by the Ballet Rambert. Over sixty Commissioners from Somerset, Bristol, Hampshire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Cornwall, Worcestershire and Wiltshire enjoyed a programme of training taken by Miss Arnold, Assistant County Commissioner for Somerset (Red Cord), and Mrs. Hall, County Commissioner for Hampshire (Blue Cord). Miss Tirzah Barnes gave the talk at the Guides' Own on Sunday morning.

Congratulations to the South-West Area on their enterprise. May theirs be the forerunner of a series of similar events in other areas when opportunity offers.

DOROTHEA M. POWELL

## Development Fund

Further Gifts since September 12th, 1946

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENGLAND	...	...	...	1,108	10	1
SCOTLAND	...	...	...	49	18	0
Total up to September 12th	...	...	...	6,981	11	0
Grand Total up to October 12th	...	...	...	£8,139	19	1

N.B.—When the Fund was first launched it was agreed that all contributions should be sent to Headquarters by Counties only, and not by individual Companies and Packs, Districts, etc. Could special note be made of this, please, as a certain number of individual gifts are reaching us direct and we feel it must cause disappointment when we are obliged to return them with the request that they should be sent up through the County?



## A Week-end Trek

THE rain descended fast outside the station. Eight Guides and two Guiders sat on the station platform tired, but happy, one Sunday afternoon in June, waiting for the train that would take them, with two loaded trek carts, on the last stage back home. We were happy in that our experiment—a week-end trek with Guides—had proved most successful, and as we waited there plans were mooted amongst the Guides for another similar expedition. 'The first camp', said one fifteen-year-old patrol leader, 'when I have really enjoyed every minute without being fed-up at some time—and no youngsters to look after.' 'Super', said another. 'When can we go again?' We decided that we could organise another trek for a week-end in September.

The organisation of such a trek may sound a big undertaking, but, although it was our first attempt, we found it surprisingly simple. The idea began to take shape in January as an expedition for Guides holding Pioneer Badges drawn from two companies who had camped together the previous summer. To this plan we kept, with one exception in order to make up numbers. To be able to take her full share on such an expedition each member of a team must be not only a willing worker, but one who knows how to do the necessary jobs; to arrive at the destination, unpack the trek carts, pitch five tents, and have an evening meal ready within the hour does not leave time for showing how, nor for re-doing. We found the one non-pioneer person was slower than the rest, and needed assistance.

We divided into two teams, four Guides and one Guider to a trek cart, and found this a very workable number. For one thing, the equipment was not heavy for four to pull and also the largest of our ridge tents held us all comfortably for meals when it rained. One team was responsible for pitching camp each evening, and the other team for cooking the meals, the change-over taking place at mid-day.

The suggestion for this trek was made early so that the Guides' parents were used to the idea and were willing for their children to take part; as we are only slowly emerging from the feeling of being a war-time 'banned area' where camping is concerned, and this trek was an innovation in the Division. So, having prepared the parents, we turned to the more concrete preparation of the Guides. We should have liked to revise the pitching of those tents we were going to have with us, as they were lightweight hike tents, of various kinds, most of them strange to us, but this was not possible for both companies. We made lists of the minimum amount of personal and general equipment required. Each Guide took a change of clothes, including pyjamas, an extra pair of shoes (gym shoes or sandals), toilet requisites, and an extra jersey. These packed into a haversack, or small rucksack, and the bedding was wrapped and tied up in ground sheets. Wet weather kit was packed separately. For general equipment we took two sets of three nesting billies, and one larger dixie, two jugs, two canvas buckets, one large basin and one bowl, spare cutlery, a trowel and toilet paper. We found we could have had more bowls for personal washing, canvas ones made by the Guides being ideal. We borrowed trek-carts from the Scouts. The acquiring of these was perhaps the most difficult part of the preparation, and we now are aiming at being independent and buying our own.

Arrangements for the first night had been made previously. A visit had been paid to farms near the proposed route, and a Sea Ranger's father offered a suitable site about two miles from the station. Arrangements for the second night, made through the local camp advisor, had to be changed as the weather spoilt our original plans. However, we found a very friendly farmer who lent us his orchard when he was assured we would leave nothing behind us.

Our actual route was not fixed before starting, as we had little idea how far the Guides could manage. The preliminary trek the first night was a very good preparation for the longer

trek the following days, which had been planned to complete a circle and to end at the station from which we started. We were not aimlessly walking from point to point, but the purpose of our tour was to visit the village churches.

We met on Thursday evening to pack the trek-carts. Into one cart we put some of the tents, the bedding and rucksacks, the Guides learning the art of packing the cart and getting the weight evenly distributed. This baggage was covered with a tarpaulin, originally a fire shelter, and roped down. The packing of the second cart was not completed until the following day, as the food had still to be added. We provided the food between us, each person bringing her share of rationed goods and 'pointed food', according to the menu previously arranged, which included: soup and bread and cheese the first night, cold meat and salad at mid-day while we were walking, and a hot meal in the evening. This consisted of sausages, potatoes, cabbage, steamed pudding and cocoa. We were eating our supper in less than two hours after arrival. Sunday mid-day we had a glorified hike meal: thick soup, meat, salad and potatoes, semolina pudding with black-currant sauce. We found that our appetites were large, and catering had to be on a more generous scale than for an ordinary camp.

We kept the dried stores in a biscuit tin and the fats in a small billy. We had dried milk, and a net bag for vegetables. Our sausages and meat were in billies, and bread in a bag. We carried some bottles for water and for any surplus milk. We prepared most of our vegetables in the mornings before setting off, and also mixed the dry ingredients for our pudding, so saving time and energy in the evening.

None of the Guides had ever pulled a trek-cart before, but though this was no deterrent, it would have been better had we been able to have some practice. We set off on Friday evening after school from the club room in fine style, lifted the trek-carts on to the train, and eventually off again, though, having had the cart lifted about by porters and then left tilted on end in the luggage van, the weight had shifted badly.

The whole expedition was successful. The distance covered was between twenty and twenty-five miles. The party were all first class Guides and patrol leaders, and we were well rewarded by the response we had from them, in reliability and campcraft. That the Guides themselves enjoyed it was apparent from their remarks. We feel it was an experiment well worth repeating, as it gave the senior members of our companies a chance of having an adventure with their own age group and with people of similar attainments—a good reward for their service to their companies.

B. WEST

## For Air Rangers

BRITAIN'S THIRD NATIONAL Model Aircraft Exhibition will be held at Dorland Hall during the Christmas holidays, and in connection with it the *Aeromodeller* is offering over £150 in cash prizes and silver trophies for the best built model constructed from the specially designed 'Dorland' plan. This is a semi-scale duration model, and plans are available, complete with fully illustrated building instructions and free entry form, from Aeromodeller Plans Service, Limited, Allen House, Newarke Street, Leicester; price 3s. post free.

The competition is in senior and junior sections for entrants above or below the age of sixteen on December 31st, 1946. To facilitate judging, the country has been divided into twelve areas, a prize being offered in each. Finalist models will be shown at the Dorland Hall Exhibition, where the National winner and runners-up will be selected. The prizes will be £2 10s. for Junior and Senior classes in each area, £20 cash for the National winner, and a silver trophy value £20 in each class, with £10 second and £5 third prizes, again in both classes. The competition is open to aeromodellers in Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

Awards will be made on finish and construction, but, to ensure that this is not produced at the expense of flying efficiency each entrant must provide a certificate of minimum duration—60 seconds for seniors and 30 seconds for juniors.



# THE GUIDER

## Primarily for School Cadet Guiders

SCHOOL Cadet Companies will now be meeting again. What fun were those first reunions after camp, when in the joy of reminiscences shared, the time under canvas was re-lived and enjoyed. New members were thus introduced to the key activity of Guiding, and old hands will now be asked to assess the progress made during the summer by the company as a unit and by the individual members. How did the lightweight equipment stand the test? What discoveries in this connection have the various Cadets made? What suggestions for improvement of the camp programme have been put forward to patrol or group leaders? How much hiking has been done, how many hills climbed or sources of streams explored?

Unless the company is a new one, it is likely that the Cadets themselves made the preliminary arrangements for camp and that they did the catering, the cooking and were responsible for the daily programme. Now in the autumn is the time to make concrete plans for the future. Details are fresh in our minds, and it is the moment to make recommendations to the Court of Honour. The names of Cadets who are prepared to qualify for the Campercraft, the Junior Q.M. and the Camp First Aid tests should be noted and arrangements made for their coaching. Company and patrol camp equipment should be overhauled and lists of requirements for next season prepared. Plans can be made for outdoor cooking practices (not to be confused with hikes) on fine winter days. An invitation might be extended to the C.A., or to a Guider recommended by her, to give winter camp training to the company or to certain members of it.

The time factor is an ever present consideration in a school company, a lengthening of the weekly meeting is usually an impossibility and School Cadet Guiders continually ask themselves what can possibly be omitted from the overfull programme when necessity demands. My advice here would be that test work—Tenderfoot, Second Class and First Class—even in winter—should be considered from the very practical angle with camping conditions as its setting, and that the tests should be worked for by making and doing the things one needs and uses in camp.

Woodcraft, the keystone of Guiding, will come in probably at every meeting in some form. It is the foundation on which the whole fabric of our training is built and it is the main characteristic which makes Guiding different from other girls' organisations. Cadet training will have failed unless there is this continual thought of outdoor life. Week after week, month after month, in all seasons, the Cadet company must accustom itself to being out of doors. Only in this way will the Brownies and Guides whom the Cadets lead in time to come, be given Guiding as the Founder intended. Let the interpretation of woodcraft be as wide as possible, with common plays for the Cadets to do in free time, during the week, or patrol nature 'riddles' to solve, or discoveries to make, in addition to the subjects chosen individually by the Cadets for personal study.

In determining the essentials of the Cadet company's plan of action, one must always take into consideration what the Cadets are learning in other spheres, and things which take an important place in school naturally affect the Cadet company programme and make it possible for the Guiders to concentrate on other subjects and activities which have no place in the school curriculum. It may be that craft work, for instance, is a special feature of the school; in that case the camp and woodcraft aspect of the subject, already mentioned, together with the handcraft sections of the main tests, will be sufficient. Another means of helping and interesting Cadets in what is expected at the Brownie and Guide age is for them to see actual handwork done by a pack under an experienced Brown Owl and by Guides as their 'useful article for Second Class'. Lastly, every effort should be made at least once during the two years the Cadet is in the company for her to be present at a good exhibition of craft work. The

handcraft side of our training is one which is less well-developed than in other countries.

Opportunities for leadership and practice in the management of people are important in a school company as in others, though one naturally finds that the girls' experience as prefects, monitors, etc., has already helped many of them. School Cadets sometimes have such a well-developed sense of responsibility and seem such natural leaders that their Guiders are lulled into a false sense of security in this respect and do not see that the company receives sufficient help in understanding the child mind.

The scope that can be afforded Cadets in school to help with Brownies and Guides is not necessarily sufficient to fit them for work in a village or town pack or company, where they meet a sterner test of their ability as leaders. A real effort should be made to attach Cadets temporarily in camps or at weekly meetings in the holidays to open packs and companies. Talks by an experienced Brown Owl and Guide Captain on the practical working out of the essentials of pack and company management, and on the development from small beginnings of a sense of responsibility, can be valuable.

The working of the patrol system sometimes seems almost too simple to the school Guide and Cadet, but when they come to serve in another type of company where perchance only a travesty of the patrol system exists, and where the Guides have no tradition of self-government, little aptitude for leadership or sense of responsibility, they are bewildered and at sea. School Cadets, with their background and training have a tremendous lot to give to open companies and packs, but they should be well trained in how to set a-going the things which they may have taken for granted at school. The Cadet company might consider the best means of inspiring an assorted collection of village or elementary school-children to become a united patrol, with a leader who actually leads, a Patrol in Council from which suggestions for the Court of Honour are forthcoming, and patrol time which is sound practical training combined with good fun. They might also decide how time is to be found in which to give the P.L.'s the extra training which is their due, and how the patrols in a small isolated Guide company can become effective units of Guide training.

There is no branch of the Guide movement today where the International and Empire aspects of Guiding are not recognised as of first importance, and to girls of Ranger and Cadet age this aspect naturally has a special appeal and a special value. School Cadet companies may have difficulties to contend with in arranging to have as many visitors from other nations and from the Dominions and Colonies as they would like, but they have wonderful opportunities for improving their knowledge of foreign languages. School Cadet Guiders should prevail upon their Cadets to see and to seize their opportunities so that they learn to speak at least one additional language really well. Not only do we look to school companies to provide interpreters, but we expect them to introduce a new race of fluent linguists who will be able to take their full part in the International Conference discussions of the future.

As time goes on and our experience grows, we realise more and more that what the new member finds in the atmosphere of the company she joins, she will make her own; our ways become hers; our standards her standards, our aims her aims. And so, however short our time, however apparently hurried the meeting, the fundamentals of Guiding must find a place: Woodcraft, Training for Democracy (through the Patrol System), International Guiding, and the Law and Promise. In all of these the company requires training and the chance to practise. We must see to it that, whatever else suffers through lack of opportunity or scarcity of time, the spiritual side—the Law and Promise—has a central place.



# Let's Go to the Museum

*'But there was one Elephant—a new Elephant—an Elephant's Child—who was full of 'satiabable curiosity, and that means he asked ever so many questions'.—KIPLING: 'Just So Stories'*

**N**ATURE STUDY in the field is a fascinating pastime. It develops your faculty of observation and your patience, and yields information on the lives and habits of creatures whose ways are devious and strange. If of mind which develops with conscious use) it is surprising attitudes whether in motion or posed at rest, even at distances where the details of colour, or of shape of limb, tail, or head, cannot be distinguished. No one whose eye is 'in' would ever mistake a swift for a swallow, or a heron for a greater black-backed gull, or a hare for a rabbit, in motion at distances up to a quarter of a mile or even more. The small birds, come to rest in a tree two hundred yards away, knows at once when it perches horizontally that it is a cuckoo, not a sparrow hawk; for hawks, like owls, perch with head and body upright. The difficulty in the field is that, apart from such static things as plants or molluscs, creatures are seen at close quarters for but a few moments at best, as their whole aim is to remove themselves with the utmost despatch from the vicinity of the human animal! To observe at leisure the details of their forms and colours you must observe them when they are near and passive; and nowhere will you see them as near or as passive as in the cases of a museum. The specimens in a museum do not, like the Red Queen, fade into the distance when you walk towards them. Moreover, in the absence of buzz-bombs and such-like disruptive hazards, they are always there, which living creatures are not.

Nature Study in the museum is the complement of Nature Study out of doors, and, among other things, makes easier the recognition of living creatures in their natural surroundings. But first, a word of warning about museums; for there is a right way and there is a wrong way to approach them, as Alice found in the Garden of Live Flowers. Many people who take children to a museum merely drift aimlessly, like a rudderless ship, through the galleries, taking what I shall call the aquiline, or panoramic, view, and coming away with a hazy recollection of just the 'high spots', and, probably, a more or less chronic attack of 'museum feet'! 'Now the way to take it rightly', wrote Alfred Noyes in a poem, 'is to walk along politely, just as though you didn't notice'. But though, no doubt, the behaviour of the Singing Seamen in the Hall of Prester John was very correct, this is not the way to behave in a museum; for a museum is one of the places where it is no solecism to stare.

Many people are too polite to the specimens; they look, but they do not really see them. I wonder how many people, five minutes after gazing at an ostrich, would know whether it had two, three, or four toes on its foot, or that it has the largest eye of any bird? They would probably tell you all about the long neck, the long legs, and the fluffy feathers, but the two-toed foot would be news to them. They don't observe things because they try to see too much. It is a common fallacy that to get the most from a visit to a museum you must see it all at once. But if you try to do this you will get mental indigestion; your eye transmits so rapidly so many and

such varied visual images to your brain that after a time the brain becomes fatigued and refuses to co-ordinate the impressions received. And then you might as well go home, for 'You've had it'. It is no use looking at things if you don't think about what you see.

When you visit a museum try to have some definite object in mind, even if it be no more than to list the birds and mammals, or the molluscs (marine, freshwater, or terrestrial) that occur in your shire or district. Especially should you have a definite object when you take a party of children to a museum. By all means have a trial run over the course a day or so before you take the party, to see what the museum has to offer, and in order to arrange your ideas. And as this article is written especially for those of you who may be taking parties of Guides to a museum, and as Natural History is a subject that early appeals to all normal children, I shall confine my remarks to things you may see in Natural History galleries, and the thoughts and questions that contemplation of the specimens may inspire; though the same principles apply to the subjects illustrated in other galleries, be they of Ethnology, Archaeology, Arts and Crafts, or what-not.

A well planned Natural History Museum, with good specimens well mounted and labelled, is a well-nigh inexhaustible mine of interest and information, both general and recondite. If you possess a mind cast in the encyclopaedic mould, content merely to glean facts, you can amass so many that you will soon be as replete as Gilbert's 'modern Major-General' with 'information vegetable, animal and mineral'. But if, like Kipling's 'person small', you have a mind that asks and ponders, then the 'one million Hows, two million Wheres, and seven million Whys' are hardly likely to be underworked! When you make your preliminary visit, browse through the galleries 'in a contemplative fashion' and regard the specimens not as so many facts to be noted and accepted, but as problems to be studied. Ask yourself the sort of questions that the Guides may ask you, and you will probably have to think well before answering; for children have a way of asking seemingly simple questions that are often fundamental.

The elliptical question 'Why is a bird's beak?' may seem to be as nonsensical as 'When is a mouse if it spins?' But it is really profound; a sizeable book could be written in answer to it. A bird's beak is an organ that serves many purposes. It takes the place of our hands, for with it a bird grasps and carries; excavates a site for a nest in a tree trunk or in the ground or in a sandy cliff, and builds the nest; it is a weapon of both attack and defence, sometimes very formidable as in the hawks or ravens; but its primary and most important function is, of course, to collect food and pass it on to the alimentary system. Because of this prime function it is peculiarly adapted to the needs of the type of bird it adorns. It is a direct adaptation to environment (in the sense of habitat, type of food, and manner of collecting the food) and has been acquired during the long process of the evolution of the birds and their separation into the various orders and families as we know them.

There is an intimate relation between the form of the beak and the nature of the food. Where the food has to be torn



Beaks adapted to varying purposes

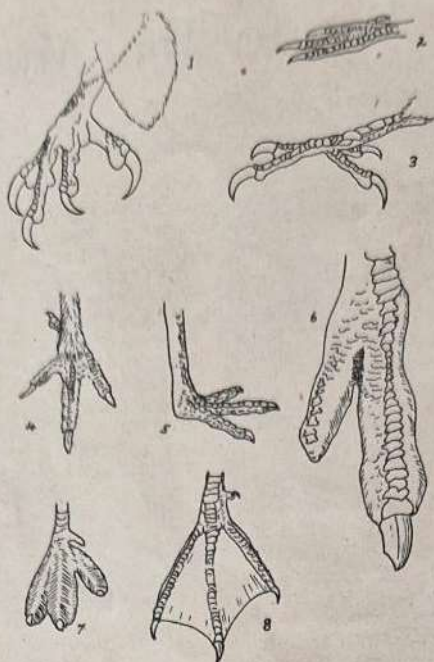
1. Falcon.    2. Finch.    3. Wagtail.
4. Shoveller Duck.    5. Nightjar.
6. Nightjar showing wide gape



or finely divided, the beak is relatively short, hooked, and pointed, as in the hawks, owls, and shrikes. Seed-eaters have the typical finch-like beak, deep, short, and pointed. In the insectivorous birds there is much variety according to the manner in which the food is obtained; in the robin and wagtail, for example, it is small, differing little in shape from that of many seed-eaters, such birds finding their food on the ground or picking it from plants; whereas in the swallows, swift, and nightjars there is hardly any beak, but the gape of the mouth is very wide, so that the bird can capture hosts of small insects in the air while flying along at great speed. The influence of the quest for food is admirably shown in the goose tribe. In the geese the edges of the beak are provided with horny lamellae or plates, and the tongue is thick and fleshy and fringed with horny protuberances. Large quantities of water are taken into the mouth and expelled by means of the fleshy tongue, the lamellae of the edges of the beak acting as a strainer to hold the insects and other organisms that teem in the water. In the swans these structures are more highly developed, and are most perfect in the ducks, the maximum stage being reached in the shoveller duck, where the lamellae are of relatively enormous length, recalling the baleen plates in the mouth of a right whale (so called, by the way, because in the early days of whaling they were the right whales to kill).

While you are contemplating beaks, you might ask yourself whether all birds having similar beaks are related; and the answer would of course be 'No'; and you would think of the hawks and the owls, or of the storks and the cranes, the hawks being no more related to the owls than are the storks to the cranes, yet having similar beaks because of the nature of the food. And this prompts another question—which you may well be asked by one of your party: 'Do birds which are related all have the same kind of beak?' to which the answer is again 'No'. In the plover tribe, for example, you will be able to point out such various beaks as those of the puffin, the curlew, and the pigeon, which, though related, frequent very different habitats and seek very different foods.

But the beak is not the only part of a bird that will prompt questions. What of the feet? The foot is also adapted to the habits and habitat of the bird. In the birds of prey it is raptorial, that is, specially adapted for snatching and despatching active creatures. Birds that are strictly arboreal, descending seldom if ever to walk upon the ground, possess a foot specially adapted as a grasping organ; sometimes with the three forwardly directed toes united as in the kingfisher; sometimes with the great toe and one of the others (usually the outer) opposed to the two middle toes as in the cuckoos, woodpeckers, and parrots. When birds take to a cursorial—running—habit in preference to flight, their feet become modified in course of time, the effect being chiefly to reduce the toes, first in length and then in number. Here you can point to the pheasant family (grouse, jungle fowl, and pheasants) which show an early stage of adaptation with the great toe much reduced; to the bustards which show an advanced stage, the great toe having disappeared and the remaining three toes being very short; and to the culmination in the ostrich, which has but two toes, and one of them much more reduced than the other. Birds which have taken to the water also have their toes reduced in length and number, as in the ducks, gulls, and grebes, and have developed webs



Foot Variations

- |            |                |                |
|------------|----------------|----------------|
| 1. Falcon. | 2. Kingfisher. | 3. Woodpecker. |
| 4. Grouse. | 5. Bustard.    | 6. Ostrich.    |
| 7. Grebe.  | 8. Gull.       |                |

either fringing the toes as in the grebes or between the toes as in the ducks and gulls.

Then a study of the legs and necks will repay you. Why, you may ask, do some birds have long necks and long legs; why do some have short legs and long necks; and why do birds never have long legs and short necks? You will soon find the answer if you think of the why and wherefore. A bird's beak, as I have already mentioned, is to it what hands are to us. If a bird, by the adoption of a wading habit, has developed long legs, as the heron and flamingo, then the neck must also be lengthened so that the beak can reach the ground. That is why birds don't have long legs with short necks, as do some mammals which have developed other organs to convey the food to the mouth; such as the arms and hands of man, the partly-prehensile forepaws of the kangaroo, or the trunk of an elephant. Birds which have taken to swimming or diving do not need long legs, but as their food may have to be found within, or at the bottom of the water they have developed long necks to reach it, as in the goose tribe.

These are just a few of the problems you can contemplate among the birds alone; but they will occupy you for several visits. Do not try to do too much in one visit. You will find that an hour is ample, and that you will tire after talking for an hour without the mere mechanical fatigue of walking from case to case and standing before them. Concentrate upon one theme, and if you have not finished come another day. If you want assistance or suggestions consult the curator, for curators are always willing to be of service to you; and, especially if you are to conduct your own party, you will be as welcome as 'the flowers that bloom in the spring'.

R. CHURCHILL BLACKIE

## Film News

THE MOBILE FILM UNITS of the Central Office of Information will give programmes of 16 mm. sound films anywhere in the British Isles. The programme may be one of general interest compiled by the Film Officer, or may contain specialized films chosen by the Guider from lists dealing with such subjects as health, education, choosing a job, plans for living, country life, gardening or housecraft. Apart from securing a suitable hall and an audience of at least a hundred, all arrangements are made by the Regional Film Officer. Particulars may be obtained from him, or from the Central Film Library, Imperial Institute, London, S.W.7.

'Children on Trial', produced by the Crown Film Unit. Running time: sixty-five minutes. This film, dealing with juvenile delinquency should interest all Guiders, and would form an excellent subject for discussion by Ranger or Cadet companies. After its commercial distribution this film will eventually become available from the Central Film Library. It shows the home conditions which encourage youthful misdemeanours and the problems faced by the magistrates, the probation officers and the heads of approved schools. The young people themselves—the boy housebreakers, and the girl with restraint. Perhaps the most important point of the film is what it leaves unsaid. The boy finds self-respect at his school and is on his way home—to what? To the impossible living conditions and manifold temptations of the slum. What happens then?



## Edinburgh Looks Wide

It is now a year since the appointment of County International Representatives was suggested. Their duties were rather vaguely defined; 'Arrange hospitality for overseas visitors. Interest the Guides in Guiding in other countries. Deal with anything to do with International Guiding.' It should not mean a lot of extra work! \* Well, as one wishes, this can involve as little or as much work as one wishes, but once begun it has ever-increasing possibilities and interests, so it may be of some help to other beginners to hear what has been done in one county during the first year. This particular county is in a fortunate position, for it is a city full of historical interest, and, being a county borough, all its companies are within easy reach. Thus we have had opportunities which many counties cannot share.

The first problem was to find hostesses able to offer hospitality to our overseas visitors, some of whom were already in Britain and might at any moment come our way. With the many problems of housekeeping this was not easy, and sometimes those who were able to provide a bed had no time to entertain visitors through the day, so other volunteers were found. Some had homes and families, but could spare an hour or two for lunch and shopping or sightseeing. Others were at work, but would take guests to a company meeting in the evening, or see them off by train.

At first this was done, of necessity, by rather older Guiders as the young ones were still in the Services or working long hours. But a chance comment by one of our younger visitors on the age of Guiders in Britain, made us realise that this gave a bad impression. Now we try to match the age and interests of hostess and guest. A recent development has been an appeal to Rangers and Guides holding the Interpreter or International Knowledge badge, who will meet visitors and escort them. Some of these Guides are very keen to take the guests sightseeing, so we are planning to study local history. One thing should perhaps be mentioned here for the benefit of anyone planning the programme of a Guider from overseas. Many of our visitors are very tired; the war years have been a far greater strain on them than on us and, in our enthusiasm to show them everything, we may overlook their need for rest.

Another aspect of the International Representative's job is to interest the Guides themselves in Guiding overseas. Here the way was paved, early in the winter, by Commissioners', Guiders', and Rangers' Conferences, at each of which there was a discussion on International Guiding and a speaker from overseas. The stories of the work done by Scouts and Guides in occupied Europe, of the G.I.S., and of the amazing growth of the movement since the war, were taken back to the companies and were a great inspiration to the Guides. Later on, meetings were held, to which any company might send two representatives. There, overseas Guiders told us about their own countries, we learnt songs from other lands, and Guides could ask advice about pen friends and other matters. Several companies asked to become International Friendship Companies and one, at least, began to learn Norwegian.

Thinking Day was made a special occasion this year, with a gathering to which companies and packs were asked to bring gifts for our adopted city in France. Each Brownie Pack could bring a scrapbook of local interest, and some very charming ones were produced. From the companies came haversacks or similar packages containing small equipment for the Eclaireuses and Guides de France. The response was so great that we were able to send not only a haversack to every patrol, but also several parcels to the companies in a D.P. camp. In addition, one scrapbook was sent to Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands and was presented to her at her enrolment as a Brownie. At this Thinking Day gathering

there were several visitors from overseas, and a group of Polish Guiders delighted us with their singing. Finally, a ceremony was staged in which Guides representing the movement in thirty different countries received Thinking Day cards, which were then posted to these countries. It was interesting to learn, from the comments of the Guides present, that many of them had no idea that Guiding was such a vast and world-wide movement.

That the seed of interest in our fellow Guides is sown can be seen by suggestions, coming from both Guiders and Guides, on how we can develop this interest in the future. In the meantime the actual contacts are few, but those of us who have had the privilege of meeting our visitors from overseas have found these meetings an inspiration to our own Guiding. We hope that before long travel will become easier and cheaper so that more personal contacts may be made, and through them we hope to achieve real friendship and understanding with the Guides in other countries.

K. S. HALL

[I think readers will agree that this is an admirable record of which Edinburgh can be justly proud. Accounts from other counties will be welcome.—ALISON TENNANT (INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER)]

## Calling All Linguists

Are you a linguist of even medium or rusty proficiency? If so, Headquarters would be glad to know, and if you are reasonably fluent it will be even more interested. Requests and invitations are many and varied, often involving language qualification, and seldom is there time to embark upon a lengthy search.

By sending in your name you will be committing yourself to nothing, nor may you expect a visit abroad forthwith, but it is believed that various projects in the future will be greatly facilitated if Headquarters knows of the linguists in the British Isles and the Empire Overseas. It is feared that there are not many, so do not hide your light under a bushel, and remember that undue modesty is as misleading as over-rated proficiency. To simplify matters for all concerned a short form has been compiled so, in the first instance, merely ask for this, sending a stamped addressed envelope, please.

A similar appeal will be published in THE GUIDE as Headquarters is interested in linguists of all ages; Guiders are therefore asked to ensure that Guide, Ranger, or Cadet linguists apply for a form. French and German are the languages most needed, but details are required of every language of which we can boast, as we never know when one of them might be very useful.

MARGARET L. MARTIN [COMMISSIONER FOR TRAINING]  
ALISON TENNANT [INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER]

## Foreign Travel

Are you thinking of going abroad with your company? P.O.R. amendments to be published in January 1947 issue of THE GUIDER will include a section on travelling abroad. In the meantime, have you consulted your Commissioner and, if you plan to camp, your Camp Adviser?

Applications for a summer visit to Our Chalet can now be made. Each party is limited to twelve.

Do you know and observe the foreign postal rates? It seems unbelievable that Our Chalet often receives unstamped letters from this country. Is this ignorance or carelessness? Either is inexcusable. If a reply is wanted, it is courteous to send an international postage coupon.

the appointment will appear in the next edition of Policy Organisation and Rules

\* The official duties with which a County Commissioner may invest



# Religion in the Ranger Company

MANY Rangers receive all the necessary spiritual training under the auspices of the religious organisation to which they are attached either personally or as a company. But there are individuals in companies of all types who are not under the influence of any such organisation when they present themselves for enrolment. They are not all so frank as the young lady who, when her captain suggested enrolling her, said politely but firmly: 'I am sorry, Captain, but I am afraid I can't be enrolled yet'. When asked the reason, she said: 'Because I'm not quite sure yet whether I believe in God'. This gave the astonished captain much food for thought. There are others who are less explicit but equally puzzled and who, moreover, will not join a Church or attend one seriously unless we convince them of the necessity or usefulness of so doing. Often, of course, the Guider will be able to arrange for a clergyman or minister to address the company and she will, no doubt, discuss the matter with the girls individually and, where practicable, lend them suitable books.

But in these cases what is usually most required is information. Many people advocate discussion-group methods in religious teaching, but often today it will be found that discussion upon religious questions among adolescents is unfruitful because none of those taking part has sufficient knowledge of the subject to make any relevant contribution. No amount of emotional appeal, artistic representation or effective ceremonial, however necessary and commendable upon occasion, will meet the pressing need for information. Unfortunately the Ranger is not always herself aware of this lack of knowledge or willing to acquire any. Sometimes she also feels rebuffed by the apparent certainty or even dogmatism in our attitude to religious questions. Those at present growing up seem to feel that in any matter of opinion or interpretation they would rather learn by their own mistakes than by ours.

One way of stimulating thought is to ask the company, in groups or patrols, or even in pairs, to draw up their own Creed, including only such statements as they can honestly say they believe, and to be prepared to defend their assertions if challenged. Such an attempt will probably raise sufficient religious problems to occupy a year or more and the Guider can make a list of these, for subsequent use. The creeds evolved by the company will probably be very inconclusive, and a good way of finishing a session of this kind would be to read some of the historic Creeds of the Church (to be found in the Prayer Book and elsewhere) explaining, if possible, when and why they were written.

One of the first problems that will arise is that of the Bible, its contents and authority. Here some expert help may be necessary. But anyone can ensure that the company knows what type of literature the Bible contains, by having as readings at meetings and at the Rangers' Own a really representative selection of its poetry, drama, history, philosophy, laws, legends, records, letters, as well as its fine descriptive prose. And if your religious views permit, read it in as many versions and translations as you can find. Ask the Rangers which they prefer and why. If they know any foreign language, give them the Bible in French, German or whatever it may be. By all means use the modern drama and other literature which is founded on Bible stories, but do not confuse the issue too much. Parts of the Apocrypha also may appeal, but if you use any of this, be ready to answer the question, 'What is the Apocrypha?' If you doubt the appeal of the best parts of it, get James Bridie's play, 'Tobias and the Angel', or go and see it.

The next question, which your company will begin to ask long before you have done all this, will be: 'Why are there different versions of the Bible? Where did the Bible come from and how did we get it?' Here again you may need help from the expert, but if you are anywhere

near the British Museum, most of the answer is there. Take the Rangers to see the manuscripts, some of which are on view even now. But tell them about them first and set them searching for some definite facts. Or take only two or three of the Rangers and make this an opportunity to get to know those who are preparing for enrolment. If you are not able to go to the Museum, there are plenty of books available in libraries which are illustrated with photographs of these manuscripts. The British Museum published reproductions, post card size or larger, of all the important Biblical MSS., the cheapest being 1d. each. Some of these can still be obtained, as also the *Guide to the Manuscripts and Printed Books exhibited in celebration of the Tercentenary of the Authorized Version (1s.)*, which is full of useful information. Material of this kind can also sometimes be found in magazines and periodicals.

When we have established the basic facts concerning the origin of the Bible, how it was written (not forgetting to show pictures or models of ancient writing apparatus), and by whom, it is time to begin handing out a few questions. These can be answered, or explored, in groups, with as many copies of as many versions of the Bible as you can muster. And here let us remind ourselves that if we wish the Rangers to respect the Bible, the copies for their use should not have torn covers, broken backs or loose pages. If those available are not fit for use, let the Rangers learn to cover them in suitable colours and to fix the pages securely.

When you have arranged all these important details, think out some questions. The following are only suggestions and refer only to the New Testament. They are intended to indicate a possible type of question and the references are such as might be supplied to the Rangers, if required, it being clearly understood that these are not the only passages bearing on the subject and that the Rangers are left to find the others for themselves in their group: What did Jesus Christ say about Friendship? (Matt. xviii, 15); Politics? (Luke xxi, 25); the use of Money? (Luke xii, xvi, xviii, xx, xxi). How did Jesus Christ heal people? What were the first Church services like? (Acts ii, 41). Does it say in the Bible that we must not swear? If so, where, and what exactly does it mean? What is heaven?

Fortunately in this part of our work we can obtain the help of books. There are many available which are neither expensive nor obscure. For the Guider, such a book as *The Rebirth of Christianity*, by Stanley Cook, in the Pelican Series, will be found very useful and interesting. Another small volume, well within our means though perhaps not quite so easy to obtain, is *Life Calls to Youth*, by Arthur Mee, published by Hodder and Stoughton at 1s. There is in this a statement of belief which appeals greatly to Rangers, and from which extracts can very appropriately be read at enrolments. Among the many impressive passages, the following may perhaps be quoted, though it is hazardous to take such words out of their context: 'I believe that the work that is set for me is to carry on the purpose that has run throughout the ages, to learn to understand nature that I may obey her, to build up in the world the love of pure and noble things, to help on the creative evolution of the world, to make known and to do the will of God, that His Kingdom may be established on the earth'.

If the Ranger is a little overwhelmed by this and feels that it raises far more questions than it solves, she may gain confidence from Francis Carlin's delightful lines:

Who seeks perfection in the art,  
Of driving well an ass and cart,  
Or painting mountains in a mist,  
Seeks God although an atheist.

JOAN M. FRAYN



## On Carol Singing—II

**C**HRISTMAS CAROLS? Yes, of course. But why not Easter Carols? That was a new idea to the Guides, but the choir had so enjoyed their training for the Christmas carol service that they voted solidly for an Easter carol, even though not one of them knew a single

The district—a town one of only four companies—was fortunate in having the helpful interest of an organist, and under his direction weekly practices were started some ten weeks before Easter. A few Guides from each company made a choir of eighteen and from the *Oxford Book of Carols* five were chosen to be sung by the choir at a service to be held on the Sunday after Easter. In addition to these, the Order of Service included, of course, the usual singing of hymns by the whole congregation, reading of lessons by Guides, and prayers and address by the Minister. All the Guides and Brownies (of the Church of England and Free Churches) in the district, with many parents and friends and members of the Local Association were present at the service.

Some of the Guiders felt that it was something of an experiment. There was slight uncertainty because of the unfamiliarity of the carols to be sung by the choir, and the unusual amount of listening being asked of the young congregation in contrast to the more usual active participation in many hymns. But with the first carol the infectious spirit of 'This Joyful Eastertide' was apparent and was maintained all through. Before each carol a Guider talked about it. She led the children to look for some special interest in each: for the joyfulness and the promise in 'Hilariter' ('The whole bright world rejoices now' and 'He guides you on all your ways'); she outlined the story of St. Paul preaching the Resurrection to the philosopher, how

Athens heard and scorned it,  
Now Europe hath received it;  
Wise men mocked and jeered it once,  
Now children have believed it.

The children heard of the origin of the carols and their music, and were shown how one, such as 'Gabriel's message does away, Satan's curse and Satan's way' has been sung equally for Christmas, Easter and Trinity.

So, having their interest aroused and directed to look for a story and a message as well as a tune, even the youngest Brownie's attention was held by the singing of the choir. Many in that church felt they had begun to explore a new path, and are looking forward to following it further. Next Easter, perhaps, it will be not only a choir of eighteen singing carols, but the whole district may well accept the invitation of the last carol sung ('Now glad of heart be everyone'):

Then rise all Christian folk with me  
And carol forth the One in Three  
That was, and is, and is to be.

MARY WHITE  
[DISTRICT COMMISSIONER]

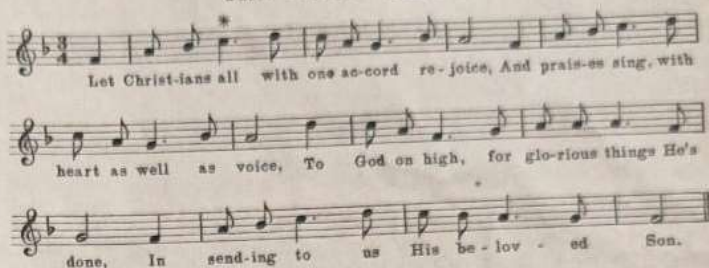
'This Joyful Eastertide' is published as a leaflet (price 1½d.) by Mowbrays, Margaret Street, London, W.1. The other carols sung by the choir at this service were: 'The whole bright world rejoices now', 'Twas about the dead of night', 'Now glad of heart be everyone', and 'Gabriel's message does away', all of which are to be found in the *Oxford Book of Carols* (O.U.P., 7s. 6d.).

As we have been unable to obtain permission to reproduce 'This Joyful Eastertide', we are printing an old traditional English carol called 'The Black Decree'. It begins with the story of the nativity, and then deals with the life, passion and death of Our Lord, so it is appropriate for any season, and particularly for 'Passiontide'. The words and tune were

printed in an old collection called *A Good Christmas Box*, and were reprinted by Stainer. The original carol has twenty-three verses, giving the Gospel story in simple, rough-and-ready verse and ending with the sacrifice of the Cross.

The title, 'Black Decree', occurs in a verse which relates the massacre of the Innocents, and it is so distinctive that

### THE BLACK DECREE



\* The dotted crotchet and quaver can be changed to even crotchets at the will of the singer, throughout the melody. M.C.C.

it is worth preserving, though some editors change it to 'The Decree'. Here are the words of the first five verses:

1. Let Christians all with one accord rejoice,  
And praises sing, with heart as well as voice,  
To God on high, for glorious things He's done,  
In sending to us His beloved Son.
2. What pains and labours did not Christ endure  
To save our souls and happiness secure!  
Was always doing good, to let us see  
By His example what we ought to be.
3. He made the blind to see, the lame to go,  
He raised the dead, which none but He could do;  
He cured the leper of infected evils,  
And by His mighty power He cast out devils.
4. But yet for all the wonders that He wrought,  
Ungrateful men still His destruction sought;  
Then to a Cross the Saviour of mankind  
Was led, an harmless Lamb, as was designed.
5. Thus Blessed Jesus freely did resign  
His precious soul to save both mine and thine;  
Then let us all His mercies highly prize,  
Who for our sins was made a sacrifice.

The tune is peculiarly haunting; there is a wealth of mystery and grief in its simple outline, and it should be sung in free rhythm, by a solo voice, or voices. The complete carol will be found in *Christmas Carols New and Old*, by J. Stainer, Series 3, published by Novello (2s., reprinting). Another lovely version is contained in Vaughan Williams' *Twelve Carols from Herefordshire* (Stainer and Bell, 2s., pre-war).

M. C. C.

### STAFF VACANCIES

**GUIDER** wanted to act as Housekeeper supervising junior staff and catering; also Guider to be in charge of cooking and kitchen work.—For further details and salary, etc., apply to Hon. Secretary of the Trefoil Residential School for Physically Handicapped Children, 38, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

### THE GUIDER

Articles, Reports, Photographs and Drawings for insertion in 'The Guider', Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent 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 as to contributions, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return. 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 from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Annual subscription, post free 5s., to any part of the world.



# Company and Pack Books

JANE and Jean lived in the same east coast town. Both were about the same age when war broke out, and both were evacuated to different parts of the country. When they grew older each joined a Brownie Pack, and became an enthusiastic Brownie and, in due course, Guide.

After the war they came home, and one evening they arrived together at the meeting of a local Guide Company. Jane pulled out of her pocket an envelope containing a transfer form, filled in by her late Captain. From it, her new Captain knew at once that Jane had been enrolled eighteen months ago, that she had completed two years' service as a Brownie, and one-and-a-half as a Guide, and that, although not yet Second Class, she had to pass only her Morse test to gain the badge. The form also made it clear that Jane had camped for a week with the company, and that she had kept all her uniform.

Jean had no transfer form, and did not know her last Captain's address, though she did know the name and number of her company. She thought she ought to have a year's Service Star soon, but was not quite sure. She said she had passed Second Class 'all but stalking, and Captain did say me morse wouldn't do, and I think she said me Nature was all right, but I'm not sure, quite. And we was going to camp, but then Captain couldn't go away, so we cooked in Captain's garden, and we had a tent, and it was the same as camp'.

It was all rather uncertain, and Jean's new Captain could only try to get into touch with her old one. But even though, after a good deal of expenditure of time and stamps, she succeeded in discovering her address, she could get no answer from her, and could find out nothing more definite about Jean's Guiding career than was contained in the child's own vague statements. It was hard on Jean that she should have to wait another year for a Star, and be retested for Second Class; but with no reliable record of her achievements, what could her Captain do?

This brings us to the question of what record books should be kept by a well-run company. Obviously, it is not fair to the Janes and Jeans that go on from our company to someone else's that the Guiding they have already done should not be linked up with their life in their new company to make a continuous whole. Every Captain and Brown Owl should, therefore, have a book of transfer forms, for even though she may have excellent intentions of writing a personal letter to the Guider of any company or pack to which her children are transferred, it is not always possible to make contact with her. Every company and pack should keep an up-to-date register, which can be obtained from Headquarters for companies, crews, and packs, with pages or columns for the individual record of each Ranger, Guide or Brownie, so that with the minimum of trouble a clear account of each one's date of enrolment, years of service and tests passed is always at hand.

As well as the register, which refers to the personal records of our Janes and our Jeans, there are other books which a company or pack must possess. It should be unnecessary to stress the need for keeping account books. These should be audited annually (often a Local Association member will do this), and a statement presented to the Company Court of Honour at least once a year. In some companies all subscriptions are handed in to the Guider by the patrol leaders at each meeting, in others the patrol leaders keep them and keep their own patrol accounts. In one company these were presented quarterly to the Court of Honour. The bulk of the subscription money was then paid in to company funds, and leaders kept a small sum in hand for minor patrol needs. Such a scheme would only be possible in certain companies, but where it can be carried out it is good training for the leaders. It is advisable that patrol accounts should be checked once a month by one of the company Guiders.

Every Court of Honour must have its minute book kept by the secretary. In a properly run company where plans are

made by the Court of Honour and programmes are thought out to fit into a planned scheme and are not haphazard, a programme book is another essential need. The actual arrangement of this will vary, but it is a good plan to put the pre-arranged programme for each meeting on one side of the page, and the one actually carried out, when modified by circumstances and weather, opposite it. Some Guiders also keep one page where the various parts of the programme are put down in columns under headings. These headings may be the four signposts of Character, Health, Handcraft and Service, or they may be sub-divided, or differently arranged. The point is that the Guider can then see at a glance if the balance of an all-round training is being maintained, or if any part is being left out over a prolonged period.

These books are the minimum which should be kept by any company, crew, flight, or pack, though an enterprising company will want to launch forth into more exciting forms of records—log-books, with their accounts of company history and events. The business books of the company should be kept up to date, and should be available to be seen by the Commissioner when she comes to visit the company, and should be handed on from a Guider to her successor. The keeping of them will not make extra work for the Guider. To be businesslike saves time, and when she has all the necessary information in a form in which she can see it clearly and quickly, a Guider will find she can run her company more competently, plan more intelligently, and have more time to give to each individual Guide.

Here, finally, is a list of the necessary books, with the price of each:

	s.	d.
Ranger and Sea Ranger Record Book (loose leaf)	5	5
Guide Company Record Book, with a page for each Guide	4	2½
The Clifton Guide Company Register, with pages for individual records, company accounts and company events	4	6
Brownie Registers	4	0
Books of Transfer Forms	1	0

K. J. STRONG

[COMMISSIONER FOR CADETS]

## Books and Periodicals

*Notes for Secretaries.* (Girl Guides Association, 1s.). Here is a book for Secretaries complementary to *Notes for Commissioners* published last year. It sets out the dates and opportunities of those undertaking the various secretarial jobs in Guiding. Each chapter has been written by an expert in that particular form of secretarial work, and it is hoped that every Secretary in the movement will read this book and be inspired and encouraged by the suggestions and advice given in it.

*The Children's Hour.* By Christine Chaundler. (Museum Press, 10s. 6d.) Brown Owls everywhere, and Commissioners who visit Brownie packs will welcome the new addition of this book, as many of the stories in it are just what they want for the pow-wow. All Brownies will enjoy the animal stories, and the younger members of the pack the flower stories. The book would be a most useful present for a district library, to be lent to the packs.

*The Amateur Stage.* (Vawser & Wiles, Ltd., Guardian House, Forest Road, London, E.17. Price 9d. monthly; annual subscription, 10s. 6d.; half-yearly subscription, 5s. 6d.) This publication of twenty-two closely filled pages shows the size and strength and variety of the amateur dramatic movement in this country. It caters particularly for amateur players, playwrights and producers of every shade of experience and efficiency. It is interesting and stimulating to hear what other people, particularly youth clubs, are doing in this line.

*CORRECTION.—Epilogues for Youth Clubs,* by Jessie Powell, is published by the Y.W.C.A., not the Y.M.C.A., as printed in the October GUIDER.

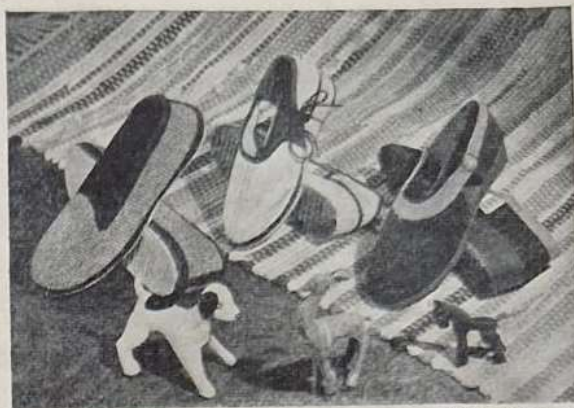
Readers are reminded that there are Headquarters Branch shops at:—Liverpool Guide and Scout Shop, 20, Richmond Street; The Guide and Scout Shop, 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham 4; The Guide and Scout Shop, 20, Working Street, Cardiff; The Guide and Scout Shop, 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13



# 'An Exhibition Will Be Held . . .'

WILL you have a stall?' says A. to B., and the immediate reaction of B., if she is a Guider, is not that she is being offered one of the best seats for a Cochran first night, but more probably that there is being thrust upon her a rickety trestle table in a bad light on which to display articles of a miscellaneous and unspecified nature to the credit of the Guide Movement, and the possible enrichment of Somebody's Funds.

The professional arrangement of an exhibition is a specialised art, taking time, money, and skill, but it is one of the many side lines with which a Commissioner or Guider is likely to have to contend at frequent intervals, where improvisation, ingenuity, and good taste must combine to produce something not unworthy of its purpose. The exhibitions with which we are at present concerned fall into roughly two categories: entirely Guide exhibitions, where each stall or section is the responsibility of a different unit or Branch, and general exhibitions, where one stall only is representative of Guiding.



(British Council)

'It is better to have a few articles arranged in some kind of design.' Above, work by members of the Women's Institutes which toured the Dominions in an exhibition. Left, patchwork shown by the Women's Institutes at Leamington



neither bullied nor cajoled into unwanted purchases.

The ideal showman or salesman is the one really interested in and knowledgeable about her wares, with sufficient discrimination to know what is most likely to appeal to each individual visitor. To leave visitors alone to inspect the contents of a stall, and then to engage them in conversation at the moment when their attention begins to wander to the next stall, is only a matter of quick observation and an understanding of the different types of people who frequent exhibitions. Intelligent salesmanship is one of the best forms of propaganda and can bring life to even the duller records of statistical progress.

The exhibition stall is pre-eminently a shop-window, be it for one small Guide company or Guiding as a whole, and the proper arrangement of

In any exhibition decentralisation is necessary, inasmuch as each stallholder must be responsible for her own exhibits, but it is essential that there should be a general scheme for the entire exhibition, if anything like a coherent whole is to be produced. Every stall should be covered in the same basic colour (natural coloured hessian can scarcely be bettered), and 'petticoats' for the table legs are well worth the extra material. Lettering over the stalls should be in the same size and style throughout. A good light is essential, and second only in importance to the actual exhibits is the personality of those in charge of them. There is no one who has not suffered from the rather highbrow exhibition where the exhibitor's artistic temperament leaves her in complete ignorance of all prices, from the trade exhibition where the exhibitors, busy in renewing old friendships among themselves eye visitors with distant disdain, from the informal sale of work where over-insistence on the delights of the whitest of white elephants leaves everyone with a furious determination to be



'There should be a general scheme for the entire exhibition if anything like a coherent whole is to be produced'; stalls at the Swiss Industries Fair, 1946



its wares can have far-reaching results. Overcrowding is one of the worst faults of the amateur, and can never be justified by shortage of space. It is far better to have a few articles arranged in some kind of design, with stands of varying heights, and to supplement them from under the counter when occasion demands, than to have a totally unrelated collection of craftwork in every colour and for every purpose mercilessly jumbled together. As far as possible, exhibits of the same type should be shown together, perhaps giving character to a stall of baby wear by the inclusion of one or two toys, or by adding a family of stuffed rabbits to the garden produce.

An all-Guide exhibition has enormous scope for giving a comprehensive picture of what Guiding sets out to do, and how each Branch and Section is the necessary complement of all the others in forming a complete whole. This may be illustrated by photographs, literature, models, displays of uniforms or flags of all nations. Yet undiluted propaganda, however worthy the cause, may fail to be convincing without the personal element to animate it, and leaflets and literature, however well produced, can scarcely convey the fact that Guiding has succeeded only because the children themselves delight in it. Exhibits should, therefore, carry with them an invitation to visit the Guides at their company meeting or camp, and an explanation of how the local organisation forms part of the greater whole. Few people would dispute the fact that Guiding is 'a good thing', but to attain practical results, an exhibition must also point out its local commitments and limitations, linking these up with any special appeal for personnel, finance, increased accommodation, etc.

In an exhibition where one stall alone is devoted to Guiding and the remainder to other organisations with broadly similar

aims, it is obvious that most attention should be paid to those aspects of the movement which are its special characteristics. 'Training in citizenship' is presumably the aim of every youth organisation; our emphasis on outdoor activities, our close links with Guides of other nations, our fundamental spiritual obligations without allegiance to any one religious denomination, are in combination with each other unique and deserving of public recognition. Each section of an exhibition of this kind should, in fact, say: 'Youth Organisations work in partnership and not in rivalry; these are the particular contributions that one organisation can make. It is the right of every young person to decide which one he or she will join. It is the duty of every adult to realise the aims and methods of all of them so as to give them proper understanding and support'.

When the door closes on an exhibition only half its work is done. It is the follow-up that is important. Have the exhibitors a list of the people who visited it, the possible new Local Association member, the rather shy girl just lacking the courage to admit in a crowd that she would like to be a Ranger, the critic of our methods who might become a warm supporter?

Have the results been compared with that of other exhibitors, realising that the most popular stand attracted attention by its original lay-out rather than through any unfair allocation of position? Has the exhibition left those concerned merely exhausted, or with increased knowledge and experience to help them directly and indirectly in their work? May they, in fact, even look forward to the next occasion when A. says to B. 'Will you have a stall?'

M. A. SANDEMAN [PRESS AND PUBLICITY SECRETARY]

## Notes of the Month

### Volunteers Required

A few specially-qualified Guiders with administrative ability and welfare or nursing experience are needed immediately for service abroad with the G.I.S. Qualified driver-mechanics (men or women) are also required. Knowledge of German (or Polish) is a great advantage. On the recommendation of their county, Guiders with the essential experience can undergo the necessary training and testing at short notice. In the case of men several good references are required.

### Folk Dance Festival

Details of the plans being made for the International Guide and Scout Folk Dance Festival to be held next year will be published in THE GUIDER for November 8th. Guiders are urged to procure a copy of the paper so that they and their Guides may know how to prepare and what to look forward to in July, 1947. A poster to advertise the Festival is now being printed, and adhesive labels bearing the same coloured design will be on sale at the end of this month at Imperial Headquarters, Foxlease and Waddow. Guiders should make a point of getting a supply of these labels for use as seals on their Christmas letters and parcels.

### Le 'Training' International

Oui, on dit 'training' en français; il paraît qu'il n'y a pas d'autre mot!

Vous avez lu que le Training en français aura lieu à Foxlease du 2<sup>ème</sup> au 9<sup>ème</sup> janvier 1947 (non pas du 1<sup>er</sup> au 8<sup>ème</sup>, comme indiqué dans l'édition d'octobre, sous le titre 'Notes of the Month').

Nous avons invité deux 'trainers', l'une des Guides de France et l'autre des Girl Guides de Belgique, et nous espérons aussi d'avoir une cheftaine de langue française dans chaque patrouille. Peut-être que dans le GUIDER de décembre nous pourrions vous dire de quels pays elles viennent.

Avez-vous bien compris que, si vous voulez vous faire inscrire pour le training il faut écrire, en français, au Départe-

ment International du Quartier Général. Dans votre demande d'inscription vous devrez préciser les points suivants: d'abord votre décision de vous faire inscrire, ensuite les occasions vous avez eues de parler le français et troisièmement, quels efforts il vous est possible de faire maintenant en vue d'améliorer votre français.

Au mois de décembre vous aurez quelques détails au sujet du programme. En attendant, écrivez votre lettre; vous pouvez vous servir d'un dictionnaire ou d'une grammaire. Soyez la bienvenue!

### Display Screens

Commissioners and Guiders can now hire sets of about twelve large photographs mounted on tubular steel screens. These display screens, size 7 ft. by 4 ft., which depict the different branches and sections of the Guide Movement, are strongly recommended to Commissioners for propaganda purposes at annual meetings, exhibitions, youth weeks, etc. They can be sent by post, and the charge for hire is: one screen, £1 per week; 10s. for one, two or three days. Two or more screens, 15s. per week for each screen; 7s. 6d. each for one, two or three days. Early application should be made to the Publicity Secretary at Headquarters.

### Student Conference

A Conference on 'Guiding for the Student' will be held in the Library at Girl Guide Headquarters, on Friday, January 3rd, 1947, from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. (Uniform optional.) The Conference will be open to all University and Training College Students interested in the movement, including members of Guide Clubs and College Cadet and Ranger Companies. There will be discussions in the morning on: (a) The Aims of a Guide Club; and (b) The Value of a College Cadet Company. In the afternoon there will be a speaker and an open session, and the Chief Guide will be present. An invitation has been given to members of University Rover Crews and Scout Clubs to attend the afternoon session. The fee for the Conference will be one shilling. Those wishing to attend should apply to: Miss Powell, 27a, Wilbury Road, Hove 3, Sussex.



# Throwing a Lifeline

**C**LAUSE nine of the new First Class test reads: *Throw a rope twelve yards (as a lifeline or for other useful purposes) with reasonable accuracy and in good style.*

Hundreds of Guides throw ropes for purposes other than that of rescuing a drowning person. They usually throw them with a certain object in view, e.g., over the branch of a tree or to another Guide some distance away, and, therefore, distance and accuracy are desirable. It is also necessary to safeguard the bodily health of the Guides by teaching them to throw in a way which will not cause strain or injury. Twelve yards is a reasonable distance considering the height, weight, and age of the Guides taking the test, but they should be expected to exceed this distance as they grow taller and stronger.

The main objects to be achieved, therefore, are distance (or height) and accuracy, with the minimum of effort. The scientific principle is the same as that used in throwing the discus or javelin in athletics or a ball in games—the maximum result with the minimum effort, by using the muscles of the body in their proper relation to each other and by the correct use of the body weight and balance.

## APPARATUS

A rope of Italian hemp or white cotton is suitable, as this type of rope is soft and pliable, although cotton wears out rather quickly. It should be about the thickness of a skipping rope and fifteen yards long. A weight, which can be held easily in the hand, should be attached. This should weigh one to one-and-a-half pounds, and be of leather or strong canvas filled with sand or small shot, pear-shaped and with a metal eyelet hole; including the eyelet hole, it should be about seven inches long, three-and-a-half inches wide at the base, and one-and-three-quarter inches thick. If canvas is used, the bag can easily be made at home and the eyelet buttonholed with stout thread or string. There is a great deal of wear on the bag if it is used on a hard surface, and it should therefore be made from the best materials available. A loop can be made at the other end of the rope and slipped over the left wrist so that the enthusiastic amateur does not lose her rope altogether when throwing.

## THE THROW FOR DISTANCE

All positions described in the following notes are for right-handed throwers. Left-handed throwers must reverse the directions. A left-handed Guide should not be made to throw with the right hand.

**The starting position.**—The rope should be coiled in such a way that when it is being paid out the coils unwind easily. The weight should be held loosely in the right hand together with two-thirds of the coils. The rest should be held loosely in the left hand with the loop round the left wrist. The rope should not be gripped tightly at any time during the throw and the muscles of the arms should be relaxed throughout, the power of the throw coming from the leg drive, causing a vigorous hip twist, and from the weight of the body.

Figure 1.—The spot to which the line is to be thrown should be carefully noted and the thrower should stand sideways on



Figure 1



Figure 2

Throwing for distance



Figure 3

to her target so that the left shoulder, left side of the body and left leg point in that direction. This will give accuracy of throw provided that the body weight is also guided in the same direction. The feet should be placed well apart with the toes turned out as in the attention position (30 degrees). Both knees should then be well bent, as though the thrower were about to sit down, and the weight transferred to the right leg. This will keep the body weight within the base of the feet and so maintain the balance. There should be no extra bending of the body beyond the transference of weight to the right foot. The right knee is now well bent and the left knee almost straight. The left elbow should be kept well up to ensure correct direction.



Figure 4



Figure 5

Throwing for height

**Common faults.**—(1) Feet too close together, thus narrowing the base. (2) Not enough bend of the right knee. (3) Weight of body hanging forward instead of being over the right foot.

Figure 2.—This shows the process of the change of weight, both knees being bent at about the same angle, the hand beginning to move forward in a round arm action on a rising plane. The left elbow is still preceding the line of flight.

**Common faults.**—(1) In the process of changing the weight, the body swings round from right to left instead of following the direction of the throw. (2) The hand is too low and comes through with an underarm action too near the right leg.

Figure 3.—The completion of the throw shows the whole body weight transferred to the left foot and the line of the body following the line of flight. There should be no weight on the right foot, but the body should not overbalance as the rope is thrown. The rope should leave the hand as the left leg completes the leg drive, i.e., straightens with the final effort.

**Common faults.**—(1) The weight of the body remains on the right foot instead of being transferred. (2) The rope weight is held too tightly and does not leave the hand at the end of the swing.

## THE THROW FOR HEIGHT

When, for example, the line is being thrown over the branch of a tree, the distance at which the thrower should stand away from the tree should be not more than, roughly, the height of the tree.

Figure 4.—The principle is the same as that for the distance throw, but the right knee should be very much more bent than before and there should be slightly more weight on the left leg. There should also be a definite bend of the body from the waist towards the right knee so that the thrower is looking up and over the branch.

Figure 5.—The thrust is in an upward direction and the right arm swings up close to the ear with an overarm action.

**Note.**—(1) The distance is measured from where the weight touches the ground. (2) The best of three throws should be recorded. (3) Guides should be able to throw both for height and distance.

V. M. JEANS

## Mrs. Mark Kerr

The many friends of Mrs. Mark Kerr will be glad to hear that a book is being compiled which will contain a number of her letters and speeches. Those who possess letters from Mrs. Kerr are asked if they will kindly lend them to Miss Margaret Tennyson, Robin Cottage, Overbecks, Salcombe, South Devon, who will take great care of them.



## Woodlarks

CAMPING WAS GETTING into full swing again this year and nowhere more so than at Woodlarks, the camp-site specially designed for cripples. The group of buildings stands near the northern boundary with a view over twelve acres of very beautiful country. Around the buildings is grassland, then



a bracken-covered slope leading into a little green valley, beyond this is a ridge of chestnut trees, then pines and birches with paths winding amongst them all made with gradients suitable for pushing chairs. There are three brick buildings—the dining-room open to the south, the dormitory facing west and, adjoining it, the washhouse, which is equipped with wash places, lavatories, bathrooms, and hot water. The cook place is outside, and we hope to build a permanent shelter over it before next summer. The very hot weather during the first camp this year made us all long for a swimming-

bath. Many paralysed people, who cannot walk, can swim, and to have a bath on the spot would just complete the perfection of the camp-site. So this is an ambition we hope to satisfy, if possible, by next summer.

In the past, and during last summer, a great many individual Post Guides and Rangers came to the camps organised by Woodlarks and staffed by individual volunteer helpers, people from many different counties meeting together. These camps are very successful and happy affairs, but have two great disadvantages, one is the problem of finding enough helpers and the other is that they cater for only a limited number of Posts from each county. So I am hoping next summer to welcome County Camps. If each county aims at bringing its own Post Rangers and Guides, or join with another county if its numbers are too small, many more cripples will be able to experience the joys of camping, and the search for helpers will be decentralised. As long as counties send their cripples to 'Woodlark Camps', I have to find all the helpers, and am restricted in the number of cripples I can accept by the number of helpers I can find. At my first camp this year I had to refuse two cripples and at my second one eight.

Any county who brings its Posts to Woodlarks can bring some helpers, and I could always introduce some more. So, counties, please consider accepting this invitation: come and camp at Woodlarks in 1947. Write and book a date early in the year. The address is Woodlarks, Farnham, Surrey. Remember you can hire all equipment very cheaply, and borrow wheel chairs for nothing. Remember sandy soil is best for camping, and beautiful woodland good for hikes, as well as for the supply of firewood, and remember, County Extension Secretaries, that Woodlarks is waiting to welcome you and yours.

E. D. STROVER

## Music and Mime at Evian

(Continued from page 238)

(a long, thick garment which can also serve as a blanket), a coloured dirndle skirt, and a white short-sleeved blouse. Yet with only these as foundation and other properties borrowed from the camp equipment a continuous effect of charm and beauty was achieved. The cloak, worn round the waist, became a long skirt; the dirndle, hung in front, became a peasant apron; tiny camp-mugs, suspended by string, gave, when necessary, the effect of earrings; and newspapers torn by skilled hands made becoming caps and fichues. Such costumes were created in a trice and could as quickly be transformed into something else. The aim was effect, and this having been achieved, the dance did the rest. Similar success was gained when folk-songs and nursery-rhymes were presented in mime to a sung accompaniment.

It is not necessary to dwell on the final performance of the campers—a spectacle or ballet giving a stylised version of French history and the tribulations of France during the last war, for though it was a stupendous effort and immensely dramatic, presented on a flat hill top overlooking the lake, with fires as footlights and the full moon overhead, it represented the more specialised work of that particular Art and Dramatic Camp, and not a campfire programme within the range of the ordinary Guider. What the delegates to the World Conference usually saw was, broadly speaking, the result of a seed sown with such care by the leaders of the camps that it was capable of growth on its own—the desire to choose only what was worthy of choice and to express it in the best

possible way. Just as British Guides are taught to be thrifty and make useful articles from the materials at hand, so, in the matter of entertainment, French Guides are being taught to be artistic and make something beautiful from everything they touch. Their inspiration comes from their Guiders.

It is impossible to leave this subject without reference to the possibilities it holds for international understanding. Many countries are so far away from the Old World that their people have no conception of cultural standards; and until they can see and hear for themselves, as the delegates at Evian saw and heard, they will never be able to understand others, or, what is more, fully develop themselves. One can picture those French Guiders singing, dancing and miming in a country which has had no first-hand contacts with other countries, and the astonishment and delight that would flood the audience, the desire to take part, and the realisation of what can be done with a campfire programme.

When a country shares its recreations with another country, differences are forgotten in the eager participation by all in what is best; and further, it is from such sharing that new cultures arise. This may or may not be one of the aims of Guiding, but the fostering of international understanding is; and, since the Eleventh World Conference it is impossible to speak on the subject of international understanding without at the same time remembering how greatly this was assisted by the cultural methods employed by the Guiders at Evian.

EILEEN SOPER (New Zealand)



# The Guider's Post-Bag

The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Association

## Have We Time for New Ideas?

I have read with some interest the sequels in the October *GUIDER* to Miss Moore's article introducing the language campaign. I suggest, however, that it is not primarily a concern of already overloaded programme. To me it seems that, sad though it is that we generally have to converse with Guides of other lands in our own tongue which they have been at pains to learn, the blame should be attached to our educational system.

With further reference to your correspondent's suggestion that language study should be introduced into *THE GUIDER*, it is my personal experience that, in learning a foreign language, someone who can speak the language. This idea would, therefore, seem quite impracticable unless Guiders really are prepared to find a suitable teacher and, *ipso facto*, to devote a considerable amount of time to an entirely new and very wide departure. Far be it from me, however, to discourage spontaneous initiative when this is forthcoming. To learn 'at least one foreign language' is valuable. It is a language campaign within the movement to which I am averse.

Fresh ideas come to us through *THE GUIDER* every month. If each of these ideas has the approval of headquarters, then we are, I know, bound to consider its application to our own company. May we not then be in danger of introducing much that is new, only to find that we have lost what the Founder gave us? In this same issue of *THE GUIDER* it is good indeed to read of the work of the Religious Panel, and to be reminded that, though we may perhaps add languages and films to our ways and means, underlying all our work must always be the First Promise, and all that it implies.

DIANA ROANTREE

(Captain, 3rd Potters Bar Guide Company)

## Scout-Guide Groups

The question of co-operation between the Guide and Scout Movements has been discussed a great deal recently. I believe that opportunity should be given in both movements for joint activities on an official footing, but I feel that the solution to the problem lies in the formation of joint Scout-Guide groups. The Scout movement is already organised upon a group basis, whereby a group may consist of many individual sections—Cubs, Scouts, Senior Scouts and Rovers—each working and meeting separately, but co-ordinated by the Group Council and Group Scout Master, and all having the same district number. Hitherto the Guide movement has worked in separate sections which, though sometimes in fact connected by being attached to the same school or church, have no co-ordinating factors whereby a girl can maintain her interest in the movement by remaining in the same group while passing through its various sections. I think it should be possible to organise the Guide movement on a group basis and to combine with the Scout movement to form joint groups having the same district number, and containing Scouts and Guides. The Group Council would have representatives from both movements and the group itself would consist of Cubs, Brownies, Scouts, Guides, Senior Scouts, Rovers and Rangers and Cadets. Each section would meet on its own as before, but joint activities with some part or with all of the Group could be an officially recognised part of the programme.

It would appear that the main objection to any scheme for a joint branch has been that co-operation is in some cases not desired or in others not desirable. I would suggest that joint activities are best from eighteen onwards, and in order to carry out a scheme for joint groups it would be necessary to secure uniformity of age groups in the two movements. Where co-operation was not desired, the sections could work almost entirely independently, whereas in other cases the sections would be at liberty to meet jointly when desired.

The Oxford University Guide Club has for some time worked virtually as a part of the Oxford University Scout Group, and the scheme has been most successful. The club carries on its own Guiding activities and trainings, while it holds joint meetings with the Scout sections for talks, discussions, literary and musical evenings, and country dancing, and occasional outdoor activities.

I feel that if we have the courage to make such alterations as would be necessary to form joint groups, the Guide movement can keep abreast of more recently developed youth organisations,

while maintaining its essential individuality. It would thus continue to cater for the girl as an individual, but would recognise the natural desire for some mixed activities. Finally, such a scheme would strengthen both movements by bringing them closer together on their common basis of the Law and Promise given them by their Founder, Baden-Powell.

P. JEAN HALL (Oxford University Guide Club;  
Tawny Owl 3rd East Oxford Brownie Pack)

## The First Promise

After a period of not taking too seriously the teaching and living of the First Promise, are we now tending to 'specialise' on it and make it divorced from the rest of the Promise? Should it not rather be the golden thread running through all our Guiding? It must involve a Rule of Prayer, but ought it not to be wider and be a plan of life? Our duty to God affects our duty to the King, because this involves our duty to our neighbour and our country—all part of God's creation. Our health is important for the same reason. So also is our training in the development of our talents in handicrafts, etc., and our use of all these for God's glory and the good of other people, is part of our Duty to God.

A pocket-sized card giving a positive Guide standard would be helpful, but I do not agree with the writer of the letter in the September *GUIDER* that it need go into details, as there are already in existence plenty of good prayer-cards for all ages, both of the set prayers type and suggestions for prayer. Most Guiders would, I expect, supply lists of those they have found helpful. The danger of a 'set' formula or card would be to forget that children are individuals, and what suits and helps one does not necessarily help others. That is why it is better to have a standard and then produce a collection of probable 'helps', i.e., cards, books, etc., and from these let the child find what appeals to her and helps her at that stage of her growth. An idea which often appeals to the company is for the Guider to produce such a collection of probable 'helps' and then, having discussed with the girls all the essential headings to be inserted, let each make in a small note-book her own prayer book, which can be illustrated by pictures, maps, etc. If the recruit started on this when she entered the company she would, by the time of her enrolment, have received some practical help in doing her duty to God. During Second Class and First Class she could make revisions, and her knowledge of the First Promise would grow as her training in the practical subjects progressed through the various stages.

WINIFRED E. BARTON

(Captain, 1st Grasmere Guides and Rangers)

It is time we accepted the fact that Guiding must be essentially a spiritual vocation, of which the only dividend is the joy of turning young minds into thoughts both high and wide. If we can accept that fact, then we bring to our Guiding the perfect pattern of Christ, and like the missionary of old, we cannot fail when He leads. If we do not accept it, then we must fall against the deadening influences of inertia, moral indifference and the ubiquitous cinema. We cannot inspire when we lack inspiration ourselves, and only a godly power house can generate enough light to shine in these dark places and spot-light a way of living that satisfies both in its beginning and its ending.

H. S. YOUNG (Captain 1st Bridge of Dee Company)

## Cooking Without Utensils

Referring to the article in the October *GUIDER* on the First Class Hike, I have been a tester in the Brentwood Division for some years, and find it is advantageous to make a stipulation that in the Test Hike some portion of the meal must be cooked without utensils. One finds greater skill is needed to deal with what nature provides in the way of 'sticks and stones', and surely this is one of the great ideals put forward by Our Chief. If a girl has really reached first class standard, she should be able, after practice, to offer a tasty portion of the meal, well cooked, and not a 'blackened offering'.

Other districts may like to know that we have been fortunate in securing the round 'nose ends' of several barrage balloons. These make excellent individual hike ground-sheets, and the cost is very small.

G. PIGEON

(Brentwood Division Secretary)



## What Does It Mean?

**A** BROWNIE gives in to older folk; a Brownie does not give in to herself. This is difficult to explain. It is most easily explained as obedience and thought for others. This has to be put in an interesting way, in language that the recruit can understand. The most important people are, of course, the parents and teachers; but they are the obvious ones, and children feel that they have to obey them anyway, even if they are not Brownies. The difference is that a Brownie does everything cheerfully. If the parents are not with them, the 'giving in' applies to whoever is responsible for them at that moment—Brown Owl, elder sister, friend's mother. When in doubt, the child should have at the back of her mind the thought of whether mother would approve. As to strangers, it is difficult, as harm may come to the recruit through inability to distinguish good from bad. It is fairly safe to tell them to give in to anyone in the more obvious uniforms such as nurses, police, and other recognised officials.

At pack meetings we have a chance of carrying out the Law in practice. Brown Owl and Tawny are the 'older folk', and one backs up the other. If Tawny is in any doubt over a request it is always possible to say 'Let's ask Brown Owl'. We all know the Brownie who asks permission from Brown Owl, and having been told 'No', goes to Tawny—who, all unwittingly, says 'Yes'. Sixers come into it, too. If the pack is in its six homes, the sixer can logically expect the six to obey her if what she asks is reasonable. The second part of the Law carries on from the first. If the wishes of the Brownie clash with her 'older folk' she has to learn to sink her own feelings. That is the hardest part of all and is the first step towards the unselfishness and thought for others that the child of Brownie age is just beginning to learn. The main thing is to aim at anticipating the request and acting on it promptly . . . and doing so cheerfully and courteously.

B. M. RATHBONE

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# Where to Train

## FOXLEASE

November  
1-8 Commissioners' Week  
13-18 Brownie and Guide Week  
20-25 Empire Training  
December  
28-31 Guide and Ranger Week-end  
January (1947)  
1-3 International Week  
2-3 Guide and Brownie Week  
24-31 Guide Week  
February  
Cleaning (Closed for Spring)  
28-Mar. 4 Commissioners' Week-end  
March  
7-11 Ranger Week-end  
14-18 Guide Week-end  
21-25 Brownie Week

\* The purpose of the Empire Training is to give an opportunity to British representatives, but individual Guiders may also apply. All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and should be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if notice of withdrawal is given two full weeks before the date of training. It is appreciated if Guiders enclose stamped addressed envelopes with their applications.

## FOXLEASE COTTAGE

The Cottage at Foxlease is let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or a holiday. The Cottage contains two double bedrooms and one single, a sitting-room furnished by Canada, a bathroom and a kitchen. The charge for the cottage is three-and-a-half guineas per week (including light, coal and oil). Guiders cook and cater for themselves entirely. Guiders wishing to bring their cars can garage them at Foxlease by arrangement, at a charge of 5s. per week, or 1s. per night. It is not necessary for Guiders staying at the cottage to wear uniform. Inquiries should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease.

## WADDOW

November  
1-5 Brownie and Guide 4-day training  
8-11 Available for County reservations  
15-18 Promise and Law  
22-25 Cadets  
29-Dec. 2 Homecraft  
December  
31-Jan. 6 General  
January (1947)  
10-13 N.E. Lancashire  
17-24 Ranger Week  
31-Feb. 3 Guide Week  
February  
7-10 Westmorland Week-end  
14-17 District Commissioners' Week-end  
21-24 Brownie Week-end  
28-Mar. 3 North-West Lancs. Week-end

March  
7-10 Northern Scouters' and Guiders' Week-end  
Spring Cleaning  
28-31 Ranger Week-end  
April  
3-9 Guide and Brownie (5 days Easter)  
11-18 Woodcraft Week  
21-24 Commissioners' Mid-week  
26-28 Cadet Guiders' Week-end  
May  
2-5 Guide and Brownie Week-end  
9-12 Guide Week-end  
23-June 2 Brownie, Guide and Ranger (10 days, Whitsun)  
June  
6-11 Guide (5 days)  
13-16 Music and Drama

Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs., who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if notice of withdrawal is given two full weeks before the date of training.

Unless otherwise stated, week-end trainings will finish on Monday afternoon, but Guiders may stay at Waddow till Tuesday morning if they wish. Applications from Guiders who cannot attend the whole of any training will be accepted for part of it, provided there is not a waiting list.

## WADDOW COTTAGE

The Cottage at Waddow will be let by the week and week-end to Guiders requiring a holiday. It contains two double and two single bedrooms, a sitting-room, two bathrooms and kitchen. The charge per week is £4 4s. for six people. The charge for two people using one bathroom, sitting-room, kitchen and two bedrooms is £2 10s. per week. For further particulars apply to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs.

## FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

FEES from January 1st (See page 256)

Single room	£3 0s. a week, 9s. 6d. a day.
Double room	£2 10s. a week; 8s. a day.
Shared room	£2 0s. a week, 7s. a day.

For Fees to end of 1946 see October GUIDER.  
Bursaries. In order to provide training for a large number of Guiders at reduced fees the following scheme of Bursaries will commence in January, 1947. Each County in Great Britain will be given two bursaries for a shared room, either Foxlease or Waddow, the value of which will be half the cost of the room, the other half of the cost being the concern of the Guider or County. Each bursary will be available for one week or for two week-ends, and may be used for any type of training except at Easter, or in August. Conferences do not count as trainings. Applications for bursaries must be made through County Secretaries to the Guider-in-charge of Foxlease or Waddow.

Grants on Railway Fares. Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease or Waddow on account of the train fare, the following rebates may be obtained if the Commissioner applies direct to Foxlease:  
£1 0s. towards a return fare exceeding £5.  
£1 0s. towards a return fare exceeding £3.  
5s. towards a return fare exceeding £2.

## S.R. TRAINING SHIP, M.T.B. 630, DARTMOUTH

Details of Trainings for 1947 will be published shortly.

## PAX HILL

Homecraft Training Course.  
January 17th-May 9th. Guiders, Rangers and Cadets, aged 14-17 years. This four month course is for Guiders, housework and laundrywork can apply. Any Guider who is interested in cooking, housework and laundrywork can apply. Any Guider who is interested in following afterwards.  
whatever career she is likely to follow afterwards.

The fee is only 5s. a week, and applications should be sent to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, c/o The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

## NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

November  
\*1-3 Glasgow N.W. Week-end  
8-10 Brownie Week-end  
\*15-17 Midlothian Week-end  
22-24 Trainers' Conference

\* A limited number of places at these trainings will be reserved for the use of Guiders from other counties who should apply in the usual way.  
† This training will only be held if at least twenty bookings are received by December 2nd. Trainers and Overseas visitors will be welcome. Four-day bookings will be considered.  
‡ Unless otherwise stated week-end trainings will finish on Sunday evening, but Guiders may stay until Monday morning if they wish.  
§ Applications with 5s. deposit should be made to the Secretary, Netherurd, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peebleshire, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be returned if notice of withdrawal is made two full weeks before the training. It is appreciated if Guiders enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

## BRONEIRION (WALES)

November  
8-11 Guide and Ranger Guiders' Week-end  
22-25 Conference for Secretaries, (Commissioners will be welcome)  
December  
6-9 Conference for Welsh Diploma'd Guiders  
January (1947)  
31-Feb. 3 Brownie Guiders, Guide Guiders, Extension Guiders, Week-end (Each group will be trained separately.)

February  
14-17 Welsh Campers' Conference for C.C.A.'s and C.A.'s and Camp Records.  
21-24 Ranger Guiders' Week-end  
March  
21-24 Health and First Aid, Emergency Training for Guiders  
April  
3-5 Guide Guiders' Week  
3-8 Training Camp  
10-15 Brownie and Ranger Guiders' Week  
25-28 Woodcraft Training and Guiders' First Class test

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 5s. and a stamped envelope, should be made to the Guider-in-charge, Broneirion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, who will send full particulars. Deposits will be refunded if notice of withdrawal is given two full weeks before the date of the training. Fees as for Foxlease. There are no free places.  
Note.—The minimum age for prospective Guiders attending all residential trainings is seventeen-and-a-half years.

## CONFERENCES

### DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS' CONFERENCE

The 1947 Diploma'd Guiders' Conference will be held from April 11th to 18th at Foxlease.

### C.C.A. CONFERENCE

The Conference will be held from Friday, November 29th, to Tuesday, December 3rd, at High Leigh, Huddersfield, Herts. Fee: £1 19s. 6d. for the week-end, or 10s. 6d. a day. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, c/o Miss Tuckwell, Berthorpe, Puttenham, Guildford, Surrey, as soon as possible. One representative will be accepted from each county. She should, if possible, be the C.C.A. or a holder of the Green Cord. Other Green Cord Diploma'd Guiders may also apply.

### CONFERENCE FOR CADETS

A conference for Cadets will be held at Imperial Headquarters on January 4th and 5th, and the Chief Guide has promised to be present. Counties may send representatives as follows:

Counties with over 60 Cadets—3 representatives  
Counties with over 30 Cadets—2 representatives  
Counties with under 30 Cadets—1 representative

Application forms and all details have been sent to County Commissioners.

### ENGLISH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

Wednesday, November 20th, 1946, 11.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.  
Thursday, November 21st, 1946, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Please note the above CHANGE OF DATES.

Programme will include a talk by the Chief Guide. Questions for discussion at the Open Session on the afternoon of the second day of the Conference would be welcome, and it would be helpful if these could be sent in prior to the Conference. Lady Cochrane hopes that each county will be represented. Meals will be obtainable at the Headquarters' Restaurant as on previous occasions.

## ENGLAND

### HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTORS' REFRESHER WEEK-ENDS

Two refresher week-ends for English H.I.'s will be held at Pax Hill, January 3rd to 7th, and January 10th to 14th, 1947. H.I.'s who would like to come should apply to the English Department, I.H.Q., as soon as possible, as places are limited. Fee: 6s. a day.

### FIRST PROMISE TRAINING WEEK-END

It is proposed to hold a non-residential week-end at I.H.Q. on February 8th and 9th, 1947. The week-end training will be open to all Guiders, and there will be denominational groups each led by its own Chaplain. Further details will be announced in the January GUIDER.

### NORTH-EAST LONDON SUB-COUNTY

A conference for Guiders will be held on Saturday, November 16th, 1946, at 3 p.m., in the Library, Girl Guide Headquarters.

### WEST SURREY

The Retreat House, Farnham Castle, Surrey.  
The following trainings will take place for Guiders in the Retreat House, Farnham Castle, Surrey.  
January 17th-19th, 1947—for Guide Guiders; trainer, Miss Bubbers.  
January 24th-26th, 1947—for Brownie Guiders; trainer to be announced later.  
Cost for either training: one night, 12s. 6d.; two nights, 18s. Application form and particulars from Mrs. Oliver, Marley Close, Haslemere, Surrey.



# THE GUIDER

## Headquarters Notices

### COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL.—Oct. 9th and 10th, 1946

World Conference. The Executive Committee received a report on the Eleventh World Conference held at Evian in September, and noted with pleasure that Mrs. John Corbett, Chief Commissioner for Canada, had been appointed Chairman of the World Committee, and Miss A. Tennant and Miss V. Synge members representing Great Britain.

A very warm vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Leigh-White on her retirement as Director of the World Bureau for her work during the very difficult years of her term of office.

Foxlease and Waddow Fees. The Executive Committee further discussed the raising of the fees, and it was agreed that the increases proposed at the last meeting were not sufficient to meet the present cost of board, laundry and overhead expenses, and that they should therefore be increased from January 1st, 1947, by 2s. per day, instead of the 1s. per day as stated in the September GUIDER. (See page 255.)

#### RESIGNATION.

Overseas. British Honduras.—Colony Commissioner.—Mrs. Pratt.

#### APPOINTMENT.

British Honduras.—Colony Commissioner.—Mrs. Elvidge.

#### HEADQUARTERS' SUB-COMMITTEES.

Routine reports and recommendations were received from all sub-committees.

#### CHIEF GUIDE'S TOUR.

During an interval of the special meeting held on October 10th to discuss the revision of Policy, Organisation and Rules, the Chief Guide reported on her recent visit to Czechoslovakia and Holland.

#### REVISION OF THE BOOK OF RULES.

Alterations to tests, badges, etc., will appear in the January GUIDER.

### GENERAL NOTICES

#### ENGLAND

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Area Assistants to the Commissioner for Training for England.

North-East.—Mrs. Tinker, Bankfield, Edgerton, Huddersfield.

East.—Mrs. Broadbent, Hambleton, Market Rasen, Lincs.

South-East.—Miss Gardner, Woodlands, Bengoe, Hertford.

Midlands.—Miss Gibbons, 27, Heath Terrace, Leamington.

South-West.—Miss Arnold, 3, Wellington Road, Taunton.

North-West and London.—No appointment at present.

#### AWARDS

Silver Fish. The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, County Commissioner, Hertfordshire.

Beaver. Mr. T. W. Harley, County Commissioner, Cheshire.

## Appointments and Resignations

APPROVED BY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, 1946

ALL TEMPORARY WARRANTS BECAME AUTOMATICALLY INVALID ON JUNE 30TH, 1946. RESIGNATIONS OF TEMPORARY WARRANT HOLDERS WHICH HAVE ONLY BEEN REPORTED TO HEADQUARTERS SINCE THAT DATE WILL THEREFORE NOT BE GAZETTED.

#### ENGLAND

##### BERKSHIRE

Crowthorne.—Dist. C., Miss J. Massie, Fleet Copse, Finchampstead.

Newbury.—Dist. C., Miss M. E. Wyly, Y.W.C.A., Waterside, Newbury.

Resignations.—Lone Secretary.—Miss M. Dunell.

Newbury.—Dist. C., Miss N. Fair.

##### BIRMINGHAM

Edgbaston.—Div. C., Miss M. Danielsen, 48, Farquhar Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham 15.

Ladywood.—Div. C., Mrs. R. A. Murray-Gourlay, Woods Hill, Rednal.

King's Heath.—Dist. C., Miss P. Winter, 28, Reddings Road, Moseley, Birmingham, 13.

Resignations.—Edgbaston.—Div. C., Mrs. Charles Ekin.

Ladywood.—Div. C., Miss E. L. Lawton.

Kings Heath.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Hibbert.

Ladywood.—Dist. C., Miss M. Cottrell.

St. Bartholomew's.—Dist. C., Miss B. E. Martineau.

St. Paul's.—Dist. C., Miss M. Mott.

##### BRISTOL

Bristol North 3.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hingott, 5, St. Briavel's Grove, Ashley Hill, Bristol.

Bristol South 2.—Dist. C., Miss I. H. Stone, 20, Hawthorne Street, Knowle, Bristol 4.

Resignation.—Bristol North 3.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harrison.

##### CAMBRIDGESHIRE

County Secretary.—Mrs. Rattenbury, Old Ellwood's, Grantchester, Cambridge.

Assistant County Secretary.—Miss I. Rooke, 2, Pretoria Road, Cambridge.

North West Cambridge.—Dist. C., Mrs. McMillan Scott, 8, Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge.

Resignation.—County Secretary.—Miss E. Freeman.

##### CHESHIRE

Ellesmere Port.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cook, The Vicarage, Ellesmere Port.

Resignations.—Chester.—Div. C., Mrs. Bazley.

Ellesmere Port.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hayes.

##### CORNWALL

Extension Secretary.—Miss Pellow, Springfield, Southbourne Road, St. Austell.

Bude.—Dist. C., Miss W. Watkins, St. Davids, Poughill Road, Bude.

Launceston.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rogers, Hexworthy, Launceston.

Resignations.—Extension Secretary.—Miss S. Butler.

Bude.—Dist. C., Mrs. Elford.

##### DERBYSHIRE

County Secretary.—Miss E. Martin, Parkholm, Buxton.

Resignation.—County Secretary.—Miss F. Bonas.

#### Medal of Merit.

Miss Marjorie Sandeman, former Extension Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

Miss P. Elnor, Division Commissioner, East Kent.

Miss Dorothy Frost, Division Commissioner, East Cheshire.

Mrs. C. H. Wallace, County Secretary, Nairn.

#### Certificate of Merit.

Miss Nancy Davidson, County Ranger Adviser, Sussex.

#### Eagle Owl Diploma.

Mrs. Kerr, Dublin.

#### HEADQUARTERS' INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATE

Miss Craze, Aberdeen: Knotting and Cordage; Boat Orders and Procedure.

Miss Danielli, Essex: Woodcraft.

Miss James, Yorkshire N.R.: Lone (Health).

Miss Lockett, Middlesex West: Campfire.

Miss Moss, Somerset: Games; Story Telling.

Miss Overton, Stafford: Campfire.

Miss Pearson, Manchester: Drill and Ceremonial; Signalling.

Miss Roberts, Essex: Drill and Ceremonial; Map and Compass.

Miss Spencer, Lancs N.E.: Woodcraft.

The following have added extra subjects:

Miss Metcalfe, Lancashire N.E.: Drill and Ceremonial.

Miss Young, South-East Lancs. West: Knotting.

### COMING EVENTS

Catholic Guide Guild. (Dioceses of Westminster, Southwark and Brentwood.) There will be a social and annual general meeting for all Catholic Guiders, Cadets and Rangers at Girl Guide Headquarters, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1 (entrance in Palace Street), on Saturday, November 30th, 3 to 6 p.m.

Tea will be provided, but all are asked to bring cakes, and to facilitate catering, please send a card by November 20th. to the Secretary, Miss Bonser, 4, Roland Mansions, Rosary Gardens, S.W.1.

#### EMPIRE CIRCLE

Lunch Hour Meeting.—The speaker on November 28th will be Miss Hacon, who has just returned from India where she was the all-India Trainer. The talk will be in the Council Chamber at 1.15, and coffee will be on sale from 1 o'clock. This meeting is open to all Guiders. There will be no December Lunch Hour Meeting.

Quarterly Party.—Will any Guider home from Overseas who has not been invited to the Quarterly Party on November 7th write to the Overseas Secretary for an invitation.

Members' Christmas Party.—This will be held on Wednesday, December 11th. Notices will be sent to members in due course.

#### DEVONSHIRE

Barnstaple.—Dist. C., Miss Dennis, Bradiford House, Barnstaple.

Ilfracombe.—Dist. C., Miss Pugsley, J.P., Torre House, Torrs Park, Ilfracombe.

Resignation.—Barnstaple.—Dist. C., Miss M. Harrison.

#### DURHAM

County Secretary.—Miss Wilcox, 12, Brookside Terrace, Sunderland.

Sunderland.—Div. C., Miss E. Knott, 11, Broad Meadows, Sunderland.

Resignations.—County Secretary.—Miss Dalrymple Smith.

Assistant County Secretary.—Miss Wilcox.

Bishop Auckland.—Dist. C., Miss A. Angus.

Hartlepool North.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mell.

North Chester-le-Street.—Dist. C., Mrs. Britton.

#### ESSEX

Assistant Extension Secretary.—Miss R. E. Lewis, 32, Creffield Road, Colchester.

West Essex.—Div. C., Mrs. Alison, The Rectory, Ongar.

Resignations.—West Essex.—Div. C., Mrs. Simson.

Buckhurst Hill School.—Dist. C., Miss B. Gardner (Called to Higher Service).

Newport.—Dist. C., Mrs. Maitland.

#### GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Forest of Dean.—Div. C., Mrs. Percival, Privis Lodge, Bream.

#### HAMPSHIRE

Resignation.—Alton.—Dist. C., Miss J. Macintosh.

#### KENT

Ashford 1.—Dist. C., Miss Hardwick, Little Purlands, Faversham Road, Kennington, Ashford.

Ashford 2.—Dist. C., Miss Hardwick, Little Purlands, Faversham Road, Kennington, Ashford.

Herne Bay.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Wakeman, 100, Clare Road, Whitstable.

Please note that Sevenoaks 1 and 2 Districts have amalgamated as:

Sevenoaks.—Dist. C., Miss Johnson, Windover, Burntwood Road, Sevenoaks.

Resignations.—Ashford 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Adams.

Brenchley.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bland.

Herne Bay.—Dist. C., Mrs. Richardson.

Wateringbury.—Dist. C., Miss L. May.

#### LANCASHIRE NORTH EAST

Resignation.—Assistant County Secretary.—Mrs. J. Baron.

#### LANCASHIRE NORTH WEST

Layton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hood, 64, Newton Drive, Blackpool.

Resignation.—Layton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hayes.

#### LANCASHIRE SOUTH EAST, NORTH

Bury and Ramsbottom.—Div. C., Mrs. Webb, West Bank, Manchester Road, Bury.

East Farnworth.—Dist. C., Miss M. Williams, 112, Church Road, Kearsley.

North Bury.—Dist. C., Mrs. Holker, 76, Fieldhead Avenue, Bury.

Ramsbottom.—Dist. C., Miss V. M. Pinkerton, 506, Bolton Road, West Holcombe Brook, Bury.





## Peaceful Nights

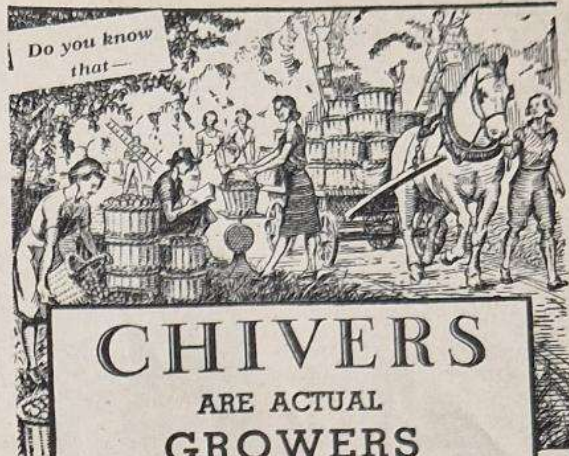
**I**N deep, peaceful sleep, Nature works her wonders of restoration, bringing new strength and energy to your tired body and a new sense of well-being to meet the coming day.

You can do much to ensure this revitalising sleep by drinking a cup of delicious "Ovaltine" every night at bedtime. Its soothing influence quickly makes you receptive to sleep and its concentrated, easily digested nourishment helps to build up brain, nerve and body, and to make your sleep fully refreshing and restorative.

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TT00A



## Royal Academy Beauty

MRS. DAVID RAWNSLEY, whose portrait is in this year's Royal Academy, has the pink-and-white colouring of an English rose. The artist has caught all the glamour of her shining hair and satin-soft skin. "I use Pond's for my skin," says Mrs. Rawnsley, "Pond's Cold Cream for cleansing and keeping the skin soft, and Pond's Vanishing Cream as a powder base."

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IT'S FREE TO GUIDERS

YOU may have noticed the Wisdom advertisements explaining the correct way to brush teeth. The information contained in them—all of it approved by eminent dental authorities—has now been printed in a small illustrated booklet entitled "How to brush your teeth." You will find the information, diagrams and photographs it contains very useful in preparing talks on Dental Hygiene. If you would like a copy free of charge, send your name and



address (mentioning *The Guider*) to the makers of Wisdom, ADDIS LTD., HERTFORD.

## Wisdom

THE CORRECT-SHAPE NYLON TOOTHBRUSH

MADE BY ADDIS LTD., MAKERS OF THE FIRST TOOTHBRUSH IN 1780



*I'm  
Growing up  
the WRIGHT  
way*

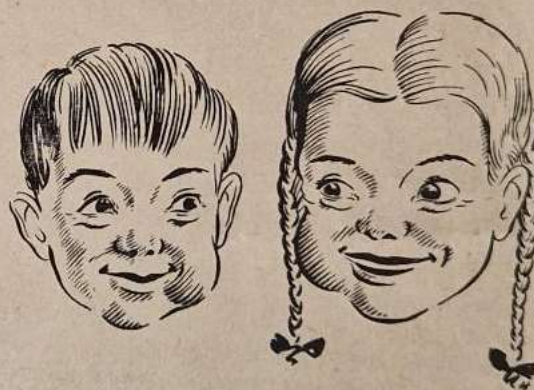


with

## WRIGHT'S

Coal Tar Soap

IDEAL FOR TOILET AND NURSERY



*Unspoken words  
reveal that*

**Sharps**

THE  
WORD  
FOR

**TOFFEE**

EDWARD SHARP & SONS LTD. of Maidstone, Kent. "THE TOFFEE SPECIALISTS"





Resignations.—Bury and Rushbottom.—Dist. C. Mrs. Wollstonehouse.  
North Bury.—Dist. C. Mrs. Webb.  
Rushbottom.—Dist. C. Mrs. Page.

## LANCASHIRE SOUTH WEST

County Commissioner.—Mrs. Fleetwood Hesketh, Meale Hall, Southport.  
Southport, Furness and Birkdale.—Dist. C. Miss N. Powell, Home for the Blind, 100 Lane, Southport.  
Liverpool North No. 1.—Dist. C. Mrs. Davies, 28, Aspley Road, Liverpool.  
Liverpool North No. 2.—Dist. C. Miss E. Mitchell, 43, Thurston Road, Anfield, Liverpool 4.

Resignations.—Southport, Birkdale and Furness.—Dist. C. Mrs. Oshorne.  
Southport, Birkdale and Furness.—Asst. Dist. C. Miss N. Powell.  
Wayton.—Dist. C. Mrs. Grimble.  
Liverpool North No. 1.—Dist. C. Miss P. Applewell.

## LEICESTERSHIRE

County Secretary.—Miss P. Hamford, Essex Lodge, Charnery Road, Quorn, Loughborough.

## LINCOLNSHIRE

Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Mrs. Marshall, The Grove, Tuxley.  
Resignations.—Aldford.—Dist. C. Miss M. E. Morley.  
Ryton.—Dist. C. Mrs. Culver.

## LONDON

Assistant County Secretary (London South East).—Mrs. Roberts, 71, Well-monde Road, S.E. 13.  
Isle of Dogs.—Dist. C. Miss F. Hooley, 48, High Road, Woodford Bridge, Essex.  
Royal Eltham West.—Dist. C. Mrs. Spencer, Westminster Bank House, 1, Giblin Road, Lea, S.E.  
Isle of Dogs.—Dist. C. Miss C. M. Mack, 8, Layer Gardens, W.1.  
Please note that West London Division has now divided into two.  
Kensington.—Dist. C. Miss Miller, 8, Kensington Park Gardens, W.11.  
Containing the Districts of:  
North Kensington, Central Kensington, South Kensington, Earl's Court.  
Paddington.—Dist. C. Vacant.  
Containing the Districts of:  
North Paddington, East Paddington, West Paddington, Queen's Park.

Resignations.—Chiswick Park.—Dist. C. Miss E. Grant-Slight.  
East Paddington.—Dist. C. Miss E. Foster Hall.  
Isle of Dogs.—Dist. C. The Hon. Mervyn Leitch, O.B.E.  
Royal Eltham West.—Dist. C. Mrs. Ballard.

## MANCHESTER

Longlight.—Dist. C. Miss D. M. Wild, 10, Old Hall Lane, Levenshulme, Manchester 18.  
Resignation.—Bacholme.—Dist. C. Miss E. Michelson.

## MIDDLESEX EAST

Brondesbury.—Dist. C. Mrs. Jeffrey, 27, Rammoor Gardens, Harrow.  
Finchley.—Dist. C. Miss M. S. Brown, 22, Clifton Avenue, Church End, Finchley.  
Please note that the District of North Tottenham has been renamed Tottenham Park.—Dist. C. Miss J. Putman, 42, St. Paul's Road, N.17.

Resignations.—Brondesbury.—Dist. C. Mrs. Greenwood.  
Finchley.—Dist. C. Miss V. Constantines.

## MIDDLESEX WEST

County Ridge Secretary.—Miss Baker, 118, The Avenue, West Ealing, W.13.  
Northwood.—Dist. C. Miss E. F. Edwards, 81, Helen's, Northwood.  
Uxbridge.—Dist. C. Mrs. Wilson, Glendon, Hillside, Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks.  
West Drayton and Uxbridge.—Dist. C. Miss V. M. Wright, 29, Edger Road, Uxbridge.

Resignations.—County Ridge Secretary.—Miss L. M. Brasser.  
Uxbridge.—Dist. C. Miss W. E. Mider.  
West Ealing.—Dist. C. Mrs. Brennan.

## NORFOLK

Lowestoft.—Div. C. Mrs. Walker, "Overtons," 18, Ganton Cliff, Lowestoft.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Wellingborough.—Dist. C. Mrs. Clutterbuck, Compton, M. Westfield Road, Wellingborough.

## NORTHUMBERLAND

Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Saunders, 34, Northumberland Avenue, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Resignation.—Bedlington.—Dist. C. Miss Henderson.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

Resignation.—Griffing.—Dist. C. Miss W. P. Croft.

## OXFORD

Watlington District has been transferred from South Oxon to the Bullington Division.—Dist. C. Miss M. C. Christie-Miller, Bryncombe House, Banbury-on-Thames.

## SHROPSHIRE

Oswestry West.—Dist. C. Miss H. Jebb, The Lyth, Ellemere.

Wellington.—Dist. C. Mrs. W. Odham, Leasow Grange, Wellington.

Resignation.—Wellington.—Dist. C. Mrs. E. Kayler.

## SOMERSET

Bath West.—Dist. C. Miss A. Cadwallader, 7, Newbridge Hill, Bath.

Taunton.—Div. C. Miss J. Warren, The Flat, Netherclay House, Bishop's Hill, Taunton.

Wells.—Dist. C. Miss B. Lambert, 2, Bishop Road, Cleve, nr. Bristol.

Resignations.—Taunton.—Div. C. Miss E. Arnold.

Bath West.—Dist. C. Mrs. P. Quartley.

Bridgwater.—Dist. C. Miss K. M. F. Barnett.

Wells.—Dist. C. Miss P. Clarke.

## STAFFORDSHIRE

Eccleshall.—Dist. C. Mrs. Stirling, High Street, Eccleshall, nr. Stafford.

Leek.—Dist. C. Miss J. Knight, 7, Woodside Lane, Ladderidge, Leek.

Resignations.—Eccleshall.—Dist. C. Miss M. Fox.

Leek.—Dist. C. Miss D. E. Haden.

## SURREY EAST

County Commissioner.—Mrs. Golds, Pinecrest, Homefield Road, Warringtonham.

South Croydon.—Dist. C. Miss E. Parsons, 2, Bramley Hill, Croydon.

## SURREY NORTH

Esher.—Div. C. Miss M. Williams, 1, Weston Avenue, Thames Ditton.

Molesey.—Dist. C. Miss B. Kirby-Gomes, Rutland House, Queensway, Esher.

Resignations.—Esher.—Div. C. Mrs. PHIBBS.

Molesey.—Dist. C. Miss M. Williams.

## SURREY WEST

Dorking.—Dist. C. Mrs. Lloyd, Holme Lea, Roman Road, Dorking.

Weybridge.—Dist. C. Miss T. Whalley, The Hermitage, Pine Grove, Weybridge.

Resignations.—Dorking.—Dist. C. Miss D. Wood.

Weybridge.—Dist. C. Mrs. Owen.

## SUSSEX

Wor.—Asst. Div. C. Lady Newson, Westfield Place, Battle.  
Bosham No. 1.—Dist. C. Miss I. C. Pagan, 1, Ashdown Road, Bosham-on-Sea.  
Bosham No. 2.—Dist. C. Miss F. Kesteven, 11, Dr. W. Warr Road, Bosham-on-Sea.  
Crayke.—Dist. C. Mrs. Lewis, Langley Green, 1868.  
Resignations.—Bosham No. 1.—Dist. C. Miss I. C. Pagan.

## WARRICKSHIRE

City of Coventry West.—Dist. C. Mrs. Wood, 22, Goswami, Coventry.

Kingsnorth.—Dist. C. Mrs. Wiles, The Woodlands, Birch's Lane, Kenilworth.

Resignations.—City of Coventry West.—Dist. C. Miss Bradley.

South Rugby.—Dist. C. Miss M. J. Lovell.

## WESTMORLAND

Kent Valley.—Dist. C. Mrs. Thomson, High Meadow, Bowness.

## WILTSHIRE

Tisbury.—Dist. C. Mrs. Rivington, Redgill Cottage, Redgill, Marlborough.

Resignations.—Lane Secretary.—Miss T. Wright.

Wilmslow.—Dist. C. Mrs. Page-Phillips.

## WORCESTERSHIRE

Malvern.—Div. C. Miss P. Whitfield, Kenwyn, West Malvern.

Resignation.—Malvern.—Div. C. Mrs. Mearns.

## YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING

Northallerton and Wensleydale.—Div. C. Miss R. Russell, Elmwood, Northallerton.

Wensleydale.—Dist. C. Mrs. Barwick, Cresswell Abbey, Leyburn.

Whitby.—Dist. C. Mrs. Bennett, Four Lane Ends, Whitby.

Correction.—The correct address for Miss C. Howard, District Commissioner for Malton is The Gate House, Castle Howard, York. This was shown incorrectly in the September Guide.

Resignation.—Northallerton and Wensleydale.—Div. C. Miss M. C. Mackay.

## YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH

Halifax No. 1.—Dist. C. Miss E. H. Mearns, Heron, Strimling Green Road, Halifax.

Harrogate North (New District).—Dist. C. Miss Dickinson, 108, Duxley Road, Harrogate.

Resignation.—Harrogate Central.—Dist. C. Miss A. M. Paley. (District abandoned.)

## YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH

Doncaster Central.—Dist. C. Mrs. Ulling, 12, Buxton Gardens, Doncaster.

South East Rotherham.—Dist. C. Lady Mary Lamsley, Goodbeck Park, Rotherham.

Resignation.—Doncaster Central.—Dist. C. Miss D. M. Thomson.

## WALES

## ANGLESEY

County Secretary.—Miss O. E. C. Jones, The Rectory, Gwynedd.

County Ridge Secretary.—Miss G. Williams, The School House, Aberffraw.

## DENBIGHSHIRE

Wrexham.—Dist. C. Mrs. Moss, Kings Craft, Wrexham.

## MERIONETHSHIRE

Barmouth.—Dist. C. Miss K. Davies, Hendrichsfield Hall, Barmouth.

Resignation.—Barmouth.—Dist. C. Mrs. Davies.

## PEMBERSHIRE

Banworth.—Dist. C. Mrs. Daniel, Clarendon, Banworth.

Pembroke Dock.—Dist. C. Miss A. Page, Good Companions' Club, Commercial Row, Pembroke Dock.

Pembroke Dock.—Dist. C. Miss M. Taylor, With House, Pembroke.

Resignation.—Pembroke.—Dist. C. Mrs. J. A. Bach.

## SCOTLAND

## ABERDEENSHIRE

Donde Lower.—Div. C. Miss J. Hamilton, Stone House, Donde Lower.

Donde Upper.—Div. C. Mrs. Campbell, Ardnamart Lodge, Masson.

Resignations.—Donde Lower.—Div. C. Mrs. Hamilton.

Donde Upper.—Div. C. Mrs. Yates.

Kilb.—Dist. C. Mrs. Hamilton.

## CITY OF ABERDEEN

Assistant County Secretary.—Miss C. H. White, 21, Whitehall Road, Aberdeen.

## ANGUS

Forfar Landward.—Dist. C. Mrs. Montgomery Cunningham, Curragh, Forfar.

Resignations.—Forfar Landward.—Dist. C. Mrs. L. Hill.

Marine Town.—Dist. C. Miss L. Birse.

## ATHOLSHIRE AND BUTE

Please note that Dairy and Glangarnock District in North Cunningham Division is now Dairy and Kibbick District.—Dist. C. Miss P. Neilson, Lyns House, Dairy.

## BANFFSHIRE

County Commissioner.—Mrs. Forbes of Rothiemay, Rothiemay Castle, Rothiemay.

Keith.—Dist. C. Mrs. Jones Fleming, Brighthelm House, Keith.

Portmahomack.—Dist. C. Mrs. Nicol, Sunnybank, Portmahomack.

Resignations.—County Commissioner.—Mrs. Cairns Gordon.

Portmahomack and District.—Dist. C. Mrs. Falconer.

## CAITHNESS

Wick.—Dist. C. Mrs. Gordon, Sinclair Terrace, Wick.

## DUMFRIES-SHIRE

Dumfries and District.—Div. C. Miss Rutherford, Mountbath, Dumfries.

## DUNBARTONSHIRE

Beardsen.—Dist. C. Mrs. Peat, 7, Camstradden Drive, Beardsen by Glasgow.

Resignation.—Hilkenburgh.—Dist. C. Mrs. T. K. Craig.

## CITY OF DUNDEE

Assistant County Secretary (Ridges).—Miss E. Glen, 1, Cox Street, Dundee.

Resignation.—Assistant County Secretary (Ridges).—Mrs. O. Williams. (Called to Higher Service.)

## CITY OF EDINBURGH

Resignation.—Bride Fort.—Dist. C. Mrs. Frayn.

## FIFE

East.—Div. C. Miss O. M. Christie, Melrose, Kilmarnock.



# THE GUIDER

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Advertisements must be received by the 10th of the month for insertion in the next issue. Charges—3d. per word; 1s. 3d. for box number. Advertisements for the sale of second-hand clothing cannot be accepted. (Accommodation offered has not necessarily been approved by Headquarters.)

### EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

**London County Council, Occupations Officer (woman) required at Leytonstone House (for mental defectives), High Road, E.11, to teach and organise occupations for patients. Salary, inclusive of cost of living addition, £263, rising to £313 a year. No emoluments. Non-resident. Married women eligible. Applications form from Medical Officer of Health (1), Mental Health Services, County Hall, S.E.1. (2398.)**

**Boston General Hospital, Boston, Lincs. Student Nurses. There are vacancies for Student Nurses in the Course commencing December 1st, 1946. Requests for application forms for admission to this course should be sent without delay to Matron, to whom inquiries regarding courses commencing at a later date should be addressed. Students are prepared for the State Registration Examination by a Resident Sister Tutor and by the Members of the Hospital Medical Staff. Comfortable to full board residence and laundry, a salary of £25 during the first year, £26 during the second and £27 during the third year, with a special allowance of 15s. per week during holidays. The Government grant will be available to Student Nurses who have served for at least one year on work of national importance. Details of this grant may be obtained from the Matron or the Ministry of Labour.**

**Student Nurses. There are vacancies for girls between the ages of 18 and 35 years to train as Student Nurses at the Essex County Council Hospital, Broomfield, near Chelmsford, Essex. The Hospital is recognised by the General Nursing Council as a training school (affiliated to the Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex) and also by the Tuberculosis Association. Students spend two years at Broomfield for the preliminary and tuberculosis training followed by two years at Oldchurch County Hospital to complete their general training. The salary is at the rate of £20 first year, £21 second year, £22 third year, and £23 fourth year, and, in addition, full board residence, uniform and laundry is provided. On completion of the second year, there is also a cash grant of £40. Broomfield is a modern Sanatorium, a centre for Thoracic Surgery, largely for male patients, situated in healthy rural surroundings in close proximity to the town of Chelmsford. There is a modern Nurses' Home with facilities for sports and recreation. Conditions of employment are, or will be, in accordance with the recommendations of the Nurses' Salaries Committee from time to time applicable and adopted by the Essex County Council. A Brochure containing further information may be obtained from the Matron of the Hospital.**

**Matron and Assistant wanted for small, informally run Children's Home, Edinburgh. Real opportunity for constructive work. Applications and details of experience, of children and of training, to Miss Stewart, 37, Frederick Street, Edinburgh.**

**Moral Welfare Shelter wants young, energetic Assistant Matron; domesticated; interested in difficult girls. Particulars from Miss Simpson, St. Faith's, Alexandra Road, Malvern, Worcs.**

**Square Centres. Guiders are wanted to take training at the Granton Square Centre, Edinburgh, as Leaders for Mixed Youth Centres run on Guide and Scout lines. Minimum age for seniors, 25; the senior training course lasts six months; fee £20. Minimum age for juniors, 21; junior training course, twelve months, fee £30. A bursary towards the fees and a subsistence allowance while training are available if required; trainees accepting grant-aid are expected to take their first post in Scotland. Leaders are eligible for the Headquarters Provident Fund. For further particulars apply, stating age, to Miss Greta Collins, 39, Learmouth Grove, Edinburgh, 4.**

**Domestic Help, all duties, wanted by Guider and Parents. Good home and free time, country town thirty miles from Edinburgh. Write, stating wages required, enclosing references.—Box 195.**

**Dunroft Approved School for Girls, Staines, Middlesex. Resident Kitchen and Laundry Instructors, also Headmistress's Secretary, with good knowledge of book-keeping, required shortly for this School about to be opened. Salaries according to age and qualifications. Particulars and application forms from the Secretary, Friends' Education Council, Friends' House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.**

**Comfortable Country Home offered working housekeeper for one lady; convenient small house, Surrey. No queueing, plenty of freedom, good salary; garden lower welcome. Might suit lady with one dependent, seeking permanent home.—Box 196.**

**The World Bureau requires a shorthand-typist and a junior clerk. Languages an asset.—Apply 9, Palace Street, S.W.1. Victoria 5874.**

### HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

**Registrations Department. Clerk, aged 16-20, wanted immediately for general office work. Must be quick, accurate and a really keen Guider. Annual Report Checker. A temporary full-time appointment from the beginning of November for about five to six months. Work requiring accuracy and concentration. Some secretarial experience a great asset. Part-time checker also considered. All applications for these three posts should be made to the Secretary to the Registrations Department, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.**

**Required for Finance Department. Ranger or Guider, good at figures. Apply stating age, experience (if any) and salary required to the Financial Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.**

**London Guide Shop has vacancies for Assistants aged 18-25, must be quick, accurate, and of good appearance. Applications should be made to the Equipment Secretary.**

**Shorthand Typist. Aged 18 or over, with good speeds.—Apply to the General Secretary.**

**Packers. Aged 18 or over for heavy packing. Experience and good health essential.—Apply to the Equipment Secretary.**

### WANTED

**Guide uniforms urgently wanted for new company; also two Guiders' dress uniforms, bust 34, 36; hips 38, 40 respectively.—Furner, 9, Herne Hill, S.E.14. waist 28; jacket length 28, bust 38, sleeve 33; also belt 33.—Standring, 51, Burlington Avenue, Kew, Surrey**

**Small Guider's uniform.—Good condition; bust 34, hips 36.—Dennis, 9, Bishop's Down, Tunbridge Wells.**

**Guider's Overall wanted, bust 28in.—40 in., hips 44 in.—Box 194.**

### TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

**News-Letters, Camp Notices, MSS., etc., typed or duplicated.—Miss Midgley, 6, Harthall Lane, Kings Langley, Herts.**

**All classes of Duplicating and Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery; moderate charges; special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow: 1626.**

### CITY OF GLASGOW

**Northern.—Div. C, Miss M. H. Sprunt, 17, Elvie Drive, Giffnock. No. 2 (North East Division).—Dist. C, Miss London, 84, East Thornlie Street, Wishaw.**

**No. 3 (North East Division).—Dist. C, Miss G. Vallance, 87, Broompark Drive, Glasgow, E.1.**

**Resignations.—No. 3 (North East Division).—Dist. C, Miss P. Stenhouse. No. 7 (South East Division).—Dist. C, Miss I. B. Walker.**

### INVERNESS-SHIRE

**Lane Secretary.—Mrs. Gosch, O.B.E., Castlehill, Inverness. Resignation.—Lane Secretary.—Mrs. Grant.**

### STEWARTY OF KIRKCOUBRIGHT

**Southern.—Dist. C, Miss S. Cross, Earliston, Borge.**

### LANARKSHIRE

**Blantyre.—Dist. C, Miss C. McGreevy, 326, Glasgow Road, Blantyre. Resignation.—Blantyre.—Dist. C, Miss J. Ferrier.**

### PEEBLES-SHIRE

**Resignation.—Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss M. Ramsay-Smith.**

### PERTHSHIRE

**Resignation.—Pitlochry.—Dist. C, Mrs. Foster.**

### RENTREWSHIRE

**Kilbarchan.—Dist. C, Mrs. Houston, The Elms, Milliken Park, Kilbarchan. Please note that East Division has been re-arranged as follows:**

**Barbhead.—Dist. C, as before. Clarkston and Netherlee.—Dist. C, Miss Wardhaugh, Dalcapon, Whitecraigs. Giffnock.—Dist. C, as before.**

**Mearns, Thornlie Bank and Whitecraigs.—Dist. C, Miss Smith, Rhuban, Milverton Road, Giffnock. Neilston, Caldwell and Uplawmoor.—Dist. C, as before.**

**Resignations.—Central.—Div. C, Mrs. Marshall. Kilbarchan.—Dist. C, Mrs. Hunter.**

### ROSS-SHIRE

**Invergordon and Ainess.—Dist. C, Miss M. McGorquodale, Meddat, Kildary. The Isle of Lewis. (Formerly known as Stornoway).—Dist. C, Miss M. McIver, 34, Francis Street, Stornoway, Isle of Lewis.**

**Strathpeffer and West.—Dist. C, Miss R. MacLennan, 20, Peffery Road, Dingwall.**

**Resignations.—Invergordon and Ainess.—Dist. C, Mrs. Salvesen. Strathpeffer and West.—Dist. C, Miss M. O. Stirling.**

### SUTHERLAND

**Dornoch.—Dist. C, Mrs. Seavack, The Cathedral Manse, Dornoch.**

### ULSTER

#### CO. ANTRIM

**Please note that the Districts of Ballyclare and Doagh and Whiteabbey have amalgamated as Whiteabbey, Greenisland and Ballyclare.—Dist. C, Miss E. Henshall, Lonsdale, Greenisland.**

#### CO. DOWN

**South Ards. (New District in East Division).—Dist. C, Mrs. Barker, The Slate House, Kearney, Portaferry.**

#### CO. FERMANAGH

**County Commissioner.—Mrs. Graham, Portora Royal School, Enniskillen.**

### OVERSEAS

#### AFRICA

##### KENYA COLONY

**Resignation.—Kisumu.—Dist. C, Mrs. Akehurst.**

#### WEST AFRICA

##### NIGERIA

**Please note that Nigeria has been re-organised into four Divisions: Northern Province.—Vacant. Eastern Province.—Vacant.**

**Western Province.—Div. C, Mrs. Brady, P.O. Box 20, Ibadan. Lagos and Colony.—Div. C, Mrs. Miller, c/o Laban Department, Lagos.**

**Resignations.—Northern Provinces.—Div. C, Mrs. Frayling. Southern Provinces.—Div. C, Miss G. Plummer.**

##### BERMUDA

**Ireland Island.—Dist. C, Mrs. Jephson, The Cottage, Ireland Island. Resignations.—Ireland Secretary.—Mrs. V. Howell.**

**Central and Western.—Dist. C, Mrs. Neverson.**

### BRITISH WEST INDIES

#### BARBADOS

**No. 7.—Dist. C, Miss K. Laurie, The Alexander School, St. Peter, Barbados. Resignation.—No. 7.—Dist. C, Miss S. Bovell.**

#### TRINIDAD

**Central (New District in Central Division).—Dist. C, Mrs. Kelly, 16, Lewis Street, San Fernando.**

**North Port of Spain (New District in Port of Spain Division).—Dist. C, Miss P. M. Anderson, Sweet Briar Avenue, Port of Spain.**

**South Port of Spain (New District in Port of Spain Division).—Dist. C, Miss E. M. Smith, 45c, St. Vincent Street, Port of Spain.**

**Western (New District in Central Division).—Dist. C, Mrs. Davies, Waterloo Estate, Carapichaima.**

**Resignation.—East Port of Spain.—Dist. C, Miss P. Anderson.**

#### GIBRALTAR

**Division Budge Secretary.—Mrs. Cardona, 5, Library Ramp, Gibraltar.**

**MAURITIUS. Resignation.—Island Secretary.—Mrs. McCallum.**

#### SEYCHELLES

**Island Secretary.—Mrs. Lovick, Union Vale, Seychelles.**

### BRITISH GUIDES ABROAD

#### BRITISH GUIDES IN GERMANY

**Hamburg.—Div. C, Mrs. Birtles, c/o General Birtles, G.O.C. Hamburg, B.A.O.R.**

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