

# THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

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## Guides—What Are They?

YOU might have thought that this was unnecessary as a title, because Guides have been in existence nearly forty years and you would think that was long enough for people to get to know what Guides were. But we have had such extraordinary instances of people who come to tell us how little we are understood, that perhaps this question is not so out of place. These were the opening words of the talk given at the Local Association Conference by Miss Violet Synge, Commissioner for Guides. The full text will appear in the report of the conference, but a summary is given below. Miss Synge continued:

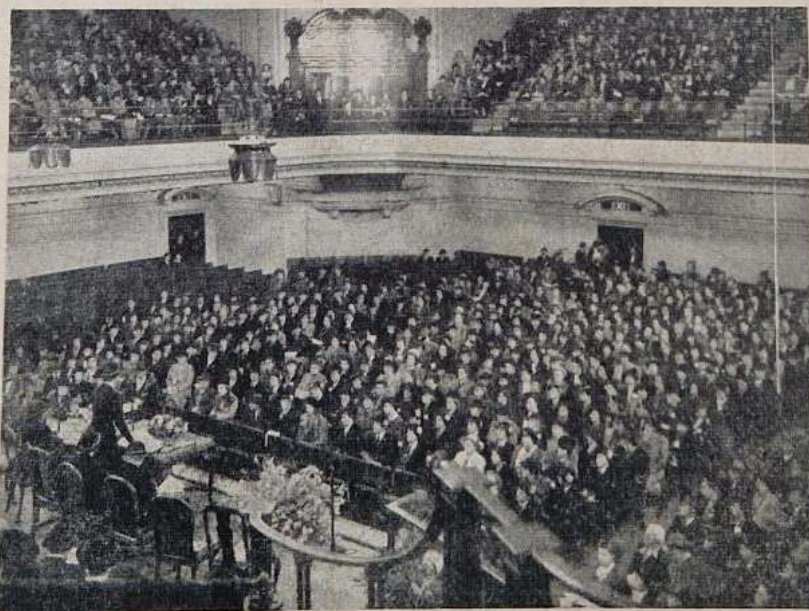
"That, I maintain, is your job—to get people to know what Guiding is about, and not just for us to be known as these extraordinary creatures who prefer to eat their dinner in a field on a wet day. You might think that if you really wanted to know what Guides are and what they mean to people, you would ask a Guide. Perhaps some of you have. But if you have done that, what would you get as an answer? "Oh, well . . ." the child looks uncomfortable and tries to think what it does do as a Guide.

"Oh, well . . . we tie knots and we signal". And that is all that child can tell you. Well, that is the Guides. But children are inarticulate and find it difficult to express themselves, so we say, "Let us go to a grown-up. She ought to be able to tell us. We will ask the Guiders". I assure you, you won't get very much further there. The Guider finds it extraordinarily difficult to say what she is really doing, and she will give much the same answer: "We play games . . . we drill . . . we tie knots".

And what Guiding really is just hasn't got across at all. And that is the greatest pity.

Now, what is it that the children see in it, and why do they go on clamouring, not only in this country but in all the countries of the world, for this game? First of all I think it is that the Chief Scout gave the child what has never been given to children at all in our history, and that is that trust and respect for what a child can do. He trusted those boys, and they came up to it; and he saw then, as people have seen since that if you ask a boy to do anything he is going to rise to it. And that was something new to be given to children. Before then it had always been a question of: "You wait until you are older. You are not big enough yet. Wait until you are bigger . . . you can't do anything for your country yet, you are too small". And the Founder gave us that respect for children which says: "Yes, of course you can help. You can help now". And how right it is. We have seen it at home and we have seen it in those countries which were occupied.

And the Chief Guide has told us, too, how, here in England at any rate, it was a world of romance; and I think that is a part which is not always understood. That age, the Guide age, is the age of romance, an age of heroics. You can tell that from the things they read, the films they go to. But that is a vicarious form of enjoyment. What Guiding gives them is the opportunity to be that person they dreamed about. And that is what they revel in. In a Guide Company, this comes up in various ways. A great many girls have a love of nursing and first aid; the spirit of Florence



The Local Association Conference, held at the Central Hall, Westminster, being addressed by the Chief Commissioner



Nightingale is still very much alive indeed, and it has a tremendous appeal for them. Then, if you start first-aid, immediately you start imagining yourself on the battle front, getting ready to rescue the wounded; and so we do all those things that you have probably seen and wondered at; we get the poles for stretchers, and we start off to help the wounded. You may start off with a club room where you are all just Guides of fourteen from X company; but very soon you are translated to another sphere and you see yourself as someone who may be called on to help the wounded. So, of course, you must know how to do it, how to get the stretcher ready and carry it. So soon they lose themselves in that and simply play it up to the hilt.

Or again, in that which plays so great a part in our programmes, the outdoor part, woodcraft and the living out of doors, there you can see the appeal. Doesn't every child long to live that pioneer life, when you are up against the elements, up against all sorts of things, and yet you are able to look after yourself and carry through? We go out and we begin to live that pioneer life; we have to light our fire on a wet day, with none of the aids of civilisation to help us (except, I must admit, a box of matches!) Then we try to get our dinner cooked, to build a shelter against the rain or the wind; and then we start to live that life in the woods, which has that tremendous fascination, and where they feel so much at home. And as they play those games and do all those activities in the fields, then they get a tremendous love of it. And the benefit of that is probably incalculable, that love of being out of doors, that feeling the woodsman has, that you know the secret of the woods, that you can fend for yourself, that you are the sort of person who can go into the woods and live your life there with an understanding of it. And that does appeal to children. It was Rousseau, I think, who said that up to the age of twelve every child should be brought up in the country. We are a long way from that, but Scouting and Guiding have given children back what has been lost through this industrialisation and over-civilisation; it has taken the children back into their rightful element, in which they feel so much at home.

The same thing, of course, applies even more to camping. Camp is the thing all children long for, and it is in camp that they find themselves. They get a freedom which possibly they have never known before, freedom to be themselves, to go their own gait; and it has the effect of deepening their whole personality, and of giving them that feeling of satisfaction which you get when you are in an atmosphere that belongs to you, that you should be in. And camp is worth while, if for nothing else, because it gives that.

I could say a lot more about the Guide system, especially the patrol system, which is such a big part of our Movement, but there is something else I must say about what I think is the appeal to the children themselves, and that is a thing which no matter how often you ask them you will never get from them—the ideals of the movement. They could not tell you that, and they probably—I hope—would not be conscious of it themselves. But it is the thing that is very real to them, to a great many of them, and which they want, though, as I say, they are not even conscious of it themselves. But what the child of that age very often has is, first of all, a burning patriotism. I see eleven-year-old children who will do anything to serve the king—and who were quite ready to fight Hitler all by themselves in the war. And when people say to them, "Oh no, you are too small", you can imagine the frustration on the part of the child. But to be a Guide, to take that promise to do your best to do your duty to God and the king, that is a tremendous thing for them, and that is going to satisfy what they want: that they can do it, that they are expected to do it, and that people know that Guides are the people who are ready to do it. And that first part of the Promise, to do their duty to God, well, it is difficult to say exactly what children see in that, but it may be a very great deal. No matter how hard you try when you are testing them, it is difficult to get it out of them.

Now, what about the Guider? Why is it that a young woman, when she comes home from work, dead tired, and probably all that she is longing to do is to put her feet up

and have her supper and a little peace, why is it that she will change into her uniform and get on a bicycle and go a couple of miles in the dark and the cold to a lugubrious little hall hidden away somewhere, and spend two hours with the children of the neighbourhood? It takes something to do that, and all honour to the ones who have been doing it all through the war, though dead tired after their jobs. There must be something, and what is it that they see?

Well, of course, they see what all of us see; they see this tremendous educational programme which we have, the facilities which Scouting and Guiding give; they see all they can get in through its work, through such things as health-teaching for instance. For a considerable period they may have had a very hard time. Most of us do. The children do not automatically become angels on joining the company. Some remain in the devil stage for quite a considerable while, and you go through a very stiff time while that happens. Sometimes, it is a time almost of despair, a time of the greatest discouragement; and yet you will find that a Guider will never give it up, will go on doing it; because she has something that one day is going to win those children.

And that is probably the secret of why most people go on and will go on being Guiders, in spite of their families who would do anything to stop them, in spite of the pressure of work, in spite of the very human longing to do something else. It is quite extraordinary, the standard that the ordinary Guider can get with those children once they learn to trust her, once they get over the idea that she is just another improving woman come to improve them. Once they see that, and no one knows when that moment comes, or why, then they will give a devotion which has to be experienced to be realised. And from that time on whatever she asks of them they are willing to give—to the death.

Now before 1939 I might have hesitated to use that claim, but it has been seen in occupied countries, that these children have absolutely faced up to death, and death by torture; and they have done it simply because of what it was to be a Scout or a Guide. And the Guider knows that; she knows if she can only give that wonderful game to the children, there is nothing that Guiding cannot do for them. And in the doing of it, then she starts to grow herself. That again is something she may not be able to tell you; it takes a long time to realise it. But in playing this game with the children, it may not be the children who get the best; it may be ourselves who get far more than we have ever given, because we get the love of the children which is beyond price.

The Guider knows, too, that when she is leading those children, she can lead them to the very highest. It is for the movement to bring those children where they and we so much want them to be, to the Father's Kingdom. There is the Guide Promise—duty to God and the king; and in the Guide Company we can find so many ways of bringing those children, helping them along, finding our own way with them, so that they may really find out what that means.

That is why I was so glad to hear it suggested that you, as members of Local Associations, should go to the companies, to the packs, and encourage the Guider. It is not interfering, for she would like you to go and see what she has done with those children. She will want criticism, of a helpful kind, because she cares so much for those children of hers that she wants all the help people can give her, but she would also like, if you can give it, your encouragement and appreciation.

Then comes the question of Headquarters' part. For one thing, we at Headquarters have to try to see that the Guiding part is understood by the public; that they realise what it is we are doing, that it is not rather a dull little affair in a corner, but is something which can probably give the nation deep reflection, because I do not believe there is any limit to what Guiding can do for children, if we have the tools to do the job. Everything we want is in Guiding and Scouting, if we can get it across to the children. It can play a part that few people realise, in the world today.

A report of the Local Association Conference is given on page 279.



# In Hans Andersen's Country

**A**N AMERICAN is once reputed to have said 'It took me forty-five minutes to get round the National Gallery. If I'd had nails on my shoes, I'd have done it in half the time'. It is doubtful if nails in the shoes, or winged feet for that matter, would have enabled the Training Team to see more—or less—of Copenhagen than they saw on their very brief visit.

First impressions? Clean buildings, broad boulevards, hundreds of cyclists, and shops with lovely things to sell. The Danish picture of Hans Andersen's 'Tinder Box' was showing at one of the big cinemas, but the soldier in the story was no more astonished and delighted with the gold he found underground than we were with chocolates (unrationed), pottery (beautiful in shape and lustre and exquisitely painted), silver (wrought into brooches and bracelets of traditional design), hand embroidery (on finest linen), gloves (without coupons), handkerchiefs (Irish linen—for the asking), and fruit piled high in shop windows and on barrows (pears, apples, melons, peaches and great black grapes). As for ices and cream cakes—the first Danish word we learnt on crossing the frontier was *is* (pronounced *ess*) and the first cream cakes we ate were at Odense, where we stopped the truck, descended upon a confectioner's shop, and conveyed our greedy pleasure at the sight of the food so successfully that the assistant gave us more cakes than we had asked for and refused to charge for them. Her attitude was typical of that of most of the people whom we met.

As we drove along country roads, children, postmen, farmworkers, drivers of cars, all waved to us, and if we paused to ask our way in a crowd in Copenhagen, the friendliest help was always forthcoming. Women in khaki are objects of (to us) inexplicable interest in Denmark, but if the khaki won for us some friends, the Guide badge on our radiator, and the World Badge on our sleeve won us more. All over the country, boys and girls saluted us and we received most generous hospitality from the Danish International Commissioner, Countess Haugwitz, whose own home is the Rest House where we were staying, and who is Principal of the famous 'Guide School' where we were entertained on two occasions. But that was in Korinth, on the Island of Fyen, and at the moment we are still in Copenhagen. Our diaries would read something like this:

*Wednesday.*—Arrived in Copenhagen by truck at 3.30 p.m. Reported to Town Major. Despatched Red Cross food parcels home. Picked up London Guider and Danish pen-friend and shared truck with them and small boys as a grandstand for the parade of the Buffs' Regimental Band in honour of the King's birthday. City was gay with flags and beautiful scarlet and white window

decorations. After tea, and securing our accommodation at the Officers' Transit Hotel, drove round Copenhagen looking for the palace. Found it (ultimately) and, knowing nothing of rules or regulations, drove into the Amalienborg (no cars allowed) and, parking the truck in the

very centre, jumped out to watch the changing of the guard. Impossible not to think of Hans Andersen again. The traditional red coat, and bright blue trousers with the broad, white stripe, which the guard wear only on special occasions, belong, of course, to 'The Tin Soldier', but, though we scanned the windows of the palace and peered into the doorways, there was no little dancer, poised delicately on one leg, watching him. Dashed back to the hotel for dinner. Those seated in the back of the truck declared that they saw the King, driving in a large car with a crown on the front. Those seated in the front of the truck who saw only the back of the car, declare, of course, that they didn't.



The Little Mermaid, sitting so gracefully and so wistfully on a rock at the water's edge

After dinner joined the entire population of Copenhagen on a walk to see the fireworks and harbour illuminations. In the end saw only those which burst high in the air above the heads of the crowd and, thinking that poor entertainment, returned by taxi to the centre of the city and spent an hour in fairyland, with the dogs with the saucer eyes, the princess and the soldier with his magic tinderbox. Saw, incidentally, the technicolour film of the London Victory Parade. Bed sometime after midnight.

*Thursday.*—Up early to visit the fishmarket, to see the fisherwives in their spotless lace-edged head kerchiefs, and the big wooden containers in which fish are kept alive, and in which, dragged behind the boats of the Danish fishermen who were their friends, many English airmen escaped to freedom. Also saw the flower market, and the outside only of the famous Thorwaldsen's Museum. After breakfast, shopped—and what a pleasure it was, and what a relief it is to know that all our Christmas presents have been bought! After lunch, with only two hours to go, visited the Danish Guide House and shop belonging to the 'Blue' Guides, and then walked through the beautiful park and along the harbour to see the Little Mermaid, sitting so gracefully and so wistfully on a rock at the water's edge. Left Copenhagen regretfully at half-past four, and crossed the water in darkness on the great train ferry, to Nyborg. Have you ever pictured yourself tucked on a ferry under the nose of the 'Flying Scot', knowing that, when the ferry touched land, if your truck failed to start the 'Flying Scot' would be unable to start either? Or, worse still, would start in spite of you, with terrifying conse-



The Guide School, founded by the late Danish Chief Guide, is the 'Pax Hill' of Denmark



quences? For 'Flying Scot' substitute the scarlet mid-Jutland express and you will know how we were placed. Mercifully the truck started.

The half of Copenhagen we had not even glimpsed, and the other half we cannot say that we have really seen, but the appetite for more has been aroused. We have an impression of sunshine in broad streets, and the fresh smell of the sea in narrow ones, of buildings of great dignity, and of much fine sculpture. A prosperous and pleasant place. One or two bombs have fallen on it, but there are few scars of war on the faces of the buildings and very few on the faces of the people. Hans Andersen must have woven a spell for its safe-keeping.

Back in Korinth, an invitation awaited us to attend the dinner at the Guide School given in honour of the twenty-fourth anniversary of the foundation. The Guide School was founded by Elisabeth Flagstad (the much-lamented late Danish Chief Guide) and is carried on by her close friend, Countess Haugwitz, our hostess on this occasion. The Guide School is a Danish 'Pax Hill', though the course which the pupils undertake at the Danish centre is more comprehensive than that undertaken at Pax Hill and lasts for a year. To it come girls from many countries. Before the war, there were always a number of British students. To-day, there is one only, and several other countries have a claim on her too: her mother is Spanish and her father a Dane, but her home is at Newcastle.

Dinner on that anniversary night was laid in the gymnasium. Flags decorated the walls, and on the tables between red and white candles stood miniature flagstaffs carrying the World Flag, the flags of the Scandinavian countries and, in front of

our places, the Union Jack. Brilliant creeper leaves were the only other table decoration. Most of the guests were in Guide uniform and, before dinner began, the Danish flag was unfurled while the company stood at the salute, and through out the meal was guarded by a colour party which changed from time to time. Speeches, alas for our ignorance of the language, were in Danish, but at the campfire which followed the International Commissioner paid a charming tribute to the English visitors by including them in the sentiments expressed as she read the speech of welcome which she delivered when Lord and Lady Baden-Powell came to Denmark on the cruise of the *Orduna*. Campfire was held indoors, round a wooden wheel which bore a lighted candle in a socket on the rim at the end of each spoke. The wheel was mounted on a bed of moss, and the group, candle-lit, was most effective. Campfire over, the English visitors were taken upstairs to see the attic where, in best camping tradition, the forty visiting Old Girls were to spend the night, as the celebrations were to continue the next day.

Denmark, as the International Commissioner reminded us in her speech, is a country of bridges. Without them her communications would break down. And Guiding, as she also reminded us, has thrown bridges from country to country all the world over, bridges over which there is a ceaseless traffic of young people. Certainly there is a very strong bridge between Great Britain and Denmark as far as the Training Team is concerned, a bridge which they hope to cross again themselves before very long and along which they will look in future for the coming of the friends they have made in the Danske Pigespejderkorps.

ELIZABETH HARTLEY

## Scottish Commissioners' Conference

THE Scottish Commissioners' Conference, held in Glasgow for the first time, from October 25th to 27th, received a cordial welcome to the city from the Lord Provost, Sir Hector McNeill. The theme of the conference was 'Standards', and the many meanings of the word were referred to in her opening address by Mrs. Stewart of Murdos-toun, Scottish Chief Commissioner.

The Rev. Neville Davidson, D.D., Minister of Glasgow Cathedral, spoke on spiritual standards in an address entitled 'The Discipline of Ideals', and said that the great weakness today lay in lack of discipline. Not the discipline imposed by force, but that inspired by ideals was needed—those for which Christianity stands, which must not be minimised or concealed. We can only be our best when the standard at which we aim tests our conduct and character to the utmost; and the moral standard offered by Christianity is enshrined in the life, conduct and character of Christ, in Whom we see unselfishness, courage, honesty, purity and love in complete perfection.

'The Eye That Sees', a talk on appreciation of art in everyday life, was given by Mr. Hurd, Architect to the National Trust and President of the Saltire Society, who spoke of the decline of taste today, and encouraged craftsmanship in common things, not only for the discipline and training it provides, but also for its wholesomeness of outlook and improvement of taste which result.

Miss Burgin, Commissioner for Training for New Zealand, took us on a magic carpet to see Guiding overseas, camps for displaced persons in Germany, and the World Conference at Evian, making us realise the tremendous possibilities of Guiding and the part it can play in world reconstruction; while from Miss Speakman, Scottish Commissioner for Training and ex-Leader of a G.I.S. Team, we learned of the practical work of this great venture, its excitements, dangers and comradeship, which called from all who shared in it the response of a Guide team meeting a tremendous challenge.

'Thirty-four Years of Scouting' was Sir Ian Bolton's contribution to the programme. He spoke of the ebb and flow of Scout opinions and fashions to which he had listened during those years, of the difficulties surmounted and of the dangers which face us now. Two lessons emerged from all

these experiences—the first that one values only what one has worked for, and the second that the Law and Promise remain and must always remain the foundation on which we build.

'Looking Back and Looking Forward' was the title of an inspiring address by Miss Eunice Murray, M.B.E., one of the pioneers of women's emancipation in Scotland. She told us of the prejudices against women in public life in the days of our mothers and grandmothers and concluded: 'We are now in midstream, with a great opportunity before us. The Guide Movement stands for liberty of thought, action and individuality. Its influence is world-wide, and so long as you keep your spiritual forces intact, so long as you work for the good of your country, of humanity, and for the glory of God, you will go forward'.

A very happy feature of the conference was the presentation to Mrs. Carnegie of Lour, former Scottish Chief Commissioner, of a replica of the Scottish Chief Commissioner's Banner, the gift of the Commissioners of Scotland. In making the presentation, Mrs. Greenlees, Vice-Chairman of the Scottish Executive Committee, and one of the founders of the Scottish Guiding, expressed the pleasure of everyone present at having Mrs. Carnegie back again after her long illness, and their gratitude to her for her untiring service during the difficult war years when she was Scottish Chief Commissioner.

The Campfire Sessions, under the magic baton of Miss Chater, Imperial Commissioner for Music, were a joy to take part in; and she was assisted by Mrs. Clark Rattray on the second evening, when some of the traditional Scottish airs in the *Scottish Songs* leaflet were explained and sung by one who is herself in the ancient line of Scottish 'makars' of music.

In summing up at the close of the Conference, Mrs. Stewart said that the Guide Movement was a world-wide sisterhood seeking to give service to the community. There must be no lowering of standards despite the difficulties of the present day. The place of this generation in Guiding must be worthily filled, so that we may hold high the torch we bear, and when the time comes hand it on undimmed to the nations of the world.



# 'Into the Way of Peace'

## Nativity Tableaux with Carols

### CHARACTERS

FIRST RANGER	VIRGIN
SECOND RANGER	JOSEPH
SKIPPER	THREE WISE MEN
SHEPHERD BOY	EASTERN WOMEN
THREE SHEPHERDS	RANGER, GUIDE, BROWNIE
ANGEL	ROVER, SCOUT, CUB

### SCENE I

*Rangers around campfire, all singing: 'It's a good time to get acquainted'.*

FIRST RANGER: I am tired—but I don't want this to end. There is such a lovely atmosphere about Christmas.

SKIPPER: Yes, I think we are all tired. You must have walked miles delivering those parcels, but I am glad we had time to have a short campfire.

SECOND RANGER: I've had an idea. Can we finish with 'While shepherds watched their flocks by night'? We have been sitting round a campfire just as they did that first Christmas.

SKIPPER: That's a splendid idea. You all know the carol. Ready?

*All sing 'While shepherds watched their flocks by night'.*

CURTAIN DOWN AT END OF THIRD VERSE.

*Voices continue.*

SECOND RANGER: Somehow I feel the spirit of Christmas here more than I have ever done before. It must have been wonderful there that first Christmas.

CURTAIN UP

### SCENE II

*Campfire moved to side of stage. Shepherds seated instead of Rangers. Voices off.*

SKIPPER: While we were singing I seemed to see the shepherds on the hillside clustered round their fire for warmth. One was sleeping, the others watching.

FIRST RANGER: I wonder what they were talking about.

SKIPPER: It seemed to me there was a young boy with them—nervous of the shadows and unable to sleep. Perhaps he was thinking of David, how fearless he was as a shepherd boy.

FIRST RANGER: Yes, and glancing behind him, he would be the first to see the Angel.

*Shepherd boy sees Angel. Shepherds frightened.*

SECOND RANGER: How frightened they must have been at first!

FIRST RANGER: But how wonderful it must have been when they realised that they were being told of the coming of the Messiah!

CURTAIN DOWN. MUSIC WHILE SCENERY IS CHANGED.

SKIPPER (reading): 'The Shepherds said one to another, Let us now go even unto Bethlehem, and see this thing which is come to pass, which the Lord hath made known unto us. And they came with haste, and found Mary, and Joseph, and the babe lying in a manger'. (St. Luke, chapter 2, verses 15 and 16.)

CURTAIN UP

### SCENE III

*The Manger. Mary and Joseph alone by crib for first verse of 'What Child is this, who, laid to rest'.*

FIRST RANGER: I've loved that story always, ever since Granny used to read it to me on Christmas Eve when I was quite small. I was always so sorry for Joseph, the carpenter, and for Mary, when Granny told me that there was no room for them in the inn, and that they had to find shelter in the stable.

SECOND RANGER: And the new-born Babe had to be laid in the manger.

SKIPPER: Their first visitors were humble folk, too, the shepherds from the hill, who had lived all their lives close to the earth.

CURTAIN DOWN

SKIPPER: I liked to hear about the star. The three Kings with all their riches and learning followed it patiently until they reached Bethlehem.

*First verse of 'O'er the hill and o'er the vale'.*

CURTAIN UP

### SCENE IV

*The Manger. Kings or Wise Men kneeling during the singing of the second verse of 'O'er the hill and o'er the vale'. Present gifts during the singing of the third verse.*

CURTAIN DOWN

SECOND RANGER: I used to hold my breath when I was small, as I listened to the part where Herod plotted to find out where Jesus was to be found.

SKIPPER: And I suppose you sighed with relief when the Wise Men returned to their own country another way without telling Herod?

SECOND RANGER: Yes, and I could always picture Joseph: 'He took the young child and his mother by night, and departed into Egypt'. (St. Matthew, chapter 2, verse 14.)

CURTAIN UP

### SCENE V

*Eastern house in Egypt. Women singing the Coventry Carol.*

CURTAIN DOWN. MUSIC WHILE SCENERY IS CHANGED.

SKIPPER: For more than nineteen hundred years this story has been told each Christmas. Undimmed by the passing of time, its power and beauty still call to us, and especially to the children, who are drawn to the manger where Jesus came as a tiny babe for men's salvation.

CURTAIN UP

### SCENE VI

*The Manger. Joseph and Mary. Ranger, Guide, Brownie peeping into crib. Rover, Scout and Cub grouped, singing 'How far is it to Bethlehem?'.*

CURTAIN DOWN

FIRST RANGER: It is wonderful.

SKIPPER: Yes, it is so wonderful that it is beyond our understanding.

'Blessed be the Lord God of Israel; for he hath visited and redeemed His people, And hath raised up a horn of salvation for us in the house of His servant David; As He spake by the mouth of His holy prophets, which have been since the world began: That we should be saved from our enemies, and from the hand of all that hate us; To perform the mercy promised to our fathers, and to remember His holy covenant; The oath which He sware to our father Abraham, That He would grant unto us, that we being delivered out of the hand of our enemies might serve Him without fear, In holiness and righteousness before Him, all the days of our life'. (St. Luke, chapter 1, verses 68-75.)

CURTAIN UP

### SCENE VII

*The Manger. All characters forming tableaux and singing 'The Saviour of the World'.*

JOYCE PAIN



## The Commissioners' Meeting Place Questions and Answers

THIS month, several questions have been received on Commissioners' problems, and these are dealt with below.

1. *How can a District Commissioner who is new and inexperienced, and who has a small District with no District Captain and nearly all new Guiders, give pre-warrant training? She has only one pack, one Guide company, one Ranger company, and one crew.*

A new District Commissioner in this situation will have at most eight Guiders to look after—exactly the equivalent of a patrol which many a girl of Guide age has to lead; and if nearly all the Guiders are new it will be all the easier for the Commissioner to play the part of the patrol leader and learn with her Guiders. To begin with, the Commissioner will have to take the lead in going herself to the nearest good pack, company and Ranger unit, and making sure that she realises the lines on which all three should be run. If she herself has little or no experience of the work of a Brownie or Guide Guider she will need to remedy this by visits to neighbouring Districts. If her own District is very isolated it may be extremely difficult for her Guiders to go as observers to see for themselves how things are done (though, if it can be managed, this is by far the best plan). Another suggestion is that she should enlist the help of the nearest experienced Commissioner to come round the District and see the four units at their meetings and to give her advice. In the case of a Guide company, it is sometimes very effective to take the patrol leaders and the Guide Captain a few miles to see another company and join in their meeting or for the Rangers to accept an invitation to join another company or crew at a week-end and share ideas.

The next most important channel of knowledge for all new Guiders is a library of textbooks which can be borrowed. If the Commissioner of a small District can act as the librarian she will be able all the better to help each Guider with her reading and advise a course to follow. Every Guider should of necessity read or re-read *Scouting for Boys*, and if a District can obtain one or more copies of *Be Prepared* and *Guiding for the Guider*, these, together with many other books obtainable at Headquarters, will set the Guiders on the right road, even if they are unable to get to an organised training. The Commissioner will, of course, suggest that each Guider should be a subscriber to THE GUIDER.

Miss Wolton's book, *How District Commissioners Can Help Their Guiders*, gives many excellent ideas to Commissioners for what might be called the 'coaching' method of helping new Guiders. These ideas can equally well be tried out with one Guider at a time. After the Guider has read a certain book, such as *Scouting for Boys*, and perhaps has taken one of the games with her company, she can come and discuss it with her Commissioner.

The new and experienced District Commissioner with a District of this size has taken on a very manageable job and a very interesting one. She will need to be available for each of her Guiders to consult her individually, but she does not need to be a walking encyclopaedia of technical knowledge. In her own Guide library she will be able to look up the answers to queries or turn to the Division or County authorities for further advice if necessary. She will work alongside her Guiders, gaining experience with them and through their difficulties. Common sense will often provide the answer to problems when Commissioner and Guider get together with the needs of the children and girls as their common ground.

2. *Could you give several specimens of warrant paper questions for Brownie, Guide or Ranger Guiders?*

Miss Wolton's book does give several pages of specimen warrant paper questions for all three branches, but these should be used only to set the Commissioner thinking about the ground to be covered by the paper. The ideal plan is for the Commissioner to set a paper to suit each individual

Guider whom she tests. Some Guiders will prefer to be tested by word of mouth rather than on paper. Only her Commissioner will be able really to judge where further reading or experience is necessary. The paper serves the purpose of proving the Guider's sound grasp of the principles of the movement and fills up the gaps left after the practical test. In *What is Guiding?* three principles are stated which underlie all the training: the Law and Promise, self-government, and outdoor activity. The warrant test is a means of ascertaining whether the Guider has accepted these three principles and is actively carrying them out. The test paper should therefore draw out from the Guider her own views and experience as to the best methods to be used with Brownies, Guides or Rangers to make these things real, interesting and practical. If a choice of questions is allowed, one on the Law and Promise should be obligatory. Planning of programmes, relations with the homes, management of accounts, are all relevant subjects, but Miss Wolton's papers will themselves suggest many possibilities to District Commissioners.

3. *Could you explain how the Commissioner can test her Guiders' understanding of international affairs?*

This question refers to the new additional clause to rule 43 which says: 'Through an active interest in Guiding overseas, she (the Guider) must show that she appreciates the worldwide aspect of the movement, both within the Empire and in other lands'. In an isolated District this active interest will have to be stirred largely by pictures and reading, but the District Commissioner may again have to be the means of interesting the Guiders. Good provision is made by the sets of *Guiding in Pictures*, by *The Painting Book* (when available), by the Biennial Report and the quarterly *Council Fire*, and by the ever-willing help of the Overseas and International Departments at Headquarters. For the purpose of the warrant test, the Commissioner can take the opportunity of finding out what the Guider has read about International Guiding and whether she has been able to make any contacts, either by letter or through meeting overseas visitors.

### The Students' Conference

A notice of this conference, which is being held at Imperial Headquarters on Friday, January 3rd, 1947, from 10.30 a.m. to 4.30 p.m., appeared in the November issue of THE GUIDER. Applications are already coming in from students who wish to attend, but Commissioners may know of others in their Districts who would be interested in coming to the conference. The morning's discussions will centre round the question of what form Guiding can take for the whole-time student at a university or college. Where, for various reasons, a Cadet company is not a practical proposition, Guide clubs are meeting a growing need, and this conference will offer the first opportunity to discuss the aims of a Guide club as well as those of a College Cadet company.

When the new edition of *Policy, Organisation and Rules* comes out, it will contain a section headed 'Guiding in Universities and Colleges'. This will lay down the aims of Guide clubs as follows:

1. To act as a focussing point for all students interested in the Girl Guide movement both at home and abroad.
2. To be a means of spreading up-to-date information about the work of the movement by means of lectures and discussions on various aspects of its aims, organisation and methods.
3. To attract students of varying outlooks to become interested in the need for youth leaders in voluntary organisations such as Guiding.
4. To give opportunities to students who are members of the movement to offer their services to Guiding in their spare time.

It is hoped that the conference will prove a milestone in the history of the movement, which hitherto has been able to do little for the ex-Guide or Ranger while at college or university.

D. M. POWELL



# Practical First Aid

**C**LAUSES 13 and 14 of the First Class Test read: *Be prepared to: treat for shock following accident; arrest bleeding; treat a patient unconscious from accident, fit or fainting; resuscitate the drowning, using Schafer's method of artificial respiration. Know how to deal with fire and ice accidents.*

*Prepare a bed for a stretcher case. Change the sheets of a bed with a patient in it. Show how to prevent bed sores. Use a clinical thermometer. Dress a wound.*

Throughout the test the candidate's appearance, carriage, courtesy and common sense shall be taken into consideration.

These clauses remain unaltered, except for wording and the substitution of 'dress a wound' for 'make and apply a fomentation'. Although we are familiar with this test, many of us fail to make very much of it for our Guides; we teach them in too theoretical a manner, so that their natural interest in first aid and nursing is diminished rather than increased. Really practical teaching and testing make really practical first aiders. We want to be sure that any Guide who professes to know some first aid can really render it with skill and common sense.

## TRAINING

For details of how to teach each part of these clauses Guides should study *The Girl Guide Book of First Aid and Rescue Work* (published by the Girl Guides Association, 4s.). This book gives all the information we need, but in passing it on to the Guides we must remember to be practical. It is little use being able to recite 'treat for shock' if we ourselves have never practised getting a rug under, as well as over, a patient, and if we are unable to produce a hot drink quickly and without fuss. Many people are afraid of treating severe bleeding, yet this is something which must be carried out quickly by the first aider. The Guides will gain enormously in skill and confidence if they learn to deal with 'patients' who have been made to look as if they were really hurt. Some dark red poster-paint, thinned with tap-water, makes good 'blood', and the cut flesh at the sides of a wound can be built up in pink dough. If the 'patient' can act her part well a very realistic practice will result. 'Burns' and 'scalds' can be simulated by reddening the skin with water-colour or rouge, with a little candle-wax superimposed for blisters. Ash and dirt can be applied as occasion demands. The Guides enjoy these realistic practices, and do not easily forget what they learn in this way.

Fire-rescue should be practised too—not just learnt theoretically. Possibly a local fireman might help, but it is a simple matter to fill a suitable room or shed with smoke, lighting a small fire in a bucket placed on a metal tray or bricks, and covering the fire with damp straw, leaves or paper.

When the Guides have tried 'rescuing' someone from a room filled with real smoke they will not forget the importance of crawling, and of covering the mouth and nose.

Bed-making should preferably be taught on a real single bed, although it is possible to get good practice with a camp bed, provided there is adequate bedding. The whole of this clause should be practised at a 'hospital' meeting, where sheets are changed, 'patients' put to bed, temperatures taken, wounds dressed, etc.

The clause 'dress a wound' needs very practical training, with bowls, water, cotton-wool or clean rag, and an opportunity for the Guide to wash her hands before she begins. It is not until the Guide has practised dressing a wound that she really learns not to put the used swabs back in the water, and so forth. If all our training is given in a practical way, not forgetting that accidents frequently occur out of doors, our Guides will enjoy learning first aid, and we need not fear the result when they take the First Class Test.

## TESTING

Much valuable advice on testing is given in the *Girl Guide Book of First Aid and Rescue Work*, and stress is laid on two important points. First, the Guide taking these clauses of First Class is not expected to be an advanced first aider, but

is expected to be able to do everything stated in the clauses really well. Thoroughness is essential.

In first aid it is absolutely vital that a high standard should be maintained; at the same time it must be remembered that the girl taking the test is young, and it is better that she should know when to call grown-up help, and what to do while that help is coming, than to try to give advanced first-aid herself. Second, the test should be practical. The Guide is asked to 'do', not to 'know how to do', in almost every part of these clauses (ice and fire accidents are the only exceptions). It will, therefore, be necessary to prepare carefully for this test, making sure that all necessary equipment—including a bed—is available. Only so can the test be a satisfactory one for both tester and candidate, and be taken under conditions which allow the Guide to do her best.

In testing these clauses, the self-control and common sense shown by the Guide should be taken into consideration, as these qualities are very important in a first aider. At the same time, it must be remembered that some Guides are very self-conscious at a test, and will need encouragement if they are to show their best work. Almost every Guide who joins imagines herself saving someone's life. These clauses, well-taught and well-tested, may some day enable her to do so. They will certainly equip her to be a useful person if she is called on to deal with any accident or illness.

GWEN CLAYTON





# Going Abroad

HEADQUARTERS expect to receive a large number of invitations for British Guides, Rangers, Cadets and Guiders to go abroad next summer, and Guiders are urged to encourage as many as possible of their company to prepare themselves, in order that they may be eligible when the opportunity arises.

The qualifications are as follows: The candidate should be a good mixer, of a type likely to make friends, to learn from her hostess and to enter whole-heartedly into activities, whether these be familiar to her or not (This qualification is put first as it is the most important.) She should be prepared to demonstrate or teach songs, dances or some handcraft typical of her country should she be asked to do so. She should be able to speak some language other than her own; a high standard is not essential, provided she is willing to use the knowledge she has and to try to talk. Most invitations specify 'A First Class Guide', but the fact that the candidate has not completed the test should not prevent her from working at other forms of preparation, especially if she is otherwise eminently suitable. The candidate should have had some experience of camping and be enterprising in all she undertakes. She should be of good physique and absolutely fit: activities abroad are often exceedingly strenuous.

The cost of an expedition abroad is of course a good deal higher than it was before the war, but Headquarters and the County share the expenses of official invitations; likely candidates should start saving towards their contribution, and, if at all possible an invitation should not be refused on financial grounds.

The attention of Guiders is drawn to the following articles: 'Learn at Least One Foreign Language', by Miss C. Moore, printed in the September GUIDER, 'It Could Be You', printed in THE GUIDE, November 1st, 1946, 'What Can They Give Us?' which appeared in *The Council Fire* for October, 1945.

ALIX LIDDELL

## The Juliette Low Award

The Charter of the Juliette Low Memorial Fund, adopted in September, 1927, included the following resolution: 'That in memory of Juliette Low, Founder of the Girl Scouts in the United States of America, a fund be raised to be known as the Juliette Low Memorial Fund, for the promotion of Girl Scouting and Girl Guiding throughout the world, as a contribution toward world peace and good will'.

From time to time the Juliette Low Fund finances an International Encampment to which are invited representatives from a number of different countries. This year the Encampment was held at Our Chalet from July 24th to August 15th.

Two-hour sessions were held twice daily. Luckily everyone spoke either French or English and so everything had to be translated only once. One of the stipulations for representatives was that they should speak a second language. Why didn't someone suggest a language campaign a year sooner? the linguistic attainments of the others put us to shame! These sessions took the form of discussions and trainings led by 'Falk' and Miss Pilkington, who nobly bore the brunt of the translations. Our first sessions were spent in giving brief accounts of our own life history and a general description of the geography, history, life and customs of our own countries. It was rather a responsibility to be expected to give a comprehensive picture of one's own country and not sound too proud of it while at the same time omitting none of its main characteristics. Our knowledge of our own countries was put severely to the test. Everyone was athirst for information on religious, political and general subjects as well as Guiding, and if anyone is thinking of going abroad she should prepare herself for such an onslaught. With this background we were able to compare Tenderfoot and Second Class tests of the countries present. These were very alike, the main difference being the time at which the Promise was

made—in some countries it is made after a month, in others after a year or more. The discussion on Law and Promise was, as always, rather heated, the main issue being 'Should the Promise be regarded as the start or finish?' Some countries maintained that the Promise should not be made until it can be fully comprehended. Out of sessions much time was spent discussing any special points which interested us. Gradually a better understanding of the life and thought of other nations was acquired.

Being the first post-war encampment it was impressed upon us that we were the leaders of the future who would be able to spread the ideal of international friendship which we had found to be possible at Our Chalet. Such small beginnings can do much to ensure world peace for the future.

We left Adelboden enriched by the friendships we had made and have since continued by correspondence, with a deeper love for our sister Guides, and our eyes open and minds fully alert to the possibilities of Guiding—Guiding in its fullest and most international aspect.

ENID M. FRIEND

[EAST AND WEST HOVE DISTRICTS CADET CO.]

## Noël en France

Noël est une très grande fête pour nous en France et on le prépare longtemps à l'avance. Depuis plusieurs semaines le sapin est commandé et lorsqu'il arrive, il est placé dans la plus belle pièce de la maison sans que les enfants le sachent et la porte est soigneusement fermée à clef.

Et puis la veille de Noël arrive enfin. Tout le monde part pour la messe de minuit. Elle commence à 10 heures. L'église est tout illuminée et décorée. Il y a une très grande messe et lorsque minuit sonne, l'enfant Jésus est porté par quatre petites filles en blanc jusqu'à la crèche qui l'attend et juste à ce moment on chante le plus célèbre chant de Noël en France, composé par Adam:

'Minuit, Chrétiens, c'est l'heure solennelle

Où L'Homme Dieu descendit sur la terre. . . .

Puis ensuite vient le cantique:

'Il est né le divin enfant,

Sonnez hautbois, résonnez musettes,

Il est né le divin enfant,

Chantons tous son avènement'.

La messe est terminée, tout le monde rentre joyeusement chez soi car un copieux Réveillon les attend. La tradition est de manger: huitres, boudin blanc, que l'on ne mange qu'à Noël, la Bûche de Noël, aussi traditionnelle que le Christmas Pudding, puis les oranges et les mandarines, tout cela avec du champagne. Avant de se coucher les enfants mettent leurs souliers devant la cheminée et le Père Noël, le vieux bonhomme à barbe blanche et vêtu de blanc, les remplira pendant leur sommeil.

Le lendemain, le 25 décembre, est le jour des visites et des souhaits; on reçoit des bonbons de chocolat et surtout les marrons glacés. Puis lorsque la nuit commence, on illumine le sapin que les enfants peuvent enfin admirer. Il est tout décoré, les bougies scintillent, au pied est la crèche de Noël avec L'Enfant Jésus entouré de la Vierge, St. Joseph, les Rois Mages, le boeuf et l'âne et encore des jouets. Les enfants chantent les vieux noëls français et surtout: 'Mon beau sapin, roi des forêts'.

Les pauvres ne sont pas oubliés. Dans les Hôpitaux, les internes en médecine et en pharmacie, préparent eux aussi leur arbre de Noël. Ils font appel à tous, on leur apporte des bonbons, des oranges, des vieux jouets qu'ils raccommode, les filles tricotent. Et le jour de Noël un arbre magnifique se dresse au milieu de la salle. Les cadeaux sont distribués par un interne habillé en Père Noël suivi du 'Père Fouettard' avec ses verges pour les enfants méchants.

Noël est terminé, mais pendant longtemps encore on garde le sapin décoré.

GISELLE GUIGOT  
[Guides de France [Roman Catholic Association]]



## Airborne Again

**Y**ES, after nearly a year we were 'sailing high, through the sky, and over the clouds. . . . It so happened that we left from the same field, but what a difference the year had made. Before, the country was at war; hangars were full of damaged bombers and fighters, police and dogs guarded the gates and boundaries. As we entered, we had to be signed up, counted, and fetched by a guide who never left us till the visit was over. Our pilot was a Free Frenchman, with rows of medals, whose flying technique was brilliant to a disturbing point. The local mayor came to see us off that glorious August Sunday morning, and our departure was also supervised by control tower and 'ice cream box', two fire engines and an ambulance, the latter three out on the tarmac with all engines running.

This year, the field looked deserted under the gentle eggshell blue of the evening sky. The gates were wide open and the dogs had gone with the police. The hangars were all shut up and empty, and out on the grass in one corner stood the club machines, Austers and Taylorcraft. Our pilot, ex-test pilot and chief engineer of a famous aviation firm, with over twenty years' flying experience behind him, stood waiting beside one of the Austers. No signals from control or anywhere else, a sharp look round and a clear field and sky, and off we went, one at a time instead of in batches of eight. Each Ranger was up about fifteen minutes, flying over our own town and two or three neighbouring ones, circling round our homes, where relatives waited to wave. We saw the Thames and the roads laid out just like a map. It is surprising what a new interest flying gives the Ranger; in mapping, and also in compass work and astronomy. There is no difficulty in giving them a practical application once she starts flying and has no other landmarks by which to guide herself. Our pilot had guaranteed that no one would be sick—as we had suffered a bit previously—and indeed not a single person felt even slightly upset. As this plane has side-by-side seating it was possible to observe the behaviour of airspeed indicator and altimeter while the machine was in flight, also manipulation of flaps and rudder in landing, taking off, and banking. Undoubtedly we enjoyed the second flip quite as much as the first, and those who had been before agreed that, as they knew more before they started, they were able to learn more.

Our first flight had come as the climax to our effort to win recognition at the time when Headquarters was officially establishing the Air Section. This year's trip wound up our year's work as a fully-fledged flight, and the Air Rangers felt that in this time we had learnt a lot which we could pass on to others who may be thinking of following. I know that as their Guider I am certainly wiser for it, if a little more cautious. As an experimental flight we had a trail to blaze, inside and outside the movement. There was no one to advise or direct us, for no one had gone before, though quite a number of people came and peeped down the path after us; and unless we arrived somewhere we knew no one else would use the path again. The molehills and muddy patches that appeared such mountains and swamps at the time, inspire me to relate some of our experiences in the hope that other flights may pick out odd signposts here and there to encourage them on their own paths.

Probably for the Guider her most terrifying moment is when she finds herself completely surrounded by a fiercely air-minded flight, while she herself hardly knows one end of an aircraft from another. Don't be alarmed, one does survive if one takes off. *Flying Simply Explained*, or *The Aeroplane Simply Explained* (both published by Pitmans, price 6d.), followed by *The Air Scout Handbook* (price 1s.) will give you plenty of material and show you what questions to ask. Any A.T.C. or ex-W.A.A.F. or R.A.F.—and there are plenty about now—can tell you enough

to keep you going for a couple more months or so. Stick to the L.A.R. for your own training at first. Apart from the warrant question, if you take it in the order given it will provide good groundwork on which to build.

The L.A.R. clauses are terrifying at first, but not nearly so hard once you get down to it. One flight I know suddenly discovered they had only one clause untackled after nine months work, and they had been doing a lot of Ranger training too all the time. They went straight through it once, and then went back and did

the oddments with the Air Rangers who had failed in them. For yourself, eventually aim at having a working knowledge of all the clauses of this test, as all are very useful in the general way.

**COST:**—This depends on your local facilities; for power flying £3 an hour is a fairly usual figure for a civil club. Four Rangers can go up in this time. You also need a friendly pilot to take you. That works out at fifteen shillings a head; of this, my flight decided the Ranger herself should pay five shillings and the flight ten shillings. After all, Sea Crews have to raise vast sums yearly to keep up their boats, so we can do it to fly. Gliding with the A.T.C. seems to depend on your local C.O., and is more satisfactory as the Air Ranger takes a bigger part herself. It may cost nothing except help with raising A.T.C. funds, and help in their stores or canteen. Gliding with a civil club depends entirely on the local club, but flight membership and then payment for individual instruction is the most economical way.

**AIR SICKNESS:**—This depends largely on the pilot, the weather, and the state of the passenger. See that no one goes up without having a good meal first, and taking a sponge bag in case. Fifteen to twenty minutes is quite long enough in the air for the first time.

**ADVICE:**—There are now about forty flights scattered over England; any of them would be delighted to welcome prospective Guiders and Rangers at one or two meetings.

If you do not know where your nearest flight is, Miss Hopkins, the English Air Ranger Commissioner, can let you have its address. A letter to Headquarters will always reach her. Air Scouts are generally very helpful, though their programme is rather different from ours.

If you are hesitating, but your company is air-minded, don't be afraid of the take-off. Once you are airborne you will find you glide a long way on your own momentum. Please don't be afraid to ask us to help you; it is one of our traditions to 'nurse you in'. We are taking off now to fly in with you, the sky is not really so big or so empty. Here we come! Happy landings!

R. M. G. G. S. [CAPT., No. 1 MAIDENHEAD FLIGHT]



Flying gives Air Rangers a new interest in mapping and astronomy. No. 1 Maidenhead Flight prepare to take off



# Breadth of Vision

A GUIDER will not be a sound or efficient Guider unless she is broad-minded and cultured. The peculiar problem of the Cadet Guider is to pass this breadth of vision and culture on to her Cadets. In our Guide training we need to see each subject in as wide a setting as possible and to see that training in relation to life as a whole.

'Use large maps', said a famous general to a junior officer. We, too, should give heed to this injunction, literally and figuratively. Instead of concentrating so much on the area half-a-mile round our headquarters or the ordnance maps of our own district, why should we not, for a change, use maps of other counties, or countries even, or street plans of another town? Cadets would enjoy seeing old maps of areas they know or hearing how maps originated. It is good for their sense of proportion to use an atlas and see Britain in relation to other countries.

The history of the movement can become thrilling if we look wide enough. The Chief Guide's account of little groups of Guides being discovered all over the world and welcomed into the family can never be forgotten by those who have heard it. Those who have met foreign Guides are struck by their tremendous enthusiasm and their great love for the memory of Baden-Powell. It makes me very humble, but at the same time very proud of belonging to the parent movement. We may not have had such experiences ourselves, but could we not find someone who has and who would come and impart some of her enthusiasm to our Cadets?

Let us cover as wide a range as possible in our company programmes. Debates and discussions could embrace topics as diverse as current affairs, literature, the theatre and scientific achievement with all its attendant problems. We need to see that both sides of an argument are equally well represented so that our Cadets have to exercise their critical faculties and judge for themselves. Such discussions need not be confined to our meetings, for our camps will be more vital communities if we maintain our concern for the world in general instead of retreating into an isolation of orderly work, wide games and woodcraft.

Hard as it is to cultivate breadth of vision in Guide training, it may seem harder still to give our Cadets a true sense of values in other matters, for perhaps we feel this to be outside our province. So it is, if the Cadet has a cultured home; we trespass badly when we make so many demands on her time that she is never there. But since such homes are, unhappily, rare, our task will probably be to introduce our Cadets to those things that make a cultured person—good books, plays, music, contacts with people who are 'educated' in the widest sense of the word. We may have to arrange parties, musical evenings or discussions where the Cadets can make these contacts, dropping out ourselves when the day comes, so that they are free from any suggestion of Guiding.

In addition, the Cadets must learn to spend time wisely. Are they so keen on appearing smart at meetings that they crowd out intelligent reading, conversation or listening to the radio by an undue amount of 'spit and polish'? On the other hand, are they smart enough to set an example to their future companies? Do they spend an adequate proportion of their spare time with boy-friends or friends who are not Guides? When they are unexpectedly blessed with a spare evening, can they use it 'profitably'—that is to say as complete relaxation, in exploring some new topic or in pursuing one already begun, or do they fritter their time away without even resting?

Sometimes we must stop and consider what our Cadets will be like fifteen years from now, whether they will make good and intelligent wives and mothers, whether they will have interesting careers and be able to show initiative or to face responsibility. If we give them opportunities to meet other people we shall see how they appear to strangers. They may seem intensely practical, lacking imagination and scorning

such things as poetry; uncouthly devoted to games, superficial dabblers or over-earnest young women; perhaps they seem unnaturally independent, considering boy-friends 'sloppy'; again, they may be very self-sufficient, confident in their power to manage their own world without help from God or man. At this stage they may greatly need our understanding and help. If our training has been good, we shall find that they are interested in others and aware of their responsibilities as world citizens, yet without being priggish or scorning such things as pleasant manners, and an interest in clothes.

In all this we shall find the truth of the saying 'You cannot lead anyone further than you have gone yourself'. We, too, must become broad-minded, cultured and well-balanced, seeing Guiding in relation to the whole of life. If this is so, the Cadets will sense that we have achieved some integration of our lives.

We and our Cadets will need encouragement in striving to become broad-minded and cultured, and this, surely, is where our duty to God comes in. Each of our personalities can be regarded as a spark of the divine personality. Cadets find this interpretation of God easy to grasp and they can realise the need to develop this divine spark in every possible way. The surest way to do this is by perseverance in the practice of prayer, which will give us the vision and the strength we need to become balanced people.

JOYCE M. TOBITT

## The Queen's Guide Award

AS the word 'Overseas' used in connection with the test for the Queen's Guide Award has led to some confusion, perhaps a short explanation of the scope contained in Clause 3 (b) and reasons which lay behind its inclusion may be found helpful.

At Headquarters there are two departments dealing with Guiding outside Great Britain: the International and the Overseas. The latter is the channel for all correspondence between this country and the Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates; it is in this sense that the word 'Overseas' should be read.

Why is such emphasis laid on this point? Even had we not realised before the depth of loyalty and love for the Home Country which is to be found in all corners of the Empire and Commonwealth, this war has made it abundantly clear to us. Not only the way in which the fighting services rallied to the motherland, but also the stupendous generosity of those who sent gifts of all kinds to the people of this country, has made this loyalty abundantly clear to all sections of the community. Do we in the Home Country reciprocate this affection? If not, we are not worthy of it, and surely Scouts and Guides should lead the way.

The very name of Queen's Guide would indicate this, and one of the best services a Guide can render to her King and Country is, perhaps, the development of interest and understanding of life in the various nations of our Commonwealth. The Imperial Guide Committee, as well as the International Committee, have fully endorsed this policy. It should be borne in mind, too, that international knowledge is required of the First Class Guide in the history book section, so that a Queen's Guide must interest herself in World Guiding as a whole, while devoting herself more particularly to the Commonwealth and Empire.

It should perhaps be repeated here that this is a purely Guide Award, to be completed before the Guide is seventeen and before she leaves the company.

V. M. SYNGE  
[COMMISSIONER FOR GUIDES, I.H.Q.]



# Notes of the Month

## The Lone and Post Bureau

It is thought that many Guiders are not aware of the existence of the Lone and Post Bureau, which is now in the hands of a new secretary. Certainly it is not known widely enough to be of as great use as its organisers desire it to be both to the new Guider and to those who, though experienced in Lone and Post work, feel that fresh ideas would be of help to them. It is hoped that, with this reminder, Guiders will themselves now make fuller use of the Bureau and will remind others of the facilities it offers. If you will send in your requests for material, letters will be despatched to you without delay.

As co-operation is needed in most jobs, the organisers of the Bureau ask for your help, too. Letters and pages are constantly required to replenish the contents of the Bureau. If the covers of your letters are in a sorry state owing to the poor quality of present-day paper, the secretary can get them re-covered or repaired. Contributions and orders should be sent to the Hon. Secretary of the Bureau, Miss T. Devitt, North Royd, Englefield Green, Egham, Surrey, together with a fee of sixpence, and money for postage.

## Le "Training" International

Vous avez bien entendu parler du cours de cheftaines qui aura lieu en français, à Foxlease, du 2<sup>ème</sup> au 9<sup>ème</sup> janvier 1947? Non? Vous n'avez même pas lu les annonces à ce sujet? Recherchez vite vos numéros du GUIDER d'octobre et de novembre et regardez sous cette même rubrique 'Notes of the Month'. Il n'est pas trop tard pour vous inscrire (en français, au Département International, à Londres, et non pas à Foxlease) mais ne perdez pas de temps.

Nous sommes heureuses de pouvoir annoncer que les deux instructrices seront Mademoiselle Pontrémoli de la F.F.E., que certaines d'entre vous connaissent peut être sous le nom de 'Caribou', et Mademoiselle Pouliquen des Guides de France. Comme invitée de chaque patrouille, nous espérons avoir une Française, deux Belges et une Suissesse. A part une invitée par patrouille, le cours est vraiment destiné aux Britanniques, pour les aider à saisir l'esprit international, en tant qu'invitée ou en tant qu'hôtesse, et pour pratiquer la langue française. Si vous voulez prendre part au Guidisme international, inscrivez vous bien vite!

## Public Honours

The appointment of Miss Joyce Woollcombe, C.B.E., as Director of the Women's Royal Naval Service in succession to Dame Vera Laughon Mathews, carries on the link between Guiding and the senior women's service. For many years Miss Woollcombe was a Guide Captain and District Commissioner in Plymouth. Camps, sports and rallies all proved her great organising ability and skilful leadership, and her splendid personal example of Guiding at its best is gratefully remembered by the whole Division. News has also been received that Mrs. E. Y. Valette, who is East Hornsey District Secretary, has been elected Mayoress of Hornsey. Both she and Miss Woollcombe carry with them the best wishes of the movement for success in their new spheres of work.

## The Ranger Service Star

The new Ranger Service Star, price 3s. 6d., is now obtainable from Headquarters, through County Badge Secretaries. Guiders are reminded that Rangers can qualify for the Star (Stage I) as soon as they have passed the whole of any part of the syllabus, changing it for the Star (Stage II) when a second part is tested, and so on. The stages are indicated by the appropriate roman numeral (I, II or III) in the centre of the Star. When the whole test is completed, a red trefoil takes the place of the numerals.

## Hospitality for Cadets

A non-residential conference for Cadets is being held at Imperial Headquarters on January 4th and 5th, 1947. As representatives will be coming from all parts of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, offers of hospitality will be welcomed. If you can help in this way, please send your name, as soon as possible, to the Secretary of the Imperial Training Department at Headquarters.

## Scout Settlement Pantomime

In the New Year, the Roland House Players of East London's Scout Settlement are presenting 'Jack and the Beanstalk' at the Guildhall School of Music and Drama Theatre, John Carpenter Street, London, E.C.4. Performances will be given at 7.15 p.m. on January 9th-11th and January 13th-18th inclusive. There will be a matinée at 2.45 p.m. on January 11th and January 18th. Tickets will not be on sale at the door, but can be obtained in advance from Roland House, 29, Stepney Green, E.1. All seats are bookable, and cost from 2s. 6d. to 10s. The profits from this pantomime will go to the funds of Roland House, and help to provide for its maintenance, repair and extension. 'R.H.' serves East London Scouts in the City of London and in the boroughs of Bethnal Green, Hackney, Poplar, Shoreditch and Stepney. The purchase of a ticket will not only mean good entertainment, but will also be a contribution to a really good cause.

## A Church of England Training

The Church of England Youth Council is holding a Conference Training at Ellinsward, Haywards Heath, from March 5th to March 7th, 1947. This is intended for Commissioners and Trainers who are members of the Church of England, and fuller particulars will be given in the January issue of THE GUIDER.

## Folk Dance Festival 1947

First-Class Guides chosen to represent their districts at the forthcoming rally may be selected from holders of the Red, Blue or Green First-class Badges. They should all be good campers, and preference should be given to those holding the Pioneer Badge. These Guides should be smart in appearance, and should hold themselves well. They will spend a week in camp near London, visiting Hyde Park to see the dancing displays and taking part in a march-past. There will be special services at Westminster Abbey and Westminster Cathedral. Information concerning the cost of attending the rally will be published later.

THE YOUNG VIC. This new enterprise seeks to present to young people theatrical shows specially selected and produced for them. Based on London, it will operate throughout the British Isles, and it presents its first play, 'The King Stag', by Carlo Gozzi, at the Lyric, Hammersmith, on Boxing Day. During the last fortnight of its five-week run, it is probable that seats will be available at reduced prices for parties from youth organisations. Interested Guiders should apply for details to The Secretary, The Young Vic, Waterloo Road, S.E.1.

'BRITAIN CAN MAKE IT' EXHIBITION. Arrangements can be made for parties to be admitted without waiting. There is no limitation as to numbers, and the charge is 1s. each person (6d. for those under fourteen). Whenever possible, an introductory talk is given and, as the Exhibition is open until 10 p.m., evening visits are welcomed. Application should be made to the Council of Industrial Design, Tiltbury House, Petty France, S.W.1. (Whitehall 6322 or Abbey 7681).



# Word Made Manifest

**E**RIC GILL was quick to rebuke anyone who advanced the idea that an artist was a special kind of man. On the contrary, he would declare, every man is a special kind of artist. Some make tables and teapots, others paintings and carvings. 'What is a work of art?' he would argue. 'A word made flesh. A word, that which emanates from the mind, made flesh; a thing, a thing seen, a thing known, the immeasurable translated into terms of the measurable. From the highest to the lowest that is the substance of works of art'.

This article deals with 'the special kind of artist' who makes paintings and carvings, and, among such, with those of different races: Chinese, Indian, African, each with his particular background and, therefore, with his special contribution to bring to the common heritage into which they all have entered, that of the world-wide, age-long Faith of the Christian Church.

Among the traditions of art handed down through the centuries, the Christian art of Europe holds a unique place. The story of the Birth and Life of Christ, His Death and Resurrection has appeared in countless pictures and proved an inexhaustible theme for painter and sculptor, musician and architect. Through their art they have shown their devotion to God, in it they have expressed their service to man. Europe is proud of this heritage, but it is becoming forgetful of the Source of its inspiration. Now it is the African sculptor who claims that all art is, in essence, religious, and that divorced from faith, whether pagan or Christian, sooner or later it becomes sterile and lifeless.

This Christian advocate from Africa is one of a small group of artists representative of a new movement through the world—an awakening of native genius brought about by the spread of the Christian Church. A growth of this century, largely post-1918, hindered by a second world war, sporadic, imperfect, lacking sequence, it is yet almost frighteningly full of opportunity and promise. Some idea of its scope is given in the examples shown here of the work of Chinese, Indian, African, Cingalese and Red Indian Christians. It is simplest to follow this new phenomenon country by country, beginning with China.

## Through Chinese Eyes

China received her first Christian missionary, a Nestorian Bishop from Persia, in 635, the same year in which St. Aidan set out from Iona to preach to the men of Northumbria. The record of that mission is preserved in the famous Nestorian tablet known everywhere for the beauty of its calligraphy. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries Jesuit missionaries from Europe included in their ranks several notable artists who sought to commend their Faith by learning to paint in Chinese style, but there is no evidence that they, or their converts, produced pictures of Christ. On the contrary, they included in their scanty baggage small woodcuts from the pictures of European artists—nearly always those of the Infant Christ and His mother. Perhaps the taunt cast at Chinese Christians during the Boxer riots that they were the 'running dogs of the foreigner' forced home the folly of leaving the artistic genius of the Chinese people outside the Christian Church. Certainly, shortly afterwards, Chinese Christians began to interpret the Gospel narrative in terms of their own life and art. They inherited a great tradition, differing in many respects from that of Europe, for the Chinese paint in outline, not in mass; they use soft coloured inks in place of oils; they make their figures subordinate to the rest of their picture.

The Chinese painter takes it for granted that those who look at his work will do so in a leisurely, contemplative fashion, 'walking into' it. 'Observing', as one artist writes, 'with thought and open heart, until slowly the inner significance sinks into our minds and the imagination is fed to the full'. China is not a land of hustle. Anyone who contem-

plates the reproductions of the paintings on the opposite page in this spirit will find that it is the clue to their understanding.

In their paintings Chinese artists choose most often the typical background of their country—mountainous and rocky. They love most the pine tree, the bamboo and the winter plum—these stand for courage, defying the storm and the cold, or, like the bamboo, bending beneath the wind and the rain only to spring back when the sun shines once more. The twisted shape of the trees, the crags of the mountains, the rocks and the waterfalls are full of beauty. It is only modern China that has attempted to control and master nature. The artists for the most part keep to tradition. They find irregularity of planting and growth a beauty rather than a defect.

The Chinese artist starts with many advantages. He follows in the age-long, glorious tradition of the painters of his race. His is a true vocation, a life's calling which he must never prostitute to the passing fashion of the hour, or the second-rate taste of his public. The artist genius starving in his garret is almost unknown in China. Generally his family delights to provide for his needs, so that he may devote himself to his calling and enrich the life of the community by his art. He need not turn out so many pictures a year. If he is a portrait painter he can spend months studying his subject, instead of asking for half-a-dozen sittings. Only when he has made himself familiar with every trick and mood and gesture, with every aspect of the sitter's character, will he begin the portrait.

This thorough technique has been an inestimable boon to the Christian artist who would depict the scenes of our Lord's earthly life and interpret them for his fellow countrymen. Men who would paint Christian pictures have 'lived with' the Gospel narrative for months and years as a preparation for their work. Almost certainly the artists were word perfect in the detailed accounts of St. Mark or St. Luke and had fed their mind and imagination to the full on the mysterious sayings of Christ recorded by St. John. One, at least, Mr. Luke Ch'en, owed his conversion to this meditation on the Gospels which, as a non-Christian, he undertook in order to paint some of the scenes recorded in them. 'I believe', he wrote after his baptism, 'that when I paint the wonders of Christianity according to the ancient rules of Chinese art, the painted object exerts an externally new and strange effect, so that at the same time, I enrich to a marked degree the old laws of Chinese painting'.

Another, perhaps the first Christian painter, discovered some Christian books while he was held prisoner in one of China's earlier civil wars. By profession a painter of ancestral tablets, he used his skill to paint in Chinese fashion the parables of Christ, so that he might teach from them. In his pictures, as in those of all the Christian artists, the Gospel story is set in China. Our Lord and His mother, His friends and His disciples are Chinese, so are the rich man and Lazarus, the Prodigal Son and his father, the sheep and the swine, even the dog. Some of the hundred or more pictures, reproductions of which are to be seen in this country, show overmuch Western influence. Some suffer from the trend, so fashionable in China a few years ago, of combining European and Chinese style, a few, and they are the gems of the collection, seem purely Chinese in atmosphere and technique. Of the fate of the great majority of the original paintings little is known. They were commissions for the adornment of various churches in China. There is small hope that any of these remain. Still more tragic is the fate of the artists. There are rumours that not one of them has survived the war. The Chinese Bishop, Tzu Kao Shen, who has recently spent some weeks in England, is himself an artist and cares greatly for this new development. He has now returned to China and hopes in time to discover what has happened to the little groups of Christian painters during his country's nine years' war. It may be that the work so carefully built up in the past twenty-five years must begin all over again. If that is



# Christian Art of Other Lands

*All nations shall come and worship before Thee—Revelation xv.4*

## CHINA



Madonna beneath the Blossoming Trees  
By Hsu Chi-Hwa



Christ Stills the Storm  
By Wang Su-Ta



# AFRICA



## NIGERIA

(Right) Boy Praying  
By Ben Enwonwu

## SOUTH AFRICA

(Left) Our Lady and the  
Holy Child  
By Ernest Mancoba

(Below) The Conversion  
of St. Paul  
By Josiah Schuko

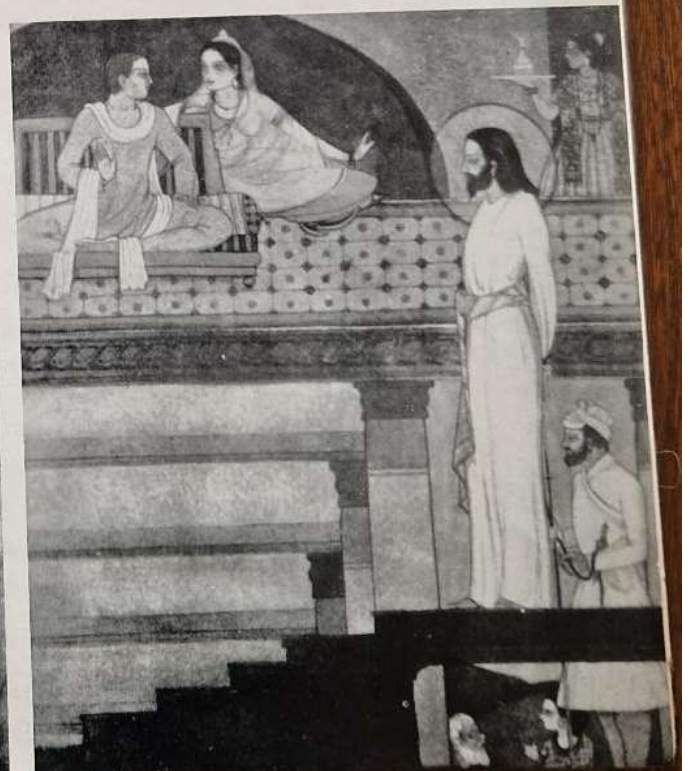




# INDIA



(Above) The Good Shepherd and The Annunciation  
By Alfred D. Thomas



(Below) The Last Supper and Christ before Pilate  
By Angelo da Fonseca



# INDIA



CHOTA NAGPUR  
The Shepherds at Bethlehem. By Marcus Totno

# AFRICA



SOUTHERN RHODESIA  
The Annunciation. By Stephen Katsande

# NORTH AMERICA



DRAWING & PAINTING BY H. SPECK  
The Visit of the Magi. By H. Speck



so, there is little doubt that the Chinese genius will flower afresh, and that Christian artists will know how to interpret this time of tragedy in the spirit of their Lord.

But the work of these pioneers will remain. Thousands of people in America and Europe have appreciated its beauty and received, through Chinese eyes, some new, deeper insight into the mysteries of Christ.

### Christ of the Indian Road

It is a strange fact that India, with its ancient indigenous Christian Church and its long tradition of Christian teaching, should have produced so little Christian art. The early missionaries to India took European holy pictures with them and Indian artists copied them. One such copy of Albert Dürer's Virgin and Child is in an Indian prince's book of the seventeenth century. But while some missionaries thought that man's worship was incomplete until it included the offerings of art, others looked upon art as sin, or perilous allurements or, at best, a decorative fringe of life. With these mutually exclusive schools of teaching it is, therefore, small wonder that Indian Christians find it hard to decide whether the artistic heritage from their own non-Christian past is to be redeemed in Christ, or cast away as a work of Satan.

Added to the confusion of different Christian teachings and of pupils who soon surpassed their teachers in Westernisation, Indians themselves inherited conflicting theories. For Hindus who came into the Church, religious art was associated with every kind of lewdness and depravity. No doubt many of the artists who adorned India's magnificent temples were expressing philosophical ideas of the forces of nature, but for the common man, and, in former times at any rate, for the missionary, Hindu art was unclean—a thing to be cast away along with the idols. No Christian might have anything to do with such works of darkness. Every convert must renounce his inheritance. Moslem converts are few in number, but they bring other inhibitions: Islam forbids carvings and pictures. They are horrified by any representation of the Saviour, and in parts of India where Moslem influence is strong, many people, not themselves Moslems, have shared this prejudice. To-day, out of this confusion, native and foreign, a clear position is gradually evolving. Missionaries are no longer taking the worst of Europe to India. Many of them have a great reverence for India's artistic heritage and are learning all that they can about it. Indian Christians are waking from the paralysing fear and loathing which their fathers had of anything which reminded them of their old life of darkness, and are anxious to reclaim the heritage of their past.

Among them two Christian artists have come to the fore. Both studied under the best Indian masters who have recently revived the long disused art of making pictures. Their history and background are dissimilar; so is their work. Together they give a wonderful interpretation of Christ to their fellow countrymen. Angelo da Fonseca, whose pictures of the Last Supper and Christ before Pilate are shown on page 275, is a native of Goa, descendant of an ancient Christian family, converts from the time of St. Francis Xavier (hence the Portuguese name). Here is his view of the artistic

situation. 'We who have embraced Christianity for centuries', he writes, 'have given up our painting, music and architecture. Having labelled it paganism, we have turned to the products of Europe. I hope in future we shall learn to treasure what is our birthright and receive it in our churches and homes'.

So, as the German or Italian master in his time worked the themes of the Bible into the scenes of his own native land, Angelo da Fonseca sets his Bible scenes in the finest and purest cultural tradition of India. From a small child he had longed to be an artist; in his youth he studied under Rabindranath Tagore and Nanda Lal Bose. Mr. da Fonseca is now about forty years old, and has been painting religious pictures for the last twelve or thirteen years. Like many other Indian artists, Mr. Fonseca makes his own colours from plants and different coloured earths in his native Goa. He is a devout Roman Catholic, but has many friends in the Anglican Communion.

Alfred David Thomas (one hundred per cent. Indian in spite of his name) is a native of Agra; his background is Moslem, his grandfather having been converted as a young man. For many years Mr. Thomas was a student at the Government School of Arts at Lucknow, and he, too, was trained by pupils of Tagore and Bose. Like Angelo da Fonseca, Thomas creates Biblical scenes in Indian settings. Here is what an Indian Hindu critic says of his pictures of our Lord: 'Great European masters have attempted to portray the Man of Sorrows as a Divine Being, a World Saviour, a great Humanist, a Child, or a great Teacher. Thomas's pictures of the Christ as Child, Man and Divine Man are no

less valuable, and they are unique in their true oriental colouring and sentiment. The stately figure of Jesus, the compassionate expression on the face, the simple loose garments that clothe His body, all these are treated in an idealistic manner, in the usual Indian style, and they are highly suggestive of the spiritual nature of the subject. There is alluring grace infused into them by the subtle unconscious creative impulse of the artist, which alone can make pictures speak. That is why Thomas's pictures make such a universal appeal and are admired by everybody, irrespective of faith, caste or colour'.

Mr. Thomas, who was in Italy during the war, suffered internment as a British subject. Subsequently he came to England, where he is now working. He has just completed a series of twenty-four pictures of the Life of our Lord, which are to be published shortly by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Reproductions of two of them, the Annunciation and the Good Shepherd, are reproduced here. The originals are remarkable, alike for their spiritual content, their Indian atmosphere, and their beauty of colour and line. The same Hindu critic, who has not seen this artist's more mature work, is justified in his prophecy that 'Mr. Thomas is bound to become a great artist whose contributions should be singular and significant'.

But, for every Hindu or Moslem convert, there are a hundred outcasts who come into the Christian Church. They bring little or no artistic tradition. Yet among them are many with real talent. 'The Shepherds at Bethlehem' is the work of one of them, Marcus Topno, a Munda from Chota Nagpur. A helpless invalid, with no art training except a



CEYLON: The Good Shepherd by Bezalel  
Wood carving is a hereditary craft in Ceylon. Most highly honoured were the families who carved the Buddhist temple roofs and pillars. Bezalel belonged to one of them



few hints given by an interested doctor or nurse, Marcus paints lying on his back, holding his sketching pad above his head. For him Christ lives in the village homes of his own countryside, sharing the hut with the buffalo and the sheep. Elementary in technique, his pictures charm by their colour and simplicity.

### Christian Art in Africa

Africa's contribution to Christian art is still in its infancy, but it is full of promise. Nine-tenths of the existing work is wood carving, an art in which the Bantu of South Africa excels to a remarkable degree. At first sight some of the work is strange and even repellent. But this comes from the fact that the Bantu possess only the simplest tools and lack technique. Yet even their crudest carving made from any bit of wood with a pocket knife often possesses that freedom of life and movement that the skilled European strives in vain to achieve.

It should be remembered also that the African works for the embodiment of an idea, and is indifferent to the success or failure of a photographic representation. So, in Mr. Mancoba's carving of the Virgin and Child, on page 274, he had in mind Simeon's prophecy: 'Behold, this child is set for the fall and rising again of many in Israel; and for a sign which shall be spoken against; (yea, a sword shall pierce through thy own soul also) that the thoughts of many hearts may be revealed'. It is a theme that, in some measure, can well be illustrated in the African mother sorrowing for the cross that awaits her child, accepting her lot in silent patience. The carving itself shows the mastery of technique which Mr. Mancoba acquired at L'Ecole des Arts Decoratifs in Paris, where he was studying until war placed him, too, in an internment camp. The same capacity to express an idea is seen in the porcelain figure of a boy praying, by Mr. Enwonwu, a Nigerian, at present studying in England. Here one experiences the awe and reverence of a soul supremely attentive to God.

Some remarkable work has been done by the teacher-students at Grace Dieu Training College in the Northern Transvaal, and, latterly, the Rev. Edward Paterson, from Grace Dieu, has broken fresh ground in a new school at Cyrene in Southern Rhodesia. Mr. Paterson leaves his pupils free to develop along their own lines, only putting within their reach the necessary tools and materials. A series of carvings made by them has been exhibited throughout Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa. It is hoped that they will be available for exhibition in this country next year. Some students at Cyrene have recently begun to paint. One whose work is illustrated here is developing a style of his own, which seems to show traces of Persian influence, yet this is scarcely possible since he has seen no Persian pictures and, so far as is known, his tribe has had no contacts outside Rhodesia. The development of this new experiment in Bantu art bids likely to be both interesting and significant. Already several churches in South Africa are adorned by native craftsmen, who present there the story of Redemption in terms of their fellow countrymen's everyday life. St. Paul on the Road to Damascus is a good example of this work.

### A Red Indian Epiphany

One of the difficulties confronting the Church which sets out to proclaim the Gospel to an illiterate people is that of speaking in terms of 'the vulgar tongue'. In past centuries statues and frescos and stained glass told the Gospel story to those unable to read in England. But pictures which appeal to the European are useless to a people whose pattern of life is different. The missionary to a remote tribe of Red Indians was unable to convey any idea of the significance of Christ's life on earth to the people among whom he lived. The tribe

was famous for its skill in totem painting and carving, and, in the true tradition of the Christian Church, the missionary decided to 'baptise' this art. Two of the results of his experiment are shown here. The picture of the Visit of the Magi is painted in water colour on a white ground. It is much the standard of the work of a Sunday kindergarten, but to judge it so, is completely to miss its significance. Here is its interpretation by the tribe for whom it was painted. The Holy Family show by their dress that they are of royal descent. Their faces are painted with markings that proclaim the occasion to be of ceremonial and spiritual significance. The chiefs come by canoe, the river being the only highway. Each canoe is different, thus the chiefs represent all mankind. The first of them brings a 'copper', an Indian 'banknote'. The second has a box containing the symbol of wealth. The second has a box containing the insignia of certain dances. A man's rank and position are shown by the dances which he has the right to perform, so this symbolises honour. The third holds a 'talking stick', the symbol of authority, given to the man voted wisest in counsel. Here for the Red Indian is the Gospel narrative. 'There came wise men from the east saying, Where is he that is born King of the Jews? for we have seen his star in the east, and are come to worship him; and when they had opened their treasures, they presented unto him gifts: gold, and frankincense and myrrh'.



NORTH AMERICA: The Risen Christ by George Nelson

The second example of totem art is a small doll-like figure about twelve inches high, standing on a corded wooden box. The figure wears a gaily-coloured, intricately-patterned wampum belt, and shows nail marks in hands and feet. It is a carving of the Risen Lord. At first glance it seems to be a travesty of a majestic theme—a burlesque of a divine mystery—but such verdicts are only possible to those who are ignorant of the pattern of life in which the artist and his tribe belonged. The Indians placed their own dead in boxes bound with bark-cord, for they had no nails. These 'coffins' were then put out of reach of wild beasts in the branches of high trees. The rock sepulchre and the empty tomb of Christ's burial and resurrection were meaningless to them. But here in their own medium is made known to them the resurrection. The wound prints they recognise, the pattern on the belt, bizarre and meaningless to us, denotes for them victory in battle. Here, having conquered sin and death, the Risen Christ stands victorious on His empty tomb.

### Every Man in His Own Tongue

'How hear we every man in our own tongue wherein we were born?' asked the crowd in Jerusalem, as they listened to the apostles speaking 'with other tongues'. Endless controversies rage round the exact happenings of that first Whitsun Day, but whatever they may have been, the main point is unchallenged, for each listener heard 'the wonderful works of God'. Something similar is happening today, as artists and craftsmen of every nation bring their gifts into the ser-painter produces a Biblical scene in the setting of his own Middle Kingdom, or that the totem carver uses his elementary skill to fashion a Risen Christ, the essential is that each, in his own degree, catches the meaning of divine flesh, 'the immeasurable translated into terms of the measurable'.

'Artists', says Bishop Walter Carey, 'pierce through incidents and trappings to the soul beneath. That soul is Christ, the Soul of humanity. In portraying incidents they catch a glimpse of Him who underlies all. They reveal Him and we understand and adore'.



# The Local Association Conference

THE following conversation, overheard and faithfully recorded by a member of the Executive Committee, seems to have been typical of the reactions of the thirteen hundred delegates from England, Scotland and Wales who attended the Local Association Conference.

*Place:* A corridor in the Central Hall, Westminster.

*Time:* Wednesday, November 6th, 1946, at 7.15 p.m.

*First Delegate:* I enjoyed every minute of it.

*Second Delegate:* So interesting, so unusual. I wish we could help more!

It was the delegates who, by their ready co-operation and enjoyment in the many aspects of Guiding displayed before them, at once ensured the success of the conference. Those of us who were privileged to entertain them at Headquarters shared their pride in the wide scope of our organisation. 'Is all this Guide Headquarters?' many of them asked. 'We thought you had a shop with a couple of rooms over it!' We who had for weeks planned the static displays so that each branch or section could show its particular characteristics, and yet stress that it was only one part of the whole, were more than rewarded by the appreciation and genuine interest of the visitors. It was as though for once the Board of Examiners were asking all those questions most carefully prepared by the candidates; the 'awkward customer' had apparently stayed at home, and any criticisms made were offered in the friendliest spirit and will be of invaluable help in the future.

The conference had indeed taken a good deal of planning. It was the first of its kind ever to be arranged by Headquarters, and we could not know what response we should get from the Local Association members. It had to be a conference of 'give and take'. From the Headquarters end we did not want to lose this unique opportunity of giving as complete a picture of Guiding as possible to an audience with such wide representation. On the other hand, we wanted it to be the delegates' conference as well, so that they could take part in the discussions, air their views, and make a real contribution towards its results.

The conference was opened by the Chief Commissioner, who expressed her great pleasure in the gratifying response shown by Local Associations to the invitations to the conference, which, as she said, showed their keen interest in the welfare of the movement. Lady Somers added that a good Local Association was an essential part of the local Guide organisation, and that she welcomed the opportunity of publicly thanking the Local Association members who were everywhere rendering such great service to the movement.

The next part of the programme showed how great and how varied this service may be, when three speakers from different parts of the British Isles, and one from Australia, each gave a short talk on the work of their own Associations. Dr. Violet Parkes, from the Erdington Division of Birmingham, was the first of many speakers to urge the acute need for more Guiders, and she emphasised the value of the close co-operation that exists between Local Association members and the companies and packs of her division. Miss Attwater described the organisation of the Local Association Conferences which had been held regularly for the last ten years in New South Wales, and Mrs. Myles, from Forfar, Angus, showed how much can be accomplished in a concentrated area where public interest in Guiding is stimulated by a keen Local Association. Finally, Miss Owen, from Dolgelly, Merioneth, gave an interesting account of the work of Local Associations from the Welsh point of view, ending up, to the delight of the Welsh representatives, with a few sentences in Welsh.

Mrs. Davies-Cook took the chair for the session which dealt with the questions sent in for discussion by the delegates. These covered a wide range of subjects, including parents' committees, international Guiding, and companies for children in institutions and homes. Full details of these discussions will be included in the printed report.

The conference then gave a very hearty welcome to the Princess Royal on her arrival. In her speech, H.R.H. stressed the value of Local Associations to the movement as a whole, and the particular need for Guiding in the world today. She paid a tribute to the work done by the G.I.S., and urged the importance of a continual supply of new and young Guiders in order that the thousands of children who are waiting to join the movement should have the opportunity of doing so. The Chief Guide proposed a very warm vote of thanks to the Princess Royal and referred to the great personal interest H.R.H. had always taken in everything that concerns the welfare of Guiding. She then delighted the audience with a typically vivid account of some of her recent travels, giving many instances of the widespread enthusiasm and public support enjoyed by the movement throughout the world.

After the tea interval, Miss Kay, Chief Commissioner for Wales, was in the chair when Miss Synge, Headquarters' Commissioner for Guides, both asked and answered the question 'Guides: what are they?' So widely and wisely did she answer it, and so impressed was the audience at her comprehensive survey, that the speech will be printed in full in the report of the conference, and a series of extracts from it is given on the front page of THE GUIDER this month.

By a quarter past six, the delegates had been stimulated and enthralled by a number of speeches and talks. Quite frankly, it would have been bad policy to ask them to absorb any more. Many of them had travelled long distances to attend, and would have to face a tiring journey home. But the conference was not over; one vital thing was missing. Are we sometimes in danger of losing sight of our wood through the excessive luxuriance of our trees? All our organisation and committees, our excellent schemes and reports, none of them are of any value unless the Brownie, the Guide and the Ranger, the young people to whom Guiding alone belongs, are to benefit from them. And here they were in person, in Mrs. Streatfield's dramatic diversion, 'The Local Ass (with apologies to the Local Associations)'.

Was there perhaps a suspicion beforehand that some few members might take exception to this affectionate abbreviation? If so, there could have been none on the day itself, when the Brownie, listening to a tremendous braying off-stage, triumphantly declared, 'It's not a Donkey, it's an Ass; it's a Local Ass, and it wants to know all about us'. In one sentence the Brownie took the whole audience of fifteen hundred into her confidence. 'We must have all the World Animals', she announced, 'the French Cock, and all the Eagles, the little Swiss Bear, the Kangaroo and the Hartebeeste, and . . . and . . .' We watched the Brownie efficiently marshalling her forces together with the help of the Guide and the Ranger. The animals were headed by the Lion and one could have no fear for the future of the British Empire, so stalwartly was it personified. Next, the Brownie collected representatives of each section of the movement, and with a final cry of triumph, she announced, 'The World Chief Guide is in this hall now!' And at headlong speed she rushed to the back of the hall, discovered the Chief Guide conveniently in hiding, and—again at breakneck speed—dragged her jubilantly to the platform as the centrepiece of the closing scene of the diversion. Surrounding the Chief Guide were the symbols of all that go to make up Guiding. The Chalet, white and coloured Guides from the Empire, Air Rangers and Extensions, Cadets, and all the rest.

A few words of thanks from the Chief Commissioner, then the National Anthem and Taps. The Local Association Conference was over. Already the delegates were planning for its successors in counties, in areas, perhaps again one day for the whole country. May the success of the conference prove itself by an increase in the number and standard of the companies and packs throughout the British Isles, for in that alone is its justification.



## How Ovaltine helps to Restore the Impaired Digestion

**T**HE prevalence of indigestion is a legacy of war-time conditions. Apart from the effects of nervous strain, lack of time and opportunity made it difficult to follow a well-planned dietary routine. The consequent recourse to hastily prepared meals placed a heavy strain on the digestive system.

In restoring the impaired digestion the first requisite is relief from strain. This can be effected by avoiding make-shift meals and snacks, taking instead a cup of 'Ovaltine.'

This delicious food beverage—prepared from malt, milk, and eggs—has the special advantage of providing concentrated restorative and sustaining nourishment in a form which makes the minimum demands on the digestive powers.

By reason of its unique constitution, 'Ovaltine' is recognised by leading hospitals as a valuable stand-by in cases of difficult feeding.

Prices in  
Gt. Britain and N. Ireland  
2/4 and 4/- per tin.



P648A

*Here Come The Girl Guides*, by Kitty Barne. (The Girl Guides Association, 4s.) A new history of the Guides from the days of the first pioneers down to the outbreak of war in 1939. In her foreword, the Chief Guide writes, 'How I do welcome this delightful book, giving us chosen glimpses back into the past history of our movement, adding in the spice of witty stories. There is not one of us who doesn't enjoy a few moments of looking back into our own earlier life, and through those moments, gaining something of pleasure and of encouragement, or even perhaps we may receive for the present and the future a fresh vigour and a revived challenge from the happenings of a former day. Guiding has its triumphant past, as well as its unfolding future. We are all history-minded these days, and I am glad to recommend this book, a short but pithy history of the movement that we love and serve'.

*Philippa, P.L.: Letters to a Patrol Leader*. (Girl Guides Association, 9d.) These letters to a Patrol Leader cannot but help not only the new, but also the more experienced leader to see what there is in her job and how she should set about it. Guiders rarely have the time to go into the many sides of leadership and themselves, and this little book will be a godsend to them and would be a welcome Christmas present to their Patrol Leaders. It cannot fail to stimulate (the rather racy language in which it is written is proof of that), and surely that is what we all want—stimulation from Guider to P.L. and from P.L. to Guide. Many a Guider and many a Patrol Leader will owe a deep debt of gratitude to 'Elizabeth' for the inspiration and help they will receive from her letters.

V.M.S.

*The Silver Unicorn*, by Catherine Christian. (Hutchinson, 10s. 6d.) This is the story of Hilarion, a Roman slave of the second century. The author sent the manuscript to Mrs. Marie Kerr for suggestions and criticism, and the following is an extract from her report: 'In this book, the historical details are only a background for a novel with a good plot and fine characterisation. Each phase of Hilarion's life is interesting, and the gradual evolution of his character seems to me beautifully conceived and conveyed'.

A.L.

Two songs have been received from Messrs. Curwen: *Lawn as white as driven snow* (Curwen ed., 72,003, price 4d.) and *The Lion Tamer* (Curwen ed., 72,112, price 4d.). The first is a setting of Antolycus' song from *The Winter's Tale*, by an Elizabethan composer, Dr. John Wilson, arranged by Maurice Jacobson. It is not easy to learn at first encounter, but the music is of Shakespeare's own time and is full of charm, the vivid words might suggest a whole Elizabethan scene to a Ranger company out for fresh ideas in the way of entertainment. Guides, or possibly Brownies, might make the same sort of use of the second song, which conjures up visions of a circus act. Alice Rowley has written a lively setting of Edward Shenton's dashing little poem.

M.C.

## Local Association Conference

It is hoped that a printed report of the conference, including a summary of the speeches, will be available early in December, price 6d. This will be a useful record, and should also interest Local Association members who were unable to attend. A limited number of the Souvenir Programmes are also available, price 6d. Applications should be sent to the Publicity Secretary at Headquarters. Photographs of the conference may be obtained direct from the following agencies:

Central Press Photos, Ltd., 119, Fleet Street, E.C.4. Three general views of the conference showing (1) Mrs. Myles speaking, (2) Lady Somers speaking, (3) Dr. Violet Parkes speaking. Size 6 ins. by 4 ins., 2s. 6d.; 8 ins. by 6 ins., 3s.; 10 ins. by 8 ins., 4s. 6d.

Dominion Press, Ltd., 145, Fleet Street, E.C.4. The Princess Royal addressing the conference (No. 4/400/1865). Size 8 ins. by 6 ins., 3s.; 10 ins. by 8 ins., 4s. 6d.

Sport and General Press Agency, 4, Racquet Court, E.C.4. Two photographs of the characters in the dramatic entertainment showing (No. 68712) the Brownie and the Lion, (No. 68713) a group of animals with the Brownie, the Guide and the Ranger. Size 6 ins. by 4 ins., 1s.; 8 ins. by 6 ins., 1s. 6d.; 10 ins. by 8 ins., 2s.

When ordering these photographs, please quote their numbers and enclose a postal order in payment.





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Growing up  
the WRIGHT  
way*

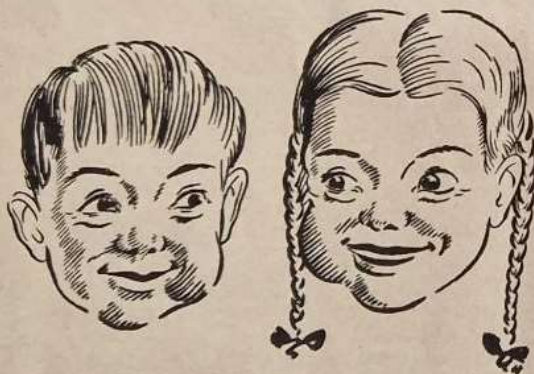


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*Unspoken words  
reveal that*

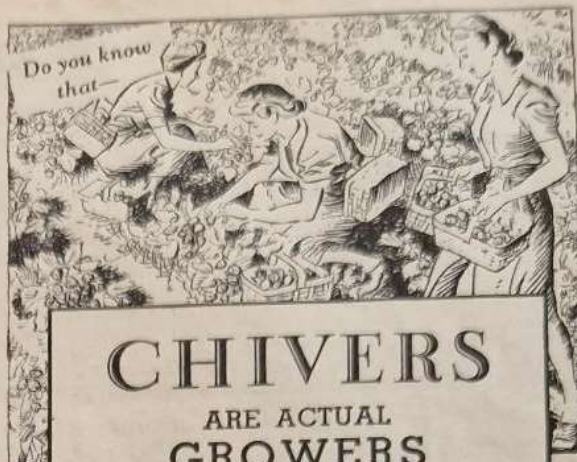
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# The Guider's Post-Bag

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

## Rover and Ranger Co-operation

In Smethwick Division we have for the past two years been co-operating with the Rovers in social activities. We have had several 'Get-together' evenings, which included games, dancing, competitions, treasure hunts, etc., and which always finished with a campfire. One evening Rovers and Rangers formed several mixed groups and discussed a number of interesting subjects. Our last venture was a real campfire on a site lent to us by the Guides about eight miles or so away from our industrial town. The campfire was lit with due ceremony and every company and crew contributed at least one item. Cocoa and sandwiches were served, and 'Taps' and 'Goodnight, Ladies' were sung at about ten p.m. Both sides agreed that it was the most enjoyable combined effort as yet.

We have a Ranger Committee consisting of two Rangers from each company in the Division, and three of these girls are voted to meet three Rovers, who, together with the Rover Commissioner and myself, form a joint committee. The Rovers and Rangers make the arrangements and we Commissioners are there to give any help that we can.

We are now up against a big headache. Girls returning from the forces cannot be accepted into Ranger Companies because they are over twenty-one years of age. Young men are streaming back into the Rover Crews from the forces and are regarding our Rangers as children or irresponsible 'flappers' and, therefore, having nothing in common. This means that our present successful scheme of co-operation cannot last because we can never have adult Rangers to mix with the Rovers. All the Rangers and Rovers in our Division consider the age limit a handicap and quite contrary to the old Chief's ideas.

We have before us at the present time the finest and surest means to international friendship and peace that the world has ever known. It is the young people who have been in the forces who have mixed so freely with young people from other nations who are the right people to foster the spirit of international Guiding and Scouting. They have got past the 'teens' age and are beginning to think seriously about the world in general. They are the real ambassadors of this country and Rangering, and we need everyone who is at all interested. The co-operation of Rovers and Rangers is the first step towards the peace for which we are all striving.

EDITH A. PIPER

(District Commissioner, Chairman of Division Ranger Committee)

## Keeping the Laws

I have read with very great interest the various articles and letters on the Guide Law published during the last few months. I myself came to Guiding through the Chief's *Scouting for Boys*. I was then fourteen, living in the depths of the country, where the existence of Scouts or Guides was unknown—that was in 1914. I became a 'Lone Scout', and I remember how thrilled I was with the Law and Promise. With regard to the first Law, I was delighted to find that the Chief Scout thought Sunday worship important. I knew it was, but I was so glad to find that in going to church I was also already keeping one bit of the Law. Secondly, the last Law helped me to be thorough in my washing during the lazy adolescent period which I suppose most young people go through, when washing on a cold morning seems rather unnecessary! This may appear to be a small matter, but it certainly was a real help in keeping up some kind of standard in frosty weather.

I should like to add that I attended two of the *Implacable* trainings. I had never camped before, and was then, of course, an adult. I remember how distressed I was to find that the large number of Guiders there apparently did not do much about the Promise to God. Perhaps they said their prayers in their hammocks after lights were out, but I only saw one person making any attempt to say her prayers. Incidentally, the noise made it extremely hard to concentrate, and I think a practical suggestion is that at all camps or trainings there should be a bell for five minutes' silence (such as we used to have at school), at the end of the morning and evening dressing and undressing period. This would give a chance to those people who wished to avail themselves of the silence, and would be a useful reminder to the others that, both as baptised Christians, and as Guides or Guiders, they ought to be availing themselves of it.

'INTERESTED'

## Message from a Girl Scout

I have recently received a letter from the United States, written by Helen Chapin, who was America's representative at the Juliette Low Gathering at the Châlet this year. She was also a member of the party of Girl Scouts who visited England during the summer.

Helen was in close contact with a great many different Guiders and Guiders while she was over here, and I thought they might all like to know how very thrilled she was by her visit.

In the October *GUIDER*, which has just reached me, I read your letter on the language campaign, which I agree with wholeheartedly. In college I am now deeply engrossed in French and German, as well as my courses in history, economics and American literature, but it all seems rather tame in a way, after experiencing international relations at first hand this summer.

My three weeks at the Châlet, for the Juliette Low training, were unbelievably wonderful. Not only was the countryside indescribably beautiful, but we all came back with the knowledge that we had firm friends in twelve other countries, who would remain so the rest of our lives. That was also the wonderful feeling that we returned from England with, that international understanding among individuals was not only a possibility, but a reality! Why not among nations as well? That will be our job to make clear to Girl Scouts and people in general all over the United States, in return for the hospitality we have received abroad.

EDITH T. KAHN

(Lieut., Friary District Rangers)

## No Time for New Ideas

Is your correspondent not confusing the issue when she says she is averse to a language campaign within the movement? It would surely be a poor state of affairs if there were no time for new ideas, if we were not all striving to follow the B.-P. trail moving with the times? Our undoing is when, already breathless with the pace of life today, we feel we must implement all those ideas *ourselves*.

It will interest your correspondent to know that the Association's Language Campaign includes an approach to the Ministry of Education and to the B.B.C., but is there not much that the busy Guider can do now, without becoming overwhelmed, and enhancing rather than losing 'what the Founder gave us'? Language classes should, of course, be taken by an expert, and in many towns keen Rangers or Guiders could go to existing classes. Large numbers of our Guides now go to some form of secondary school where French is taught, but the size of the classes usually prohibits conversation. The written word in *THE GUIDER* or *THE GUIDE* could help the busy Guider to stress the importance of conversation; perhaps a member of the Local Association could be 'someone who can speak the language'?

It has never been suggested that a language be tackled from scratch within company meetings, but it is remarkable what has been, and can be, achieved by individuals and groups, given an incentive (often a visit abroad) and given a lead. It is to create incentives and to give that lead that the Language Campaign was launched, and it was launched in the belief that to raise the standard of languages within the movement is to deepen understanding through international Guiding. May I add that I believe Promise even more vital in this country; if we are able to share ideas, we have much to learn from the enthusiasm of many of our friends in other countries.

ALISON TENNANT (International Commissioner, I.H.Q.)

## Brownie Toadstools

At a county conference recently, reference was made to the difficulty of getting Brownie toadstools. These, I understand, are not at present available at Headquarters, and knowing that many Brownie Guiders have made their own, I wonder whether anyone would offer a description of how to make a good toadstool. Perhaps such a description could be published in *THE GUIDER* and be of use to others.

JEAN CLAYTON [Commissioner for Brownies]



## Where to Train

## FOXLEASE

December  
20-31 Guide and Ranger Week-end  
January (1947)  
2-9 International Week  
14-21 Guide and Brownie Week  
24-31 Guide Week  
February (Closed for Spring Cleaning)  
28-Mar. 3 Commissioners' Week-end  
March  
7-11 Ranger Week-end  
14-18 Guide Week-end  
21-25 Brownie Week  
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

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 N.W. Lancs. Week-end  
March  
\*7-10 Northern Scouters' and Guiders' Week-end  
\*28-31 Ranger Week-end  
\*By Invitation  
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  
Single room ... .. £3 6s. 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 use at either Foxlease or Waddow, the value of which will be half the cost of a shared room, the other half of the cost being the concern of the Guider or County. Each bursary will be available for use at either Foxlease or Waddow, 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 or Waddow:

£1 towards a return fare exceeding £5.  
10s. 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

January 17th - May 9th. Homecraft Training Course.  
This four month course is for Guides, Rangers and Cadets, aged 14-17 years. Any Guider who is interested in cookery, housework and laundrywork can apply, 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)

December  
127-Jan. 3 Brownie, Guide and Ranger Training and House Party  
March (1947)  
7-10 Reserved by S.E. Glasgow Division  
14-17 Brownie Week-end  
21-24 Prospective C.A. Week-end  
28-31 Guide Week-end  
April  
4-7 Guide Week-end  
11-14 International Week-end (provisional)  
19-21 1st Class Week-end  
25-28 Guide Week-end  
May  
2-5 Cadets' Week-end  
9-12 Commissioners' Week-end  
16-19 Woodcraft Week-end  
23-25 Ranger Week-end

† 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.

**FEES.**  
Shared room: £3 10s. per week; 7s. 6d. per day; plus training fee of 1s. 6d. An additional 2s. 6d. will be charged for a single room.  
Applications with 5s. deposit should be made to the Secretary, Netherurd, 16th 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)

December  
6-9 Conference for Welsh Diploma'd Guiders  
January (1947)  
31-Feb 3 Brownie Guiders', Guide Guiders', Extension Guiders', Week-end (Separate groups)  
February  
14-17 Welsh Campers' Conference for C.C.A.'s and C.A.'s and Camp Recorders.  
21-24 Ranger Guiders' Week-end  
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, and applications should be made direct to the Secretary.

## HEADQUARTERS' TRAININGS

## EXTENSION GUIDERS' TRAINING

A non-residential training week-end will be held at Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, on February 15th and 16th 1947. Fee 2s. Early application is advisable for Extension Secretary, Imperial Headquarters. Commissioners will be most welcome.

## GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE (B).

Wiltshire, January 2nd-8th. Training and Test Week.  
Surrey, January 25th. Week-end Training Trek.  
C.A.s and Ranger Guiders recommended by their county will be accepted at these treks for general training.

## 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.

## 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.

## COUNTY OF LONDON

The following training courses have been arranged at I.H.Q.:  
First Class Course, Tuesdays, January 21st-February 25th, 7-9 p.m.  
Camp Training, Mondays, February 17th-March 24th, 7-9 p.m.  
Fees for each course will be 6d. per evening. Guiders should obtain application cards from their Commissioner. When completed, these should be returned to the Training Secretary, London Room, I.H.Q.

## 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, 13s. 6d.; two nights, 18s. Application form and particulars from Mrs. Oliver, Marley Close, Haslemere, Surrey.

## Development Fund

Further Gifts since October 12th, 1946

	£	s.	d.
ENGLAND ... ..	428	13	6
SCOTLAND ... ..	132	6	4
Total up to October 12th	8,139	19	1
Grand total, up to November 12th	£8,700	18	11

**Important Notice.**—Imperial Headquarters will close from the evening of December 24th to the morning of December 30th. The following three days will be spent stock-taking, and no post orders can be sent out. Members are asked to take this, and the usual Christmas post delays, into consideration if their orders do not receive immediate attention.



# Headquarters Notices

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL—Nov. 13th, 1946

## RESIGNATIONS.

### Overseas.

Trinidad.—Island Commissioner.—Mrs. Forbes.

### Ulster.

Commissioner for Training.—Miss McCaw (December 31st).

## APPOINTMENTS.

Assistant Commissioner for Lones, I.H.Q.—Miss Kathleen Humphreys.

### Overseas.

Trinidad.—Island Commissioner.—Mrs. Gilbert.

### Scotland.

Commissioner for Guides.—Miss Maude Kyd, O.B.E.

### Ulster.

Commissioner for Training.—Miss Dorothy Kerr (December 31st).

International Commissioner.—Miss Emily Ewing Johnston.

## COUNTY CADETS.

It was agreed that County Cadets should be registered at Headquarters, taking a County title. Applications for registration should be made in the usual way, the forms being signed by the County Commissioner and County Secretary or County Registration Secretary.

## UNIFORM.

The following alterations to uniform were approved:

(a) **Guiders' uniform for formal occasions.**—The following to be added to the ruling: For the time being, if desired, a white shirt may be worn on formal occasions instead of a coloured one.

**Note.** Guiders who wear the white shirt for formal occasions will wear it with the jacket now being designed, when this is available. Ranger Guiders who have battle-dress tops may wear these instead for the time being.

(b) **Commissioners' uniform.**—(After consideration of the answers received from the Counties.) The following to be the Commissioners' uniform.

Coat and skirt: Navy blue as now, or a slightly altered design.

Shirt: white, as now.

Hat: navy blue felt turned up on the left side as for a Guider.

On informal occasions, either of the two alternative uniforms for Guiders to be worn, with the felt hat, or the Guider's tailored beret.

(c) **Guiders' uniform in the interim period before the new uniform is in full production.**

(i) For the time being the Guiders' tailored beret may be worn with any form of the old uniform as well as with the new.

(ii) No new orders are to be accepted by the H.Q. shops for coats and skirts for Guiders. These coats and skirts will in future be for Commissioners only, although Guiders who have them already may wear them for the time being.

(d) **Ranger Guiders.** A Ranger Guider may wear a V-necked jersey over her shirt, but does not wear a jersey instead of a shirt as does a Ranger. The shirt is worn with a collar and open-ended tie.

**ERRATA.** In the reference to the World Conference on page 256 of THE GUIDER for November, 1946, the names of Miss A. Tennant and Miss V. Synge appeared as members of the newly elected World Committee, representing Great Britain. This is not correct, as all members of the World Committee are elected to represent Guiding as a whole, and not the country to which they belong.

## AWARDS

### GALLANTRY.

#### Gilt Cross.

Guide Christine Bruce, 1st Preston Candover Company, Hampshire.

Christine was bathing in a rough sea at Sheringham, when a girl of about twelve was suddenly carried out by the tide. The girl's sister, who could not swim, asked Christine to go to her assistance, which she did. Christine had never practised lifesaving, and she found it a hard job to get back to the shore with the girl holding on to her. It is understood that the distance was about ten yards, but Christine said afterwards that 'it felt a long way because it was so rough and she kept going under'.

### GALLANTRY UNDER ENEMY OCCUPATION

#### Gilt Cross.

Miss Harvey, Island Commissioner, Guernsey.

Miss Le Roux, Captain, 5th Jersey Ranger and Guide Companies.

### Certificate of Merit.

Miss E. Dorey, Captain, 12th Jersey.

Miss D. Holmes, Island Secretary, Jersey.

Miss A. M. Rivé, Captain, 10th Jersey (St. Aubin's).

Miss Ross, Island Secretary, Guernsey.

## Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, November, 1946

### ENGLAND

#### BEDFORDSHIRE

Bedfordshire South.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. S. Bennett, The Homestead, Great Buckhill, Bletchley, Bucks.

#### BERKSHIRE

South Berkshire.—Div. C., Miss V. Ramsay, Collaroy, Cold Ash, nr. Newbury.

Resignations.—County Commissioner.—Miss G. Hanbury Williams.

Assistant County Commissioner.—Mrs. Downs.

South Berkshire.—Div. C., Miss B. Griffiths.

Reading Central.—Dist. C., Miss E. Farnham.

Reading East.—Dist. C., Miss M. L. Edwards.

#### BRISTOL

Bristol West 7.—Dist. C., Mrs. Yeo, Eversley, The Drive, Henleaze, Bristol.

Resignations.—Bristol South 1.—Dist. C., Miss B. Fisher.

Bristol West 7.—Dist. C., Miss R. H. Gibson.

#### BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

South Wycombe.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lewis, Hillside Cottage, Bourne End.

Wraybury.—Dist. C., Miss G. M. Saville, Ann Page, Windsor.

Resignations.—South Wycombe.—Dist. C., Miss A. E. Leighton.

Wraybury.—Dist. C., Miss Simpson.

#### CHESHIRE

Wallasey North.—Dist. C., Miss N. Hawkes, 41, Penkett Road, Wallasey. Please note that the District of Capenhurst (Chester Division) has been disbanded.

#### CORNWALL

Bodmin.—Dist. C., Mrs. Poland, The Royal Hotel, Bodmin.

Letters of Commendation.  
Guernsey Guiders and Rangers who held together during the occupation.  
5th Jersey Guide and Ranger Companies.  
10th Jersey Guide Company.  
12th Jersey Guide Company.

## GOOD SERVICE

### Beaver.

Miss Jean Allan, County Commissioner, Argyll.  
Miss Ellis Napier, County Commissioner, Dunbartonshire.

### Medal of Merit.

Miss Hilda Riding, Commissioner for Camping, Queensland.  
Miss Helen Taylor, Commissioner for Guide Training, Queensland.  
Miss Mollie Woolnough, Commissioner for Brownie Training, Queensland.

### Certificate of Merit.

Miss Ella Douglas, County Secretary, Kincardineshire.

## FORTITUDE

### Badge of Fortitude.

Miss Mary Barber, Brown Owl, Glamorgan Post Pack.  
Miss Barber was born a cripple and has been confined to bed since she was ten years old. Her legs are quite useless and recently her hands and arms have less power so that she can only just feed herself.

Miss Barber has since then taken a very active part in Guide activities as a Brownie and Guider. She is always bright and cheerful, occupying her time and thoughts to the advantage of other sick people, and it would be impossible to speak too highly of her patience and endurance.

Guide Joyce Harrison, 1st Potternewton Company, Yorkshire, W.R.N.  
Joyce has been completely helpless and in great pain since she had an accident ten years ago, being paralysed by a nervous ailment affecting her back. She has borne her illness with amazing cheerfulness and fortitude. She takes the greatest interest in all Guide activities and makes herself responsible for amusing her three small brothers.

Brownie June Johnson, 3rd Louth Pack, Lincolnshire.

June suffered severe burns to all parts of her body last December, when her nightdress caught alight, and since then she has been in hospital. Her injuries were so severe that her recovery was considered unlikely, but her courage and patience have been quite outstanding and she has been 'unbelievably brave'. Her nurse writes: 'I think she is the very bravest patient I have yet met with'.

Brownie Ann Veronica Pilling, 15th Llandudno Pack, Caernarvonshire.

Veronica is now convalescent after having been in bed for twenty-three weeks suffering from rheumatic fever. She bore her illness with the greatest possible fortitude and cheerfulness. She showed a degree of co-operation most unusual in a child of her age, and it is largely due to these qualities that her excellent recovery is due.

Post Ranger Beryl Wyber, New South Wales.

Beryl has set a wonderful example to all by the spirit and courage she has shown practically all her life. She walked for the first time at thirteen. For over eleven years she was in the children's hospital owing to a severe spinal injury; for about ten of these years she was in a sling and only able to move her arms and hands. When she was able to move about her bed, she was so convinced she would be able to walk if only allowed to try, that one night after the lights were out she slipped from the bed to try. She found she could stand, so every night for weeks she did this, taking a few steps further each night till eventually she could walk the length of the bed. Then she confessed what she was doing and was able to show the doctors and nurses the progress she had made. She then begged to be allowed to go home, and not so very long afterwards she had her wish. She has now had a piece of bone taken from her hip and grafted to her spine, and it is hoped that she will be able to walk without the support she has now worn for five years. She has never been known to complain, although she suffers from asthma in addition to her other disabilities. Her courage and example have been an inspiration to all who have come into contact with her.

## THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

Lunch Hour Meeting.—There will be no Lunch Hour Meeting in December.

Evening Meeting.—The next Evening Meeting will be held in the Library at Imperial Headquarters on Thursday, January 23rd, at 6.30. The door in Palace Street will be open from 6 p.m. All active Guiders may attend. The name of the January speaker will be given in the January Guider.

Members' Christmas Party.—This will be held at Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday, December 11th, at 6.30 and is for members only. Invitations have been sent to all members.

### CUMBERLAND

Ennerdale.—Dist. C., Miss Thynne, c/o Preparatory School, Seascale.

Whitehaven.—Dist. C., Miss Seager, M.B.E., Irton Hall, Holmrook.

Resignations.—County Commissioner.—Miss N. Chance.

Whitehaven.—Dist. C., Miss Wallace.

### DERBYSHIRE

Assist. County Commissioner.—Miss Peggy Jackson, Clay Cross Hall, Chesterfield.

West Derby.—Dist. C., Mrs. Richards, 215, Burton Road, Derby.

Resignations.—Assist. County Commissioner.—The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.

Lone Secretary.—Mrs. Crookes.

Ilkeston.—Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.

Belper.—Dist. C., Miss H. Toft.

West Derby.—Dist. C., Miss L. Warren.

Wirksworth.—Dist. C., Miss H. Severne.

### DEVON

County Commissioner.—Miss E. K. Parker, Brookholt, Strete, Dartmouth.

Exeter St. Thomas.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stumbles, Cobbe House, Ide, nr. Exeter.

Exeter South.—Dist. C., Miss C. Dyson, 1, College Road, Exeter.

North Devonport.—Dist. C., Mrs. Young, 36, Salisbury Terrace, Milehouse, Plymouth.

Resignations.—County Commissioner.—Mrs. Ledger.

Exeter St. Thomas.—Dist. C., Mrs. Robert Row.

Exeter South.—Dist. C., Mrs. Andrews.

North Devonport.—Dist. C., Miss Knight.

Okehampton.—Dist. C., Miss Burd.

### DURHAM

Stockton 1.—Dist. C., Miss V. Brown, 9, Southfield, Yarm Road, Stockton-on-Tees.

Stockton 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mason, 142, Norton Road, Stockton-on-Tees.

Stockton 3.—Dist. C., Miss M. Cressor, 5, Ellen Avenue, Stockton-on-Tees.



December, 1946]

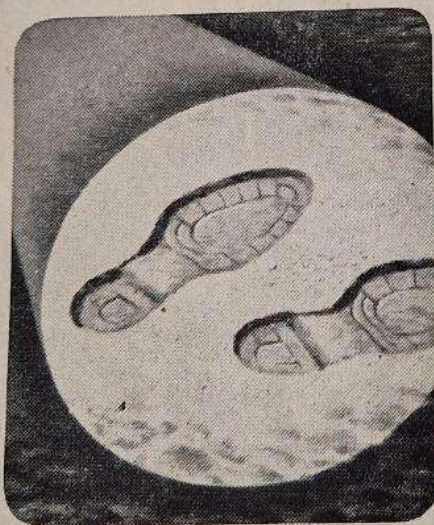
THE GUIDER

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(invaluable to Parents,  
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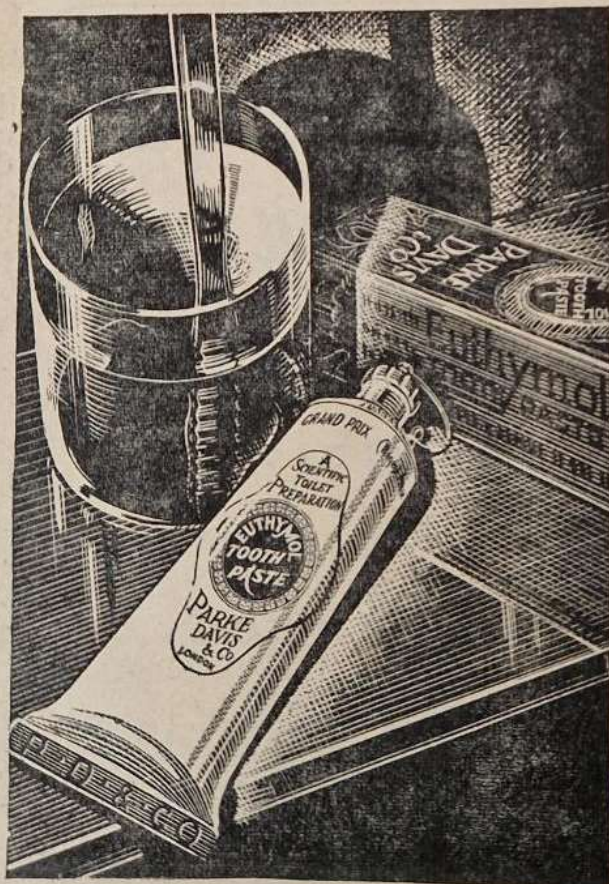
YOU may have noticed the Wisdom advertisements explaining the correct way to brush teeth. The information contained in them—all of it approved by eminent dental authorities—has now been printed in a small illustrated booklet entitled "How to brush your teeth." You will find the information, diagrams 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



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Interviews arranged by appointment  
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applying



Please note that the Districts in The Hartlepool Division have been reorganised as follows:

Hartlepool 1.—Dist. C. Miss E. N. Oaunt, 235, Stockton Rd., W. Hartlepool.  
Hartlepool 2.—Dist. C. Miss V. Kilvington, 40, Grantham Ave., W. Hartlepool.  
Hartlepool 3.—Dist. C. Miss M. I. Manley, 2, Granville Ave., W. Hartlepool.  
Hartlepool 4.—Dist. C. Miss D. Pallister, 14, Glendale Ave., W. Hartlepool.  
Resignations.—South Shields No. 1.—Dist. C. Miss C. Clark.  
South Shields No. 2.—Dist. C. Miss D. A. Bain.  
Whickham.—Dist. C. Mrs. V. Holliday.

## ESSEX

Assistant County Secretary.—Miss E. Jennings, The Old Rectory, Wickham Bishops.  
Chingford.—Dist. C. Miss N. Hall, 121, The Ridgeway, Chingford.  
Resignations.—Essex South East.—Div. C. Miss Street.  
Chingford.—Dist. C. Miss M. Gravatt.

## HAMPSHIRE

Basingstoke.—Div. C. Lady Colman, Malchinger, Basingstoke.  
Fareham West.—Div. C. Mrs. Hammond, Wilmoia, Wickham, Fareham.  
Winchester.—Div. C. Miss D. M. R. Escombe, 106, Romsey Road, Winchester.  
Portsmouth South.—Asst. Div. C. Miss S. C. Jenkins, 18, Colville Road, East Cosham, Portsmouth.  
Itchen.—Dist. C. Miss J. Gordon, 55, Radstock Road, Itchen, Southampton.  
Resignations.—Fareham West.—Div. C. Miss E. B. Atchison.  
Portsmouth North.—Div. C. Mrs. Field, J.P.  
Portsmouth South.—Div. C. Mrs. Field, J.P.  
Winchester.—Div. C. Miss D. Fairweather.  
Portsmouth South.—Asst. Div. C. Miss S. C. Jenkins.  
Winchester.—Asst. Div. C. Miss R. Escombe.  
Alresford.—Dist. C. Mrs. Tufnell.  
Fareham.—Dist. C. Miss C. M. Wyatt.

## HERTFORDSHIRE

Bishops Stortford.—Dist. C. Mrs. Paterson, Twyford Bury, Thorley, nr. Bishops Stortford.  
Hoddeston.—Dist. C. Miss H. Gardner, Woodlands, Bengoe, Hertford.  
Leckworth and Baldock.—Dist. C. Mrs. Gurney, Elm Paddocks, Weston, Hitchin.

## ISLE OF WIGHT

Resignation.—Sandown.—Dist. C. Miss J. F. H. Warder.

## LANCASHIRE NORTH EAST

Central Nelson.—Dist. C. Mrs. Roberts, Chess Wall, Barkerhouse Road, Nelson.  
Darwen South.—Dist. C. Miss A. Aspden, 40, Park Road, Darwen.  
Please note that Larkhill District has divided into two:  
Larkhill.—Dist. C. Mrs. Brook, 87, Preston New Road, Blackburn.  
Yewtree.—Dist. C. Mrs. Ayre, Ravenswing, Revidge Road, Blackburn.  
Resignations.—Blackburn Rural.—Div. C. Mrs. Spowart.  
South Darwen.—Dist. C. Miss Waddicor.

## LANCASHIRE NORTH WEST

Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Miss Lightfoot, Trefoil, Bolton-le-Sands.  
Bamber Bridge.—Dist. C. Miss M. Derbyshire, 1, Havelock Terrace, Bamber Bridge, nr. Preston.

Please note that Preston No. 1 District is in future to be known as Moor Park and Preston No. 2 District as Northgate.

Resignations.—Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Miss A. Watson.  
Blackpool Central.—Dist. C. Miss M. Hamer.

## LANCASHIRE SOUTH EAST (NORTH)

Rochdale South.—Dist. C. Miss E. Parker, 2, Datchett Terrace, Queensway, Rochdale.

Resignation.—Rochdale South.—Dist. C. Miss E. Milne.

## LANCASHIRE SOUTH EAST (WEST)

County Commissioner.—Mrs. Bury, 63, Grove Lane, Hale, Cheshire.  
Ashton-on-Mersey.—Dist. C. Miss M. Watson, 1, Fonthill Grove, Brooklands, Cheshire.  
Streitford.—Dist. C. Mrs. Nuttall, 18, Newcroft Drive, Urmston.  
Resignation.—Stretford.—Dist. C. Miss M. Bagley.

## LEICESTERSHIRE

Please note that the District of Melton Mowbray Country is now known as Melton Mowbray Rural.—Dist. C. Mrs. Crookes, 37, Sealford Road, Melton Mowbray.

Resignations.—Leicester City North.—Dist. C. Miss R. Birchenbourn.  
Melton Mowbray Country.—Dist. C. Miss L. H. Burns Hartopp.

## LINCOLNSHIRE

Gainsborough.—Dist. C. Mrs. Hopkins, 97, Morton Terrace, Gainsborough.  
Resignation.—Gainsborough.—Dist. C. Mrs. Vickers.

## LONDON

East Paddington.—Dist. C. Miss L. C. Griffiths, St. John's Vicarage, Kensal Green, W.10.  
Resignations.—Clissold Park.—Dist. C. Miss D. S. Butcher.  
Royal Eltham East.—Dist. C. Miss A. G. Holman.  
South Kensington.—Dist. C. Miss A. Mills.

## MANCHESTER

Fairfield and Higher Openshaw.—Dist. C. Mrs. Vick, 36, Broadway, Manchester 20.

## MIDDLESEX WEST

Lone Secretary.—Miss E. M. Pearce, 4, Forty Avenue, Wembley Park.  
Southall.—Dist. C. Miss C. Tocher, 14, Shackleton Road, Southall.  
Resignation.—Southall.—Dist. C. Dr. M. Glass.

## NORFOLK

Gorleston.—Dist. C. Mrs. Kevill-Davies, Hobland Hall, Great Yarmouth.  
North Greenhoe.—Dist. C. Mrs. Crossley, Melton Constable Park.  
North Lowestoft.—Dist. C. Miss M. Robinson, 77, Royal Avenue, Lowestoft.  
Resignation.—North Lowestoft.—Dist. C. Mrs. Walker.

## NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Soke of Peterborough and Surroundings.—Div. C. The Hon. Mrs. George Capron, Southwick Hall, Oundle, Peterborough.  
Resignations.—Soke of Peterborough and Surroundings.—Div. C. Miss J. Strong.  
Daventry.—Dist. C. Lady Anne Wake Walker.

## NORTHUMBERLAND

Assistant County Secretary.—Miss E. M. Whitfield, 71, Brunel Terrace, Newcastle-on-Tyne 4.  
Resignations.—Heaton North.—Dist. C. Miss M. Horn.  
Walker.—Dist. C. Miss A. Wood.

## NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

West Bridgford.—Dist. C. Mrs. Mackay, Alfriston, 99, Wilford Lane, West Bridgford.  
Resignation.—Nottingham East.—Dist. C. Miss Handy.

## SHROPSHIRE

Wem.—Dist. C. Mrs. Betts, The Cottage, Weston-under-Redcastle.  
Resignation.—Wem.—Dist. C. Mrs. Stanier.

## STAFFORDSHIRE

County Commissioner.—Miss D. H. Dean, Roseneath, Rowley Park, Stafford.  
Resignation.—Leek.—Asst. Div. C. Miss M. H. Somerville.

## SUFFOLK

Bury St. Edmunds.—Dist. C. Miss E. M. St. Clair Stockwell, Northgate House, Bury St. Edmunds.  
Framlingham.—Dist. C. Mrs. Orange-Bromehead, Bernford Hall, Sweffling, nr. Saxmundham.  
Yoxford.—Dist. C. Mrs. Haro, Farnham Hall, nr. Saxmundham.  
Resignation.—Bury St. Edmunds.—Dist. C. Mrs. Cory.

## SURREY EAST

Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Mrs. Walford, 49, Chaldon Way, Coulsdon.  
Purley.—Div. C. Miss M. Gedyo, 60, Woodcote Grove Road, Coulsdon.  
Sanderstead & Selsdon.—Dist. C. Mrs. Macpherson, 28, Court Hill, Sanderstead.  
Wallington.—Dist. C. Mrs. Cox, 93, Sandy Lane South, Wallington.  
Resignations.—County Secretary.—Miss D. F. Mallinson.  
Purley.—Div. C. Mrs. Golds.  
South Croydon.—Div. C. Miss M. Gardner.  
Sanderstead and Selsdon.—Dist. C. Miss B. Rivet.  
Coulsdon.—Dist. C. Miss M. Gedyo.  
Wallington.—Dist. C. Miss Curtis.

## SURREY NORTH

Esher.—Dist. C. Mrs. Pollock, Hazel Cottage, Heathbrow Road, Esher.  
Surrey West  
Haslemere.—Div. C. Miss M. Hill, Springvale, Cranleigh.  
Egham.—Dist. C. Mrs. H. Taylor, Kilco, Tide Hill, Englefield Green.  
Resignation.—Haslemere.—Div. C. Miss Bewley.

## SUSSEX

Horsham Urban.—Dist. C. Miss Warwick, Shermanbury Grange, Henfield.  
Please note that Chichester Division has now divided as follows:  
Chichester East.—Div. C. Miss M. Chater, Elmers, St. Winifred's Road, Littlehampton.  
Chichester West.—Div. C. Miss F. Staffurth, Kenworth, Nelson Road, Bognor Regis.  
Resignation.—Chichester.—Asst. Div. C. Miss M. Chater.

## WILTSHIRE

Resignations.—Fosse.—Dist. C. Mrs. Hoie.  
New Swindon.—Dist. C. Mrs. Muir.

## WORCESTERSHIRE

Malvern Schools.—Dist. C. Miss G. Ward, Melton Lodge Flat, Wells Road, Malvern.  
Sherwood.—Dist. C. The Hon. Ursula Chaloner, Himbleton Vicarage, Droitwich.  
Resignations.—Malvern Schools.—Dist. C. Miss P. Whitfield.  
Sherwood.—Dist. C. Mrs. Ede.

## YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING

Resignation.—Richmond East.—Dist. C. Mrs. C. Vaux.

## YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH

Shipley and Bingley.—Div. C. Mrs. Haygarth, Seeburn, Kirk Drive, Baildon.  
Resignations.—Shipley and Bingley.—Div. C. Mrs. Ditty.  
Eland.—Dist. C. Miss M. Haigh.  
Roundhay.—Dist. C. Miss E. Walde.  
Woodhouse.—Dist. C. Miss Kendal.

## YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH

County Commissioner.—Mrs. P. Crowther, J.P., Reinwood, Huddersfield.  
Assistant County Commissioner.—Mrs. Lyon, J.P., Whitley Lodge, Whitley Bridge, nr. Goole.  
Resignation.—Loxley.—Dist. C. Miss K. Pitts Smith.

## YORK CITY

York City North.—Div. C. Mrs. Friedberger, Almery Garth, Marygate Lane, York.  
Ebor.—Dist. C. Miss P. Dodsworth, Middlethorpe Hall, York.  
Resignations.—York City North.—Div. C. Miss M. St. Clair Cobb.  
Ebor.—Dist. C. Mrs. Brook.

## WALES

## ANGLESEY

Please note that the County of Anglesey has been re-organised as follows:  
North Anglesey.—Div. C. Vacant.

Containing the Districts of:

Holyhead.—Dist. C. Mrs. D. Tootell, Pen-y-graig, Rhoscolyn.  
Amlwch and Cemais.—Dist. C. Vacant.

South Anglesey (formerly N.E. Anglesey).—Dist. C. Mrs. Von der Heyde, Tros-yr-Afon, Beaumaris.

Containing the Districts of:

Beaumaris and Menai Bridge.—Dist. C. Miss M. Burton, 8, Victoria Terrace, Beaumaris.  
Bryniencyn and Newborough.—Dist. C. Mrs. Hudson, Triefan, Bryniencyn.

Llangefni.—Dist. C. Miss Barrington, Tir-nan-og, Bodorgan.

Pentraeth.—Dist. C. Vacant.

Resignations.—North West Anglesey.—Div. C. Mrs. Mills.  
Beaumaris and Llangofed.—Dist. C. Miss M. Burton.  
Menai Bridge and Llanfairpwll.—Dist. C. Miss M. Burton.

## DENBIGHSHIRE

Denbigh.—Dist. C. Mrs. Turnour, Groes Hall, Denbigh.  
Llangollen.—Dist. C. Lady Ruth Lowther, Erbstock Hall, Overton Bridge, Wrexham.  
Ruthin.—Dist. C. Miss M. Williams, 21, Clwyd Street, Ruthin.  
Resignations.—Denbigh.—Dist. C. Miss R. Ward.  
Llangollen.—Dist. C. Mrs. Best.  
Ruthin.—Dist. C. Mrs. Patterson.

## FLINTSHIRE

Resignation.—Holywell and Mostyn.—Dist. C. Mrs. Davies.

## EAST GLAMORGAN

Dinas Powis and Sully.—Dist. C. Mrs. Q. Lewis, 2, Tennyson Road, Penarth.

## WEST GLAMORGAN

Swansea.—Div. C. Miss G. M. R. Evans, 267, Gower Road, Sketty, Swansea.  
St. Thomas's.—Dist. C. Mrs. Macdonald, Pennard, Walters Road, Swansea.  
Sketty.—Dist. C. Miss J. Harding, 28, Lon Cedwyn, Giammor, Swansea.  
Swansea East.—Dist. C. Miss M. Dudden, 122, Ceall Street, Manselton, Swansea.  
Resignations.—Swansea.—Div. C. Miss I. Hodgins.  
Sketty.—Dist. C. Mrs. B. Davies.  
Swansea East.—Dist. C. Miss G. Thomas.  
Swansea North.—Dist. C. Miss I. McRitchie.

## MONTGOMERYSHIRE

Llandinam.—Dist. C. Miss Mowbray, Bronelton, Llandinam.  
Llansantffraid and Llanfechain.—Dist. C. Miss Costobadie, Trederwen Hall, Llansantffraid.



# 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

Married couple required as caretakers for Dunsbury Camp, near Bournemouth. Attractive cottage in exchange for specified work. Man able to follow men occupation. Preference given to wife with Guide experience. Apply, Miss Harbershon, Lees Court, Canford Cliffs, Bournemouth.

Assistant Matron required for school boarding house, to train under experienced Matron. Experience not necessary. Apply, Head Mistress, St. Helen's School, Northwood.

Experienced Second Housematron for thirty girls. Good needlewoman. Salary £90. Apply, Matron, 'Marden', Brockenhurst, Hants.

Matron and Assistant (essential for one previous experience) required for Girls' Convalescent Home F.R.C.N. Convalescent Home Club work or Guiding essential. Application in writing, stating age, qualifications, with copy of testimonial, to Secretary, 9, Copperas Hill, Liverpool 3.

Non-teaching House Mistress, unmarried. Boarding-school reference essential. Age 30-45. Churchwoman. No catering or nursing, but genuine interest in amiable girls, energy and discipline. £180 p.a., resident. Apply, with full particulars to: Head Mistress, Miss M. L. Daigleish, Brentwood, Southport, Lancs.

London County Council. Assistant Occupations Officer (woman) required at St. Lawrence's Hospital (for Mental Defectives), Caterham, Surrey, to assist in the teaching and organisation of occupations for patients. Salary £150 rising to £180 a year (plus cost-of-living addition, at present 22s. 6d. a week). No emoluments. Non-resident. Married women eligible. Application form from Medical Officer of Health (I), Mental Health Services, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (2619.)

London County Council. Assistant Occupations Officer (woman) required at The Manor (for Mental Defectives), Epsom, Surrey, to assist in the teaching and organisation of occupations for patients. Must have Guiding qualifications. Salary £150 rising to £180 a year (plus cost-of-living addition, at present 22s. 6d. a week). No emoluments. Non-resident. Married women eligible. Application form from Medical Officer of Health (I), Mental Health Services, County Hall, Westminster Bridge, S.E.1. (2618.)

Two Mistresses wanted for January term in a Girls' Boarding School in North Wales. Standard up to School Certificate. Subjects to be divided between them: French, English, History and perhaps Latin or Geography. A keen Guide would be appreciated, but not essential. Write, giving full details of degree, experience and salary required: resident.—Box 197.

Responsible Assistant Nurse required January in Children's Sick Bay. Guide preferred; short hours, day off weekly. Salary from £2 2s., according to experience. Apply, Miss Maynard, Quedley Hospital, Haslemere, Surrey.

Assistant Secretary, aged 25-40, required at Scottish Headquarters; with thorough knowledge of Guiding and good secretarial qualifications. Salary according to experience. Apply to Miss Paterson, Scottish Girl Guide Headquarters, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.

Assistant Secretary. A young Assistant Secretary (resident) is needed at Foxlease, Shorthand, typewriting, and bookkeeping necessary; salary according to age and qualifications. Apply to The Guider in Charge, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

### HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

Overseas Department. Ranger or Guider shorthand typist, over 18, interested in the Empire.

Extension Department. Shorthand typist, aged 18 or over, with some knowledge of accountancy.

Press and Publicity Department. Junior shorthand typist, aged 16 or over. Applications for the above three posts should be made to the General Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, Victoria, S.W.1.

Shop Assistants and Ordering Clerks. Aged 18-25, must be accurate and quick. Applications for the above posts should be made to the Equipment Secretary.

Registrations Department. Clerk, aged 16-20, wanted immediately for general office work. Must be quick, accurate and a really keen Guide.

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.

Restaurant. A vacancy occurs at Imperial Headquarters for a Vegetable Cook. Full staff. Bright atmosphere. Good prospects and salary. Five-day week. Apply—Manageress.

### OPPORTUNITIES

Children's Dressmaker will make any garment—old or new material. Soft toys from scraps. Quick service. Stamp for prices.—Box 193.

Amusing Plays, etc. No royalties. 'That Gap', 'Bran Pie', etc., 1s. 3d. each. 'Village Shop', 'Eileen's Oven', 'The Substitute', etc., 9d. each.—Plays, Bramber, East Grinstead.

### ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

Holiday accommodation, between downs and sea, offered by ex-Guider. Apply. Lovegrove, 52, Grove Road, Worthing. Tel.: Worthing 1820.

Good Christian home offered to girl willing to help lady having elderly parents. Live in as one of family. Write, giving full particulars, to Powell, 30, Egerton Gardens, Ilford, Essex.

Bungalow Guest House, open all year, run by ex-Guider; two minutes' sea and bus. From 4 guineas. Ideal surroundings. Apply, 'Summerhill', Banks Road, Sandbanks, Bournemouth.

### FOR SALE

Gipsy-type caravan; complete home; good condition.—Ellison, King's School, Ambleside.

### WANTED

Wanted, help with house and cooking. Own bed and sitting-room. Facilities for Guiding. Good salary. Apply, Mrs. Pinchin, Heavitree, Brockenhurst, Hants.

Wanted, District Secretary's Cockade and metal badge.—Mrs. Elliot, Somerton House, Slough, Bucks.

### TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

News-letters, Camp Notices, MSS., etc., typed or duplicated.—Miss Midgley, 46, 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.

## SCOTLAND

### ANGUS

Resignation.—Assistant County Secretary.—Miss F. Neill.

### AYRSHIRE AND DUMFRIES

Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Miss A. M. Hall, Westburn, Maybole.

Resignations.—Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Mrs. Greenlee.

Butte and Cambrae.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Marshall.

### DUMFRIES

Resignation.—Vale of Leven.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stanford.

### CITY OF DUNDEE

Maxwellton.—Dist. C., Miss H. Richmond, 39, Tullidoph Road, Dundee.

Resignation.—Maxwellton.—Dist. C., Miss M. Kyd, O.B.E.

### CITY OF EDINBURGH

Lone Secretary.—Miss B. A. Thomson Clay, 18, 8th Learmonth Gardens, Edinburgh.

Leith.—Asst. Div. C., Miss R. Warden, 54, Great King Street, Edinburgh 3.

Resignation.—Lone Secretary.—Mrs. Dennis.

### CITY OF GLASGOW

No. 6 (East North East Division).—Dist. C., Miss W. Fraser, 38, Montellth Row, Glasgow, S.E.

No. 2 (South East Division).—Dist. C., Miss J. Simpson, 12, Carnwadaric Road, Thornliebank, Glasgow.

No. 6 (South East Division).—Dist. C., Miss I. Addie, 166, Camphill Avenue, Glasgow, S.1.

No. 7 (South East Division).—Dist. C., Miss D. Lawrence, 115, Kings Park Avenue, Glasgow, S. 4.

Resignation.—No. 6 (East North East Division).—Dist. C., Miss I. W. Territt.

### INVERNESS-SHIRE

Upper Inverness.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smart Macdonald, Elmbank, Culduthel Road, Inverness.

### KINCARDINESHIRE

Resignation.—Cove Bay, Muchalls and Nigg.—Dist. C., Miss M. I. S. Stewart.

### LANARKSHIRE

County Commissioner.—Mrs. Duvoisin, Ramonan House, Glenboig.

Coatbridge 2.—Dist. C., Miss G. Hamilton, c/o Mrs. Neilson, 116, Dunbeath Avenue, Coatbridge.

East Kilbride.—Dist. C., Miss Forrest, 10, Colinhill Road, Strathaven.

Hamilton No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss M. H. L. Frew, 44, Auchingramont Road, Hamilton.

Resignations.—County Commissioner.—Mrs. Stewart.

Assistant County Commissioner.—Mrs. Hay.

East Kilbride.—Dist. C., Miss A. Begg.

Hamilton No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss A. H. H. Blair.

### PERTHSHIRE

Pitlochry.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stewart-Stevens, Balnakeilly, Pitlochry.

### RENFREWSHIRE

Central Renfrewshire.—Div. C., Miss Woodrow, Janefield, Bridge of Weir.

Resignation.—Assistant Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Mumme.

### SELKIRKSHIRE

Galashiels.—Dist. C., Miss D. Chapman, Grantley, Galashiels.

Resignation.—Galashiels.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gibson.

### STIRLINGSHIRE

Forth.—Div. C., Mrs. Campbell, West Plein, Stirling.

Lauriston and Bothkennar Grange.—Dist. C., Miss M. Ferrier, 54, Wallace Street, Grangemouth.

Bannockburn and Plein.—Dist. C., Miss Harvie-Anderson, Quarter, by Denny.

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Bonnybridge and District.—Dist. C., Miss A. Mitchell.

### ULSTER

#### CO. ANTRIM

Portrush.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. Thompson, Carnowen, Hopfield Ave., Portrush.

#### CITY OF BELFAST

St. Annes and Donegal.—Dist. C., Miss J. Nixon, 11, Rosetta Parade, Ormeau Road, Belfast.

#### DERRY CITY

Derry City.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eaton, Everest, Limavady Road, Londonderry.

Resignation.—Waterside.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eaton.

#### CO. DOWN

Resignations.—County Secretary.—Mrs. Weldon.

Mid Down.—Div. C., Mrs. Bourns.

## OVERSEAS

### BRITISH HONDURAS

Colony Commissioner.—Mrs. Elvidge, The Retreat, Regent Street Belize.

Colony Secretary.—Miss V. Hulse, The Foreshore, Belize.

Assistant Colony Secretary (Badges).—Mrs. D. Hall, Gaborel Lane, Belize.

Resignations.—Colony Commissioner.—Mrs. Pratt.

Colony Secretary.—Miss E. McNeil.

### BRITISH WEST INDIES

#### TRINIDAD

La Brea and Point Fortin.—Dist. C., Miss E. Ellis, Corbeau Town, La Brea, Trinidad.

San Fernando No. 1.—Dist. C., Mrs. Shepherd, Paradise Pasture, San Fernando.

#### LEEWARD ISLES

##### ANTIGUA

Resignation.—Island Commissioner.—Miss H. Goodwin.

#### WINDWARD ISLANDS

##### ST. VINCENT

Kingston.—Dist. C., Miss K. Connell, Reesbank, Kingstown, St. Vincent.

Leeward.—Dist. C., Miss E. Byer, Kingstown, St. Vincent.

Windward.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hadley, Kingstown, St. Vincent.

Resignations.—Assistant Island Commissioner.—Miss E. Byer.

Assistant Island Commissioner.—Mrs. V. Hadley.

Assistant Island Commissioner.—Mrs. M. G. Sprott.

Windward.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pitt.

#### PALESTINE

Resignation.—Northern.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pearce.

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