

THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

CONTENTS

	PAGE
The Development of Square Centres, by Mrs. Elliot	29
Carnegie of Lour	30
The Promise and Law Week-end, by M. Muriel Simpson	31
Ground Staff of the G.I.S.	32
Changing but Unchanged	32
A Training in Nigeria, by Patricia Richards	33
The Law in Tableaux	34
The French Troubadours	34
Notes of the Month	35
Le Training International, by Cecile Poulquien	35
Service in Germany	36
Choosing a Mime, by Eileen Soper	37
Propaganda for Guiding	38
Storytelling in the Pack, by M. Weatherill	38
Filling the Stockings	38



CONTENTS

	PAGE
Semaphore Signalling, by Tirzah Barnes	39
The First Cadet Conference, by Audrey Metcalf	40
News of the Festival and Rally	41
Thinking Day Pennies	42
The Commissioners' Meeting Place, by Dorothea M. Powell	43
The Maori Stick Game	44
Confidence is Infectious, by P. M. Pickard	45
A New Experience for Shanghai Brownies, by Miriam Driver	47
On the March, by I. F. Parsons	47
For Your Bookshelf	48
The Guider's Post-Bag	51
Where to Train	52
Census of Membership 1945 and 1946	55
Headquarters Notices	55

The Development of Square Centres

IN 1940 the government made an appeal for the extension of youth service, to meet particularly the needs of the fourteen to eighteen-year-old girl and boy. Scottish Guide Headquarters were anxious to answer this appeal in a practical way, and to do something to attract the young people who had not already joined any other youth organisation, and for whom, so far, Scouting and Guiding appeared to have no appeal. Edinburgh was the first to take up the challenge. Miss Wallace Williamson, County Commissioner for Edinburgh, knew that amongst her Guiders she had someone who might make a success of this new venture, and so Miss Greta Collins was invited to be our first Square Centre Leader.

The first centre was opened on November 23rd, 1940, in very poor premises at Granton Square, and the girls poured in and took possession. The girls were quickly followed by the boys, and in no time there was a membership of eight hundred. There is not the space here to tell of the many adventures experienced by Miss Collins and her helpers, the ups and downs, the thrills and disappointments, the developments and expansions. The possibilities seemed endless, and new activities came rapidly into being. Cooking, baking, poster-painting, physical fitness and hygiene, hairdressing, dress-making, country and ball-room dancing, and games, were amongst the many activities, and music and drama gave the boys and girls scope for individual self-expression. The atmosphere of the mixed evenings gradually became healthy and natural, and before very long it became obvious that under Miss Collins' wise and inspired leadership, much

could be attempted towards mental and spiritual development. A 'How and Why Club' was started, where every kind of social problem was discussed, and gradually the Epilogue came into being and was accepted by the members as being the natural ending to the evening's programme.

It was not long before there were Rangers, Guides, Brownies and Scouts. Other centres began to spring up at Methil, Coatbridge, Dundee, Alloa and Musselburgh, followed last year by one in Melbourne, Australia, which carried on by means of frequent correspondence between Miss Collins and the leader. England followed suit last December by opening a centre at Huddersfield. Granton has become the Training Centre for all Square Centre Leaders, and Miss Collins our organiser.

It is the aim of every centre to become self-supporting, thus carrying out the policy of the Guide Movement, and by means of the penny per night from each member and various efforts they make themselves, they do provide for the upkeep of their centre. Grants are, however, received from local authorities for the leaders' salaries, and the Scottish Education Department gives a grant for subsistence allowances and towards training fees for prospective leaders.

The out-of-door side is not neglected. Swimming, cycling and hiking are all part of the summer programmes, and annual camps, some of them mixed, have done much to help the girls and boys to get out of the big cities for their holiday, and to learn to enjoy the country and all it holds for them. As every Guider who takes her Guides to camp has found, more can be done in that short time to develop character and self-reliance than in all the



When H.R.H. the Princess Royal visited Scotland last November, she herself asked to re-visit the Granton Square Centre. She was shown round by Cathie Anderson, Chairman of the Centre

THE GUIDER

months of indoor meetings. It is the same with our Square Centre members. Being together in camp, meeting the members of other centres, and having to live on their own resources, have done much to help with the training. Self-government is our aim. The girls and boys elect their own committee, and as the centres develop, they have their own chairman and secretary, and learn to run their affairs in a business-like manner.

As anyone with any imagination can realise, the work of the leaders is strenuous and exacting. There is so much to be done, not only on the centre evenings, but in preparing, visiting and record-keeping. Often this work is disheartening, and encouragement is longed for. This encouragement has been given to the full on two occasions by H.R.H. The Princess Royal. Her first visit to Granton, in June, 1944, was the crowning event of four years of hard work and experiment. When Her Royal Highness was coming to Edinburgh in November, she expressed the wish to re-visit the centre. When she arrived, she found the centre filled with about ninety boys and girls all engaged in their usual activities, and Cathie Anderson, their present chairman, had the honour of conducting Her Royal Highness round. It was

indeed a thrilling moment, and one of the greatest encouragement for all those who had taken part in the building up of these centres. Her Royal Highness took tremendous interest in every detail of the work—the handcrafts, the games, and the baking which she sampled in the kitchen. Cathie Anderson, in her own words, thanked the Princess Royal for coming, and we all felt that Her Royal Highness had enjoyed her evening as much as we had.

It is not hard to realise that the success of this work must depend on the personality of the leaders. We want more leaders to carry on and to extend this work. We want Guide people who are prepared to train for this specialised work. If anyone feels they would like to make enquiries, will they write to Miss Greta Collyns, 39, Learmonth Grove, Edinburgh, 4, and she will gladly tell them about the training. All our leaders become Guiders, even if they have not been so before. The significance of the work is obvious. It is based on the signposts of Guiding, character training, health, handcraft and service, and can be carried out to the full—given the right leaders.

MRS. ELLIOTT CARNEGIE OF LOUR, M.B.E.
[CHAIRMAN OF THE SQUARE CENTRES COMMITTEE]

The Promise and Law Week-end

THE conference held at Waddow from November 15th to 18th was the first to be arranged by the Religious Panel, and was in the nature of an experiment. Representatives were present from England, Scotland, Wales, Australia, Eire and India. Much hard work had clearly been done beforehand by the Religious Panel, and by others who were aware of the urgency of the matter, both for this and other countries. In the happy atmosphere of Waddow the conference quickly settled down to work in the certainty that even though we have to acknowledge that there is at present no such thing as an undivided church, unity is possible where the minds and wills of men seek the guidance of the Holy Spirit.

Miss Thompson, Chairman of the Religious Panel, asked us to be realists in our approach to the subject, facing the very real fears which both Guiders and Commissioners feel when discussing the religious side of our work—the fear that religion may become divorced from the good life—the fear of religion with a capital R—the fear that Guiding may be 'used' by the churches and become narrowly sectarian—the fear of the expert. Miss Thompson urged us to help our Guiders to grasp the truth that a worshipping life is a balanced life. We need not be afraid of a dynamic faith; young folk respond to a real challenge, and are capable of becoming what we see exemplified in our G.I.S. teams. The Guider's job should be to build a bridge over which the Guides may travel into the larger fellowship of the church universal. We must remember that the church in all its branches, however imperfect they may seem to be, will sustain and nourish her children to their lives' end and on into eternity.

The first full session was taken by Mr. Wade (a member of the Religious Panel; and a Methodist minister); his subject 'Is God necessary in the world today?' was most stimulating, and his practical and sympathetic understanding of our Guide problems made his talk very valuable. Another full session was taken by Mr. Morris, the Anglican member representing Wales on the Religious Panel, whose subject 'Getting to know God', with its subdivisions, 'Talking to God' and 'Listening to God', brought us up against our own spiritual inadequacy and difficulties, and proved how urgent is the need for deepening our own awareness of our duty and love to God. The opportunities for Commissioners and Guiders to put the Christian view of life to Rangers and Guiders are many. We can accompany them to films and discuss them afterwards, we can talk about their work and help them to realise that life and religion are one, and that life can only be whole when it is shot through with the bright threads of a living faith.

Three times the conference divided into denominational

groups, and on one occasion each of the three chaplains conducted a characteristic activity of the tradition he represented. Mr. Mann spoke on the Bible from the Presbyterian standpoint, Mr. Wade took the devotional use of the hymn-book, and Mr. Morris conducted a meditation familiar to Anglicans. We were quite free to attend which group we liked, but this in no way broke the strong bond of fellowship which made the week-end so inspiring and practical. Many of us would like to have been present at all the group meetings, for the subjects were so fundamental to public worship—study, praise and prayer. We would like to have had a glimpse of the special emphasis which moulds the religious life of our Guiders.

In patrol time we talked of plans for the future under the heading 'Where do we go from here?' each patrol making suggestions for ways in which spiritual life may be deepened throughout the movement, i.e., in companies, through the County Training Committees, and so on. These suggestions were brought to the final session on Sunday evening, and many valuable ideas were put forward which we believe will help the members of the conference to make suggestions when plans are furnished for small County Conferences. One of the most frequently-expressed opinions was the importance of working through existing channels where these were appropriate, as, for instance, the youth leaders of the churches. It was suggested at the same time that Guiders should read the study material prepared for the World Conference of Christian Youth to be held at Oslo. This is obtainable from Miss Fraya, 26, Bloomsbury Street, London, W.C.1.

We were reminded earlier in the conference of the saying 'What you are shouts so loud I can't hear what you say'. This was stressed again at the end, when the importance of the choice and appointment of Commissioners and Guiders were discussed, for it is the quality of our Guiding, even more than the quantity, which we must maintain.

M. MURIEL SIMPSON

Trainers and Testers

After the Diploma'd Guiders' Conference in April, 1947, there will be, apart from the Chief's Diploma, only one Diploma available in Brownie, Guide, Ranger or Camp Training. In the article on this subject on page 2 of the January GUIDER, the only Diploma in future available was incorrectly referred to as 'a Diploma in Blue, Green, Red or Camp Training'. This inaccurate description, which was caused by a typing error, occurs again in a later paragraph of the same article, and readers are asked to note the correction.

M. L. MARTIN

Ground Staff of the G.I.S.

TO establish a tradition is to make tomorrow's history. The G.I.S. was probably the first international service scheme planned to be financed mainly by funds raised by children. Never has a scheme been more generously supported throughout the Empire! The serving teams have had the privilege of interpreting the spirit of Guiding in new fields; through their work, national authorities and international organisations have sampled the fruits of Guide



Thousands of Malayan lives were saved by the quick response of Australian Guides to an urgent appeal by the G.I.S. team for large supplies of drugs

training and pronounced them excellent; but only those within the movement can fully appreciate the 'behind-the-scenes history' of the G.I.S., which, as Thinking Day approaches, we do well to remember.

By December, 1946, the G.I.S. had put one hundred and eight volunteers into the field, but could count in thousands upon thousands the members of its maintenance staff, the fund raisers on whom the work depends. Nearly £117,000 has been raised, mainly in very small sums. From overseas have come cheques generously eloquent of the goodwill behind them, but these, and the bulk of the funds raised at home, are doubly valuable in that they are the aggregate of innumerable local efforts. They represent much hard work and considerable sacrifice. 'We only send what we have earned', wrote a patrol leader, 'a man gave two recruits eight shillings for doing nothing at all, but when I took them and the money back to him and explained, he kept us all busy for over an hour and then we were satisfied'. Handicapped Guides were among those who sent gifts.

Above all, the fund will remain noteworthy for the distant places from which the money came. From homes where, to a child, the war could only be 'news on the wireless'. From sub-arctic farms, and a tiny Pacific island, from a little village in the heart of Africa, the Guides and Guiders sent their gifts. Those who might have been expected to need help sent it! Immediately after the liberation, for instance, the Jersey Guides wrote that, having just heard of the G.I.S., they felt that 'we Guides in Jersey must take our share in this marvellous adventure—having had the enemy in our island we realise . . . something of the terrible suffering of the children in the overrun countries of Europe'.

Behind the money has been something of more value; who can estimate the future strength of links forged between countries by individual contacts? 'Wonderful things are expected of us', a volunteer wrote home, 'and we are such ordinary people. We need your prayers'. As if in answer, a letter came from a handful of African Guides. 'Every day', they wrote, 'we pray for the G.I.S.'.

In the hundreds of letters arriving with donations were many glimpses of indomitable efforts in every part of the Empire, and this enthusiasm was contagious. Help poured in from many sources outside the movement. 'I was once a Guide', volunteered a young mother, 'I've heard what the G.I.S. is doing; I feel that this money is the least I can give,

because it is the most I can afford'. One precious ten shilling note came from an old woman in a workhouse, and in Malay the ship's coolies refused to take any wages for handling sixty-three cases of relief stores sent by the Guides of New Zealand. This consignment included baby food, dried milk, cotton goods and sewing material, seeds and tools, Guide equipment and books. Considerable quantities of the stores were free gifts from firms, sent in appreciation of the work being done. The Australian team, too, went off marvellously equipped, and triumphantly provided with a lorry; this had been very difficult to acquire, but proved to be the fundamental essential in the field. Finding themselves allotted to medical work, instead of the canteen service for which they had been called, the Australian team sent back a desperate S.O.S. for drugs. Arsenic, their most urgent requirement, was believed to be unobtainable in large quantities in Australia. Undaunted by this, the Guides organised a lightning search to procure all they could find. Within a fortnight they despatched a consignment worth £480, at an air-mail cost of £100, thus saving the lives of some three thousand children.

But long before the Malayan work, the Dominions were sending gifts of stores for relief: at first there had been quantities of beautiful clothing for bombed-out British people; later, a surplus from these stores, and large supplementary supplies, were forwarded to Europe.

So often clothing available for relief distribution was second hand, highly unsuitable, torn and even soiled. How delightful then, for the teams to open Guide cases and find them full of sensible and warm clothing, beautifully packed and made, good to the touch and gay to the eye, and often labelled with messages of friendship from individuals or companies. How much the volunteers wished that the givers could watch fingers stroking the good material, and see the joyful smiles at something specially given, not just 'cast off'.

Rich, indeed, has been the reward of hours spent with the needle, or weeks without one single sweet ration! Be our suns hot or cold, a link of understanding has been forged



Wearing new clothes provided by the G.I.S., Polish children in Germany enjoy a singing game at the kindergarten opened by the relief team

between us—and with those on whose behalf the effort was begun. For the G.I.S. 'ground staff', as for the teams themselves, the map of Europe has changed. It has become alive. Countries are no longer strange names, but familiar working places of teams known to us; the homes of real people, who interest our minds and challenge our admiration, of communities whose sufferings have been in our thoughts, of Guides for whose future we care, and of others, too, who never had the great privilege of Guiding, but were led by their elders through a terrible valley of darkness. May they, too, one day enter the Guide family.

Changing but Unchanged

HOW often we have helped to greet, or have been greeted by, the marching column in blue. Once upon a time we marched in fours. Today we march in pairs, threes. Tomorrow, I have no doubt, we may march in pairs, adapting ourselves without much difficulty to the change. As Kitty Barne so clearly shows us, in her delightful book, *Here Come the Girl Guides*, Guiding has always faithfully 'reflected the mood of the moment'; but we also realise that, in spite of changing times and fashions, the game of Guiding, so skilfully worked out by our Founder, has come down to us through the years fundamentally unchanged. We may smile at their old-fashioned uniforms, but we must admire the tenacity with which the Guides in those days carried on in spite of opposition.

In 1910 the opening fanfare of *Pamphlet B*, the training manual of the budding Guide Movement, shocked a good many people: 'Girls! Imagine that a battle has taken place in and around your town or village—what are you going to do? Are you going to sit down and wring your hands and cry? Or are you going to be plucky and go out and do something to help your brothers and fathers who are fighting and falling on your behalf?' The children were not shocked. They experienced nothing but a healthy stirring of the blood, and a call to feats of derring-do, compared with which there is no glamour under the Hollywood sun. The Chief Scout and his sister Agnes understood their mood, and, mild though many of the exercises seem from our point of view, they offered the girls what they wanted, adventure and the challenge of responsibility. Adventure comes in different guise as the years pass (we seek it today in the 'battle course' and the trek cart), but it will always be there as one of the fundamental needs of youth.

Kitty Barne (who is, of course, Mrs. Streatfield, Commissioner for Music and Drama) touches with a skilfully light hand and some good-humoured teasing, on the phases through which the Guide Movement has passed. 'The Dips from

whom all knowledge and wisdom flowed, were chosen for other qualities than their musical ability . . . and 'we are told that the strength of the movement—and indeed of our country at large—lies in its local independence, and the Girl Guides were, and are, characteristically independent. Headquarters was a long way off—as it still is; while they talked there—as they still do—the Guides . . . got on with the work'.

But *Here Come the Girl Guides* is more than an amusing, readable book. Miss Newnham, Commissioner for Training for England, and three other trainers write 'to express our appreciation of Kitty Barne's new history of the movement, and our hope that all Guiders and Commissioners will read it. Most of all, it should be studied by those who work for Headquarters in any capacity, for here is the essence of Guiding, without any trimmings. In this vigorous, enterprising narrative, the author shows clearly what has always been the mainspring of the movement—the enthusiasm and good sense of the children themselves. This runs, like a silver thread, throughout the story, and it is this which has overcome all obstacles and has successfully withstood all exaggerations. As pure entertainment, the book is worth much; there are passages which reduce the reader to tears of laughter; but as an observant, faithful portrayal of Guide history from the child's point of view, it is worth far more'.

No one reading this book—and everyone must read it, whether from within the movement as a refresher of the most sparkling kind, or from without the movement in order to learn what we are really like—can feel other than convinced of the author's deep appreciation of the Scout idea. Nor can any reader fail to be impressed with the scope and the power of Scouting in bringing together the children of the world—'youth, with one essential quality—idealism'. It is a heartening sight for those of us who are older, this column of children of every size and shape and colour. Where they go, the nations of the world will one day follow.

A Training in Nigeria

THE Divisional Commissioner of the Western Provinces was determined that the new trainer should have a good welcome when she arrived in the country, and that she should meet as many Guiders as possible. A training week would be arranged. The Scouts promised to lend their training centre at Ibadan, so the Guiders were circularised. Menus suitable for a group of Guiders from mixed tribes were devised, and lists of equipment and stores drawn up. But the response of the Guiders exceeded all expectations and the numbers were too large for the Scout site. What was to be done? The colonel of the 4th Battalion, Nigeria Regiment, came to the rescue, and offered the old Artillery Training School. The buildings had not been used for two years and the bush had grown up round them. They were dirty, they were empty, there was no water or lighting, no locks to the doors and the swimming bath was badly cracked. There were just nine days before the opening of the training week, but the offer was accepted.

Scouts cleared the bush and the long grass, Guides scrubbed the floors. The army, the United Africa Company and the Scouts lent tables, chairs, plank beds and bush lamps. Water was laid on and electric light installed in the big gymnasium which was to be used as a dormitory, while locks were put on the most important doors. Even the cracks in the swimming bath were filled in, through the kindness of the United Africa Company, so that the Guiders might have the extra pleasure of bathing, and the rare opportunity of learning to swim.

Everything was ready when the Guiders arrived. Some of them had taken three days on their journey by boat, by train, and by produce lorry. One Guider had never before seen

a train. On the first day, all the Guiders in their clean white uniforms and navy blue hats, collected to learn from their Divisional Commissioner and Trainer the plans for the week. By that time, most of them had found their own patrols and patrol corners from the lists and emblems posted up in the big dormitory. African cookery is a lengthy process, and, although eight Guides spent the week at the camp to help with odd jobs, the cook patrol kept disappearing and re-appearing unexpectedly in the middle of training sessions, so that one was never sure whether one was playing a game with three patrols or four. Nigerian people do not run, but always walk sedately. They are wise, they know their climate. But there seemed so much to do and so little time to do it in, that the trainer asked the Guiders to run when the rally whistle went. They probably thought her a little mad, but as they were good Guiders and prepared to do their best they soon began to run when they heard the whistle.

This training week was a strange experience for the majority, for many of them had never before met another Guider. The time passed all too quickly for, in addition to sightseeing in Ibadan (the largest native city in Africa) and visits from a number of distinguished people, including Lady Richards, President for Nigeria, who came with other Commissioners all the way from Lagos. By the end of the week the heterogeneous mass of individuals had become a corporate body, smarter, more erect, more uniform in dress, and, we hope and believe, more strongly imbued with the Guide spirit, and more proudly conscious of the world-wide movement to which these Nigerian Guiders belong.

The Law in Tableaux



SEVENOAKS GUIDES have tried, through a series of tableaux, to pay tribute to those who, in many parts of the world, have kept the torch of Guiding burning through the dark and difficult days of war. After a prologue which told of the beginning of the growth of Guiding from the early days, the first scene showed the enrolment of a British Guide when she was formally admitted by her captain into the great family of Guides. Then followed tableaux of the Guide Laws which show as ten shining lights along the path of Guiding. Episodes were taken from recent times showing how, through the inspiration of the Laws, our sister Guides have set a standard for us all.

1. *A Guide's honour is to be trusted.* Adeline, a Guide in Luxembourg, whose job in the underground movement was to help a doctor make and distribute pills which deferred or prevented the call-up of young men into the German army. In spite of torture, Adeline refused to divulge the secret.

2. *A Guide is loyal.* Jersey Guides going to the company meeting place in secret, loyally carrying on their Guiding in spite of prohibitions by the army of occupation.

3. *A Guide's duty is to be useful and to help others.* The G.I.S. in Malaya setting up their dispensary in the jungle villages in order to treat the people for whom there had been no medical service since the invasion by the Japanese.

4. *A Guide is a friend to all and a sister to every other Guide.* Guides of the Dominions making up parcels for bombed-out families in Great Britain.

5. *A Guide is courteous.* An everyday scene of a fish queue, with a tired old lady wearily waiting her turn, then a small Guide, braving the inquisitive and critical stare of the others, takes the old lady's place in the queue.

6. *A Guide is a friend to animals.* A composite picture showing Guides who are 'Young Farmers' keeping rabbits, others tending a sick dog and feeding the birds.

7. *A Guide obeys orders.* Wren Pamela MacGeorge delivering despatches to Admiralty House and continuing her journey on foot when the motor-cycle she was riding was put out of action by a bomb.

8. *A Guide smiles and sings under all difficulties.* French Guides, without a Guider, holding a company meeting and dealing cheerfully with the visit of a Gestapo agent.

9. *A Guide is thrifty.* An Indian patrol trying out the challenge set by the Indian counterpart of THE GUIDE: learning to wash in two pints of water, making biscuits from the husks of rice, growing something edible.

10. *A Guide is pure in thought, word and deed.* With Sir Galahad in mind, the final law was taken as the one which supplies the strength for the carrying out of the other nine. Polish Guides praying at a wayside cross, showing the faith which has given them the strength to re-build and re-make where many a lesser nation would have given up the seemingly impossible task.

Finally a campfire scene, such as took place at Knoke, Sevenoaks, and at other International Camps this year, showed the bond which exists between Guides of all nations. The newly-enrolled Guide is there, united with her sisters, and in the last scene of all goes forward with them to build that perfect kingdom in which no sword is drawn but the sword of righteousness, no strength known but the strength of love, where all the peoples of the world may be gathered together under the banner of the Prince of Peace, as children of one Father.

The tableaux were introduced by a spoken prologue, taken mainly from *The Story of the Girl Guides*. The narrator also spoke between scenes, giving the story of the tableau which was to follow. Several of these were based on information taken from letters. The story of Adeline, for example, was sent by a Guider who had visited Luxembourg, and with whom Adeline herself was staying. The captain of one Jersey company had written describing how Guides of the Channel Isles carried on in the German occupation, and a letter from a member of Team 7, working in Malaya, provided the material to illustrate the Third Law. Several tableaux, such as those typifying the Eighth and Ninth Laws, were suggested by accounts published in THE GUIDE. The photograph on this page shows a rehearsal of the fourth episode—Dominion Guides packing parcels for Britain. The full script may be borrowed by any Guider contemplating a similar series of tableaux.

A different company was responsible for each tableau, and the District feel themselves very fortunate in having as producer a member of the Local Association who was so successful in getting across to the Guides the full meaning of the scene they were to portray. She was also able to enlist excellent amateur help with the lighting and make-up for the actual performance. Suitable incidental music was played as the tableaux were performed. The whole production was very simple from the clothing point of view, as almost all the costumes and properties were things which the Guides could bring from home or borrow from friends.

The French Troubadours

ONE of the first foreign Guide visitors to England early in 1945 was Mademoiselle Bruppacher ('Roseau'), a Guider of long experience, with a special interest in music. At one of the Guiders' camps she visited here, she sang some French folk songs, and realised how much more easily the life of another country can be understood through folk music than by talks and conferences. From another direction César Geoffray, Director of Music at the University of Lyons, and a prominent French Scouter, had been asked to give concerts with a small Scout group. They decided to combine, and so was born 'Les Troubadours du Scoutisme Français', popularly known as 'Joyeuse Lumière'.

The choir of mixed voices is composed entirely of active members of the Scout and Guide movements. It has already achieved an international reputation in the short time since it was formed, in October, 1945, with the object of singing French music in foreign countries, so linking up their artistic and Scouting interests. Their repertoire is extremely varied, both as to subject and period. It ranges from old folk tunes to a group of songs by Poulenc, and includes sixteenth century and modern church music, as well as some of the choruses already so familiar to members of the Guide movement.

The visit of 'Joyeuse Lumière' to England in March is eagerly awaited, and is likely to remain a lasting memory for many music lovers both inside and outside the Guide movement. An extensive tour is being planned for them, and Guiders are urged to make the concerts as widely known as possible. Details of the tour are given below.

March 12th: Headquarters, 5 p.m., by invitation only.

March 13th: Oxford, tickets from Miss Savage, 12, Bradmore Road, Oxford.

March 14th: Headquarters, 7 p.m., tickets 5s. and 3s. 6d. from Mrs. R. D'Arcy Hart, 21, Addison Avenue, W.14.

March 15th: Technical College, Cambridge University, 3 p.m., tickets 5s., 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d. (Scouts and Guides

wearing uniform, 6d.), from Messrs. Miller, Cambridge. March 16th: Memorial Hall, Eton College, 6.30 p.m., by invitation only.

March 18th: Reardon Smith Lecture Theatre, Park Place, Cardiff, 7.30 p.m., tickets 2s. 6d. (members of the Scout and Guide movements 1s.) from Miss Wakley, 20, Soberton Avenue, Cardiff.

March 19th: St. Julian's School, Newport, Monmouthshire, 7 p.m., tickets from Mrs. Edward Jones, Daintry, Risca Road, Newport, Monmouthshire.

March 21st: Princess Hall, Ladies' College, Cheltenham, 7.45 p.m., tickets 2s. 6d. and 1s. 6d. (Rangers in uniform 1s., Guides in uniform 6d.) from Mrs. Ryland, Lyefield Lodge, Copt Elm Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

March 22nd: Princess Hall, Ladies' College, Cheltenham, 5.15 p.m., by invitation only.

March 25th: Church House, Wood Street, Barnet, 3 p.m., by invitation only, and 7.30 p.m., tickets 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 1s. 6d. from Miss J. Stevens, 87, Fitzjohn Avenue, Barnet, Hertfordshire.

March 26th: The Great Hall, Hampton Court Palace, 3 p.m., tickets £1 1s., 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., and 6.15 p.m., tickets 10s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 5s., 2s. 6d., 1s. 3d. from Mr. E. J. Rainbow, Hampton Court Palace, East Molesey.

March 27th: Caxton Hall, Westminster, 7 p.m., tickets 1s. (members of the movement only), obtainable through London Division Commissioners.

Applications for tickets should be sent in as early as possible, accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope.

The two concerts at Hampton Court Palace will be held under the patronage of H.R.H. The Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, who hopes to be present at one of the performances. The Chief Guide will be present at both concerts. It is hoped to arrange for the choir to broadcast when they are in England; details, will, if possible, be given in the March GUIDER.

Notes of the Month

Will Cadets Help?

The Guide Branch has asked the Cadet Section to provide stewards for the Guide Rally which is being held in London next July. Stewards will be needed at the People's Palace, Mile End, and the Central Hall, Westminster, for the Folk Dance Displays, given in the afternoon of July 16th and the afternoon and evening of July 17th and 19th, also at the Handcraft Exhibition at the Central Hall, which will be open from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on July 17th, 18th and 19th. We are sure that Cadets will welcome this opportunity of helping the Guide Branch, and of taking part in the rally themselves. Although this is mainly an opportunity for Cadets within easy reach of London, it is hoped that those further afield who can find accommodation for themselves will also be able to take part. Application forms can be obtained from The Secretary, Training Department, Imperial Headquarters.

A Magazine for Rangers

We are very glad to announce that the first issue of THE RANGER, as a separate monthly magazine, will be available at the end of February. In order to make this possible, we have had to guarantee five thousand annual subscribers, and a prompt reply to this notice is essential if you are to be one of those who receive a copy of the first issue. In order to give everyone a fair chance, the five thousand copies will be allocated proportionately to applicants in England, Scotland, Ulster and Wales, but the allocation will not be made until the third week of February, so that those who live far away will still have the opportunity to apply. A further

allocation will be available for subscribers from the Empire and other countries overseas, according to the number of applications which are received.

In order to avoid disappointment, please send in your application at once, using the form on page 54 and enclosing six shillings, which includes postage on a monthly copy of THE RANGER for twelve months. Those Rangers who have already paid their one shilling subscription for the 1947 RANGER SUPPLEMENTS will be given priority, provided they send, before February 21st, the additional five shillings required for THE RANGER. It is up to the Ranger Branch to make this venture a great success, and it is confidently expected that every company, crew and flight will take out at least one subscription.

Thanks to Music Lovers

The Music Advisers who opened a fund for the re-conditioning and re-polishing of the Blüthner piano at Foxlease would like to thank those music lovers who responded so promptly. One hundred pounds has been raised in five months, but the fund will remain open until Easter, as the sum of fifteen pounds is still needed. Miss H. V. Lockett, 89, Hollowell Road, Northwood, Middlesex, will be pleased to acknowledge any further donations.

Admiralty Recognition

The following Sea Ranger Crews are to be congratulated on being granted Admiralty recognition: S.R.S. Wakeful, Woking, Surrey W.; S.R.S. Phoebe, Exmouth, Devon; S.R.S. Achilles, Reading, Berks.

Le Training International

COMPOSITION: Miss Tennant, Commissaire Internationale; Miss Syngo, Commissaire de Guides; deux trainers françaises, représentant les deux fédérations; Mlle Pouliquen des Guides de France et Mlle Pontremoli de la Fédération Française des Eclaireuses. Cinq invitées de langue française et trente-cinq cheffaines britanniques.

Le bureau international me demande, avant de quitter l'Angleterre, de vous dire ce qu'a été ce training et les impressions que nous en emportons. Les sujets que nous avons approfondis étaient: le Scoutisme comme force dans le monde et l'évolution actuelle en France. Rassurez-vous, nous n'avons pas parlé tout le temps; en dehors des heures réservées pour les services, il y avait aussi dans notre horaire la place des jeux, de la danse et des chants. L'avis trouvé, dès l'entrée, a été parfaitement respecté: ici on parle français. Ambiance très joyeuse et très fraternelle dès les premiers instants.

Parmi vous quelques-unes peut-être se demandent quel était le but de ce training et la place de ces échanges dans le Scoutisme. Premier but: développer l'esprit international. Etude de la France en français afin de pénétrer plus profondément dans l'esprit et non pour travailler la langue, ce qui aurait pu se faire dans n'importe quel cours. Cet effort aurait pu porter sur un autre pays: le prochain training international sera sur l'Allemagne. Sortir de soi-même pour entrer dans une autre mentalité dépasse l'enrichissement immédiat, ouvre l'esprit et le pousse fortement dans le sens de la fraternité internationale. La rencontre des Guides de cinq nationalités différentes a été extrêmement précieuse. Si théoriquement, et afin d'éviter des malentendus, nous avons insisté sur les différences de tempéraments, l'expérience de ces journées nous a bien prouvé qu'au-delà des dissemblances il y a, entre toute une communauté d'idéal, un même esprit de service. Second but: faciliter les prises de contact entre les Guides anglaises et les Guides de langue française, en leur parlant des camps et des correspondances.

Nous avons eu le grand plaisir de recevoir la visite du Chef Guide. C'est toujours une joie de la voir mais pendant ce training cela a été particulièrement bon pour nous. N'est-elle pas le symbole vivant de cette grande fraternité mondiale? En elle nous avons vu tout le mouvement, ce mouvement qui s'étend à vingt-huit nations, et par elle nous avons eu des nouvelles de tous les coins du monde.

Le training nous a paru très court! Je crois que le jour du départ chacune est repartie ayant pris conscience de ce qu'elle est, de la vocation de son pays et de sa place dans le monde, pleine d'enthousiasme et bien décidée à travailler au développement de l'esprit de fraternité internationale, dans le Scoutisme et dans son milieu. Ayant bien compris que l'essentiel n'est pas de savoir s'exprimer; c'est utile, mais ce qui importe avant tout c'est d'avoir quelque chose à donner, d'être une vraie guide. Venues avec le grand désir de donner ce que l'on pouvait attendre de nous, les trainers françaises vont repartir plus riches de tout ce que leur court séjour en Angleterre leur a apporté.

De l'Association britannique nous savions peu de choses. Je crois que ce qui m'a le plus trappé c'est la discipline qui sait être à la fois raide et souple; à l'inspection nous avons vu ce que donne le 'drill', mais elle n'est pas pesante; si elle forme à la maîtrise de soi, à la tenue, elle n'étouffe pas. L'ambiance générale des journées était très joyeuse; les Anglaises savent être exubérantes! J'ai aussi réalisé combien il était bon pour un mouvement qui est esprit d'avoir un point d'appui, une insertion dans le temporel—en un mot une maison. Inutile que nous vous disions ce qu'est Foxlease, cette grande demeure au bord de la Forêt, où chacune de vous se trouve chez elle et où pour vos invitées il fait si bon vivre; on y retrouve le style scout non dans une copie de ses locaux et de leurs installations, plus ou moins rudimentaires, mais dans une grande simplicité qui n'exclut pas l'élégance.

Mes impressions sur l'Angleterre? La courtoisie et la grande gentillesse que nous avons trouvées chez nos sœurs anglaises. Une exception, malgré deux promenades en forêt à la recherche des 'ponies' qui ont obstinément refusé de se montrer, ce qui était bien peu aimable.

De leur part. Douvres: le Château, les falaises et le charmant accueil que j'y ai reçu. Londres: Westminster Abbey, beauté de l'architecture; National Gallery: éblouissement des salles de primitifs. Peu de choses, de très belles choses qui me donnent le grand désir de revenir. Après ces années de guerre, où nous avons vécu si souvent par la pensée auprès de vous, nous aurions voulu savoir vous dire ce que l'Angleterre représentait pour nous: l'espérance de la liberté—et pour un peuple occupé cela signifie la vie.

CECILE POULIQUEN [GUIDES DE FRANCE]

Service in Germany

On the lines of the International Training held at Foxlease from January 2nd to January 9th, another week is planned for the Easter holidays, this time for would-be German speakers. A trainer from Switzerland has been promised and one from Sweden, and it is hoped to have patrol guests from Austria, Denmark, Luxembourg and, possibly, Germany.

On this occasion it is intended to concentrate in particular on training for service in Germany, in connection with the start of Guiding for German girls, when permission for this is given. Among other countries, Great Britain has been asked to help with the training of German Leaders and two forms of help are envisaged; short and long-term courses when a team or teams from this country would visit Germany for, say, two weeks during school holidays, or, possibly, a six months' tour. These teams would probably consist of experienced Guiders (Brownie as well as Guide) led by a Diploma'd Guider. It may be some time yet before the ban on Scouting and Guiding is lifted, and before World Association plans are complete, but how soon could Great Britain put even one team in the field? Full details are given on page 52.



Des cheffaines anglaises et leurs invitées belges apprennent ensemble des chansons françaises au Training International, Foxlease, 2-9me janvier

Choosing a Mime

By Eileen Soper

WHEN the company has learnt how to speak distinctly by gesture and how to match that gesture to a set rhythmical accompaniment, they will be ready to mime a whole episode. Everyone must take part. Having chosen a subject, the Guider will either allot the main parts or let the children themselves allot them, and will then put the rest of the company in as spectators or servants or some such gathering. The spectators must be composed of individuals—a musician, an old woman, a popinjay, and so on—who must sustain these characters all through the piece and, like the principals, do all they have to in time to the accompaniment. If spoken words are to be used, the children must hear them often enough to be familiar with the order in which they come before they begin to mime them. If music is chosen, the air must be played until it is recognised by all, and the Guider must explain what is to be done by each person or group in each bar or set of bars. Only when this is clearly understood can the mime proper begin.

And what shall the mime be? England's folk songs, as typified by the Cecil Sharp collection are, in many cases, not so well known as they might be among Guides. But all Guides know folk dance music, and all Guides know nursery rhymes. Has it ever struck you what a happy alliance the two make, especially for a performance by girls? Take, for example, 'Gathering Peascods', and 'The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe'. Here we have a nursery rhyme full of possibilities for the imagination to embroider without losing sight of the central theme. The mime will need rehearsal, but will give great pleasure while this is in progress, for there is something inexpressibly satisfying in first allowing the imagination to soar, and then disciplining it within the confines of a pattern. 'In this bar you must do only this', says the instructor. 'The next will follow in its turn'. Only those who have practised curbing their enthusiasm in this fashion and confining them within such arbitrary limits as a bar of music can know the feeling of joy that begins to awaken when the possibilities of expression within that boundary are realised, and movement starts to be a muscular and nervous delight hitherto unsuspected.

The Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe

This old nursery rhyme has been turned into a mime set to the music of 'Gathering Peascods', and tells by gesture how:

There was an old woman who lived in a shoe,
She'd so many children she didn't know what to do.
She gave them some broth without any bread,
Then spanked them all soundly and sent them to bed.

Broth without any bread? Why was there no bread? And why were the children spanked? Surely there must be some connection between the two? A possible suggestion is that the children spoiled the bread and so had to be spanked. Let us mime it thus.

The music 'Gathering Peascods' (from *Country Dance Tunes, Set III*, Novello, 3s.) is set out in three parts: A1 and A2, each with six bars; B1 and B2, each with six bars; and C1 and C2, each with eight bars. We will have A for the broth theme and B for the bread theme; C sounds lively, so the children can dominate C. How many bars in C? Two lots of eight. So that means there must be eight children and a mother as the principals, and the rest of the company must play the part of housewives, either standing in the background or sitting in the foreground in a line and rhythmically doing gestures appropriate to the various themes A, B and C, but not so vigorously as to detract attention from the actions of the main performers. Next time they can be the principals and the principals can be the housewives.

Having allotted the parts of mother, eight children and housewives, the Guider must set the imaginary scene. She will tell her Guides that, at the right hand of the 'stage' they are to imagine a low stool nearest the front, a fireplace with a pot hanging in it from a hook up the chimney, and a cupboard—the fireplace and cupboard forming the right hand wall. At the left hand side is a long narrow table with eight places down the side nearest the wall, and in the wall a door. On the table is a heavy bowl containing dough. These must be described so carefully that they become almost visible, and no one would dream of running across the stage from the door to the fireplace with the table in the way!

And now for a plan of the mime itself. I shall give it in three lots—the mother's part, the children's part and the housewives' part. If they are copied out and pasted side by side on a broad piece of paper it will be possible to see at a glance what everybody is doing simultaneously.

'Gathering Peascods'; first time through.

MOTHER'S PART: The mother, who is standing at the end of the imaginary table nearest the front of the stage with eight imaginary plates in her hand, leans across the table and, during the first four bars of A1 puts down four plates; and, during the fifth and sixth bars she reaches over to the pot and stirs the broth. This performance is repeated during the playing of A2. During the first four bars of B1 she goes over to the table and, taking up the bowl of dough, walks towards the fireplace with it; during bars five and six of B1 she puts it on the stool. For four bars in B2 she rubs her hand clean on her apron; for bars five and six she begins to knead the dough. During the whole of C1 and C2 she alternately kneads and pauses with her hands in the dough to indicate to her children that the meal is not yet ready—this last being done by shaking the head.

CHILDREN'S PART: During the playing of A1 and A2 no children are to be seen. But during the first four bars of B1, four heads (pop, pop, pop, pop) appear through the door on the left and peer over one another's shoulders, and during bars five and six look at one another with appreciative smiles. During B2 four more heads appear and repeat the performance. C1 and C2 give two bars to each child who, one by one, run over from the door and take a place at the table (dart, dart, dart, dart, dart, dart, dart, it goes).

HOUSEWIVES' PART: A1 and A2, they all stir in time to the music. B1 and B2, they all knead. C1 and C2, they all shake their heads at the incoming children as if saying, 'No, no'.

'Gathering Peascods'; second time through.

MOTHER'S PART: A1, first four bars, she wipes her hands; bars five and six, she stirs the broth. A2, she shoos the children away from the table (first four bars), and stirs the broth. B1, four bars, she takes a cloth from the cupboard and covers the bread; bars five and six, she moves the stool nearer the fire. B2, she shoos the children away from her, goes back to the cupboard, picks up a bundle of eight spoons and returns to the table. During C1 and C2, she leans over spoon.

CHILDREN'S PART: A1, they look alternatively at their plates and at their mother, with a rhythmical lowering and lifting of heads and expectant faces. A2, they scurry from the table as she shoos them, going round it at the end farthest from the front of the stage. B1, they follow their mother's movements from the cupboard to the bread, and crowd after her in B2 until her final shoo. C1 and C2, they form a ring at the back of the room and dance round, first one way, then the other.

HOUSEWIVES' PART: A1 and A2, they stir; B1 and B2, they knead; C1 and C2, they clap hands in time to the children's dancing.

'Gathering Peascods': third time through.

MOTHER'S PART: A1, she goes to the broth and (bars five and six) she stirs the broth. A2, she looks over the table for four bars and nods, during bars five and six, that all is satisfactory. B1, four bars, she peeps under the cloth at the rising dough, but (bars five and six) is pushed back by the children. B2, she gazes in horror at what has been done, finally (bars five and six) beckoning the children to her with an ominous forefinger. C1 and C2, she spans each child twice and points it to the table, taking two bars to each child. After the last pointing she goes and unhooks the broth pot.

CHILDREN'S PART: A1, the circle breaks and they begin playing tig. A2, still playing, they rush round the table. B1, they knock against the stool and the bowl is smashed, and (bars five and six) they push backwards against their mother in consternation at what they have done. B2, they now run (four bars) parallel with the front of the stage away from their mother, but halt at her beckoning finger. C1 and C2, one by one they come along the front of the stage for their spanking, passing then up along the front of the table and round the table to their places, the places at the front of the stage being filled first.

HOUSEWIVES' PART: A1 and A2, they stir. B1 and B2,

they knead. C1 and C2, they wag reproving fingers at the naughty children.

'Gathering Peascods': last time through.

MOTHER'S PART: A1, four bars, she ladles broth into four plates, a bar to each; bars five and six, she stirs the broth. A2, she repeats the performance, but (bars five and six) returns the pot to the hook. B1, she takes a hand brush and shovel from the side of the fireplace, sweeps up the bread, and B2, throws it on the fire until bars five and six, when she is ready for the children. C1 and C2, she kisses each child with a smile and sends it off to bed.

CHILDREN'S PART: A1 and A2, they eat, one bar to each spoonful. B1, four bars, they finish, lay down their spoons and rise; bars five and six, they bow their heads over their clasped hands and say grace. B2, they stand back from the table, their heads hanging, and look at their mother. C1 and C2, one by one, visibly brightening, they come forward for their kiss and skip off to bed, this time coming round the table at the end farthest from the front and going round the near end on their way to the door. They give the impression of sunshine after clouds and we may be sure they are going to have happy dreams.

HOUSEWIVES' PART: A1 and A2, they stir. B1 and B2, they knead. C1 and C2, they lay their cheeks on their clasped hands as if signifying sleep.

Propaganda for Guiding

THIS illustration of two of Headquarters' new photograph display screens will give Commissioners and Guiders a good idea of how effective they are for propaganda purposes. These screens are particularly recommended for display at youth weeks and public meetings, as an illustration of the scope and variety of Guide activities. The photographs, which are attached to the frames by lengths of cord, cover every Branch of Guiding. At present it is usually only possible to send out screens with display material of general interest, but eventually it is hoped that there will be a set for each of the Branches, as well as for International and Overseas Guiding, camping, etc. To a large extent, this depends on Headquarters receiving a steady supply of new photographs from members of the movement. These should be typical of Guide activities, and should show Guides doing something, rather than staring anxiously at the camera!

The screens are made of jointed tubular metal, and are sent by post in



The new photograph display screens are made of jointed tubular metal, and the photographs are attached to the frames by lengths of cord

two canvas bags; the photographs are sent separately. They can be hired at the following rates; one screen for one, two or three consecutive days, 10s.; two or more screens for the same period, 7s. 6d. each. Charges per week: £1 for one screen; 15s. each for two or more screens. If the screens and photographs are not sent back immediately after use additional hire charges are made. It is advisable to book as far ahead as possible. Commissioners are particularly asked to see that the photographs are carefully packed for the return journey.

These display screens are intended to supplement the supply of propaganda literature which can always be obtained from Headquarters. It includes posters and all Headquarters leaflets which normally sell at sixpence a copy, or less. There are also a number of mounted photographs which can be borrowed for meetings; these are not usually sent if the display screens are hired.

Applications for screens and propaganda literature should be made to the Publicity Secretary at Headquarters.

Storytelling in the Pack

RULE twenty-seven in P.O.R., recording the qualifications necessary for a Brown Owl, reads: 'To be able to tell a story to children of Brownie age, so as to hold their attention for five to seven minutes'. To many of us this seems a very difficult matter. We are self-conscious, we are not used to telling stories, we do not know where to find them, nor what type to tell. That, at least, is our first reaction. But is this quite true? Do we not tell stories every day? Surely one of the joys of our lives is to meet our friend with some interesting piece of information and greet her with, 'Have you heard so-and-so?'. We are not self-conscious, far from it, we are longing to tell our story, because we know what we are talking about and are sure it will be of interest to the listener. This seems to be the whole point. First we must know our story, and like it so much that we really wish to pass it on. This is how, in the days before books were printed, story-tellers remembered the interesting things that they had seen and heard, and travelled round the land giving joy to others and receiving a warm welcome everywhere. Surely we can do the same, with the added opportunity of reading some of the many story-books now available and from them making our collection.

What do the Brownies like? Their taste in stories varies considerably, but we shall soon know our own pack and there are some points which most Brownies seem to demand in a story.

1. Action. Long drawn-out descriptions bore them, although a little local colour and a few details add to our tale. They do like the story to move and they like something to happen.
2. Climax. They like the story to come to a climax and to a definite conclusion, and do not like to be left wondering about the end.
3. Moral. They like good to triumph over evil and like the favourite characters to 'live happily ever after'.
4. Imagination. They will often ask 'Is it true?' but are not a bit put out if we say 'No'. Their imagination is fertile

and they like to exercise it. Each Brownie likes to put herself in the place of the heroine, hence the wish for the happy ending.

Types of story. As we have so many different types of children in our packs it is best to vary the type of story. Nature stories, myths, stories with a repetitive phrase in which they can join, folk tales from other lands, stories of Brownies, both true and imaginary, fairy stories, and, in fact, almost any children's story that appeals to us will usually appeal to the Brownies.

How to learn it. One way that many people find successful is to read it through two or three times, then to write down the headings. Many stories fall into three parts, the introduction, usually fairly short, the action or adventure and finally the result of this. It is not necessary to learn a story by heart. Our own words will usually be quite suitable, as a good story will carry itself along, provided that we are interested, and visualise it as we tell it. Sometimes it is helpful to jot down a few phrases we especially liked when reading it, or a little repetitive rhyme which often comes in stories. Thus prepared, it is a help to tell it to ourselves, so that we have confidence, and are sure that we know the facts. Then we are ready to try it out on the pack.

When to tell it. A programme well planned with quiet and active spells, is a help towards the success of a story. A story told after an active spell has a better chance of success than one told to a pack that has already been sitting for some time. It is, however, very difficult to tell a story to an excited pack. Sometimes a quiet ceremony will settle them and make them ready to listen. Once the story-teller has the interest of her audience, the rest is easy, so let us choose carefully, know our story, plan for the right moment to tell it, and all should be well. When we remember that by stories we can enlarge our Brownies' outlook, widen their interests, train their imagination and, we hope, give them a love of literature which will encourage them to read for themselves, we feel our efforts have not been in vain.

M. WEATHERILL

Filling the Stockings

WE have just received the following account from Mrs. Martin, County Commissioner for Leicestershire, telling us how her County raised £111 15s. 1d. through its Christmas Stocking Scheme.

'When the Development Fund was first started, the County was circularised asking companies and packs to send their contributions in to County Commissioner as collected. But money came in very slowly, and after the autumn County Commissioner's Conference, we knew something must be done quickly. We were determined our quota should be in before Christmas, but how to get it in less than three months?

The County Court of Honour decided that whatever scheme we launched, it must be something that would be fun for the Guides, that would not entail any large expenditure on printing and postage and, as time was short, it must be a plan that could operate quickly. Why not a Christmas Stocking from Leicestershire, for the Chief Commissioner for England to give to Headquarters? The Christmas spirit was abroad. Here was a chance for every Guide and Brownie to show it.

Each company and pack was to put its money into a little stocking, and send it before December 11th to the County Secretary. The stockings could be cut out of any odd pieces of stuff and blanket-stitched round with brightly-coloured wool. Every Commissioner undertook to pass the idea on to all companies and packs in her District, and to get the news round as quickly as possible. In this way we cut out all organisation expenses and every penny collected could go to the fund. Our bush telegraph worked splendidly, and nearly every company took up the idea with enthusiasm.

The method of raising the money was left to the initiative of each company concerned. Ashby had a Christmas party, Leicester City held a 'bring-and-buy sale', Loughborough staged a Christmas Fair with sideshows and gay stalls, and some got up entertainments. But into the stockings as well went many individual pennies and sixpences and shillings, and everyone knew that each coin as it dropped with a clink to join its fellows, was going straight up to Lady Cochrane to help the Development Fund. We had hoped to get a stocking from every company in the County, but some had sent their quota with our first instalment which had been despatched in the spring and could not quite manage a second effort this year, and some Districts had collected their gifts all into one stocking. But all the same, when the County Commissioner and County Secretary finally did up the parcel there was a goodly number of little stockings in every colour of the rainbow, and the grand total was £111 15s. 1d. It went off to Imperial Headquarters with our very best wishes.

Development Fund

Further Gifts since November 12th

	£	s	d
ENGLAND
SCOTLAND
NORTHERN RHODESIA
Total up to November 12th
Grand Total up to January 11th

£ 3,452 12
874 9
21 18
8,700 18 11
£13,049 18 5

Semaphore Signalling

SINCE Alfred the Great built the wooden walls of England, these islands have never been without a navy. As a nation, we have always looked to the sea for our adventures; the sea has been our defence and the highway by which we have held communication with our friends all over the British Commonwealth. So it is not surprising that the nautical way of signalling should have found its way into our Second Class Test as an alternative to morse. If our company is proposing to adopt semaphore signalling, let us keep before them the slick efficiency of the Merchant Service and the Royal Navy, and disabuse ourselves and them of any idea that semaphore is easy and effortless. The absolutely essential accuracy of the angles is secured only by bringing into play all the muscles of legs, back and arms.

A semaphore is a post with movable arms. The Greek word means 'carrying a sign'. Railways use semaphores to signal positions of trains to drivers and station-masters, and at sea semaphores enable ships to talk to each other. Humans acting as semaphores must stand very upright, keep their arms straight and swing them quickly and smoothly into position by the most direct route. Flags are held in the hands to make the signals more visible. These are twelve inches square and are usually divided diagonally into two colours; navy and white for land work, red and yellow at sea, the lighter colour in each case being attached to the flag-stick. The stick should be long enough to reach well over the wrist. The first finger is pointed along the stick, overlapping the flag to make sure that the line of the flag is continuous with that of the arm.

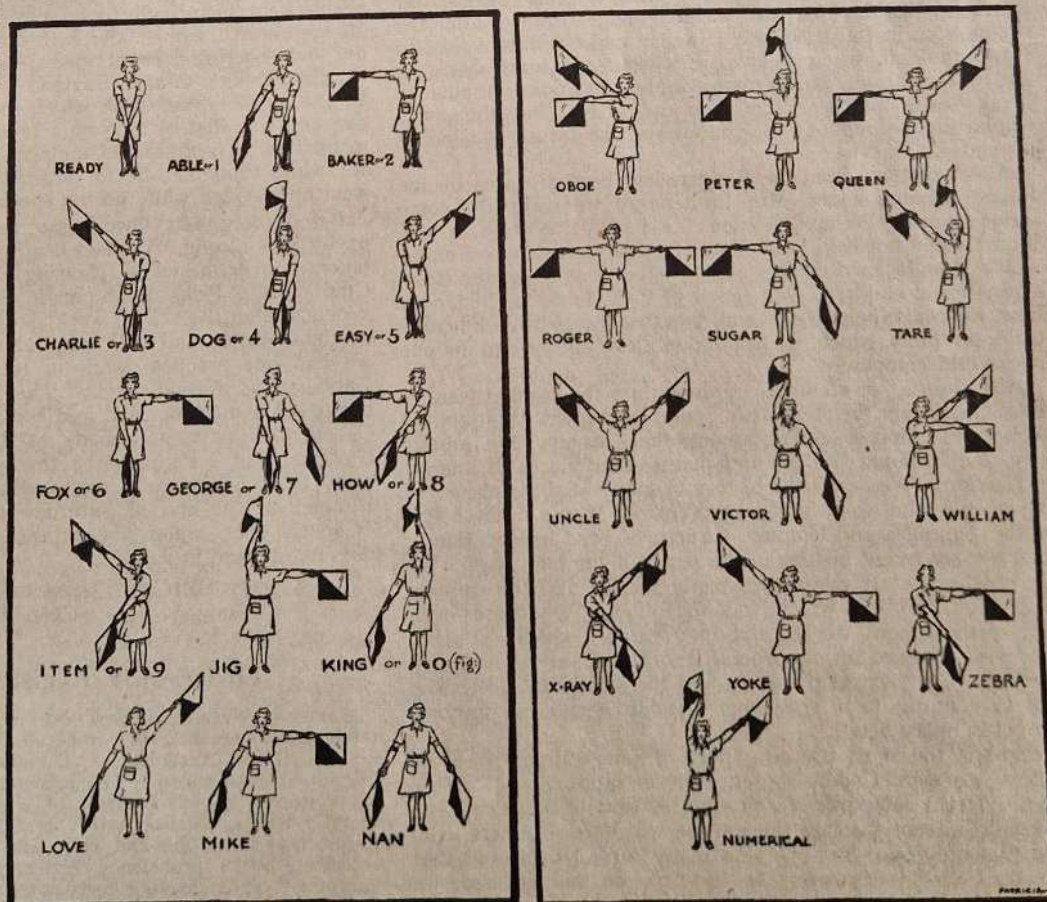
There are seven positions through which the arms rotate, one being the vertical line over the head, while there are three on each side of the body. These seven positions give the letters A to G, starting with the right hand at an angle of forty-five degrees with the lower half of the body or post, and increasing this angle by forty-five degrees for each subsequent letter. In the fourth position, D, the arm is slightly bent to clear the face, but the flag must be held vertically above the head. The 'rest' position, which also denotes 'ready' and 'group' (or the end of the word) is with both flags crossed in front of the legs, right over left. When a letter requires only one flag, the other is brought down to that position.

The seven letters, A to G, should be practised first, and, luckily, there are a great many words made up from them, so the Guides can have the fun of sending words straight away. The signalling leaflet gives lists of words that can be made from the letters learnt at each stage. In making the letters the arms should be swung straight from one position to the next

by the most direct route. From the first, this should be done at full speed, though, to begin with, pauses will be long between the letters. Music is a great help in getting a good rhythm, and whatever the speed, the length of the pause between the letters and between the words must be regular, that between words being three times as long as that between letters. Before going on to a further stage, Guides should be able to send, rhythmically and without hesitation, the letters they have learnt. The accuracy of the angles can be tested by signalling in front of a mirror, or with the back to the sun or other strong light so that the Guide can see her own shadow. This has the added advantage of helping the Guide to see what the letter looks like. The difficulty faced in learning semaphore is the apparent reversal of the letter which, to the receiver, looks like its opposite.

The next letters to learn are U, R and N, in which both arms make the same angle. After that stage, letters are taught in opposite pairs, so that from the beginning the Guide grasps which letters are made on the right, or with the lower hand on the right, and which on the left of the body or post. With the exception of P and J, those made on the right of the body, and those with the lower hand on the right of the body come earlier in the alphabet than their opposites. Most people feel that, in morse, teaching opposite pairs tends to confuse the Guide, but in semaphore it is the correct method of instruction.

The first of these pairs are O and W, I and X. Notice that the lower arm should always be the arm that crosses the body. The importance of this is seen in the letters made above the horizontal, when the face is left uncovered. The same rule is followed with other letters. So in practis-



ing, say, O and W, the Guide has to learn to bring the upper arm smartly across to the horizontal position on the other side of the body. Now add M, S, K, and V, letters in which the arms do not cross the body. M and S are not easy to do accurately, and in K and V it is important that the upper flag be held vertically over the head. J, P, Q and Y come next, and in the last two accuracy of the angle is again necessary. Then H and Z should be learnt, remembering the rule about the lower arm crossing the body. Finally, the Guides should learn L and T.

When the letters have been thoroughly learnt, the Guides will be ready to signal messages. The calling-up sign is made by swinging both flags up and down. This is followed by VE sent without a pause, meaning 'I have a message for you'. If the receiving station is ready, it sends K, meaning 'go on', or AS (with no pause) meaning

'wait'. This should be followed by K as soon as the station is ready. The general answer is C and 'erase' is sent eight times as quickly as possible, with the arm kept straight. AR (without pause) indicates 'end of message' which the receiving station answers by R, meaning 'message read'.

From the outset it is essential that Guides learn the correct way of sending and receiving messages, and also the importance of signallers keeping their eyes on the opposite station and not getting embroiled in conversation or arguments with their assistants. It is always much more fun to do things well, so help the company to make its signalling and station work as accurate as possible. Then, from the time they start learning their letters, they will thoroughly enjoy this part of the Second Class Test.

TIRZAH BARNES

The First Cadet Conference

PROMPTLY at ten-fifteen on the morning of January 4th, 1947, our first Cadet Conference began. There were over one hundred of us from all parts of the country, and after Miss Strong had spoken about the aims of the conference and had introduced Miss Morrison, the Commissioner for Cadets for England, we stood up, row by row, and announced from which County we had come. One of the most interesting items on our programme was reached quite early, when the Chief Guide began speaking, but even then we were not still for long. As a brass band passed in the street below, Lady Baden-Powell told those who had not seen the Guards to go and look. Every Cadet rushed to the window, looked and made way for someone else until we were all back in our places again, ready to listen to the tale of the Chief Guide's journey among our fellow-Guides all over the world. We heard wonderful stories of girls working against far greater difficulties than we can imagine; in France, after the occupation, in Italy, Norway, Sweden and Czechoslovakia, in Newfoundland, where people work against natural obstacles, and in India and Africa, where Guiding has done so much to break down the barriers of race and caste. One thing was emphasised throughout the conference; the future of Guiding depends on Cadets.

After greetings from the Rangers had been given us by the Ranger Commissioner, Miss Sutherland, we really did some serious work. Perhaps 'serious' is hardly the word to use, for we could not help laughing at the anecdotes and examples which Miss Pickard used to illustrate her lecture on the characteristics of children. We heard of their needs in childhood, how we could help them, and how to deal with 'difficult' children, hints which we shall doubtless find useful in our packs and companies.

After lunch, we all streamed down into the coaches waiting below, and for the next two hours we visited Westminster Abbey, the Houses of Parliament, the Treasury, the Admiralty, the National Gallery and many other places of interest in London. We heard the history of many of these places, of the people who sleep in the crypt of St. Martin-in-the-fields, of the 'oranges and lemons' Church of St. Clement Danes, and we saw recent history in the result of the bombings. We arrived back at Headquarters ready for tea and the training with Miss Bubbers which was to follow. We began with Morse, semaphore, acting and map games, which, let it be confessed, showed up our woeful ignorance of codes and map reading. Our next step was to find the smartest Cadet, who had to conform to a very high standard, with her uniform correct in every detail.

Perhaps the most amusing part of our training was the drill, when eight Cadets chosen quite at random and coming from different companies (each apparently with different ideas about drill) went through the routine with Miss Bubbers, who said that only once had she seen really correct drill, and that was by Cadets. However, by the time we had finished, we

really felt competent to return to our companies and teach our Guides. Our last serious business of the evening was a discussion on various aspects of the Guiding programme. After supper we settled down to what no Guide could call 'work'—a campfire with Miss Lockett, a County Music and Drama Adviser.

We did not meet on Sunday morning, although a group of Cadets went to the service at Westminster Abbey. Our afternoon began with a talk by Miss Hartley on the work of the Training Team among the displaced persons in Germany. She told us of the hard conditions in Germany, of the way in which these people were living and of their inadequate food (upon which the team lived for a time, with the result that they became unbelievably 'food-minded'). One of the most amazing things was the way in which these displaced people kept their badly overcrowded rooms neat, and were always cheerful even under such difficulties. The most thrilling but sobering account was of their eagerness to carry on Guiding, looking to us in England as leaders of the movement. In the business discussion which followed, the most burning question was that of uniform. It was decided that a recommendation be sent to the uniform committee, that we keep our white triangular tie for ordinary company meetings and wear open-ended white ties on special occasions.

Before the Cadets' Own began, the conference was summed up by Miss Strong. We had heard the Chief Guide, who had taken us over the world, showing us the value and extent of Guiding, Miss Pickard, who made us realise that good Guiding depends upon the will to work, Miss Hartley, who had made us think widely and with admiration of foreign Guides, and we had our practical work in training methods with Miss Bubbers and Miss Lockett. The Bishop of Willesden had composed a most unusual and beautiful service in which the Cadets took part, and made us think of our duty outside Guiding itself. Perhaps the thought that most of us took away to remember as a motto was a remark made by Miss Bubbers at the end of Saturday night's training. It was 'Cadets, upon whom the future of Guiding depends, and does not depend in vain'.

AUDREY METCALF [TOTTENHAM CADET COMPANY
(ST. KATHARINE'S COLLEGE)]

Orders for Registered Goods

Guiders are reminded that orders for badges and other registered goods must reach Imperial Headquarters through the County Guide Authorities. (London Guiders order through Divisional authorities). The following come under the heading of registered goods: badges (of every type, both cloth and metal); Ranger flashes; tally bands; service stars; All Round Cords; lanyards (blue-and-white and green); proficiency badge certificate books; proficiency certificates for Cadets and Rangers; enrolment cards; leaving certificates.

News of the Festival and Rally

PLANS for the International Scout and Guide Folk Dance Festival and the Guide Rally are going steadily ahead. Acceptances have now been received from all the teams who will be taking part in the festival. In each case they will be mixed teams of Scouts and Guides, and they will be coming from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Holland, Norway, Switzerland and the United States, as well as England, Scotland, Wales and Ulster.

Posters advertising the festival are now being forwarded to all County Secretaries and festival representatives. The poster has been designed by M. Belves, a French artist, and has been most generously given to the Association as a gesture of friendship and in appreciation of Britain's help to France during the war. The reproduction shown here can only in part convey the unusual attractiveness of the poster, with its typically French gaiety of colour—scarlet, emerald, royal blue and gold on a white background—and the humour of its stylised figures and birds.

There is no doubt that it will attract attention wherever it is displayed. Additional copies of the poster, price 8d. each, can be obtained from Headquarters, and supplies of envelope stickers in the same design are available at 6d. per dozen. Please use them as much as possible.

A number of Guiders will be needed to help with the rally,



and the organiser would be glad if any Guider who is willing to assist would send in her name to the Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, marking the envelopes 'Guide Rally'. Offers of help would be very much appreciated. Names of festival representatives have not yet been received from all Counties; meanwhile, communications are being sent to County Secretaries. Copies of the drill leaflet prepared for those taking part in the march past are being forwarded to all Counties, and further copies can be obtained from Headquarters.

It should be noted that although insurance has been taken out to cover the Handcraft Exhibition, extremely valuable or irreplaceable articles should not be sent, as Imperial Headquarters cannot be held responsible for damage or loss. Counties in Scotland and Ireland are asked to send their exhibits, after approval by experts, to their own Headquarters, who will forward them to London. Owing to a printers' error on page 11 of the January GUIDER, the class of exhibits open to Guides was not given in

full. This should read, 'Guides: Log, Song, or History of the Movement Books; toys; puppets; needlework; knitting; quilting; embroidery; gloves and other leather work; doll dressed in the national costume of the maker's own country; posters of original design'. Guiders are asked to note that the traditional crafts section is open to Guides, Rangers and Cadets.

Thinking Day Pennies

THE growth of Guiding has fallen into clearly-marked stages; the pioneer years, the testing times of the two wars, the international development and the organising of the World Association between the wars. Now the movement stands on the threshold of a new experience—the opening of perhaps the most inspiring chapter in our history, the time of world co-operation. Throughout the Guide world there is an eagerness to learn from each other, and to experience the adventure of international effort and friendship. All is ready except the funds essential for the machinery of contact.

Up to the present, the world organisation has been financed by annual national contributions, which were planned on the basis of one penny per head per Guide, with a maximum national payment of £250. In countries where there were many Guides, this maximum subscription fell far short of the penny a head paid by countries with fewer Guides. In the case of Great Britain, the national subscription of £250 was usually paid by Imperial Headquarters, and the Thinking Day pennies went to special objects such as a fund for 'Our Ark', the Helping Hand Fund, etc.

It is now proposed that the penny subscriptions should be on a capitation basis, with no maximum sum fixed. A period of international Guide expansion lies ahead, and if every Guider, Ranger, Guide and Brownie in Great Britain each year subscribes her penny to World Funds, the resulting amount should do much towards meeting the needs of a live

world organisation. The fact that this sum will be made up of nearly half a million individual pennies will make it count much more. In the January GUIDER there were many suggestions of ways in which to lead up to February 22nd.

Let us strive to make the day, and the payment of the yearly penny, stand to each Guide as a symbol of her membership and of the service due to world Guiding. The Chalet is *her* Chalet; the Chief Guide is *her* Chief; and Guides in other countries real people, by whose side she is working, on whom she can depend and who can depend upon her. It is for us to build up, by whatever means we can, the reality of world Guiding in the child's mind, but a child learns best by doing.

NOTE: Thinking Day pennies from England, Scotland and Ulster should be sent as soon as possible after February 22nd to the Secretary of the World Bureau, 9, Palace Street, London, S.W.1. A stamped, addressed envelope (penny stamp) should be enclosed. Welsh contributions should be sent through the Welsh Secretary, Mrs. Llywelyn Williams, Y Carreg Llwyd, Drefach, Llanelly, Carmarthenshire.

The Queen's Guide Award

Application forms for this award are now available from Imperial Headquarters. As soon as a candidate has completed her final test, full details of this should be forwarded to the Commissioner for Guides for the country concerned.

The Commissioners' Meeting Place

The County Cadet Scheme

THE District Commissioner, particularly in a rural area, must often have longed for some way by which she could procure Cadet training in her district for a girl of sixteen to eighteen, who expresses a wish to be a Guider when she is old enough, but who is too remote from the nearest Cadet Company to be able to attend its meetings. The County Cadet scheme was officially published in March, 1946, to help with this very problem. When the new edition of *Policy, Organisation and Rules* comes out, the scheme will be described in the Cadet Section, where it rightly belongs. At present it is in the Second Supplement to P.O.R. and in the County Cadet Leaflet.

The scheme was thought out to help the District Commissioner to do the job of training the individual girl by outlining a course of study and practical work within the District and by placing her with an experienced Captain or Brown Owl. The latter will share with the Commissioner the responsibility for providing the training, which in the ordinary way would be given by the Cadet Captain in a Cadet Company. The Commissioner may have a very experienced Guider to whom she can delegate some of the work involved. As soon as there is even one girl who wishes to be a County Cadet, the District Court of Honour should discuss how best to arrange for the supervision of the course of training, in which company or pack the Cadet should work, and who should act as tutor. After the Cadet has passed an investiture test, the District Commissioner will invest her as a Cadet, retaining the ultimate responsibility for her training.

Since the scheme was published, many County Cadets have come into existence and may be found in District, Division or County. In some cases they are individuals who are attached to Cadet Companies, and camp with them, but cannot attend their weekly meetings; in other places it is only the lack of a suitable Cadet Guider which is preventing the formation of a Cadet Company, and there are groups of girls each working with a pack or company, but meeting together for trainings arranged by the local Commissioner or a group of Guiders. In still other cases a course for County Cadets is run by correspondence. In some Counties the scheme has been set going by the County Training Committee, or the County Commissioner, who has authorised a qualified Guider, probably a former Cadet Guider, to organise County Cadets.

In one County the scheme is run as follows: the County Cadet Leader, having been appointed by the County Commissioner, asked for names of girls who would be interested in becoming County Cadets and held a meeting in a central town on a Saturday afternoon. Six to eight people joined, and a plan was evolved whereby the following month each Cadet received a letter from the leader, setting out things to do, read, practise and think out. The next month, the Cadet's own Commissioner undertook to visit the unit with which the Cadet was working to watch her taking her part of the meeting and to give her constructive criticism there and then as well as writing a report of the meeting to the leader. The third month a central meeting was again arranged with the leader. The cycle would in this way be worked through four times a year.

In the great majority of Counties there now exists a Training Committee, and as the Cadet section as a whole comes under the direction of the Country's Training Committee, so in a County it will be agreed that the training of the Cadets, wherever they exist, should receive the attention of the County Training Committee. The District Commissioner will be the only person, however, who knows of their existence, and she will make known the need for help with their training if she is unable to provide facilities within her own area.

In the December GUIDER the announcement was made in the Headquarters Notices that the Executive Committee had 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 Registrations Secretary. The Cadet Commissioners would be most grateful for any information about the working of the County Cadet scheme in District, Division or County. Will those who are experimenting with it write to their own Country's Commissioner for Cadets. (England: Miss I. Morrison, 34, Stanhope Gardens, London, S.W.7.; Scotland: Miss MacLellan, Auchenalt, Helensburgh, Dunbartonshire; Wales: Miss O'Brien, 115, Romily Road, Cardiff, S. Wales.)

Guiding for the Student

When the Schools and Colleges Committee planned to have a Students' Conference there was little evidence to show whether the project would meet with any response. But when the day came more than one hundred students streamed into the library at Imperial Headquarters.

Oxford, Cambridge, Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds and London Universities, Norwich, Derby, Matlock, Brighton, St. Katharine's Tottenham, Whitelands, Hild's Durham, St. Christopher's Blackstockwell, Bishop Otter, Portsmouth, Digby Stuart, Goldsmith's, Clapham and Streatham, St. Christopher's Blackheath, Homerton, Saffron Walden, Selly Oak, Furzedown, Salisbury and Wall Hall Training Colleges, Bath, Gloucester and Battersea Domestic Science Colleges, were all on the list of places represented by students. The numbers were, however, augmented by a good many students who, though not belonging at present to any unit of Guiding at college, were retaining their interest and enthusiasm for the movement.

The chairman of the Schools and College Committee, Mrs. Mair, in opening the conference, welcomed the students and told them of the great need for more Guiders, saying she hoped that many of those present would be able eventually to volunteer. Miss Marion Savage and Miss Glenister gave introductory talks, the former on the work of the Oxford University Guide Club, and the latter on the Cadet Company at St. Katharine's Tottenham. The conference then divided into eight groups for discussion on administration, membership, programme, uniform and opportunities for service provided in a Guide Club. The findings from these discussions have been recorded in detail and will be available for the benefit of those interested in the formation of future Guide Clubs.

The conference enjoyed two excellent talks after the luncheon interval, the first from Miss Duff, the Principal of Norwich Training College, and the second from the Chief Guide, who had a great welcome when she joined the Conference. Miss Duff, who drew attention to the fact that she had been announced as an 'outside' speaker, revealed herself as not only an experienced Guider but also as a convinced believer in the movement and a great admirer of the Founder's original ideas which were now being preached throughout the educational world. She singled out for special mention the patrol system, the outdoor training and the ideals of the Promise. The Chief Guide held the attention of the audience while she drew pictures of her travels and experiences in all parts of the world, and aroused great interest in the colour bar question in South Africa and the amazing power of the Guide Movement to break down barriers and build up unity.

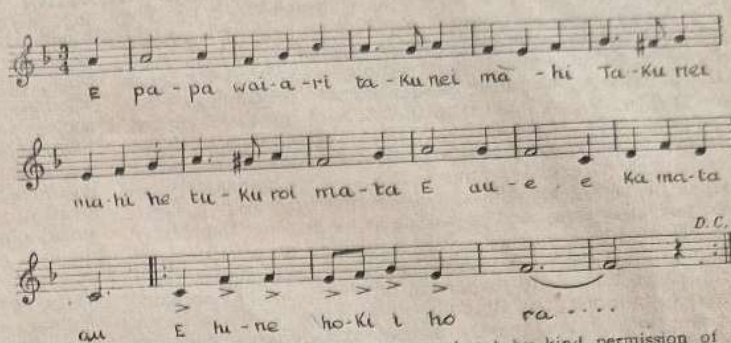
Besides welcoming the presence of women students from France and Norway, the conference was glad to have representatives from University Scout Groups during the afternoon. These joined in and contributed their share of the discussion on the question of recognition of joint Scout-Guide groups in universities. A recommendation from the Oxford Scout and Guide Club in favour of joint groups was passed by the conference. After receiving further findings from the morning's discussions, the conference ended with a brief summing-up and the hope that this might be the first of many more such gatherings.

DOROTHEA M. POWELL

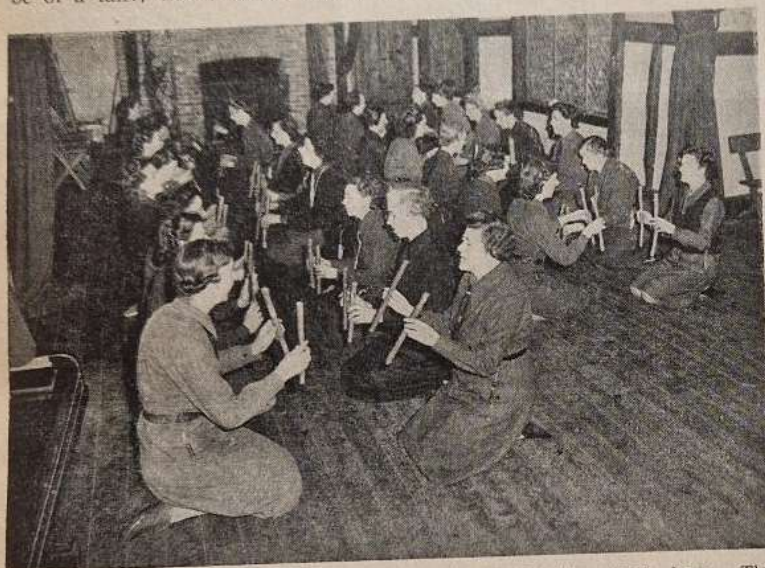
The Maori Stick Game

THE Maori stick game was demonstrated by Miss Burgin, the New Zealand trainer, at the Empire Training Week held at Foxlease last November. It aroused so much interest that Miss Burgin was asked if she would let the instructions for playing it be reproduced in THE GUIDER, and they are given below. The Maoris are by nature an artistic people, and this game, fascinating to watch, illustrates their flair for rhythmical movement and music.

The Maori stick game can be played by any number of pairs, who face each other. The kneeling position, and the correct way of holding the sticks is shown in the photograph. The sticks should be of a fairly heavy wood, ten or twelve inches



This air is reproduced by kind permission of Charles Begg & Co. Ltd., New Zealand



The Maori stick game being practised at the Empire Training at Foxlease. The sticks are held loosely by the centre, and are always thrown vertically

long and about the thickness of a broom handle. It is essential for rhythmical throwing and catching that the sticks be held loosely and by the centre part. The sticks are always held and thrown vertically, and never horizontally. The game starts and ends with the chorus, which also recurs between each figure. During the chorus, the sticks should be tapped on the ground at each side of the player, who then brings them together at chest level and taps them together twice. These movements are repeated four times.

First figure: Partner A continues to hold her two sticks, while Partner B puts down her left-hand stick, but continues to hold other stick in her right hand. A and B tap the sticks they are holding on the ground at their sides. A brings sticks to chest level, tapping them together, while B throws her right-hand stick into her own left hand. Then A throws her left-hand stick to B's right hand, and, at the same time, throws her right-hand stick to her own left hand and catches B's stick with her right hand.

Second figure: Both partners tap floor at sides and bring sticks together at chest level. Each changes her right-hand stick with her partner's right-hand stick, then they change left-hand sticks. Repeat until the end of the verse.

Third figure: Tap sticks at sides, bring sticks together at chest level, exchange both sticks at once with partner (one partner always throwing her sticks across together and the other throwing hers outside). Repeat to end of verse.

Fourth figure: Tap both sticks on right-hand side, then

each partner spins own sticks in the air and catches them. Tap both sticks on left side, spin and catch. (For these two movements only, the sticks are held at one end and, as they are tapped, they make an angle of forty-five degrees with the ground.) Each throws own right-hand stick into own left hand and own left-hand stick into right hand. Tap sticks at sides. Change right-hand sticks with partner. Repeat whole figure, this time changing left-hand sticks with partner.

Fifth figure: Tap sticks at sides and bring them together at chest level. Throw left-hand stick to partner's right hand, and at the same time throw own right-hand stick into own left hand, catching partner's left-hand stick with right hand. Repeat to end of verse.

Sixth figure: Tap sticks at sides. Bring sticks together at chest level. Change right-hand stick with partner's right, then change left-hand sticks and continue alternately to end of verse.

The words and tune used with this game are taken from a traditional Maori love-song. The words are not easy to memorise, and beginners who are usually fully occupied with remembering the correct handling of the sticks, may prefer to hum the air alone.

E papa wai-a-ri taku nei mahi
Taku nei mahi he tuku roi-mata
E au-e e ka mate au
E hine hoki i-ho ra
E hine hoki i-ho ra.

A few notes on pronunciation may be helpful. In all Maori words, a vowel denotes the end of a syllable. The approximate sounds of the vowels are as follows: 'a' is pronounced 'ah'; 'e' is 'eh'; 'i' is 'ee'; 'o' is 'oh' and 'u' is 'oo'. When two vowels adjoin each other, they are slurred together.

This game is only one of many Maori stick games, and Guiders who have mastered this may care to experiment with the invention of other stick movements, so that further figures may be added to the game.

Starting Again in China

If any Guider has second-hand copies of books on Guide history and Guide training subjects which she could spare, these would be very much appreciated by a Guide Company starting up again in China. The Guides are daughters of missionaries who are working in inland China, and they are very anxious to build up their Guide library. Also, if any second-hand gramophone records of good music could be spared, these too would be most gratefully accepted. Parcels of records or books should be addressed to Miss Inez Phare, China Inland Mission, 1531 Sinza Road, Shanghai.

Confidence is Infectious

Notes from a Talk at the Cadet Conference

PEOPLE are often afraid of psychology. There is a grave danger in picking up a little psychology, but it is not the popular fear that it will make us spend too much time thinking about ourselves. The term 'psychology' was invented over two thousand years ago by the biologist, Aristotle, and he made it up from two Greek words for 'science' and 'mental health'. But Aristotle did not invent the danger of being too interested in oneself; many years earlier he had heard the stories of Narcissus and of Echo, who were only interested in looking at, or hearing, themselves. No, the real peril in psychology is picking up a little of the jargon, and using it, not only inaccurately, but dangerously. People who talk about their own, or others' inhibitions, complexes or extraversions are doing themselves and others harm, because they cause anxiety instead of helping. Sensitive and imaginative people know intuitively that such a thing is harmful, and would not dream of doing it.

Children of all ages have three basic needs, and if we bear them in mind, many seemingly difficult problems will dissolve. The first is the need for *affection*. We know, from real life, and from stories of wicked step-parents and so on, that many children are either deprived of it, or feel themselves deprived. This may make them grow up into cold people themselves, or may make them look everywhere for someone to be extra fond of them. Other children actually have too much affection, and are smothered, so that they seem to remain babyish and expect to be waited upon. But the most unfortunate of all are those who have sometimes too much, and sometimes too little, affection. They never know what to expect, and when they grow up are liable to mistake a little kindness for a demonstration of deep affection, or a little criticism for strong condemnation. Happily, the vast majority of children have, most of the time, as much affection as is good for them.

The second need is for *security*. When do we feel insecure? When we are meeting people who seem to us important, when we are doing something that we have previously failed to pull off, and so on. It is here that leaders can help enormously. Confidence is infectious. You see a child attempting something, and you add a helpful hint, put out a hand to catch something that is toppling over, see how to avert disaster. And while you are apparently absorbed in getting the job successfully concluded, there is actually tucked away in a corner of your mind the thought, 'Milly is going to feel she can do this by herself before the evening is out'. If you give too much help, Milly will not be able to do it, so judgment must be exercised as to the amount of help you should give. Nothing but experience will teach you this, but the exhilaration born of giving confidence is well known to all good teachers.

Children's third need is a *sense of achievement*. People are so afraid of letting children become swollen-headed that they often do more harm than good by 'squashing' them. There are two feelings with which we are very familiar—they are pride and humility. Known by grander names, they are actually two of the instincts born in us, and both must have their share of encouragement. Watch a medium-sized dog going for a walk. He meets a tiny lap-dog and swells up grandly, ruffling the fur round his neck and even growling; round the next corner he sees a Great Dane, and immediately he hesitates, sniffs anxiously, and tries to pretend he is not there as he slinks along under a wall.

The leader's job is to see that neither pride nor humility swing too far; if they do, security is at stake. Praise a girl too much for a dress she has made, and she will think she can make Paris models—that can only end in disaster. Be ungenerous in praise of a job well done, and the child, who rightly hopes that her efforts will be appreciated, may be too discouraged to make further attempts. The difficulty is that leaders all too often have to repair the damage done by

others; then it is a matter of giving confidence, and it is necessary to concentrate rather on the effort made than on the actual result, and to compare the work with previous attempts made by that particular child rather than with the successes of other children. In such a case, one might say 'Oh, I've seen many a worse knot tied by people who have never been out in a boat, but they soon learnt how to do it, when they saw that the boat must not be allowed to slip away with the tide. And you are learning, too. This knot would not hold a tethered goat, but it is much better than the last one you tied. Look . . . it goes like this. . . . now you do it'. And when you see the rope going the wrong way, you skilfully guide the hesitant hand for a moment. When the knot is complete, you indulge in a sign of satisfaction.

Directly, leaders can do little about the need for affection. But they can do a great deal to fill the need for security and a sense of achievement; and if they have helped the children to grow up with a feeling that there are many useful things they can do, they will earn the children's undying affection. If we think of children as young plants, we might say that affection is the soil in which the plant grows, and affection must come first from the home, but security and a sense of achievement are the sun and the rain, and are not dependent on the native soil.

It is not possible to consider the characteristics of children apart from the characteristics of leaders. What constitutes a good leader? First, he must be interested; interested in the things that interest children, and interested in children. But the latter he should keep to himself. Then, he must take pleasure in making decisions. Those who have seen the film 'The Overlanders', will remember that the herdsmen had to wait until there emerged among the cattle those who were born leaders, who could take the initiative. Before that, there was just a bunch of slow-moving cattle, but when the leaders came forward, progress was much faster. So leadership, too, is born in us, but—and this is a very big 'but'—it can be weakened by lack of encouragement, and it can do great harm if there is too much pride in it.

Leaders, too, share some of the basic needs which are felt by children of all ages. What are the leaders to do if they themselves are not sure? Remember that we all make mistakes, and all feel humility. If we are defeatist about our failures we shall get nowhere. We must analyse our mistakes as well as our successes, and remember that not even the greatest expert knows all about children, and that not even the most ignorant knows nothing about them. In other words, we must not let our own pride or humility run away with us.

A little psychology would have helped Narcissus. Imagine having him as a boy in your Wolf Cub Pack. What would you have done? First, you would have leaned over the river bank and shown a great interest in his reflection. When you had begun to win his confidence, you might have hinted that he looked very nice, but not as if he would ever make a Scout. Scouts go camping and build fires, and though they get dirty, they grow manly. I think it would have worked, because the things that Scouts do are of great interest to all boys. Narcissus had only lost confidence in his power to compete with other people, and that was why he did not want to go out into the world.

P. M. PICKARD

List of Camp Advisers

Owing to shortage of space, it is not at present possible to publish in THE GUIDER a list of Camp Advisers. Any Guider wishing to learn the name and address of a Camp Adviser outside her area is asked not to write or telephone to Imperial Headquarters for this information, but to refer to her own Camp Adviser, who holds the list.

A New Experience for Shanghai Brownies

BROWNIES have been my hobby since I first went to China in 1931, when the headmistress of the Hankow Private School (Mrs. Cundall) asked me to start a pack. Until the China war broke out in 1937 we had uninterrupted weekly meetings, but as the fighting came gradually nearer Hankow, the consuls advised mothers and children to return to their homelands. In 1940 very few Brownies remained, so meetings were discontinued for a time. In 1942 all remaining Britishers were shipped to Shanghai, expecting to be repatriated, but instead were left in an evacuation camp until we were interned in 1943. I, being a nurse, was in the advance party to go into camp, which was opened in March. Previous to 1937 the camp had been a boys' school, but this had been badly wrecked in the fighting and the bombing. It was situated about ten miles from Shanghai and in the open country. The place was Lung Hua (Flowery Dragon) and had a famous pagoda in the vicinity.

When we had got the place into something like working order I felt I must have my hobby once again if I was to keep fit.

I discovered forty to fifty girls between the ages of seven and eleven years. As we could not make two packs owing to the lack of Guiders, we started one pack with six sixers. With a good Tawny Owl, Pack Leader, and Sixers who had been Brownies before, we got on very well. The difficulty was the meeting place because the camp was crowded. When the weather was fine we could meet in the open; but if it was wet we had to book the dining room when no one else required it, for it was used not only for meals, but also for concerts and classes. In the winter we could not have routine meetings because of the cold, so we learned folk dances and singing games and danced till we were tired, but warmer.

Each Christmas we had a party, not, of course, the kind the children had been used to before coming into camp, with ice cream, fancy cakes and crackers, but just a sharing of the sandwiches made of dark bread with peanut butter or sometimes jam-spread. We drank weak tea without milk or sugar, but what did it matter? We were happy and the tables looked very pretty with evergreens and home-made decorations. At Easter there were no such luxuries as Easter eggs, so we made bunnies from cardboard and small pieces of flannelette with tails of cotton wool. Odd bits of silk made lovely bows for their necks. And it was fun getting stuck up with the cold rice gruel saved from breakfast which made a good substitute for paste.

In school holidays we would spend a day out camping. Of course we could not go far away from home or out of camp but it was fun to gather sticks and cook our own ration of vegetables, which the head gardeners allowed us to have raw as a special favour. Some used 'chatties', which are stoves made out of old biscuit tins and salvaged bricks and wire from ruins of bombed buildings in the camp. These, put together with mud and allowed to dry, made splendid stoves. Cinders were the chief fuel used, picked up from the dumps outside the kitchen. Most Brownies were expert in both lighting these stoves and cooking on them, and became great helps to their mothers. Because of this, we made this part of the Golden Hand test, as we had no such things as fireplaces in camp. For one picnic, we had a pudding made

from rice gruel left over from breakfast, plus some very precious powdered milk which came in our first Red Cross parcel. It tasted so good that there was quickly a queue for seconds. Of course we did not get pudding in ordinary camp meals, so this was a special treat. We weren't always so lucky about food, for sometimes there were days when we had no rice gruel for breakfast and no rice for dinner. It isn't so easy to put on the Brownie smile when one feels hungry, and sometimes we had to give up meetings because we had no energy to run about or play games.

We remembered Empire Day each year, although we did not

call it that because of our situation. At 7 a.m. we met with the Scouts, Cubs and Guides in horseshoe formation while the camp representative inspected and spoke to us. We felt very smart although our uniforms were unorthodox, only very few having the correct uniform. Our Brownie ties were made from the lining of an old coat which Brown Owl exchanged for a pillow-case. The badges, too, were all handmade and are certainly fit for a post-war museum. In the afternoon the whole camp turned out to see the march past and the display given by each group. The parents especially enjoyed the test



The traditions of these British Brownies, free and happy at Tientsin before the war, were carried on at the internment camp near Shanghai

where the Brownie laboriously stitched a button on to Daddy's shirt, and not always in the right place.

We felt we must have a concert before leaving camp, as some of the Brownies were anxious to win their Jester's Badge. One morning, while we were practising in the dining room, an American 'plane flew very low over the camp and dropped bombs on the airfield nearby. We were very frightened when shrapnel fell on the roof above our heads, but, being British Brownies, our courage soon returned. One Brownie said, 'Brown Owl, let us stand up and sing our song "We can smile"'. The concert was a great success and people loved it for its spontaneity. One little elf with big ears, anxious not to miss anything whilst waiting her turn, was seen with her head under the curtain at the back of the stage and caused great amusement to the audience.

You will really think by this account that we did nothing but play and enjoy ourselves; but that is not true, for we soon learned there is great fun in work, too. We might have to go for the drinking water to a place called Dewdrop Inn or Waterloo. The former is not an inn nor the latter a station, but both are places where the drinking water is boiled. We stood in queues and had a dipper and a half of boiling water put into our flasks.

Not only did the Brownies help their mothers, but many others in the camp, such as old people and invalids who needed someone to fetch meals or water for them. Brownies were always on the alert to lend a hand. All this was a new experience to Shanghai Brownies, for they were used to having amahs to do everything for them—even to tying their shoelaces. Chinese servants did the cooking and housework, so mother had only supervision; Brownies, therefore, could not get an opportunity to learn cooking as they can in England. So the time in camp was beneficial in many ways.

Now the Brownies are free and many will soon become Guides. They have already learned in practice the law: 'A Guide smiles and sings under all difficulties'.

MIRIAM DRIVER



P & B knitting booklet No. 200

tells you how to knit 3 designs—

this attractive fair isle jelly bag for the

teen ager also a delightful

striped cap and scarf and a cap and mitts.

Send for your copy today price 3d.

post free from Patons & Baldwins Ltd. Dept 99

Great West Road Brentford Middlesex



N6

It's right for Pa

And right for Ma

It's right for little me:

If you use Wright's

Like all of us

How right you

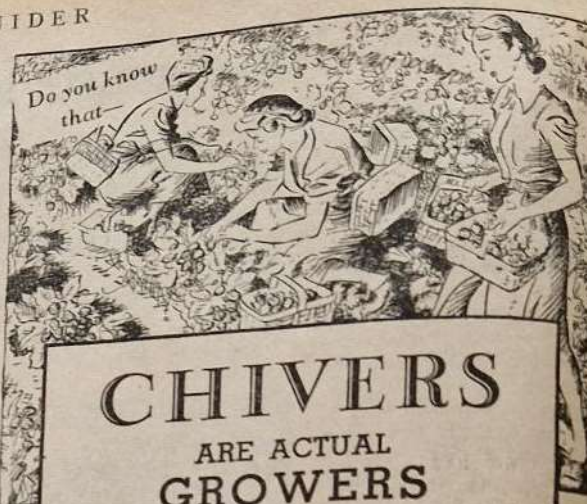
too will be!



**WRIGHT'S IS RIGHT
for EVERYONE!**



IDEAL FOR TOILET AND NURSERY



CHIVERS

ARE ACTUAL
GROWERS

AS WELL AS

PRESERVERS

OF BEST QUALITY

FRUITS AND

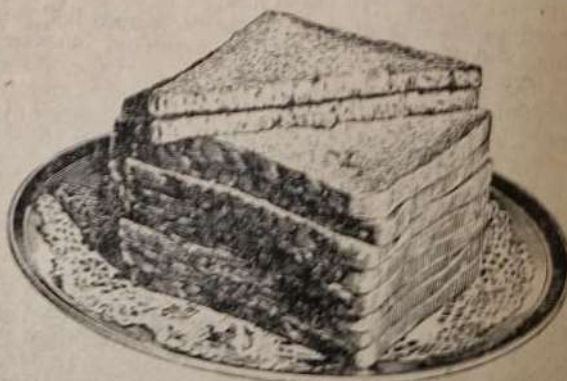
VEGETABLES

Chivers Jams, Jellies, Marmalade, Canned Fruits
and Vegetables, etc., are prepared in the fresh,
pure air of the country.

Chivers & Sons Ltd., The Orchard Factory, Histon, Cambridge

TT030

Marmite makes the most
savoury sandwiches



Tea is always specially good when you
serve Marmite sandwiches. Cream three
parts butter or margarine with one part
Marmite to make the basic spread, and
sprinkle with chopped parsley, watercress
or other greens for variety. Marmite
is so concentrated that even a little gives a
lot of flavour and nourishment. It's
delicious in all soups, stews, gravies and
meat pies, and it definitely does you good.



MARMITE

Marmite is a concen-
trated Yeast Extract
containing Vitamins of
the B₂ group.

In jars: 1 oz. 2d., 2 oz. 3d., 4 oz. 2s., 8 oz. 3s., 16 oz. 4s., from all Grocers & Chemists

Uniform and How to Wear It

On the March

MANY a well-kept pair of shoes hides a neglected pair of feet. When you inspect the neatness of your Guides' footwear, run your eye over their stance, for the alignment of the bones of their knees and ankles will tell you about the condition of their feet. Then take your observations further, and see how they walk and run. Look for those who place their feet with the toes turned in or out, for those who run without spring, or with their knees knocking and their feet kicking out sideways; notice those whose ankles are stiff or clumsy and those who run heavily on their heels. These girls are all showing signs of some weakness in the feet or knees.

Let us consider flat feet. In this condition there is little or no upward instep curve, in fact severe cases show an outward bulge of flesh between the heel and the big toe, while the weight of the body is carried on the big toe side of the foot. Shoes will supply evidence of this weakness by being worn or trodden down on the inner or big toe side of the soles and heels, so that the back seams slant instead of being perpendicular to the ground. Weak feet often lead to weak and easily-sprained ankles, and the sight of prominent ankle bones knocking together will lead you to suspect that both conditions are present. You may also notice that the big tendons at the back of the heel are not upright, but take the same faulty line as the back seams of the shoes.

How, then, can you help your Guides whose feet are weak? In the first place by encouraging them to wear well-made, low-heeled, lace-up shoes, for these give the most support to the instep, and ensure that the weight of the body falls on the centre of the foot. Sandals and gym shoes, while suitable for playing games, do not give sufficient support for constant wear, and may lead to flattening of the arches. If at your meeting you have time to do exercises, include heel raising and lowering, hopping or skipping, and in the latter insist that your company point their toes while they are in the air, and that they land gently, allowing their ankles and knees to bend. Walking on the outside edges of the feet is also a corrective exercise. In your drill insist that the Guides point their feet straight forward when marching or running, for turned-out feet add considerably to the strain on the muscles and the ligaments which support them. Suggest that at home they practise picking up objects with

their toes, for that strengthens the small muscles of the sole of the foot.

Legs are often weak, too. This is shown by a habit of standing with one or both knees slightly bent. This may have serious effects on the spine, causing curvatures which, in their turn, may affect the child's general health. Such children need plenty of exercise in running and jumping, and should be taught to stand with the knees straight so that the weight is carried evenly by both feet. Knock-knees and bow-legs are also common and can best be helped by training the children to stand with feet together and knees pressed back, and by working the muscles of the thigh by knee bending, high jumping and deep landing to strengthen the knee joint.

Here are a few hints to give your Guides when they are being inspected or drilling:

1. Stand with the weight of the body on the little toe side of the foot, just keeping the big toe joint on the ground.
2. Try to make the foot as short as possible without curling up the toes. This helps to improve the arch of the foot.
3. Press the knees well back, but do not stiffen the muscles of the thigh.
4. Try to make the knees just touch when the feet are together.
5. Always stand with equal weight on both feet whether they are together or apart. Continual standing with the weight on one foot alters the level of the hip joint, causing curvature of the spine.
6. When standing at attention lean forward from the ankles until the toes grip the ground and most of the weight is on the ball of the foot.
7. When walking or marching try to keep this line and push off from the ball of the back foot with every step so that the walk is springy and not dead. The weight of the body should then provide practically all the movements required for walking.

When once you are conscious of foot and knee defects and their signs, you will be surprised how quickly your observation develops. Perhaps you will become like me, for when anyone says, 'How nice that child looks!', I often find myself replying, 'Yes, but isn't she flat-footed!'

I. F. PARSONS, C.S.P.

For Your Bookshelf

Acting Games, by Freda Collins. (University of London Press, 6s.) This is a new and enlarged edition, and should be very welcome to Brownie Guiders. The author knows just what is satisfying to children and how to develop their acting ability. The fourteen acting games are little scenes, for any number of players, of the kind that are so useful as a pack's contribution to a concert or parents' evening. But by far the most useful part of the book is the section in which the author explains her methods in detail. These chapters are packed full of useful hints for the grown-up who is encouraging children to act. How to begin, discipline, telling the story, lists of suitable rhymes and stories for acting, the excellent 'shape charts' by which children are given a picture of the whole scene and how they fit into it, sound notes on 'dressing up' and production, all go to make this a most valuable book for Guiders.

E.P.

Sing Together. (Y.W.C.A., 1s. 3d.) This recently published book is full of interest for Guiders, especially in this month of February, with Thinking Day approaching. It is a collection of popular songs from many nations, used at the Y.W.C.A. International Conferences at Geneva, and it is edited by Jennifer Greenwood, Y.W.C.A. Music Adviser. Many of the songs are already familiar and in constant use, but the book contains one or two treasures which have so far been inaccessible; for example, the lovely hymn melody known as 'Cantique Chinois', and the 'Night Herding Song', that fascinating lullaby sung by the cowboy to his restless cattle. For those

who are planning international programmes there is a fine Swedish tune, 'Varmlandsvisan', a lovely French *berceuse* arranged by César Geoffroy, a triple version (in three languages) of a rollicking German round, and for those who remain faithful to the Chalet Song, here is a very charming descant to it, giving the effect of an echoing pastoral flute. The book is obtainable from the Y.W.C.A., Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

M.C.

Swimming for Teachers and Youth Leaders, by M. A. Jarvis. (Faber, 6s.) Intended for those who have the teaching of swimming thrust on them, this book, which is generously illustrated, outlines various methods of instruction. There are sections on land drill, water practice, life saving, safety precautions, coaching, judging, sports and competitions. Guiders who are teaching swimming in their companies will find it of really practical value.

V.A.

Prayers for Seafarers. (Girl Guides Association, 2s. 6d.) A book of prayers has long been wanted by Sea Rangers, and these are particularly well chosen and arranged. They are grouped into sections in a way that will prove most helpful to those searching for prayers for musters or camps. In addition to a few psalms and hymns there are lists of others which may be suitable, and of appropriate readings from the Bible. There are also suggestions for composing a form of service. Many Rangers and Guiders, besides those of the Sea Section, will find help and inspiration from this small book.

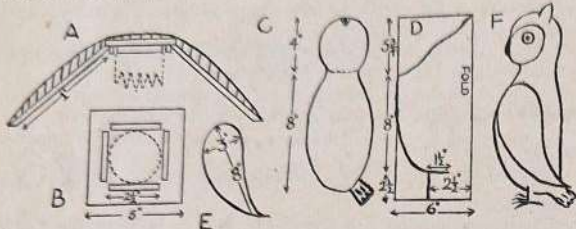
H.M.

The Guider's Post-Bag

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

Brownie Toadstools

For a toadstool top, obtain eight pieces of wooden lath, each a foot long, and also a five-inch square of wood a quarter of an inch thick. Four other pieces of wood $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, one inch wide, and a quarter of an inch thick, are required. These four pieces must first be nailed to the five-inch square to form a cup to take the top of the pole. This makes the top removable. (See B). Now take the eight laths and cut one end of each on a slope of thirty degrees. These sloping ends are then nailed to the five-inch square, one at each corner and one in the middle of each side. By means of staples fasten a circle of thickish galvanised wire round the bottom ends of the laths and another round the middle. This should give a flat-topped cone, approximately two feet in diameter and eight inches deep. Cover this on the outside with brown paper



glued to the laths, turning the bottom edge under and gluing it down to neaten the wire edge. Make some papier maché by tearing up newspaper into one-inch squares and stirring into hot flour paste.

Leave the mixture to soak for several hours. Then take the pulp, squeeze out as much excess moisture as possible, and place on top of the paper-covered cone until an even rounded outline is obtained (A). While doing this it will probably be found necessary to provide some support under the cone, for if it gets too wet it tends to sag. It must be left several days until quite dry. Then cover the whole top with brown paper, well stuck down. When dry, paint with a dull stone-coloured paint, giving two coats if necessary. Paint the papier maché round the base of the toadstool green. The emblems for the toadstool can either be bought, or made by painting the figures on calico. When dry, cut out and stick round the edge of the toadstool. For the base of the toadstool you will require a piece of wood about two feet long and $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. A piece of larch pole does excellently. To one end of this nail an eight-inch square of wood, to act as a stand. Put some papier maché round this to represent grass.

The shape for the owl is made from an old stocking leg, about eighteen inches long. Gather up the narrow end of the stocking and tie firmly. Turn inside out so that the knot is inside, and stuff it fairly firmly. About $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the knot run a gathering thread and pull in slightly to make the neck. About twelve inches below the knot, tie the stocking up firmly and leave about three inches below this to form the tail (see C). Some light fawn material should now be stitched down the front of the head and body, wide enough to form the face and breast of the owl. The edge need not be neat. Next, cut a piece of dark brown material as shown in D, pin in position and blanket stitch down over the edges of the fawn material. The tail end of the stocking is entirely covered with the brown material. Embroider a beak on the owl, and stitch two dark coat buttons on for eyes. Complete the large circles round each with back-stitch (F). Make the feet of twisted dark brown pipe-cleaners or wire, covered with brown wool. For the wings cut two pieces of thin card to the shape shown in E. Cover both sides with brown material. Stitch into position on the shoulders. The ears are just small pieces of double brown material stitched to the head in the correct positions.

MARGARET C. WHITE (71st A [Chantrey Road], Sheffield)

Our toadstool has turned out a great success. A quantity of old newspaper was torn into small pieces and soaked in water. When it had been thoroughly mashed together, it was moulded into a dustbin lid, and left until quite dry. We then turned it out, and gave it three coats of brown enamel. On the underside we made a hole to receive the stalk which was fashioned from a roll of corrugated paper, painted brown. The base of the

stalk was glued on to a base of beaver board the size of a dinner plate. The whole toadstool was then painted once more, and the emblems glued on.

D. SAYWELL

I started a Brownie Pack in 1942, when everything was in short supply, and not having a toadstool I decided to make one. First I begged an umbrella which let in the rain. I sawed off the end of the handle, opened the umbrella and put a nail in the handle just below the spokes so that it would not close. I then pasted layer upon layer of newspaper on the umbrella, letting each layer dry thoroughly before putting on the next. It is not a nice round toadstool, but who has ever seen a symmetrical toadstool growing? After satisfying myself that the top was a firm, I painted it a creamy brown colour (as the umbrella was brown I left the inside). Then I painted the emblems and songs on it. To make a stalk I used a tube of very thick cardboard. I cut this to the desired length, cut a thick round of wood so that it fitted inside the tube of cardboard, bored a hole in the wood large enough for the handle to slip in, painted the cardboard the same colour as the top, and there was my toadstool. The pack has been running for over three years, and the toadstool is still going strong.

M. E. MASKELL-DICKER

Over twenty years ago my pack was started, and as we had no funds, we set about making gadgets, the first being a toadstool. This consisted of an old white sunshade, the outer edge of which was bound with brown tape. Coloured emblems were sewn on each division. On to the ferrule of the sunshade we put a home-made brown velvet owl. The handle was cut off and inserted into a tube of cardboard which in its turn rested in a log split lengthwise. The toadstool will take to pieces and, with the exception of the log, can be packed into the cardboard tube.

MARGARET H. McLUSKIE (former Brown Owl, 18th Paisley)

Our Chalet

Applications are streaming in for next summer. The British demand is overwhelming, and though we are delighted to see that so many people want to come out, we are obliged to refuse a good many. We have awarded to British Guides three-fifths of the space in Our Chalet all through the summer, and are afraid that we cannot grant more places to them if we want to keep up the international character of our house. We keep a waiting list, but it is not likely that many people on it will have a chance. We shall, however, make an exception for overseas Guiders who could come and stay a few days with us. Unfortunately we cannot keep up the low prices we had up to now, due to the prices rising steadily. The prices per day, for board and lodging, will probably be:

- 6 Swiss francs for a paliasse (30 available).
- 7 " " " camp-bed (7 available).
- 8 " " " room with 3 or 5 (17 beds available).
- 9 " " " single room (3 available).

The Chalet will not be open over Easter, but ready to receive its guests from May 8th on. Will people who had to be refused please believe that we are terribly sorry about it, and not lose hope, but try to book for another year. Bookings for winter summer of 1948 will be accepted from August 1st; bookings for the before these dates cannot be taken into consideration.

FALK

A Welcome to Britain

I was asked to contact some 'displaced persons' who had been sent as domestic staff to Sully Hospital. I was warmly welcomed by the Matron, who had received a party of ten young women from the Baltic, only one of whom could speak any English. I was able to tell her that one of the party, called Ruth, had been a Guider. Matron was delighted that I had come, and took me along to find the group, who were busy about their work as ward-helpers, each wearing an attractive cap with her name embroidered on the side. Ruth was delighted to contact someone from the movement, and showed me photographs of herself in camp. She said there was one other girl with her who had been a Guide, but neither of them had Tenderfoot Badges, which had been lost in their journeyings. I invited them to the District party, and drew a map to help them find the hall. Matron was most grateful for our interest, and for the speed with which the

Guide Movement had followed it up. On December 18th Ruth and her friend came to our party, and her letter of thanks given below proves how worthwhile are our efforts, however small, to contact these international friends.

'I have the pleasure to wish to you and to all your English Girl Guides good health and all the best in the New Year. I was very happy to be in your nice party at Sully, and always remember of all our Girl Guides'.

ELIZABETH PARES
(Division Commissioner, S.E. Glamorgan)

I received some correspondence concerning six Baltic ex-Guides staying at the Islington Institution, and was asked to contact them. As a result, these Guides were invited to a display by the 4th Tufnell Park Guide Company. All six turned up and were given a special welcome. They were delighted to find that Lieutenant's father could speak Estonian, and had come especially to talk to them, and to interpret if necessary. At the end of the display, which they all seemed to enjoy in spite of the language difficulty, they received an invitation to tea with one of the Guiders, and to a company meeting with the Guides, who were very pleased to have the opportunity of meeting their Estonian grown-up Guide sisters. I thought you might like this short account of what had happened, and to know that the Guides in this District are always pleased to welcome visitors from abroad, and to help them in any possible way.

MARIE SMITH
(District Commissioner, Tufnell Park and Highgate Hill)

Chateau d'Argeronne

There must be many Guiders, Rangers and Guides, with happy memories of camps at the Chateau d'Argeronne in Normandy, who will be glad to hear that the Chateau, though close to the line of battle, escaped without damage or looting by the enemy. Mlle de Montmort has been very ill and is still an invalid, but she asks me to convey her good wishes to her Guide friends, and to say that she hopes, when certain alterations and improvements can be effected, to open the Chateau once more for camps and conferences. I shall be glad to give detailed news to any of her personal friends.

MARGARET TYRWHITT-DRAKE

French the Play Way

The scheme for teaching French the play way has been tried out in a country company where all but the youngest recruits speak some French or German, and everyone looked forward to opportunities for international contacts with rather more confidence on this score. In the event, schoolgirl French proved entirely inadequate, and the necessity for practice was revealed beyond doubt. Since then, the company meeting has often been the place where one practises French or German conversation for fun, and because one is convinced that it has its uses. The windows of the classroom have been opened by Guiding, and the unskilled Guider assists the trained teacher by accompanying her charges into a wider world.

ROSEMARY STONE

At a Patrol Leaders' conference, with about seventy girls I tried out the scheme for teaching French, with a view to giving them ideas to try with their patrols. First, with those who knew no French, we played 'O'Grady Says', giving orders in French, repeating the same order frequently so that they got to associate it with the action. Then everyone played a team game in which small objects such as string, whistle, compass, were laid out, as well as pictures of things used in camp. The teams were numbered (in French) and I called, 'Apportez-moi...' and then a number. This went better than the first game, and might be of use for a company preparing to go abroad. The company which tried out Miss Maynard's scheme (they have a lieutenant from Mauritius whose mother tongue is French) was of the opinion that it would be all right if all the Guides were of the same age; but if some already knew a fair amount of French, they found it dull, and if it was made more difficult the beginners were lost. Of course, French is perhaps not the best language to try, for that reason. It would be more interesting to see the results in an International Friendship Company which was trying to learn Dutch or Norwegian.

KATHLEEN HALL
(County International Representative, Edinburgh)

Progress

Extract from the first Minute Book of the Islington Local Boy Scouts Association, dated May, 1909, reads, 'A letter from a Patrol of Girl Scouts was read and it was decided to ignore all such troops or patrols'. I suggest that this is evidence that we have progressed a little with regard to co-operation!

M. PALMER (Lieutenant, 6th S. Islington Rangers)

The Cup that Cheers

-Invigorates and Sustains



THERE is something so cheering and comforting about a cup of 'Ovaltine.' At any time of the day it will do much to renew flagging energy, strengthen the nerves, recreate vitality and put you on good terms with yourself.

Taken at bedtime 'Ovaltine' has a soothing influence on mind and body, helps you to relax, invites sleep and assists in making your sleep completely refreshing and restorative.

'Ovaltine' is a scientific combination of Nature's best foods—malt, milk and eggs—and provides important food elements required to build up body, brain and nerves to a high degree of efficiency.

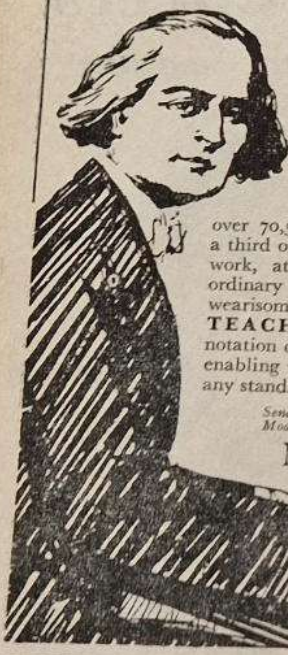
For all these reasons make 'Ovaltine' your regular daytime and bedtime beverage, and note the improvement in your outlook on life—in your cheerfulness and confidence.

Delicious

Ovaltine

*For Health, Strength
and Vitality*

Can YOU play the Piano?



If you are a music lover, why have you not acquired this enjoyable accomplishment and great social asset? Doubtless because of the prospect of practice! practice! practice! has dismayed and discouraged you.

My class is seldom less than 2,000 pupils. I have taught over 70,500 during 42 years, by post in a third of the time, with a quarter the work, at a tenth the expense of the ordinary methods of dull mechanical, wearisome practise, **AND I CAN TEACH YOU.** Ordinary musical notation only used, no freakish methods, enabling you to read and play at sight any standard musical composition.

Send for free book and advice. Say Modern's, Elementary, or Beginner.

Mr. H. BECKER

(Dept. F)

69, Fleet St.,
London,
E.C.4

HAVE A
TOFFEE?

HAVE A
Sharp's



Sharp's SPECIALISE IN MAKING **TOFFEE**

EDWARD SHARP & SONS LTD.
41, HAIDSTONE, KENT
"THE TOFFEE SPECIALISTS"



Short Story Writing

Short story writing is the ideal hobby. Learn the essential technique by post—the Regent way. In a fascinating course you are shown how to get plots, how to construct, and where to sell MSS.

Post this advertisement to The Regent Institute (Dept. 185), Palace Gate, London, W.8—enclosing a 2d. stamp—for "Stories that Sell To-day" (a special bulletin) and "How to Succeed as a Writer" (an informative prospectus)—without obligation.

NAME

ADDRESS



You do not have to ask a policeman to find out that

Drydex

TORCH AND CYCLE BATTERIES throw brighter beams and 'Still keep going when the rest have stopped'.

THE CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE COMPANY LIMITED
Exide Works, Clifton Junction, nr. Manchester

THE LONDON MIDLAND & SCOTTISH RAILWAY

invites applications from women and girls desiring employment in the railway offices as clerks, shorthand-typists, machine operators, telephone and telegraph operators. Progressive salary according to the National scale; membership of Superannuation Fund and special travelling facilities. Training in typing and machine operating offered during employment.

Apply:

WELFARE DEPARTMENT, L.M.S. HEADQUARTERS
Watford, Herts

Where to Train

FOXLEASE

February (Closed for Spring Cleaning)
28-Mar. 4 Commissioners' Week-end

March
7-11 Ranger Week-end
14-18 Guide Week-end
21-25 Brownie Week

April
1-8 Guide and Ranger Week (Easter)
11-18 Diploma Guiders' Conference
22-25 Guide and Brownie Week

May
2-8 Woodcraft Week
13-20 Guide and Brownie Week
23-27 Brownie Week-end (Whitsun)
30-June 6 Cadet and Ranger 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 a sitting-room is three-and-a-half guineas per week (including light, coal and oil). 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

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
17-10 S.E. Lancs. Week-end
28-31 Ranger and Guide Week-end

April
3-9 Guide and Brownie (five days Easter)
11-16 Woodcraft Week
21-24 Commissioners' Mid-Week
25-28 Cadet Guiders' Week-end

May
2-5 Guide and Brownie Week-end
9-12 Guide Week-end
23-June 2 Brownie Guide and Ranger (ten days, Whitsun)

* Open to a limited number of Cadets.
† The Scouters' and Guiders' Training originally arranged for this date has been postponed.
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 afternoons, 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:
Single room £3 0s. a week, 9s. 6d. a day.
Double room £2 10s. a week, 8s. a day.
Shared room £2 0s. a week, 7s. a day.

Bursaries. In order to provide training for a large number of Guiders at reduced fees the following scheme of Bursaries has been introduced. 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 one week or for two week-ends, and may be used for any type of training except at Easter, or in August. Conferences do not count as trainings. Applications for bursaries must be made through County Secretaries to the Guider-in-charge of Foxlease or Waddow.

Grants on Railway Fares. Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease or Waddow on account of the train fare, the following rebates may be obtained if the Commissioner applies direct to Foxlease 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

April 1-10, 11-18, 22-29
May 2-9, 13-20, 23-June 3
June 6-13, 17-24, 27-July 4

July 8-15, 31-August 1
August 8-15, 16-23, 25-Sept. 1.
(Bosun's Week)
September 5-12, 16-23

FEES:

£1 10s. per week, 5s. per day. Applications, enclosing deposit of 5s. and a stamped envelope, should be made to Miss S. G. Clarke, Florence Court, Torquay, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if booking is withdrawn two full weeks before the training.

PAX HILL

Applications for the Homecraft Course, commencing in August, should be sent to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, I.H.Q.

NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

March
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 Available for County reservations
16-21 1st Class Week-end
25-28 Advanced Guide Week-end

May
2-5 Cadets Week-end
9-12 Commissioners' Week-end
16-19 Woodcraft Week-end
23-25 Ranger Week-end

* By invitation.
Unless otherwise stated week-end trainings will finish on Sunday evening, but Guiders may stay until Monday morning if they wish.

FEES:
Shared room: £2 10s. per week, 7s. 6d. per day. A training fee of 1s. 6d. per course will be charged, and an additional fee of 2s. 6d. per course for a single room.

Applications with 5s. deposit should be made to the Secretary, Netherurd, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peeblesshire, 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)

February
5-10 Work Party (helpers wanted to prepare for official opening—sewing, carpentry)
14-17 Welsh Campers' Conference for C.O.A.'s and C.A.'s and Camp Recorders
21-24 Ranger Guiders Week-end

March
13-18 Work Party as above

Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 5s. and a stamped envelope, should be made to the Guider-in-charge, Broneirion, Llanllinam, 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.

LORNE (ULSTER)

February
14-17 District Commissioners
21-24 Ranger
28-Mar. 3 Brownie

March
7-10 Guide Guiders, Elementary

* This training will include music, singing, games and dancing.

FEES:

8s. per day (garage 1s. per night).
Applications, accompanied by 5s. deposit and a stamped addressed envelope, should be made to the Guider-in-charge, Lorne, Craigavad, Co. Down, who will send further particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date on which training commences.

Note.—The minimum age for prospective Guiders attending all residential trainings is seventeen-and-a-half years.

HEADQUARTERS' CAMP SITES

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

All applications for these sites should be made through the C.A. Applications should not be forwarded to Foxlease and Waddow before February 1st, and they should be addressed to the Secretary and the envelope marked 'Camp'. No site may be booked for more than one week for one company during the main camping season, to allow as many as possible to have the privilege of camping at Foxlease. Equipment is limited at both places and companies are encouraged to bring their own. Please state in the original application the date of the camp, approximate numbers, and equipment it is wished to hire.

BLACKLAND FARM

Applications for camp sites for 1947 can be made to the Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex. Equipped and unequipped sites are available, as well as indoor camping facilities. 'Restrop' is furnished for parties of ten, and is available all the year round. Unfurnished caravans are used for sleeping accommodation in conjunction with one or two of the sites, and are suitable for small parties.

CADET CAMPS

Three camps for Cadets are being arranged as follows:

Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants: August 1-8.
Netherurd, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peeblesshire: August 1-8.
Gorwellion, Wllg Fash, Newton, Porthcawl, Glamorgan: July 31-August 7.
These camps are for Cadets from all parts of the British Isles, and so that each one may be as representative as possible, a certain number of places have been allotted at each camp to England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland and Overseas. The names of the Secretaries to whom application may be sent will appear in the March Guide.

THE GUIDER

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 Saturday and Sunday, February 15th and 16th, 1947. Fee 2s. Early application is advisable to the Extension Secretary, Imperial Headquarters. Commissioners will be most welcome.

INTERNATIONAL TRAINING

April 14th-21st, at Exandine Court, Colwall, Herefordshire. Fee: approximately £2 10s. Further details in March GUMEX. Applications to the Secretary, International Department, I.H.Q., enclosing stamped addressed envelope for application form.

ENGLAND

FIRST PROMISE TRAINING WEEK-END FOR GUIDERS

This will be held at Imperial Headquarters on Saturday, February 8th, 3 to 7 p.m., and on Sunday, February 9th, 2 to 6 p.m.
The aim is to discuss ways of giving more help to Rangers, Guides and Brownies in understanding the First Promise. Some sessions will be united, some held in denominational groups. A full programme will be sent to interested Guiders. Apply as soon as possible to the English Department, I.H.Q., stating religious denomination.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND CONFERENCE FOR COMMISSIONERS AND TRAINERS

Church of England Conference for Commissioners and Trainers will be held at Elfinward, Haywards Heath, Sussex, from Tuesday, March 4th, to Thursday, March 6th, under the Joint Chairmanship of the Right Rev. the Bishop of Willesden (Chairman of the Church of England Youth Council) and Miss Angela Thompson (Chairman of the Religious Panel I.H.Q.). The fee will be 27s. 6d. inclusive of a booking fee of 2s. 6d. Full particulars and programme may be obtained from the Secretary, Mrs. Clarke, St. Peter's, Heath Drive, Potters Bar, Middlesex. A stamped addressed envelope should be enclosed for reply, and applications must reach the secretary by February 15th. The programme will include sessions on 'The Purpose of the Conference' and 'Duty to God' by the Bishop of Willesden, and on 'Prayer and Worship' by the Rev. T. J. Morris, organising Secretary to the Provincial Youth Council of the Church in Wales. Discussions on 'The Guider's opportunities and responsibilities' will be led by Miss Newnham, Miss Powell, Miss Chater and Miss Thompson.

COUNTY OF LONDON

Two elementary trainings days for Sea Ranger Guiders will be held on Sundays, April 13th and 20th, at the County whaler moorings, Richmond, Surrey. Trainer, Miss Allen-Williams. Indoor Sessions will be held if wet. London Skippers and Mates (also prospective Sea Ranger Guiders over eighteen) should apply to the London Training Secretary, London Room, I.H.Q. Further details will appear in the March GUMEX.

The following training courses have been arranged at I.H.Q.:

Camp Training, Mondays, February 17th-March 24th, 7-9 p.m. Fees 6d. per evening.
Music and Drama, Monday, February 10th, 7 p.m., 'Play Production', Miss Peake and Miss Andrae. Tuesday, February 27th, 7 p.m., 'Dance Songs', Miss Andrae. 7.30 p.m., 'Music for Worship and the Planning of Guide's Owns', Miss Chater. Friday, March 21st, 7 p.m., 'Story Telling', Miss Elizabeth Clark.
These evenings are independent of each other and Guiders must apply beforehand stating which evenings they wish to attend. Fee: 1s. each evening.
Q.M. Training at Cudham, April 3rd to 7th (Easter).
Brownie Pack Holiday Training at Cudham for Brownie Guiders, May 24th to 26th (Whitsun).
Fee, approximately 2s. 6d. per day for each training.
Guiders should obtain application cards from their Commissioner. When completed, these should be returned to the Training Secretary, London Room, I.H.Q.

S.E. LONDON

A Music and Dancing Week-end for Guiders and Cadets will be held at Trefoll House, 24, Glenesk Road, Eltham, S.E.9 (nearest station, Eltham Park, S.R.), from 7 p.m., February 28th to March 2nd. Music, Miss Andrae. Dancing to be announced later. Applications should be sent with in deposit to Miss B. Boyes, 42, Littleheath, Charlton, S.E.7, on or before January 25th, and applicants should state if sleeping accommodation is required. Please enclose a stamped addressed envelope for a reply.

N.E. LONDON

General Brownie course, four Wednesdays beginning March 5th. The Library, I.H.Q., 7 to 9 p.m.
Fee 6d. per session. These courses are open to all London. Applications to The Secretary, London Room.
Three separate Training evenings will be held at Commercial Street School, E.1 (near Toynbee Hall), 7 to 9 p.m.
Thursday, February 6th, 'Health and Physical Activities in the Company', Mrs. Blanckenberg and Miss West (P.C.R.T.).
Thursday, February 13th, 'Woodcraft'.
Thursday, March 6th, 'Semaphore Signalling'.
Fee 3d. Applications must be made beforehand to Miss Shenston, 132, Watling Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex.

SUSSEX

Elfinward, Haywards Heath, February 14th-16th. Ranger Guiders. Trainer, Mrs. Hall.
Fees, 13s. 6d. a day. Ranger Guiders from other Counties will be welcome. Application to Miss Davidson, Moorings, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Census of Membership 1945 and 1946

	ENGLAND		SCOTLAND		ULSTER		WALES		GRAND TOTALS	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
Local Associations	1,086	1,161	408	415	20	41	133	135	1,647	1,752
Cadet Companies	144	162	9	9	3	2	7	7	163	180
Ranger Companies	1,453	1,255	240	206	37	38	78	65	1,808	1,564
Air Ranger Flights	31	40	—	8	1	1	1	2	33	51
Sea Ranger Crews	368	400	51	55	5	5	24	21	448	481
Guide Companies	8,785	8,560	1,428	1,479	230	232	474	465	10,917	10,736
Packs	6,719	6,925	1,226	1,329	176	186	331	325	8,452	8,765
Lone Companies	73	70	18	11	—	—	2	2	93	83
Extension Companies	203	223	49	35	—	—	13	18	265	276
Commissioners	1,967	1,972	559	468	61	70	173	175	2,760	2,685
Secretaries	2,380	2,378	237	219	47	45	172	181	2,836	2,823
Guiders	22,306	21,919	5,969	5,622	776	761	1,118	1,080	30,169	29,382
Cadets	1,736	1,877	149	120	71	52	109	62	2,065	2,111
Rangers	14,726	11,613	3,049	2,279	503	597	960	765	19,238	15,254
Air Rangers	406	514	—	164	16	12	16	22	438	712
Sea Rangers	5,822	6,170	1,026	1,035	70	73	374	368	7,292	7,646
Guides	179,210	171,379	37,311	37,246	5,824	5,538	10,014	9,141	232,359	223,304
Brownies	123,468	127,059	28,568	29,951	4,003	4,144	5,726	5,719	161,765	166,873
Lones	725	618	181	103	—	—	10	17	916	738
Extensions	2,529	2,637	378	352	—	—	94	186	3,001	3,175
Members temporarily absent on National Service ..	2,451	—	No separate figures	—	No separate figures	—	89	—	2,540	—
TOTALS	357,726	348,136	77,427	77,559	11,371	11,292	18,855	17,716	465,379	454,703
AGE GROUPS										
Under 14	266,267	260,549	56,744	56,911	—	—	13,119	12,830	—	—
14-20	64,504	63,460	13,092*	14,339*	—	—	4,332	3,602	—	—
Over 20	26,955	24,127	7,591†	6,309†	—	—	1,404	1,284	—	—

*14-21. † Over 21.



"YES, DEAR! they are lovely stockings—
'ANLABY' Fine Rayon. Mummy knitted your
vest from 'ANLABY' Wool—another famous
product of Anlaby House."

It was Mother who, from her own satisfied
experience, taught Mary to always insist on

"ANLABY" Regd.
HOSIERY and WOOLS

If it's "ANLABY" Regd., it's Guaranteed by Anlaby House.

A winsome smile . . . a dimpled chin

**BUT SHE CAN'T BE
BEAUTIFUL WITHOUT
BEAUTIFUL HAIR**

THIS modern version of the bonnet, demure yet provocative, is another of the inspirations of Gertrude Harris of Bond Street. It is a style which leaves the hair much in evidence; all the more reason, therefore, why you should use Icilma, the finest shampoo your hair can have. Rich lathering, easy rinsing, it leaves the scalp clean and healthy, and the hair soft, smooth and beautiful. Make Icilma Shampoo your choice.



*Keep your hair
Icilma-lovely with*

Icilma
SHAMPOO

WITH SPECIAL RINSE

When you haven't time or hot water for a wet shampoo, use the convenient Icilma Hair Powder.

ICS 117-96-80

ICILMA CO. LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX

**YOURS
IF YOU HURRY!**



£3.35 a year, tax-free, on every £100 invested for ten years! You can still get this high rate of interest with National Savings Certificates—but only if you buy before April 1st. Buy as many as you can—you may hold up to 500—and hold on to them. Turn your Savings Stamps, too, into Certificates before April 1st.

**NATIONAL
SAVINGS CERTIFICATES**

Issued by The National Savings Committee

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

City General Hospital, Leicester. (550 beds.) Training School for male and female nurses in general training. Preliminary training school. There are

HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

WANTED

FOR SALE

Writing Bureau 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex Harrow 1626

54

Headquarters Notices

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL—Jan. 8th, 1947

Sub-Committees of the Executive Committee. The Chairmen of all sub-committees were appointed for the ensuing year and new members appointed to replace those due to retire.

British Guide Club. Further arrangements for the opening of the club were considered and it was agreed that full details of the terms of membership should be published in the March Guide.

World Conference of International Commissioners and Chairmen. The report of this conference was considered and approved.

APPOINTMENTS

England
Assistant Commissioner for Training (Cadets).—Mrs. L. Morrison.
Overseas
Barbados.—Island Commissioner.—Mrs. E. B. Williams.
Palestine.—Commissioner for Palestine.—Miss L. S. Dancer.
Sarawak.—Commissioner for Sarawak.—Mrs. Dawson.

AWARDS

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Patrol Leader Evelyn Coppard, 15th Maldstone Company, Kent.

As a result of infantile paralysis, Evelyn has both legs in irons, and at one time she also had her left arm in a frame. In spite of this, she has entered wholeheartedly into all her company's activities, even trying to march in spite of her crippled legs. Her headmaster reports that she has always borne her disability with commendable cheerfulness and fortitude and has been an outstanding example. These qualities have brought her many deserving friendships based on high regard and respect, which the staff and scholars alike reserve for her.

GOOD SERVICE

Certificate of Merit

Miss O. M. Haley, former District Commissioner, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.

TRAINING

Red Cord

Mrs. Croxfield, India.

Blue Cord

Miss A. Guise-Brown, Eire.
Miss J. Cozens, Hertfordshire.

Eagle Owl

Miss D. Henderson, Belfast.

Overseas Training Certificate

Mrs. Shephard, Trinidad.

Headquarters Instructors' Certificates

Miss P. Anderson, Trinidad. (Brownie Story-Telling; Games.)
Miss Archer, Barbados. (Tenderfoot; Campfire.)
Miss K. Connell, St. Vincent. (Tenderfoot; Games.)
Miss Crooks, Trinidad. (First Aid; Mapping and Compass.)
Miss J. Daunt, Trinidad. (Drill and Ceremonial; Signalling; Tenderfoot.)
Miss V. Gridley, Jamaica. (Games; Knotting.)
Miss Sanguinetti, Jamaica. (Tenderfoot; Drill and Ceremonial.)
Miss E. Smith, Trinidad. (Brownie; Nature Lore; Ceremonial; Games.)

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Sybil Powerscourt, Chief Commissioner of the Irish Girl Guides, on Friday, December 6th, 1946. Lady Powerscourt was our Chief Commissioner for twenty-seven years, almost since the beginning of Guiding in Ireland. She had become so much a part of it that we had failed to imagine a time when that time has come now and our hearts are heavy with sorrow, but in our loneliness we know, and this comforts us a little, that we shall never forget her. Always the light of her great courage and deep humanity will be with us, helping us and guiding us in the years ahead.—The Irish Guides.

Daphne Parris, beloved Guide, Ranger and Captain of the 7th North Lewisham Company, on December 5th, after a long and weakening illness cheerfully and patiently borne. Daphne was a Gold Cord Guide, a keen camper and an inspiring leader. Her cheerful, undaunted spirit influenced all with whom she associated. All Guides who were fortunate enough to know her will mourn her loss.

COMING EVENTS

The British Guide Club. Further news of this club, to be opened at 46, Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1, will be given in the March issue of THE GUIDE.

THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

Lunch Hour Talks. The speaker at the lunch hour meeting on Thursday, February 27th, will be Miss Iris Morrison, who has just returned from training in the West Indies and British Guiana. She will speak again at the evening meeting in April. The March lunch hour meeting speaker (March 27th) will be Lady Walwyn, D.B.E., formerly Chief Commissioner for Newfoundland. Lunch hour meetings are held in the Council Chamber at I.H.Q., at 1.15 p.m., and all Guiders are welcome. Sandwiches may be brought, and coffee will be on sale.

Thinking Day Party. The Empire Circle Thinking Day Party will be held at I.H.Q., on Friday, February 21st, at 6.30 p.m. The Chief Guide will be the guest of honour. Invitations have been sent to all members.

New members. It is regretted that no new Home Members can be accepted for the Empire Circle until after Empire Day.

SCOUT AND GUIDE INTERNATIONAL FOLK DANCE FESTIVAL

Owing to unforeseen circumstances, it has been necessary to change the programme for the festival and rally. The march past and the church services will be held on Sunday, July 13th, instead of on Sunday, July 20th, and the Hyde Park Rally will take place on Monday, July 14th. Minor adjustments to the programme for the other days have to be made, and a full, revised programme will appear in the March issue of THE GUIDE.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, January, 1947

ENGLAND

BERKSHIRE

Resignation.—Abingdon.—Dist. C., Miss C. Sinclair.

BIRMINGHAM

Deritend.—Div. C., Miss F. E. Prichard, 30, Reddings Road, Moseley, Birmingham 12.
St. Bartholomew's.—Dist. C., Miss V. M. Halford, 10, Vihart Road, Yardley, Birmingham 26.

St. Martin's and Deritend.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Daw, 30, Reddings Road, Moseley, Birmingham 12.

Resignations.—Deritend.—Div. C., Miss V. Abrahams.

Kings Norton.—Div. C., Mrs. J. Hotham Cadbury.

Balsall Heath.—Dist. C., Miss D. Whitehead.

St. Martin's and Deritend.—Dist. C., Miss M. D. B. Pollard.

BRISTOL

Please note that Bristol No. 1 District in South Division has been disbanded.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Beaconsfield.—Dist. C., Miss E. Carter, 4, Priory Way, Gerrards Cross.

Resignation.—Beaconsfield.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bakewell.

CHESHIRE

Tarporley.—Dist. C., Mrs. France-Hayhurst, Laburnum Cottage, Eaton, nr. Tarporley.

DEVONSHIRE

Exeter.—Div. C., Mrs. Michelmore, St. Germans House, Pennsylvania Road, Exeter.

Please note that Tiverton and Bampton Districts have amalgamated as Tiverton.—Dist. C., Miss A. Butler, Hensleigh Kennels, Tiverton.

Resignation.—Exeter.—Div. C., Mrs. Chandler.

DORSET

Lone Secretary.—Miss M. Elliot, St. Julians, Stour Paine, Blandford.

Wimborne.—Dist. C., Mrs. P. Phillips, The Vicarage, Wimborne.

Resignation.—Wareham.—Dist. C., Mrs. Liddell.

DURHAM

Harton.—Dist. C., Miss D. Bain, 215, Sunderland Road, South Shields.

Laygate.—Dist. C., Miss M. Purves, 16, Cleaside Avenue, South Shields.

Marine.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bell, 1, Morpeth Avenue, South Shields.

South Shields Central.—Dist. C., Mrs. Naisbitt, 106, Horsley Hill Road, South Shields.

Trye Dock.—Dist. C., Miss C. Clark, 206, Westoe Road, South Shields.

Westoe.—Dist. C., Miss L. Young, 44, King George Road, South Shields.

West Park.—Dist. C., Mrs. Miller, 71, Gordon Road, South Shields.

Please note that Gateshead No. 5 is no longer a District.

Resignations.—South Shields 5.—Dist. C., Mrs. D. Taylor.

South Shields 7.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Robson.

Thornaby-on-Tees.—Dist. C., Miss G. A. Hunter.

ESSEX

Purfleet.—Dist. C., Mrs. Roberts, 1, Suffolk Terrace, West Thurrock.

Resignation.—Purfleet.—Dist. C., Miss M. T. M. Simmons.

HAMPSHIRE

Aldershot.—Div. C., Mrs. Philbin, Woodford House, Cargate Terrace, Aldershot.

Bishops Waltham.—Div. C., Mrs. Tufnell, Curdridge Grange, Curdridge, Southampton.

Resignation.—Romsey.—Dist. C., Mrs. Burnett.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Corrections:

(a) The correct postal address for Mrs. Heathcote, County Commissioner, is: Hudnall Farm, Berkhamsted.

(b) The District Commissioner for Hemel Hempstead is: Mrs. Bernard Hazell, not Miss B. Hazell, as stated in the January GUIDE.

(c) The correct address for Mrs. Hester, District Commissioner for Harpenden, is: Borodale, Kirkwick Park, Harpenden.

KENT

Kent South East.—Div. C., Mrs. Weedon, The Headland, Cliff Road, Hythe.

Resignations.—Erith.—Dist. C., Mrs. Cope.

Whitstable.—Dist. C., Miss E. Skelding.

LANCASHIRE NORTH-EAST

East Blackburn Rural.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bromley, The Colony, Langho, Blackburn.

West Blackburn Rural.—Dist. C., Mrs. McLellan, 261, Revidge Road, Blackburn.

Resignations.—East Blackburn Rural.—Dist. C., Miss K. M. Thompson.

West Blackburn Rural.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bromley.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST (WEST)

Resignations.—Broughton.—Dist. C., Mrs. Newton.

Hale.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bury.

Irlam and Flixton.—Dist. C., Miss D. Nightingale.

Irlam and th' Height.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Orton.

Pendlebury.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Dodd.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST

Liverpool Outer North 2.—Dist. C., Miss E. Wiggery, 4, Lunsdale Avenue, Aintree, Liverpool 9.

Please note that Widnes District (in St. Helen's Division) is now a Division as follows:

Widnes.—Div. C., Mrs. Kirby, 2, Garnett Lane, Halebank, Widnes.

Containing the Districts of:

Widnes Inner.—Dist. C., Miss M. Edwardson, 23, Nicholas Road, Distow, Widnes.

Widnes Outer.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davies, South Park View, Halewood, nr. Liverpool.

Resignations.—Liverpool Outer North 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ball.

Widnes.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kirby.

THE GUIDER

LINCOLNSHIRE
 Bimbrook.—Dist. C., Mrs. Knott, Bimhope Hall, Bimbrook.
 Please note that Miss Raphael, County Secretary for London, has married, and is now Mrs. I. H. Powell Edwards, 100, Eaton Place, S.W.1.
 Resignations.—Poplar North.—Dist. C., Mrs. Haythorne.
 Poplar South.—Dist. C., Mrs. Haythorne.

MANCHESTER
 Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss J. Agnew, 18, Wilmslow Road, Withington, Manchester 20.
 Resignation.—Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss J. Gaddum.

MIDDLESEX EAST
 Friern Barnet and New Southgate.—Dist. C., Miss R. D. Scarffe, 163, Nether Street, Finchley, N.12.
MIDDLESEX WEST
 Resignations.—South Middlesex.—Div. C., Mrs. Ellis.
 Twickenham.—Div. C., Miss N. Phillips.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
 Assistant County Secretary (Registrations).—Mrs. Metcalfe, 42, Weston Way, Northampton.

SOMERSET
 Wells.—Div. C., Lady Verdon Smith, Sharcombe, Dinder, Wells.
 Weston-super-Mare.—Div. C., Mrs. Dawson, The Vicarage, Bamwell.
 Wells.—Dist. C., Miss R. Somerville, Dinder House, Wells.
 Resignations.—Midsomer Norton.—Dist. C., Miss M. L. Tredennick.
 Wells.—Dist. C., Miss T. M. Read.
 Weston-super-Mare.—Dist. C., Miss K. Lewis.

STAFFORDSHIRE
 Stafford.—Div. C., Mrs. W. H. Westhead, Sunny Bank, Newport Road, Stafford.
 Stoke on Trent and Newcastle.—Div. C., Mrs. L. Taylor, The Woodlands, Hartwell Hills, nr. Longton, Stoke on Trent.
 Bilston.—Dist. C., Miss H. M. Bunce, 2, Marchant Road, Bilston.
 Brewood. (New District in Wolverhampton Division).—Dist. C., Mrs. Broughton Thompson, The Vicarage, Brewood.
 Wednesfield and Heath Town.—Dist. C., Miss M. Parry, 27, Oakland Road, Wolverhampton.
 Wolverhampton Central (New District).—Dist. C., Miss M. K. Moore, 122, Tettenhall Road, Wolverhampton.
 The Moorlands Division containing the District of Longnor has now been disbanded, and the Longnor Company and Pack transferred to Buxton District (Derbyshire).

RESIGNATIONS.—MOORLANDS.—Div. C., Mrs. Gibson.
 Stoke on Trent and Newcastle.—Div. C., Mrs. Copeland.
 Bilston.—Dist. C., Miss M. S. Marshall.
 Longnor.—Dist. C., Miss V. Scott.
 Willenhall.—Dist. C., Mrs. F. M. Morris.
 Wolverhampton East.—Dist. C., Miss D. M. Jeavons.

SUFFOLK
 County Secretary.—Mrs. Brodhurst-Hill, Holmwood, Kelsale, Saxmundham.
 Assistant County Secretary (Registrations).—Mrs. Jervis, White House, Yoxford.
 Resignation.—South East Suffolk.—Div. C., Mrs. Clavering Pison.

SURREY NORTH
 Please note that the correct address for Mrs. Pollock, Dist. C. for Esher is: Hazel Cottage, Hillbrow Road, Esher, not Heathbrow Road, as shown in the December Guide.

East Mitcham.—Dist. C., Mrs. Church, 53, Kingsmead Avenue, Mitcham.
 Kew.—Dist. C., Mrs. Shandring, 87, Burlington Avenue, Kew.
 Merton and Morden.—Dist. C., Miss B. Loveland, 45, Cannon Hill Lane, Merton Park, S.W.20.
 Mitcham.—Dist. C., Miss F. D. Alcock, 39, Ashbourne Road, Mitcham.
 Richmond.—Dist. C., Miss G. Finch, 86, Queen's Road, Richmond.
 Raynes Park and West Wimbledon.—Dist. C., Miss F. C. R. Lawson, Fairview, Beaumont Road, Wimbledon Park.

Resignations.—Kew.—Dist. C., Miss C. S. Alford.
 Richmond.—Dist. C., Mrs. Burn.

WEST SURREY
 Walton and Hersham.—Dist. C., Mrs. N. Rigden, 2, Cumberland Lodge, Ashley Road, Walton-on-Thames.

Resignation.—Walton and Hersham.—Dist. C., Miss F. Tidd.

SUSSEX
 County Secretary.—Miss Davidson, Moorings, East Grinstead.
 Rustington.—Dist. C., Mrs. Candy, East Kingston, nr. Littlehampton.

Resignations.—County Secretary.—Mrs. Howarth.
 Newhaven.—Dist. C., Mrs. D. Pryor.
 Rustington.—Dist. C., Mrs. Chesterton.

WARWICKSHIRE
 City of Coventry.—Div. C., Miss E. K. Brown, 44, Woodside Avenue, Coventry.
 Rugby.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hilton, 24, Sidney Road, Rugby.

WORCESTERSHIRE
 Abberley and Witley.—Dist. C., Mrs. J. Davey, The Rectory, Great Witley.
 Resignation.—Abberley and Witley.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brinton.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING
 Resignations.—Hessle.—Dist. C., Miss E. Christensen.
 Hull South West.—Dist. C., Miss G. I. Bridges.
 Pickering.—Dist. C., Miss E. Larard.
 University.—Dist. C., Mrs. Smith.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH
 Elland.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kerr, Parkfield House, Elland.
 Moor Allerton.—Dist. C., Miss E. K. Smeeton, 3, Sholebroke Avenue, Leeds 7.
 Roundhay.—Dist. C., Miss D. Fenton, 31, The Avenue, Leeds 8.

Resignation.—South.—Div. C., Mrs. Royle.

YORK CITY

CHANNEL ISLES

GUERNSEY
 Assistant Island Commissioner.—Mrs. Poat, Millmount, Candie.
 Resignation.—Guernsey.—Div. C., Mrs. Poat.

WALES

ANGLESEY
 Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss M. Burton, 8, Victoria Terrace, Beaumaris.
 South Anglesey.—Div. C., Miss M. Burton, 8, Victoria Terrace, Beaumaris.
 Amlwch and Cemaes.—Dist. C., Miss B. Lemon, Brongarth, Cemaes Bay.
 Resignation.—South Anglesey.—Div. C., Mrs. Von der Heyde.

CAERNARVONSHIRE
 Llandudno Junction and Deganwy.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davies, 5, Marine Crescent, Deganwy.
CARMARTHENSHIRE
 Vale of Taf.—Div. C., Miss D. Lewis, Plasryonnen, Mydrim, nr. Carmarthen.
FLINTSHIRE
 Flint.—Dist. C., Miss J. M. Platt, Highfield Hall, Northop, Mold.
EAST GLAMORGAN
 Resignation.—Heath.—Dist. C., Miss F. H. Wakley.
MERIONETHSHIRE
 Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Yeomans, Parria, Rhoselafan, nr. Towyn.
MONMOUTHSHIRE
 Griffithstown.—Dist. C., Mrs. Young, 28, Newport Road, Panteg.
PEMBROKESHIRE
 Resignation.—Narberth.—Dist. C., Miss L. B. Lewis Lloyd.

SCOTLAND
ABERDEENSHIRE
 Forgue and Drumblade.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fuller-Maitland, Lalthers House, Turf, Turf, and Cuminstown and District.—Dist. C., Miss E. C. Sharp, Lalthers House, Turf.
ARGYLL
 Bowmore and Bridgend.—Dist. C., Mrs. McMillan, The Highlands, Bowmore.
 Isle of Islay.
 Tighnabruich.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lushington, The Square, Tighnabruich.
 Resignation.—Tighnabruich.—Dist. C., Mrs. Millar.

BERWICKSHIRE
 Central.—Div. C., Lady Ramsay, Bughrigg, Coldstream.
DUMFRIES-SHIRE

Correction: Please note that Miss Ruthford, Mountainhall, Dumfries, has resigned as Division Commissioner for Dumfries and District. It is her sister, Miss E. M. Ruthford, who has been called to Higher Service. We much regret the error made in the January list of Appointments and Resignations, and offer our sincere apologies.

FIFE
 Please note that the Districts of Dunfermline 2 and Halbeath in West Division have now been amalgamated as follows:
 Dunfermline 2 and Halbeath.—Dist. C., Miss M. Gilmour, 35, Chalmers Street, Dunfermline.
 Resignation.—Halbeath.—Dist. C., Miss M. Gilmour.

MORAYSHIRE
 Central.—Div. C., Miss M. Mustard, St. Leonards, Duff Avenue, Elgin, Moray.
 Duffus and Burghead.—Dist. C., Miss M. S. McIntosh, Old Bank House, Hope-man, Moray.
 Lossiemouth.—Dist. C., Mrs. Deane, St. Gerardine, Lossiemouth, Moray.
 Resignations.—Duffus and Burghead.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stuart.
 Lossiemouth.—Dist. C., Dr. G. Cormack.

RENFREWSHIRE
 Inverkip.—Dist. C., Mrs. Baird, Inverkip House, Inverkip.
 Resignation.—Inverkip.—Dist. C., Mrs. Willis.

ROSS-SHIRE
 Mid Ross.—Div. C., Mrs. R. Mends, Rosehill House, Tain.
 Resignation.—Mid Ross.—Div. C., Lady Paget.

ULSTER
CITY OF BELFAST
 Cliftonville.—Dist. C., Miss Henderson, 44, Salisbury Avenue, Belfast.
 Old Park.—Dist. C., Miss D. Campbell, 55, Kansas Avenue, Belfast.
 Whitewell.—Dist. C., Miss W. McConkey, 3, Lansdowne Road, Belfast.
 Please note that Broadway and St. George's District has now divided as follows:
 Broadway.—Dist. C., Vacant.
 St. George's.—Dist. C., Miss E. Davis, Knocknacree, Stockman's Lane, Belfast.
 Resignation.—Cliftonville.—Dist. C., Miss A. Watson, M.B., D.P.H.

OVERSEAS
BRITISH GUIANA
 New Amsterdam.—Dist. C., Miss S. L. Warn, 24, Alexander Street, New Amsterdam.
 West Coast.—Dist. C., Mrs. Barrow, 67, Bent Street, Georgetown.
 Resignation.—Island Secretary.—Mrs. Barnes.

CYPRUS
 Division Secretary.—Miss P. Smith, Vista Alegre, Europe Road, Gibraltar.
 Resignation.—Division Commissioner.—Lady Crutchley.

HONG KONG
 Colony Commissioner.—Mrs. Herklots, c/o Dr. G. Herklots, Development Dept. Secretariat, Hong Kong.

NEW TENTS AND CAMP EQUIPMENT

Imperial Headquarters is now offering for sale new U.S.A. bivouac tents, with specially selected poles and doorways both ends. These tents are in first-class condition and hold two persons. They are light in weight, and can easily be carried. The specification of the tent is as follows: Two khaki canvas sheets, buttoned across ridge to form a tent, with rope guylines at each end. 6 ft. height, 3 ft. 6 in. diameter of tent pole, 1 in.; weight, 12 lbs. Price £2 each, complete, post free. Special discount to members of the movement. Other items of interest to campers which we can now offer are: blankets, reduced to 10s. 6d. each; army cape groundsheet, regulation type, material, with one outside pocket, price 27s. 6d. each. The above items are offered subject to being unsold when orders are received. Carriage or postage extra on camp equipment. Postal address: The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. Readers are reminded that there are Headquarters Branch shops at: 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham 4; The Guide and Scout Shop, 20, Working Street, Cardiff; The Guide and Scout Shop, 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, London, N.13.