

THE GUIDER

Price Threepence

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

CONTENTS

Tradition and Vision, by Josephine Griffith	Page 217
World Journeys, by Olive Nicholl	219
The World Journey	220
Comment in India, by A. S. Steller	221
The First King of the Ladder	222
From the Month	223
World Masterpieces, by Mary Chatter	224
The Annual Meeting Will be Held, by Mary White	225
The Guiders' Test, by E. John Strong	227
Material Order Camps	227



CONTENTS

Acting and Working Hand in Hand	Page 228
Making Your Hands Known	229
A Courtesy Campaign, by C. M. Smith	230
Footbook Ideas, by G. B. B. B.	231
While We are on the Subject, by Barbara Powell	232
The Guider's Post-Bag	233
For Your Bookshelf	234
Headquarters, Insurance Policies	235
Where to Train	236
Headquarters Mothers	240

Tradition and Vision

WHAT in the past is of most value? Where in the future shall we set our aim? Putting on one side those traditions which are the basic structure of Guiding, such as the patrol system, can we pick out any less artificial traditions which are passed on through each generation of Guiding? I would like to suggest three to you, but they will, of course, be an entirely personal selection, your lot (and it is worth making one), might be quite different. I would put first the ability of the Guide movement to find a niche for all of us, however peculiar we are—and some of us are sometimes very peculiar indeed. I think you could sum it up as respect for the value of the individual; provided we have integrity and willingness to serve, then Guiding will accept us in some capacity. This respect for persons is something more than an agreeable and tolerant habit, it is fundamental to the Guide Movement, because it is based upon the first part of the first Promise. If you say, as we do, that we believe in God, and promise our loyalty to God, who made the world, then we must value the people and things that He has made.

It is a strength to the Guide Movement, and not a weakness, because we go one step further than mere acceptance. We don't say, 'All right, you can play with us if you like', but 'You are the very person we want because you can help us in such and such a way'. Guiding will use the best in us and help to make it better. The great variety of people that you find in any part of the Guide Movement gives it flexibility and balance; we need our brakes and our spurs—those who stress discipline and order, and those who beckon us on to adventure. This

is as true of the children in the companies as of the adults who are the Guiders and Commissioners; there should be no child who wants Guiding for whom we cannot find a place, and who does not feel that she is of real moment to the pack or company to which she belongs.

There is one more point about this tradition of value of people. If persons are of real value, then we must expect that they shall take responsibility for themselves and their behaviour. Nothing is more really insulting to a human being than not to count them responsible for what they do; only someone who is much less than a full person can be absolved from responsibility.

There is a tendency today to put behaviour down largely to environment or circumstance; to say that bad behaviour is not a defect of will in the person who behaves badly, but that they are victims of some outside cause. We send children to a child guidance clinic or we blame the parents. All most useful, but Guiding strikes the balance the other way by insisting on the keeping of the Promise and the Law as a personal responsibility. 'Here', it says, 'is a code of conduct, with its roots deep in the past, something that in spite of changing interpretations is eternally true and right; we expect you, as a Guide, to make a good try at living it; we know that you can—and it is your responsibility'.

The second tradition that I would pick out grows, I think, out of the first, and it is a very fine one. It is the tradition of an extremely high standard of personal leadership, a standard of personal integrity and of living Guiding which I do not think can be surpassed in any other voluntary movement. It is, of course, equally



This article, based on a talk at the North of England Commissioners' Conference, discusses how to use tradition to shape the future

true of Scouting, and the standard was created and set by the Founder and the Chief Guide and the other honoured names of Guiding and Scouting. Many of us fall far short of this standard, and yet I believe that there is a strong sense throughout Guiding of what is required of us as leaders of such a movement, and a real attempt to reach it, and much real success. It is this carrying of the Law and the basic training of the Guide tests into everyday life by the adult leaders that really makes the Guide Movement the powerful instrument it is for forming character; it *shows* what Guiding is rather than teaches it. I think we should include in this tradition of fine leadership the aspect of selfless service for Guiding; two-thirds of it is done by people who, on any ordinary count, have not got the time for it at all.

The last tradition I have picked out is the hardest to talk about, because it is the most intangible, and yet perhaps it is the most precious thing we have; call it the Guide spirit, if you like. The nearest I can get to putting it into words is to say that it is the spirit of happiness that comes through comradeship, and the consciousness of something well and happily done together. You cannot describe it, you can only feel it, and if you have never felt it, there is no use in my trying to describe it.

It may be at the company meeting, coming home from a hike, or at some big gathering or rally, or at the moment when we first realise the bond that Guiding is between people of different tongues and outlook, but there comes a moment of pure happiness that makes worthwhile a good deal of very hard work. Personally, I would take as an example a certain All-India camp, where were met in one marquee a great crowd of different races and religions singing and talking, and then all pausing to listen to the wireless to hear the voice of the Chief Guide. This relationship, which can transcend colour and language and class, is solid and true because it is based on a fundamental reality of interest; truly to meet, you need something more than friendly feelings.

There is a danger in all tradition that we may live on capital. We can live for a little while on the past, do what we used to do, display the company shield we won in 1943, but in the end we shall be left bankrupt, with mere memories. We are the living links with the past and the future and we must live our traditions now, making new ones, adapting and using the old. What sort of past will today make? What sort of future are we building? It all depends on our vision, whether or not we have a worthwhile aim, a pattern to which we can work. We must not only see where we are now, and what are the traditions that we must re-live, but where we are going and what we are making.

Our chief vision must be concerned with the basic stuff of our Guiding—our Rangers, Guides and Brownies. There are several ways of looking at children; you can regard them statistically—in the mass as 'children' or 'Guides' or 'school-leavers', plan-fodder to be counted and organised and dealt with, but not always intimately and individually known. It is a temptation to all of us to think impersonally, not of the real Mary Smith and Betty Jones (so different from each other, and so different alas! from those ideal Guides for whom we plan), but of numbers and symbols. You can also dislike children. It is not done to admit this, but the fact remains that to the adult the young are not always likeable. Their perpetual chatter about their forms and school mistresses wearies, and their tendency to 'cheek' and back-answers makes them, to many of us, as alarming as a savage tribe. Those of us who are unsure often try to get in first with a too heavy and oppressive hand.

There is, I think, a real predicament for adults who are running a movement largely for those much younger; how to be fully adult themselves, and yet fully in sympathy with those they lead. How to bridge the gap without expecting the young to behave like grown-ups, or the grown-ups becoming fixed in a tiresome childishness. The solution must surely be to recognise the Guides clearly as what they are (this is where the vision comes in); not as the only companions an adult wants, but as individuals full of potentialities. We need the vision which has the inward and the outward look, to see them realistically as they often are, and ideally as they

can be, and as they themselves want to be. This vision is the longest man can have; if we believe in our first Promise it carries us into eternity. We are dealing with immortal souls; no less is our responsibility. We may feel that we seldom see the fruit of this vision, that we seldom know how far Guiding has helped. Perhaps we are too impatient to want to see, but should rather take for our motto, as Eliot's 'Take no thought for the harvest but only of the sowing'.

Where is Guiding going? How far will it appeal to the future? What changes may we expect to have to make? These are all important questions and ones which, as Commissioners, we shall have to think about, but if I attempt to answer them, the only certain thing would be that I should be quite wrong. There are however, important trends in Guiding, very noticeable now, that are making, and will continue to make, a good deal of difference to our Guiding.

The first is the urge towards greater efficiency and more accurate technical knowledge, more advisers, more committees, more really skilled help in every department of the movement. This is, of course, all excellent; a healthy amateurishness has little appeal today. But we should see it as a whole and try to find out where we are going. Every organisation contains within itself the power to over-feed and choke itself. There comes a point when more efficiency in the parts may lead to less efficiency in the whole. A possible danger signal would be rising committees and falling numbers; more experts and less girls. We should be carefully to the organisation of our own Districts, Divisions and Counties, and try to see the effect on the whole of any new scheme to improve a part.

The other important tendency I want to mention is the stress on internationalism. What should our vision be here? What do we hope to achieve? There was a time when we could (and often did) say easily that Guiding and Scouting were working to prevent future wars, because if the ordinary people knew each other sufficiently well and were aware of each other's outlook and ways, then war would become impossible. We all now realise that this was an over-simplification. It is not true that the knowledge and affection of one people for another will in itself be enough to prevent war. War seems to be caused by very complex stresses and urges. It is not even true that knowing people better makes you like them better. We can all probably think of people we like better if we don't have to know them too well. Proximity breeds hate as well as love, and it is, of course, obvious that the greatest war in history was fought between peoples who, with modern transport, education, communications and trade knew much more about each other's ways and had more mutual links than ever before.

How then does Guiding help? Is the clue contained in Bertrand Russell's broadcast some time ago! 'If great wars are to be prevented, there must be drastic curtailment of national sovereignty, it is necessary to overcome ancient prejudices, deep-rooted suspicions. . . . Is the value of international Guiding not so much in the simple fact of letting people know each other, but in proving even on a small scale that there can be a common way of life, likenesses which are deeper and more fundamental and can transcend the differences? Just as, in India, Guiding has worked to provide a link between girls and women of different castes, so it works the world round. But I think we should remember that the stuff of Guiding, which is important, rather than the mere getting to know each other—or rather that the first provides the only true background for the second.

Where the Commissioner can do so much is in the choosing and training of Guides and Guiders to go abroad; they must truly be explorers. 'The non-explorer is hardened and congealed into a fanatical sort of ignorance the more he is taken from his surroundings'. If you take your own atmosphere with you, it is possible to go round the world and arrive home not one whit wiser than when you left. It is important to get Guides to see this. We are an island

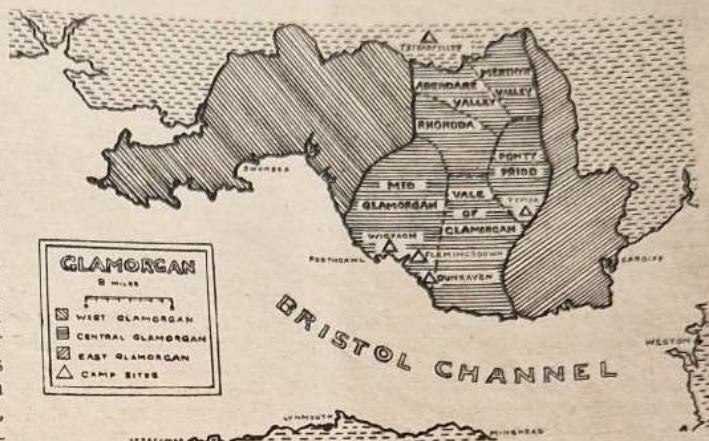
Welsh Horizons



A STEADY stream of cars and 'buses pours westwards to Porthcawl. As they get their first glimpse of the sea, few travellers notice a signpost telling them Wigfach lies three-quarters of a mile to the south. Turn down this lane and soon you see before you a strip of sand dunes and beyond a wide expanse of glistening sea, with headlands on each side, and away in the distance, across the Bristol Channel, the blue cliffs of Somerset and Devon. Here is its own field beneath a wooded hillside stands Gorgwelion—a place of our own.

Mount the steps of the long stone terrace with its central bay and its balconies at each end, and from there the sweep of the sand dunes and sea will hold you spellbound. You will be loth to turn and enter the house, but as you do the same magic view greets you from windows everywhere. Wander through common-room, kitchen, training-room, Guider's room, cloakroom and the twelve cubicles with their three-tier bunks, and not only the view delights you, but the sense of light and spaciousness that comes when things are simple and natural and good, the open fireplace of brick, cream walls, gay curtains, light wood, long window-seats, and beneath them book-shelves or lockers. Then, on to the back-yard, with its equipment-room, larder and coal-house.

You wonder why Gorgwelion came into being? Glamorgan, with its one and a quarter million people packed in narrow valleys and big industrial towns, has few outlets to the sea,



and during the long dark years of the war the Guiders of Central Glamorgan longed for a place in the country and by the sea where they could come with their Rangers, Guides and Brownies. Their camp sites were dwindling through changes in land ownership, and the need to secure a place on the coast before building schemes and other projects permeated everywhere was as urgent as it was vital, for mining areas and bare hills make poor substitutes.

So in March, 1945, the field, with a little one adjoining it, was secured and used for camping. By December, 1945, five timber huts were bought (30 ft. by 15 ft. apiece), four for the house and one as camp-shelter in the little field. Summer, 1946, saw the start of the building, but the winter rain, snow and gales sadly delayed operations. Finally, the great and memorable day arrived, and on May 30th, 1947, the Chief Guide came and opened Gorgwelion and the camp sites, and planted a silver birch to commemorate her visit. Since then the house and fields have rung with the voices of all manner of Guide folk—Brownies, Guides, Post Guides, Rangers and Cadets, and with overseas guests from France, Belgium, Sweden, Estonia, Italy and Austria. This then is Gorgwelion (the name means 'horizons') with its motto 'Look Wide' and its emblem a seagull.

OLIVE NICHOLL



Glamorgan Guides now have a place of their own. Above, the view from Gorgwelion, a wide expanse of glistening sea, and the distant hills of Somerset and Devon

The World Jamboree

THIRTY thousand Boy Scouts, representing seventy countries, attended the Sixth World Jamboree held in France in August. The enormous camp, covering some 2,000 acres, was set among the pines and silver birches of the lovely Forest of Moisson, lying in a horseshoe curve of the River Seine, fifty miles above Paris. The camp was divided into fifteen sub-camps, each named after a different province of France and easily recognised by beautifully made gateways characteristic of the district.

A complete town in itself, this 'city of canvas' had market places containing shops, banks, post office and restaurants, telephone kiosks, laundry, theatres, cinemas, hospital, railway and its own newspaper. In the central market place, or riding round the camp in the miniature railway, one could see boys of many nations strolling arm-in-arm, laughing at their difficulties in making themselves understood in pidgin English or sign language. Headgear provided the easiest means of identification. There were the green turbans of the Indians, the fezzes of the Algerians, the berets of the French and the straw hats of the Filipinos. But it wasn't always safe to judge by these indications because by the end of the walk the Indians might go off wearing the beret and the French boy wearing the turban! 'Swapping', as at all Jamborees, seemed to be one of the chief occupations of the boys, and by the end of the Jamboree it was sometimes difficult to see where some Scouts came from by their uniforms they had changed so much! This craze seems to get round all language troubles, and the word 'change' attained universal usage.

Jamboree days were full of activity. There was so much to do and so much to see. Games, exhibitions, shows, competitions, conferences and campfires went on all the time. At the end of a wide avenue—the Allée des Nations—bordered by the flags of all the nations, lay the great arena where the impressive opening and closing ceremonies took place, and where the various contingents gave their national displays,



By courtesy of Keystone Press
French Guides worked extremely hard for the success of the Jamboree. Serving at the ice cream stall was one of their many jobs.

dances and pageants. Each day many thousands of people from all parts of France came to watch these demonstrations. The Scouts of London presented a historical pageant in full costume depicting scenes from London's history; the dancing of the terrifying *hakas* (war dances) by the New Zealand Scouts 'brought the house down'; and perhaps the most popular of the arena shows was the massed highland dancing of the seven hundred kilted Scots boys.

The opening ceremony on August 9th was extremely impressive, and those who were present are not likely to forget the spectacle as 5,000 separate torches were lit from the embers

saved from the last Jamboree in Holland in 1937. It was sad to realise that this was the first Jamboree at which B.P. was not present among his family of Scouts, but they were able to hear his voice from a recording of a speech at the last Jamboree. B.-P. association with the Jamboree was happily continued at Moisson by the presence of his son Peter and of his ten year old grandson Robert, who is a Wolf Cub. Lord Baden-Powell acted as A.D.C. to Lord Rowallan, the Chief Scout, who led the 6,000 members of the British contingent, which included boys from all parts of the British Empire as well as many parts of the Commonwealth and Empire.

Credit for the colossal enterprise goes to the French Scout authorities, who surmounted tremendous difficulties to make this Jamboree possible. As can be readily imagined, the job of preparation and organisation in these difficult times must have been formidable. To prepare the site seven miles of road had to be laid, an area cleared for a thirteen acre camp park, and many miles of electricity and telephone cables laid. Several hundred temporary buildings were erected to house the various camp services.

Thousands of French Scouts and Rover Scouts served in different capacities on the Jamboree staff to ensure the smooth running of the camp. Every troop had a French Scout attached to it for the whole time to act as interpreter, guide, philosopher and friend.

The French Girl Guides can claim a large share of the success and smooth running of the camp. This must have been the first time there has been so many Girl Guides helping to run a Scout Jamboree. And very efficient and hard working they were too! Some 1,500 of them camped outside the main camp and did invaluable work as telephonists and clerks in the post office, waitresses in the public restaurants, and secretaries in the banks and many other offices of the camp. They worked in the laundry, they acted as interpreters and guides, and as orderlies in the camp hospital. They not only worked extremely hard but they actually had to pay 3,000 francs for the privilege of coming to the camp to do so!

S. N.

(Continued from page 218)

race and therefore insular. I have been with picked Rangers who were being shown the sights of Belgium by their hostesses, and who talked happily and blindly the whole day, not about the country they were seeing, but about their schools and their boy friends.

Neither tradition nor vision exist in a vacuum. Of a necessity, our tradition and vision are part of the wider experiences of our race and generation and must be used in that context. The Founder realised this, and took some of the best traditions of our own and other countries and welded them into a blend that has an immense appeal to boys and girls. He had the supreme vision which saw in boys the possibilities that might be brought out by the right methods. He was also the man of action who knew the right practical steps that could be taken now to realise that vision in the fullness of time.

For it is safe to say that all true greatness, whether on a small or large scale, lies in a nice appreciation of the possible and the impossible. The lesser man indulges in futile day dreams and impracticable schemes and does nothing because the conditions are never quite right in this ordinary world for putting them into practice. He is too easily daunted by the difficulties of action or attempts the ill-timed and the impossible. The great man or woman fully realises and knows the difficulties, but also knows how they can be surmounted; not daunted by obstacles that would deter a lesser man, nor so blind that he does not know which things are impossible and why. Here I think we come to the true meeting point of vision and tradition. They fuse to make the complete man or woman, one who knows the right balance between plan and action, who can use the past to shape the future.

JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH

and able to do their weaving, have had very little education and very few of the amenities that blind girls in England would enjoy. When we first got there they seemed so far away from me with the double barrier of blindness and language. I think it was at this point in the camp that I discovered that they were no longer a group of 'lone, lorn critturs', but a Guide Company, responding to whistle signals, able to understand, to form patrols, to tie the required knot, and unconsciously my attitude to them changed. I can only guess at what they thought. I found later that I was the first European visiting them who could talk to them in their own language, and I have never felt so repaid for all my struggles with Tamil.

After tea we were to take them out. We walked in fours, two Cadets outside and two blind girls inside. Again I saw the Indian bazaar with new eyes. I was used to the 'bus making its way down the crowded street without pavements, while the buffaloes wander irresponsibly across the road, but when you have a crocodile of blind girls in your charge it looks very different. We came at last to an open space,

and here we tried tracking signs. Deep-cut arrows in the dust were best. I found that the teacher who was helping us had decided on patrol leaders, and so we next divided them into patrols and began to teach patrol drill. We had to do a good deal of arranging and directing to get them into place, and I had to summon the patrols one at a time when we did it. For the horseshoe I had one of my Cadets to lead each patrol and they held on to each other's hands.

It was the next day that I tried a full enrolment, for Joseph had agreed to send them to our Thinking Day Rally the following week, and I saw that the leaders would be quite ready to be enrolled. So we decided to enrol only the girls on that day in front of the Governor's wife and all the other Guides. On Thinking Day the girls turned up in numbers and in front of some two hundred Guides and Bluebirds, the Excellency, and the Provincial and Divisional Commissioners, the enrolment took place. It was with a sincerity that I pronounced the Tamil words 'I welcome you into the great sisterhood of Guiding'.

A. S. HELLIER

The Next Rung of the Ladder

ONCE a Brownie is enrolled, she is eager to climb the next rung of the ladder, to be the proud possessor of a Golden Bar. Some children will take this test in their stride and others will plod doggedly on and appear to make little or no progress. For both those who are quick and intelligent and those who are the 'plodders', the essential thing is that they should achieve the best result that is possible according to the ability of each individual child. This makes the test, of necessity, a 'sliding scale' standard.

Both in learning and testing let there be fun and enjoyment; the children are in school all day and require something different when they come to Brownies. We, as Guiders, will find that co-operation with the school and the home is a great help when planning our test work. What are they doing in nature at school? Let us explore a different aspect of the subject in Brownies. What has been done about road sense? Let us make sure that we do not muddle the pack by teaching something slightly different in such an important practical subject. How is the table laid at home? It may differ from that to which we are accustomed, and we have to be careful not to say bluntly, 'That does not go there', or we shall be giving the child a sense of disloyalty to her home. How far is it possible to carry out the health rules at home? If we do not know the home conditions we may be asking, and expecting, the impossible. Small health charts which can be taken home sometimes rouse the interest and enthusiasm of the parents in a way that no amount of wordy explanation from the Brownie would do.

The tests are practical. Teach them in a practical way as well as making them fun. Have a garment that really does need a button sewn on to it rather than an odd piece of material which has no buttonhole to correspond with the button. For 'Stop, Look and Listen', do practise and test on the road rather than with models in the hall where you meet, even if, in rural areas, it means a twopenny 'bus ride to find some traffic! Table laying can, and often is, practised with cardboard plates and knives but, when actually testing, do let there be real utensils and a table. It can still be a game—a meal for a princess or hospital staff or Peter Pan.

What do you use for knotting? Blind cord, washing line, the ends of a Brownie tie or good, firm, thickish string are the easiest to practise with, as the thin grubby pieces produced by the children are limp, inclined to knot themselves, and usually so short that they could never have any practical use. Have you a Brownie who can tie a sheetbend if she uses one piece of rope only? What use is that when it is essentially a knot for joining two ropes of unequal thicknesses? Preserve your rope by whipping the ends, it is well worth the time spent. If you are extra busy, a good temporary measure is a narrow strip of adhesive tape. Do your Brownies produce a flag of any size with a thin chalk line for

the cross? Often in green or yellow because there is no red. Do make sure that they get used to drawing a good square cross on a shape twice as long as it is broad. It can be square but this is unusual.

Find, adapt or invent test games in which most of the pack can take part and, if possible, the type of game which makes it difficult for the players to know who made the mistake. There is one. No child likes to be laughed at and made to feel small because she 'didn't know'. Brown Owl will see the mistakes because she is looking for them, but the pack will be enjoying themselves and will not take note of who went wrong. When your Brownie is ready to pass her test do try not to keep her waiting too long. She will be eager and impatient to show you what she can do, and it is so disheartening to be put off with a continual 'Next week'.

Some Games

'The King of Cumberland' was coming to visit the town. The Mayor ordered the soldiers and police to hang the flags in three different streets (all the Scottish flags in one street, etc.). A gale in the night blew all the flags away and they had to be caught and re-hung. The King came at last and inspected the streets.

Each child has a flag pinned on her back, except two or three who are the police. Police catch flags and hang them in the correct street. (Flags stand with back to a wall and can't move or say if they know they are in the wrong place. When the King comes, the Brownies jump round and show their flags. If any are wrong, they are put in the right street by any of the policemen.

Palace Jewels. Each six makes a small crown out of Plasticine. Brown Owl sits in the middle of a circle of natural objects. Each child finds one article to match and brings it to Brown Owl saying, 'By the right of this (oak) leaf I demand a jewel'. If she has named it correctly and it is almost the same shape and size, she is given a jewel (bean or bead) which she puts in the six crown and then goes to find something else. At the end, hold a parade of sixers balancing the crowns on their heads, and choose the most attractive.

Development Fund

Further gifts since August 10th

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	457	11	0
Scotland	466	7	4
Total up to August 10th	923	18	4
Grand total up to September 10th	23,661	8	6
				£24,585		

Notes of the Month

An Important Announcement

During the last ten years the charges for paper, block-making and printing have increased enormously. A commission quoted recently in a contemporary paper refers to a 16-page magazine. The figures show a production cost of £94 for 1937 against £550 in 1947. In view of the increased expenditure, therefore, it is no longer possible to delay raising the price of the GUIDER. From November, 1947, single copies will cost sixpence each, and subscriptions taken out after November 1st will be charged at the rate of seven shillings, post free. We know that Guiders will understand the necessity for this step.

Guiding for Germany

There is a widespread demand in Germany for Scouting and Guiding and, for the British Zone, consultations have taken place between Mr. Robert Bulen, with other officials of the Education Branch of the Control Commission, and representatives of the Scout and Guide world and British organisations. As a result a number of prospective German Scouters and Guiders are to receive preliminary training abroad. The selection of these trainees is in the hands of the Control Commission in consultation with appointed representatives of the two World Associations. Two British Guiders, Miss Wallace Williamson and Miss Hartley, are acting for the Guide World Association. The British Executive Committee has agreed to the request received from Miss Kydd, Director of the World Bureau, and has undertaken to receive in Great Britain a party of prospective German Guiders for training. The present plan is that the party should number twelve, that they should stay for two months and that the date of their arrival should be the end of October. See page 238 'Where to Train'.

Design and Industry

The Design and Industries Association is organising another Conference on design for youth leaders and teachers. This is entitled 'Helping Young People to See', and will be held

in London from 26th to 30th October, 1947, inclusive. The conference will include lectures, visits, discussions on content and method and social functions. The resident fee, which includes a visit to the theatre, is £5 10s., and the non-resident fee £2 10s. Copies of the programme and forms of application may be obtained from Mrs. S. M. Walker, 66, Christchurch Road, London, S.W.2.

First Aid to the Fore

Two competitions, one in first aid and one in diagnosis, will be held in the London area on Sunday, December 7th, for teams whose members are under twenty-one. Only one of these competitions may be entered by each team, which will consist of four members. Stretchers and blankets will be provided, but other first aid equipment must be brought by the competitors. The problems will be set by fully faked and responsive-acting casualties, so that the teams will be able to observe signs and symptoms in the normal way. The competitions will be judged on a system of points, and each winning team will have its name engraved on a silver trophy, which it may hold for one year. Entry fee for the first aid competition is 10s., and for the diagnosis test, 5s. The closing date for entries is October 15th. Full particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Organiser, Casualties Union, 64, Chiltern Road, Sutton, Surrey.

A Visitor from Italy

Imperial Headquarters, Lincolnshire, Scotland and Foxlease have had during the last few weeks the pleasure of entertaining Signorina Emma Dalmaso, future General Secretary of the Federazione Italiana Guide e Esploratrici. Signorina Dalmaso has been studying the methods of the Girl Guides Association, and is now on her way to the United States to visit the Girl Scouts—through whose generosity the whole tour is possible—before returning to take up her duties in Rome. Signorina Dalmaso asks us to thank through these columns all those who have so generously contributed to her interesting stay in this country.

Why Not?

1967

POCKET CARTOON

by OSBERT LANCASTER



"Granny dear, do I HAVE to join the Housewives' League when I grow up, or can I stay in the Guides?"



'You slipped, Mr. Lancaster? I'm so sorry. I hope my Guides have made you comfortable, and now may I drive you home?'

By courtesy of the Daily Express

Musical Masterpieces

THIS short series of articles is intended for the use of Ranger Guiders who, with no text books and little previous experience, are embarking with their companies on the enterprise of listening to great music. I have chosen a number of contrasted works, each complete in itself and long enough to demand sustained attention and interest, and each article of the series will give descriptive notes on one of the works chosen. These notes may be useful to attract the curiosity of those who have not previously been interested, or perhaps to give some lines of interpretation to those who, loving the music as sound, are quite in the dark as to its shape or meaning.

The works chosen are orchestral, available on gramophone records and independent of opera or ballet. Some companies may prefer to start with works on a smaller scale, such as a song cycle or a group of Chopin nocturnes or Bach chorales, but these are easy to follow by reason of their compact structure, so I have not included them in this series.

Overture: 'A Midsummer Night's Dream'. This was composed as a concert piece by Mendelssohn at the age of seventeen. He afterwards wrote incidental music for the play itself, using the overture again as it stands. Here is music with a story (or 'programme') behind it. Great music can always stand independently of any picture or story, but, in this instance, to enter into the composer's mind it is almost essential to be familiar with the play which inspired him to create such enchantment.

The overture is in the classical 'first movement' form which we meet again and again. This has three sections. First, the themes are introduced, then they wander off to act and re-act on each other, lastly they come home again. It opens with four very soft chords (on wood wind) spelling 'magic'.

And then (on strings) comes the rustling, shimmering movement of the fairies, punctuated by breathless pauses on a mysterious chord, suggesting the silence of a haunted glade. The music now bursts into the open with an exulting tune depicting the wedding festival at the court of Theseus. (Mendelssohn later wrote the famous wedding march for inclusion in the play itself.)

The triumphant music carries on, with emphatic blasts from Theseus' hunting horns, and then great downward-sweeping scales, spanning the torrent like a wide arch. The fairies now mingle with the mortals to lead on to the second group of tunes.

First, a simple flowing melody suggestive of the girlish charm of Hermia and Helena, then another hunting call before the 'girls' tune' is swept up into joyful anticipation; six bangs on the drum, and enter Bottom and his troupe of honest actors in their rustic dance. The donkey's *ee-aw* is inimitable: it cuts into the dance-rhythm like an unexpected hiccup.

Now the first section comes to an end, and hammers down the lid so tight that it seems the play is ended. But instantly the fairies escape, and their music takes charge of the middle section. Mysterious sounds are heard in the haunted forest and, as Professor Tovey says, become more terrifying the fainter they grow. The long downward-stretching scales, no longer human and friendly, are now menacing; a tiptoe procession of goblins, and when the rustling and whispering have died away, we hear a solitary voice ('never so weary, never so in woe') lamenting her misfortunes.

After that dramatic moment, the opening chords announce the return, or third section. All the themes re-appear, this time homeward bound. We pass straight from the fairies to the 'girls' tune'; now in the same key, as lovely as ever, but more serene after its buffetings. Bottom and his team return, then on through the triumphant festival tune, the wide-stretched scales and the emphatic hunting horns, grown slightly truculent by this time.

Suddenly all dies down to silence; the fairies return to dance their farewell on the cold hearth, and finally disappear in magical chords. One look back: a haunting phrase of exquisite regret for vanished joy, and all is over.

Records. H.M.V. DB6242 and 6243; D1626 and 1627; C3004 and 3005.

A.B.C. of the Symphony (1s. 3d.), *Daily Mail* publication, stocked at Headquarters, is useful for giving an outline of orchestral facts, with good pictures.

MARY CHATER

Some New Songs

A NUMBER of songs have been received for review, of which the following (all from Novello's School Songs) may be mentioned. Arthur Goodchild's *Rounds for the Open Air* (1854), and *Twice Three Tongue Twisters* (1861) are original in the subject and rhythm, and may be useful in choral training. Alec Rowley's *Red Indians* (1733) has possibilities for stage production. Desmond MacMahon's arrangements of European folk-songs are simple and picturesque and lend themselves to dramatisation. (Note Nos. 1782, 1783 and 1829.) *Killyburn Braes* (1862) is a new arrangement of a robust Irish folk-song. We have also received a copy of *Princess Elizabeth of England* (Ascherberg, Hopwood & Crew) a Haydn Wood ballad, which is sure to be popular this autumn.

From Curwen's comes a little gem, a negro folk-song, *Come Mah Little Darlin'*, with words and tune of that heavenly simplicity which seems to belong only to the African race. (Curwen ed: 72020, arr. H. W. Loomis.) None of these are stocked at Headquarters.

Two new collections by Janet Tobitt will be welcomed. *The Singing World*, a sequel to *The World Sings*, and a third book of *Singing Games for Recreation*. These appear as Deans (Year Book Press) publications; they are sold by Messrs. A. & C. Black, Ltd., and will be stocked at Headquarters.

The Singing World contains many excellent contributions from North and South America; it also includes versions of European folk-songs, the *Song of the Tonga Wallah* (known generally as *Gallop Quickly*) and *We'll all go down the Meadow*, a welcome variant of *One man went to mow*, which should become popular.

Then comes *Singing Games for Recreation* (Book 3) which contains two very popular games, *Jennie Crack Corn* and *The Elephant*, which Guiders will be glad to find in print. *Mock Quarrel* is nearly related to the Danish Ox Dance, which was so effective at the Folk Dance Festival. *The Shoemaker* is a very old favourite and *The Jolly Miller*, are the only games in the book characteristic of the Brownie age. The rest are of that most useful order, the grown-up singing game, which has yet the dignity of a dance in its performance. *Yankee Doodle* or *London Dance* will be a most welcome addition to our valuable stock of American play-party games.

M.C.

THE GUIDER

Articles, Reports, Photographs and Drawings for insertion in 'The Guider', Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the Editor as to contributions, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return.

Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

'The Guider' is sent direct from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 7d. per month (which includes postage).

Annual subscription, post free 7s. to any part of the world.

Readers are reminded that there are Headquarters Branch shops at: Liverpool: 34, Upper Prory; Birmingham: 4, The Guide and Scout Shop, 20 Green, London, N.13.

The Annual Meeting Will be Held . . .

GOOD evening, Mrs. Brown. So glad you could come this evening. . . . Yes, do find your seat near the front. . . . There's still ten minutes before the start, perhaps you'd be interested to look at the book-stand over here? . . . Do you know Mrs. Green, our Vice-President? Come over and meet her, will you? . . . For a while, be one of the Mrs. Browns who

impressed if you were shown how patrol leadership is an important stage in a continuous training for democratic citizenship. Likewise a good meeting may convince you that Guide camping is not just a jolly holiday akin to any holiday camp, or that international friendship is not merely a delightful theory but, between Guides, an accomplished fact for many hundreds of individual children.



Much can be achieved by a good public meeting, but it needs clear thought and hard work on the part of every Guide member involved

But no meeting will teach you everything about this many-sided movement (for remember, you knew practically nothing when you came), and if you've been interested in the glimpses you have seen, you will be glad to clear your ideas by seeing something in print, something that you can perhaps take home and digest later; you will enjoy looking at the bookstall, spending a few pence on one or two leaflets. There seem so many of them that you will be glad that there are one or two

Guiders on duty who really know the literature and who, sensing your uncertainty and discovering your particular bent, suggest what will interest you most. You may find there is a Division or District Report, useful in its local information and attractive in its illustrations, which you will think well worth buying if the Association is not wealthy enough to give it away.

Let us hope that the meeting will not be too long, or there will be no time to look round afterwards, or to have the refreshments which some meetings still seem able to produce even today. This will be your chance to learn more, and if, happily, you feel you would like to help this movement in some way, to find out just how. Not that you will necessarily bother to pursue the matter unless someone makes the first move, but of all the local Association members and Guiders being active as hostesses, there will be some who make opportunities to talk to you about Guiding, without badgering or bullying you into a hasty decision to join the local Association, undertake some testing or become a Guider, though they will show that they hope you will! Probably you will not be at all willing to decide on the spot, but if there were a form on which you could leave your name and address, you might like to hear of other Guide functions, or be willing to be approached later on.

As a complete outsider, you will have no idea how much effort has been needed to get the meeting arranged—how the Commissioner, Secretary, Local Association members, and all Guiders have planned and worked to get the widest possible range of people to come—the parents, teachers, clergy, councillors, magistrates, social workers of all kinds—and then to see that all are made to feel welcome and can find in the programme something which cannot fail to catch their interest. They hope that you—and all the other visitors—will go away realising that this Guide Movement is something more than a harmless amusement for children; that very few of your friends understand what it is doing at all, and that it really is worth while making its achievements and its needs known, as well as giving support and help yourself whenever the opportunity occurs.

MARY WHITE

You would perhaps show a polite interest in the fact that a girl with two pieces of white tape on her pocket is a P.L., whatever that may be, but you would surely be more



This deliciously light Fruit Cake is easy to make

Even if you're not an experienced cook you can make this lovely cake without fear of failure, if you use Royal Baking Powder and follow this Royal recipe.

Recipe: 8 oz. plain flour; 3 level teaspoons Royal Baking Powder; pinch salt; 3 oz. cooking fat; 3 oz. sugar; 2 level tablespoons dried egg; 4 tablespoons warm water; 5 to 6 tablespoons warm milk; few drops of almond essence; 4 to 6 oz. mixed fruit.

Method: Grease 6" cake tin and then line with greaseproof paper (margarine or butter wrappers can be used). Cream together fat, sugar, and dried egg (dry). Beat in

4 tablespoons warm water. Add essence. Add sifted flour alternately with warm milk. Finally stir in fruit. Bake in moderate oven, 375° (Regulo 4) about 1½ hours.

Your cake will be a real triumph. Remember, Royal Baking Powder makes all baking lighter, yet never leaves a baking-powder taste.

FREE Recipe Book. Send a postcard or letter (postage 2½d.) to Marjorie Thornton, The Cookery Advice Bureau, Standard Brands Limited, Dept. J.B.2, Aldwych House, London, W.C.2. She'll help you with any cookery problem.



ROYAL BAKING POWDER

A quality product of Standard Brands Limited

MAKERS OF CHASE & SANBORN COFFEE AND ROYAL DESSERTS



Good Puddings without eggs

A hearty and appetising pudding is always welcome, so here are some pudding recipes which nicely round off a meal, and give that pleasantly satisfied feeling. All are made without eggs, and the last two save fat as well. The first three are from the same basic recipe. All recipes are kitchen tested and serve four people.

Steamed Jam Pudding

8 oz. self-raising flour or 8 oz. plain flour and 4 level teaspoons baking powder, pinch of salt, 2 oz. fat, 2 oz. sugar, ¼ pint milk or milk and water, 3 level tablespoons jam or marmalade. Mix flour, baking powder if used, and salt together. Rub in margarine or cooking fat (if hard cooking fat, grate it first). Add sugar, mix to a stiff consistency with the liquid. Grease a basin, 1½ to 2 pint size, and put the jam at the bottom. Add the mixture and steam for 1½ hours.

Ginger Pudding

Use above recipe, but omit the jam or marmalade and add 3 level teaspoons ground ginger with the flour, etc., and 1 level tablespoon syrup with the liquid.

Chocolate Pudding

Use the same basic recipe, but omit the jam or marmalade and increase sugar to 2½-3 oz. and add 3-4 level tablespoons cocoa. Add a little vanilla essence with the liquid.

These save Fat:—

Steamed Apple Pudding

8 oz. plain flour, and 4 level teaspoons baking powder (or 8 oz. self-raising flour), pinch of salt, 1 oz. grated suet or other fat, 1 level tablespoon grated raw potato, water to mix (about 4 tablespoons). About 1½ lb. apples, 2-3 oz. sugar. Mix together the flour, salt, and baking powder (if used), add suet crumbs. Add grated potato and enough water to make to a stiff consistency. Roll out ¾ of the mixture, line a greased 2-pint basin with it, and put in prepared apples and sugar. Moisten edges of pastry with water. Roll out remaining pastry and cover contents of basin with this. Press edges well together. Cover with greased paper, steam for 1-1½ hours.

Baked Fruit Pudding

2 lb. apples or other fruit, stewed and sweetened to taste, 1 pint of bread cubes cut neatly from left-over pieces, 3 tablespoons milk or water, 2 level tablespoons sugar. Put the fruit and its juice into a pie-dish. Cover with the cubes of bread, pour the milk or water over and sprinkle the sugar on top. Bake in a hot oven 20-30 minutes.

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD (S.182)



Made in silver
lined pans



**CHIVERS
JAMS**
for your
daily spread

GD101

The Cadet Investiture Test

THE Investiture Test is probably the first thing that the new recruit thinks about when she joins the Cadet Company. It can be taken any time after she has worked in the company for three months. The Cadet who takes it may be a First Class Guide who has had an armful of badges or a Ranger with much practice in hiking and light-weight camping behind her, or she may be quite new to the movement, or her knowledge and experience may be at any stage between these extremes. It stands to reason that a test to be taken so early in her career must vary according to the girl, and nothing hard and fast can be laid down. The test is thus described in P.O.R., 'Before investiture a recruit must . . . pass a test drawn up by the Court of Honour and including:

- (a) A special challenge to each particular girl according to her needs, this to be decided by the candidate in consultation with the Court of Honour.
(NOTE.—It is suggested that an overnight hike in tent or barn will be a suitable test for an average Cadet. Any alternative should include equal opportunities for adventure and enjoyment, and should aim at developing initiative, self-reliance, endurance and a sense of responsibility.)
- (b) A high personal standard of appearance, manners and reliability.

There was a considerable amount of discussion on the first part of the test at the recent Cadet Guiders' Conference, and questions arose as to whether the overnight hike should be tested on the same standard as the Ranger Star, and whether it were not misleading to quote one example only of part (a).

Emphasis should be laid on the fact that the Investiture Test is a challenge, not a trial of trained efficiency and skill. A long and elaborate test is not required, and the overnight hike was given as an example of the kind of thing to be aimed at—one short test, which tries out the Cadet's resource, self-reliance, dependability and grit, and can be taken at any standard according to the stage she has reached.

It was never intended that part (a) should always take the form of an overnight hike, though this is a good example of what is needed. A Cadet wants adventure, she wants to try out her powers, and if possible, to do something which, so far, has been beyond her scope and opportunities. If the recruit does not want these things she has probably made a mistake in joining a Cadet Company, and will discover this when she finds out what the test demands of her.

The overnight hike will not, as a rule, involve sleeping in a tent, unless the Cadet is already an experienced camper. In this case a high standard, and a well-planned set of personal equipment will be expected, as for the Ranger Star test. A less experienced Cadet may sleep in a barn, garage, empty room, summer house, and so forth. She will not be expected to have a complete hike outfit, although most Cadets should have begun to collect it. It will, also, be made quite clear to her that this is only a beginning and that overnight hiking is one of the things in which she aims at becoming proficient, later on.

Alternatives to the overnight hike have been tried out by various Cadet Companies, and include various forms of day expeditions:—

Taking a party of Guides for a day's hike.

Exploring a river, following it as far as possible towards its source.

Going out for the day with a railway ticket and 1s.

An all-day expedition, done by train and cycle, most of the route being entirely new to the Cadet who planned it. This included cooking a hike meal and visiting places of interest.

An adventure, with clues, which finished with the building of a hut and sleeping in it.

One company keeps a book of information about interesting parts of London. A Cadet explores one particular locality

which is new to her, making it her business to find out everything about it, and writes it up afterwards.

Other alternatives to the overnight hike will suggest themselves to the Court of Honour, but the important thing to remember is that the Investiture Test is a challenge to the Cadet recruit, not a test of the trained Cadet.

K. JOAN STRONG

Imperial Cadet Camps

ONE of the Imperial Cadet Camps was held at Foxlease, on the Sussex and Blackheath sites during August.

These sites have a wonderful view of Foxlease, and plenty of shade, which was appreciated as the weather was almost tropical. The camp was truly representative of the British Isles, with Cadets from Scotland, Ulster and Wales as well as from many Counties of England.

The camp was run in two groups, 'King George' and 'Queen Elizabeth' for sleeping, eating and patrol work, and this made for a good deal of friendly rivalry between the two groups. 'King George' certainly got up their washing-up gadgets first, but 'Queen Elizabeth's' bed gadgets were firmer and steadier. Cadets had training sessions in the mornings and evenings; drill, woodcraft, quartermastering, hiking and company management.

One of the highlights was a supper hike to Mately; it was a perfect evening and the forest looked very beautiful in the evening sun, with patches of purple heather in the open. One day was entirely free and the Cadets went off to the Isle of Wight, and came back in the evening very happy, with great tales of what they had done, and ready to eat a very filling supper that Q.M. called 'Foxlease mixture'. On the following day Foxlease gave an 'At Home' for people from Lyndhurst and the neighbourhood; after tea the Cadets demonstrated various aspects of Guiding. Marching, signalling, singing and miming 'I am a Sailor Young and Gay', pitching and striking a ridge tent, and playing an adventure game which included life-line throwing and erecting a flagstaff and hoisting colours. In the Cadets' own words afterwards, 'We got a great kick out of it, and we hope the audience did too'.

The week passed all too quickly, and the Cadets left camp very regretfully, having made many new friendships, and having gained a wider outlook of all that there is in the Guide Movement for themselves and the companies and packs they hope to help in the future, and with a new enthusiasm for their training at home. The whole camp staff felt that the Cadets who attended the camp were very good representatives of the Cadet Section in the British Isles, and that the whole general standard was high and that those Commissioners who are worried about the shortage and lack of trained Guiders should be greatly encouraged for the future.

Another Imperial Cadet Camp was held at Gorwelion, Wiggan, in Glamorgan, at which campers from seven different countries met.

I.M. AND B.W.

The Cadet Guiders' Conference

There was abundant evidence of the quality and vitality of the Cadet Section at the Cadet Guiders' Conference which took place at Waddow from August 29th to September 2nd. Some forty Cadet Guiders were present, from England, Scotland, Ulster, Wales and Australia. Although smaller than some past conferences, this one gained considerably from being residential, and from taking place in such beautiful surroundings. Miss Trost, H.M.I., gave an interesting and provocative talk on 'Modern Methods of Education', and sessions were taken by Miss Chater, Miss J. Clayton, Miss Morrison and Miss O'Brien. Evening after evening, both Miss Chater and Mrs. Chater contributed to everyone's entertainment, and the latter's readings from Pickwick gave great delight. The conference was outstanding for its useful and constructive discussions, which will prove of great value to the Cadet Section in forming its future plans and policy.

THE GUIDER

Acting and Worship Hand in Hand

It is natural for people to dramatise their religion. Acting and worship have gone hand in hand ever since man lifted his eyes from the earth that sustained him and began to wonder. It is not extravagant, in fact, to say that drama owes its very existence to religion. The worship of the ancient gods, the ceremonies in honour of the harvest deity, the cantations and dances to drive away the devil of plague, the solemn rites that so soon dignified and gave beauty to the melancholy and mystery of burial—such things were pageant-try, drama for the simple-minded. The word 'tragedy' is derived from a Greek word meaning 'goat-song'; it stood for the ceremony and singing with which a goat was sacrificed. The dim beginnings of the art show in man's need for consolation in grief, for his propitiation of his terrifying gods, for fortifying his spirit by joining in worship with other human beings not his enemies. It is an origin that has the forces of nature behind it; therefore, when the English, centuries after the fumbings had become drama and had grown, flourished and died in the civilisations of Greece and Rome, began to shed their barbarism and open their minds to the influence of art, it was to the Church they naturally turned. As far as the country people were concerned it provided all the music and colour and pageantry they knew. The towns had their ceremonial life, the courts were gorgeous, kings and queens lived in a blaze of trumpets, scarlet and gold; but outside the capital, the people themselves saw little of that.

The minstrels, of course, had some fine stirring stories, but the Church had better ones still. There was no shortage of materials for plays, the Bible is packed with them. A building to hand; clergy and choristers were already performers who had trained their audience into the discipline of silence and attention. All the essentials were there, and the Church was not slow in turning them to account.

The first religious play was spoken in Latin, the language of ritual, and lasted two minutes. The three Marys visit the tomb on resurrection morning to find the body of the Lord:

'Whom do you seek, O Christian?' sings a chorister.

'Jesus of Nazareth, O Heavenly Ones.'

'He is not here. He has arisen, even as He said before.'

Then, in a burst of triumph:

'Go! Proclaim Him risen from the grave!'

We probably owe Shakespeare and our school of drama to this somewhat abrupt but essentially dramatic religious play which our ancestors were performing about the time when King Harold fell at the Battle of Hastings.

The Church made the most of its opportunity. Here was a new way to tell their sacred stories, to impress their morals, to inculcate doctrine; and a way the people enjoyed. They flocked to church where they had been wont to stay away. The plays were elaborated, laymen were allowed to act; the new spiritual influence was potent, and sacred lessons were learnt as they had never been learnt before. But, alas, the end came. Soon the plays grew too moral, too didactic; the Church could not resist the impulse to preach. They defeated their own purpose and began to bore. The dramatic instinct of the English was aroused and, inevitably, the audience broke away from the restraints of the clergy and began to produce plays for themselves in their market places, where Satan could be allowed to lash his tail and crack jokes and Herod became definitely a 'comic'.

The Guilds took up the idea and combined with enthusiasm to perform pageant-plays that delighted their audience and sometimes lasted all day. They still took their stories ready-made from the Bible, each acting an episode; most appropriately the plasterers did the Creation, the shipwrights the Building of the Ark, the fishers and mariners Noah and the Flood, the carpenters the Resurrection, and so on. They enjoyed themselves to any extent. Not all the thunders of the Church, led by a follower of Wycliffe, could deter them. They began to caricature in a way that horrified many; Noah escaping from the scolding wife for just one more drink before

embarking, Herod's jokes broadening with every performance, Satan roaring remarks that people came miles to hear. Soon the Church disowned them, and no wonder. They went their own way, becoming purely secular, the forerunners of farce, burlesque and the more bucolic kinds of entertainment, while from the opposite side grew the moralities and mystery plays which set out to preach a sermon and yet entertain at the same time. Many of these have survived—'The Play of Maid Mary', 'Everyman' and 'The Sacrifice of Isaac'.

And now, after religious drama had nearly died away, frowned on finally by Queen Elizabeth, who passed a decree forbidding it to deal with 'either matters of religion or of the governance of the commonwealth', we see it completely revived. On all the great festivals of the Christian year we celebrate by attending plays in churches, cloister, churchyards and gardens, acted by the amateurs and the children.

It is natural to children to act their religion. One has only to overhear them making up their own plays on the Bible stories to realise that. On a larger scale they have their own contribution to make; such a play as 'The Three Roses' of Margaret Cropper, done entirely by children, can be unforgotably moving. They have a sincerity, a forthright simplicity and an absence of affectation that adults may well envy. They are not necessarily very solemn about it.

Perhaps the most important thing is that, at all costs, the special 'prayer' voice, the downcast eyes and the over-restrained gestures that pass for reverence must be avoided and the child allowed to be her natural self. She brings her own reverence to the Truth she is helping to show forth on the stage, and all she wants is to be ordinary about it; to be given reasonable dialogue she understands, not the kind of 'literary' prose or stilted verse that only serves to separate her religious play from every other kind of play and her religion from real life. She must be carefully and thoroughly rehearsed. Good intentions, are not enough; not nearly.

It must be remembered, too, that the audience also bring their own reverence, and on no account must it be jarred by stage waits, missed cues, grins at friends in the audience, giggles at small hitches. Their part, the children must understand, is their contribution to an act of worship; it is not less than their own small offering to God. This will be remembered all the better if they sing a hymn or join in a prayer behind scenes before the curtain goes up.

The new play list (post free for 2d.) has a section on religious plays, including two specially written for Guides, 'Inasmuch', which is often acted, and a new one, 'The Eternal Messenger'. Guiders perhaps do not know that the Religious Drama Society has re-opened its office at S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2. The Girl Guides were among the first to be affiliated to this society when Mrs. Stevenson founded it many years ago. Guiders interested should write for *Christian Drama* (2s. 4d. a year, post free) and particulars of their many schools and conferences. They handle a great many plays both for children and adults, and are ready with advice about them. The following pamphlets (price 3d. each) are available from S.P.C.K. House, and will be found most helpful: *How To Begin*, by Diana Carroll; *Choosing A Play*, by Helen Lamb; *Religious Drama For Children*, by Freda Collins.

K.S.

The World and You

The Council for Education in World Citizenship is holding for members of youth groups and organisations a conference on international affairs and the work of the United Nations Organisation. It is especially for the Ranger and Cadet age group, and should be of great interest and value. Sessions will be held on Saturday, October 11th (afternoon and evening) at the Friends' Meeting House, Euston Road, London, and on Sunday, October 12th (morning and afternoon) at St. Pancras Town Hall, Euston Road. Tickets, price 2s. 6d., may be obtained from the Youth Education Officer, C.E.W.C., 11, Maiden Lane, London, W.C.2.

October, 1947]

THE GUIDER

Making Your Needs Known

There's sure to be a could-be Guider in your neighbourhood, and unless you are an exceptionally lucky company, it's a matter of some interest for you to find her as soon as possible. Have you learned to advertise your needs to the best advantage? If not, you'll be glad to know what help Imperial Headquarters can give you

GIRL GUIDES NEED LEADERS NOW

COME
AND
HELP
US



In addition to the ready-made posters shown at the top of the page (left, 10d. each; right, over-printed 8d. each, with no lettering 6d. each), Headquarters now have available pictures and wording with which you can make your own posters. A set of three photographs—two of Guides and one of a Ranger—costs 4d., and a set of lettering (including two trefoils) costs 3d. So, for an expenditure of 7d. you can make several attractive posters. The word 'Brownies', and the Brownie picture cost 3d. the set. The illustrations below show some of the many possibilities. The units, all of which have sticky backs, are suitable for use on a poster 13 inches wide by 17½ inches long. There's plenty of scope for individuality. For instance: (a) You can vary the background by using

coloured paper; but make sure that whatever paper you choose will stand wear and tear. A glance at back numbers of THE RANGER will give you some idea of the relative merits of various colours in showing off photographs to the best advantage. (b) You can experiment in placing the pictures and wording in different positions; but see that spacing and alignment are good. Get your eye trained by looking at title pages in books and at advertisements in magazines and on hoardings, noting which are pleasing and which distracting or offensive. (c) You can use the wording with your own illustrations; but be sure that the work of the artist is of a high standard. If your posters are slipshod, they will attract only the slipshod—and that's not the kind of Guider you are looking for.

GIRL GUIDES



WE NEED LEADERS

FURTHER INFORMATION
FROM



WE BROWNIES



NEED LEADERS

FURTHER INFORMATION
FROM

A Courtesy Campaign

THE Divisional C.A.s took the second training. Lashings and gadgets were practised. Tree sheets were collected, and the best sent to the C.C.A. Horseshoe drill and the hoisting of colours completed the evening. A folding card, similar to that printed by Headquarters for the Little House Emblem, had been issued to each trainee. Good bark rubbings, prints or lashings produced at this second meeting were immediately 'signed off' under Pioneer's or Woodman's badges. This sense of achievement, so early in the course, proved a great incentive.

We were fortunate to be able to co-opt Miss Phyllis Bond for our third meeting. The patrol leaders were enchanted with her stalking and bird-watching hints. Colour parties, chosen at random, showed much ability and smartness. The fire models were exhibited and discussed. Tent-mending instruction was given. Not overwhelmed in the slightest, the patrol leaders departed from their third training with this second challenge.

Patrol Leaders' Challenge No. 2

FOR FEBRUARY

1. Have made a start in your hiker's log book, and, if you are taking Stalker's badge, in this log also.
2. Have read Campfire Yarn 14, in *Scouting For Boys*
3. Make and bring a hike first-aid kit.

FOR MARCH

1. Draw up two hike menus.
2. Bring your hike log books.

At the next meeting the Divisional C.A.s inspected the hike first-aid kits and 'signed off' the satisfactory ones. On the whole, the standard was good—though some went to the lengths of including a thermometer and a pot of vapour rub! A talk on hike menus was given, the alternative clause in various badges was discussed, and individual decisions made.

To the final meeting came an assortment of constructions, rucksacs, kitbags and ladders for Pioneer's badge; logs of hikes, stalking adventures and bird watching; stools, staves, walking sticks 'made from natural wood' for Woodman's badge. Tree maps, already verified by the C.A., came for final signatures. Hike menus were produced. A talk on clause five of Hiker's badge followed, and then, after a patrol discussion on 'What are the points of a good Scouting game?' the meeting turned out in the dark to play one.

This was the final meeting for the majority of the three hundred trainees. It seemed a fair place to pause and assess the results so far attained. Every Guide had made an encouraging start towards at least two badges—with the infectious enthusiasm caught at the training, it would need a lot to hold her back from completion. Many had made beginnings on more than two badges, all had accumulated much useful camp knowledge. All had increased in friendliness, keenness and courtesy.

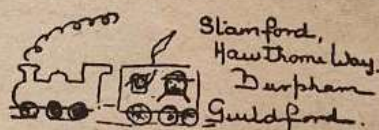
The last was very marked; perhaps because we had played the spotlight upon it. We had run a camp courtesy competition in three instalments. This required the patrol leader, in consultation with her patrol, to squeeze as many suggestions as she could on to a postcard as to how a Guide could show courtesy to: 1. The owner of the camp site; 2. Railway officials and fellow travellers; 3. Their Guiders and those who lent them equipment. Some of the patrols achieved the most microscopic writing! Some of the answers were amusing—many very illuminating. 'A courteous Guide', wrote one patrol, 'would not discuss the colour of her new pyjamas before a carriage full of other people'. (Who has not suffered from the passenger who burdens one with just such embarrassing personal details?) One kindly-disposed patrol suggested 'If the camp is not going very well, do not mean, after all, Captain is doing her best!'

The fifth training was not the ending for all the patrol leaders. As a great concession, we had been lent Woodlark campsite for Easter week. A Guider's training camp was held here until Easter Monday—and the next day, forty excited patrol leaders, overloaded by anxious mammas with vast quantities of bedding arrived to take possession—the favoured, selected few! A chart marked with every camper's name, and every possible clause of every woodcraft badge, was pinned down to the table. At noon every square was empty—by evening it was rashed all over with the scarlet ticks of tests passed, and by the end of the four days there was hardly a blank space to be seen.

There was no holding the campers; the testers were hardly allowed to breathe. Tents went up and down, flagstaves were erected, gadgets made, seedling trees hunted for, screening, neatly 'squared', appeared and disappeared. Candidates who failed set to in grim determination to bring that particular test up to standard. There never was such a hive of activity. The Scout Commissioner came to talk of tools and their care, to demonstrate axing and sawing (and to find some girls quite as able as his Scouts!). Miss Bond took small parties into the woods. The whole camp hiked out with its lunch of stew and dumplings, and rose, after several degrees of frost, to cook its porridge and bacon over forty little fires in the neighbouring valley.

What a camp! Its very enthusiasm bore it along. There were no bad tempers, no awkwardness, no shyness, no unfriendliness. Patrols of six, one from each training centre and quite unknown to each other, settled in like family parties. These patrol leaders were a tonic. They were a denial of the oft-levelled accusation that modern youth is casual, uninterested, workshy. They were delighted at being given a chance to be trained, to be shown what they called 'the proper way'. They proved, what Guides will always prove, that, asked great things, they will give them; demand of them a high standard, they will reach it; given the tools of training they will finish the job of Guiding as the Chief intended it should be done.

C. M. SMITH



Dear Guides,
Most of you have made an excellent beginning to the Courtesy Competition. Here is Part Two.

What ideas have you as to how Guides going to Camp, can show courtesy to every body they meet during the actual journey? This includes railway porters, guards, ticket collectors, etc., etc., & other passengers. If you're thinking of a bus journey there is very little difference. What a lot some of you can squeeze on to a post card! Post cards again, please! & by March 1st.
C. M. Smith.

Part of the competition required Patrols to suggest ways in which Guides could show courtesy on their journey

Notebook Ideas

WHAT about that game you came across at a Guider's meeting; that new way of teaching a bowline you learnt at a training; and those new drill orders you found in *THE GUIDER*? Have they been jotted down under the appropriate headings in your notebook? What a joy it is when you are preparing your company meetings, to be able to turn to your notebook, use a bit of this idea, a bit of that game, and bind the whole thing together with your own imagination. Here are a few ideas that I have found useful.

Start at a notebook with loose leaves. It is almost impossible to gauge accurately the number of pages you will need under each heading. It is equally practical, and far cheaper, to make one of your own than to buy one. The main headings will vary according to the branch in which you are working. But I always think it is a good scheme to use, as a basis, those laid down by the Founder—Intelligence, Handcraft, Health and Service. This helps to keep them always before us and binds itself, not only to a balance in our notebooks, but to balance in our own Guiding. All test work can then be divided up under these main headings.

If you are a Guide Guider, one section on Brownie work and one on Rangers will probably be sufficient. I always like my games kept separate, too, and I have them subdivided again.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| I. Brownies. | 1. Games. |
| | 2. Test work. |
| II. Intelligence. | 1. Promise. |
| | 2. Union Jack. |
| | 3. Salute. |
| | 4. Signalling. |
| III. Handcraft. | 1. Knots. |
| | 2. Firelighting. |
| | 3. Gadgets, etc. |
| IV. Health. | 1. Scouts' pace. |
| | 2. Health. |
| | 3. Hiking. |
| | 4. Drill, etc. |
| V. Service. | 1. Good turns. |
| | 2. First aid. |
| | 3. Useful article, etc. |
| VI. Games. | 1. Active. |
| | 2. Quiet. |
| | 3. General testing. |
| | 4. Wide, etc. |
| VII. Company Organisation. | 1. Programme. |
| | 2. Patrol system. |
| | 3. Uniform. |

Indexing is very important if you want to be able to turn up any item quickly. Cutting away the edges, as in an address book, is probably the easiest way, and if you can get some thick, coloured paper to use between the sections, it helps considerably. The index at the beginning of the book need only cover the main headings: I. Brownies; II. Intelligence; III. Handcraft, etc. Then, if you want to turn up something to do with knots, you will at once open the book at main section III, Handcraft, which will be marked by a sheet of coloured paper and a number III. On this coloured sheet you will find the sub-sections thus: 1. Knots; 2. Firelighting; 3. Gadgets, etc., and you turn to sub-section 1. Knots.

With the cover you can really let yourself go! But remember that the main purpose of a cover is to protect what is inside, so make it of some material that will stand constant use. If you decide to draw something on the cover, I suggest keeping it simple, carefully laid out, with some well-proportioned lettering. Nothing looks better, and you find you never get tired of it. Fitness for purpose is nearly always good design.

G. STALEY

Perfect Pastimes

MATERIALS, FITTINGS, TOOLS & INSTRUCTIONS FOR CRAFTS THAT ARE DIFFERENT

Plastics — Lampshade Materials — Fittings and Stones for hand-made Jewellery — Transfers — Leatherwork Tools and Materials — Models — Art Colours — Raffia — Silver Silhouettes — Waxcraft — Metalcraft, etc.

Lists 3d.

HOME CRAFTS (DEPT. 20), THE BROADWAY, BROADSTAIRS, KENT

ANLABY WOOLS
for lovely Knitting

"ANLABY" WOOLS and HOSIERY

ANLABY HOSIERY
for lovely legs

ATLAS HANDICRAFTS

Again at your Service

BEST QUALITY MATERIALS FOR . . .

CANE WORK
RAFFIA CRAFT
RUG MAKING
STOOL SEATING
HAND LOOM WEAVING
PERSPEX CRAFT
WHITEWOOD DECORATING

PAPER CRAFT
LAMP SHADE MAKING
PEWTER WORK
FELT WORK
BOOKBINDING
LINO AND STICK PATTERN PRINTING
LEATHERWORK MATERIALS

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF ANY OF THE ABOVE CRAFTS WRITE FOR PRICE LIST, PGST FREE TO DEPT. GD.

Telephone :
DEAnsgate
5258

FRED ALDOUS LTD.
8 NICHOLAS CROFT · MANCHESTER 4

While We Are on the Subject

WHEN you have chosen your subject, you must then decide which aspect of it you are going to take, for most subjects are too big to deal with completely in one discussion. The result of trying to cover too many points at once is a sense of frustration at rushing over a series of snippets, instead of getting down thoroughly to one or two aspects of the question. For instance, supposing you choose 'holidays' as your subject, think what a variety of points the group might raise if given no further guidance—cost, place, accommodation difficulties, the lonely or crowded holiday, town or country, and so on. You will have to frame your title so that it limits the scope to an amount that can reasonably be tackled in the hour of an average discussion. Thus, 'Would staggering help the holiday problem?' cuts out quite a few of the other interesting, but too far-ranging, points.

The next job is to break this down into two or three main sections which you can label parts 1, 2, and 3, and then frame questions which will start the group discussing on relevant lines. Part 1 might be 'What are some of the main difficulties you have experienced in taking holidays since the war?'; part 2, 'Which of these would staggering help to solve?'; and part 3, 'What sets of people will be affected by staggering and what will be their reactions?' You should write out this plan so that you can have it by you.

All these parts, 1, 2 and 3, can be broken down into further sub-divisions. In part 1, for instance, the group will themselves suggest a whole list of difficulties, and your job will merely be to remind them if they leave out any important points. Here it is important to realise that you are not telling the group what are holiday difficulties, you are asking them what they think about some specific point you raise for their consideration. They may easily reject it as an irrelevant point. The group leader's job is to ask questions: it is for the group to supply the answers.

Talking To The Purpose

You will find that having surveyed your subject in a wide and orderly way before coming to the discussion, you will not be worried—and, therefore, tense—about problems such as 'Supposing they dry up?' You will know that you have in reserve a whole list of interesting points. Moreover, if the group tackles these points in a different order from the one you had worked out, the discussion need not become vague and shapeless, because you will have surveyed the whole range of the subject and how it fits together.

This sense of the balance of a subject as a whole is important, because the leader's job is not to form the group's opinions, but to evoke ideas from the group, and then to guide the varied contributions in an orderly way so that they advance steadily towards a solution of the problem. This is impossible if one has not looked at the subject from several angles beforehand, and realised what different aspects there are, what points the group might bring up, and where they fit in. The leader must be the servant of the group, but master of the agenda. Thorough planning does not mean having a specialised or detailed knowledge of the subject, it merely implies an overall grasp of the chief points of interest that will enable one to know what questions to ask, and in what order to ask them, so as to evoke a valuable approach by the group.

Since the discussion group is not a cabinet meeting, after which effective action must immediately follow, hard and fast conclusions are not necessarily your aim. In fact it would be rather alarming if a Ranger discussion group managed, after an hour, to have reached workable conclusions on problems which had occupied the cabinet, and other learned bodies, for months. The objective of discussion is for the

group to clear its mind upon a subject and, separating fact from opinion, to advance if possible towards a conclusion, even if this only consists in realising clearly what one does not know. In fact, discussion will probably show what further questions to ask rather than produce final answers.

This does not mean that the meeting should end vaguely; it is highly desirable that a brief summary should be made of points raised and what the group thought about them, especially the minority opinions. This enables the group to leave with a sense of achievement, and gives it a starting point for a further co-operative effort, either by discussion or by seeking direct information. Inexperienced leaders may find it very difficult to take down the summary, which is an interesting activity, at the same time carrying on the out-giving, taking activity. To get over this difficulty, it is often worth while appointing beforehand a secretary, who will note very briefly the main points raised and the group's reactions to them. This, of course, does not prevent the secretary from taking a normally active part in the discussion herself.

Making The Subject Live

Even a good subject can be ruined if it is not presented in an attractive and human way that will make an impact on the group and evoke their co-operation right at the start. We have seen the importance of deciding what interests your group, planning the discussion clearly, and then giving it a brisk, attractive title so that people come to the group ready to enjoy themselves. The next step is how to make this interest vocal, and there are several ways of doing this. The essential point is that it is not enough just to leave the subject to speak for itself. Some form of presentation is needed: we live in an age of showmanship, and your group has to compete with the standard of attraction set by the press, the films and the radio.

For instance, 'Do the films do us harm?' may seem to need no introduction because of its obvious appeal. But if you simply start off by asking this blunt question, you will find most people temporarily tongue-tied—not because they are not interested, but because ordinary people do not at present fall naturally into discussion. It is true you have arranged their bodies sitting comfortably around you in a friendly group, but their minds may be anywhere and everywhere. Some will be working out the prep, they ought to have done before coming to the meeting, others will be wondering how much washing-up awaits them when they get home, a few will be planning dresses and dates, or just plain dreaming, until you make the subject of the discussion more real than any of these preoccupations.

There are several aids, as they may be called, which form an effective introduction to the subject. The easiest is something to look at, because it has been proved that 'one in the eye is worth two in the ear'; in other words, most of us learn by what we see rather than by what we hear. So you can attract the group's attention by showing them a few pictures of film stars, and pushing off from what they think about them, what 'types' they represent. Very often film publicity offices or cinemas are most helpful in letting groups have spare posters and illustrations. Or you might use a dramatic script; beforehand, you could write out the parts of an imaginary conversation between, say, a film-struck teen-ager and some adult who thinks the cinema is the root of all evil. The extremes of both points of view can be touched upon, if possible humorously, and brought to life by getting two members of the group to read the script. You will find that people carry on naturally from there.

Another way of beginning, if you have a gramophone, is to play records reminiscent of the subject, and start the discussion from 'What does this remind you of?' Or you can

play a sort of 'consequences' game, by handing out cards to each group, with names of stars on them, and getting them to say what sort of films they connect these with. It is obvious that this technique can be applied to many subjects beside films; the point is that it straightaway attracts people's interest because they are given something concrete to do, and are asked what they personally think. They feel important, and thus readily co-operate; even the shy will find they have broken the ice by expressing an opinion along with everyone else, and so it does not seem difficult to take part.

An even more active form of impact is one in which you get the group actually moving about and doing things; for it has been established that there is a close connection between what happens to our bodies and our minds. The shy person who sits rigidly tensed with her legs crossed, hands crossed, and probably wits crossed as well—will be greatly helped by moving about in the anonymity of a group doing the same. For this you might use this sort of aid—if you have by you a blackboard, tipped-up trestle table, or anything into which you can stick drawing-pins without incurring the wrath of its owner. On this draw a rough step-ladder, with white or coloured chalks, hand out your star or film labels as before, but get each person in the group to place her own label on the ladder where she thinks it ought to go—with 'good' at the top and 'bad' at the bottom.

The actual order of placing is not very important, what

matters is that out of it will arise two things: first, everyone has taken part and thus identified herself with what is going on, so that it is difficult to feel out of things later; and secondly, a babel of agreement and disagreement will begin about the right order. This will overcome the difficulty of how to start people talking. A good group leader will find it quite easy to transfer this active method of giving an opinion into a reasoned discussion on likes and dislikes in relation to the influence of the films.

If you decide merely to make a verbal introduction, try to use evocative expressions that will link your subject with familiar and vivid memories or ideas. For instance, with films you might start by asking the group to remember the last time they were at the cinema: what were the stars like, or what were they feeling and thinking as they watched them? In a verbal introduction, even more than any other, it is important to select a good 'launching' question, that is, one which will start the discussion going surely and easily. Do not ask vague general questions such as 'What do you think about this?' because when the entire field of the discussion is thus thrown open at once, the imagination positively reels at the number of possibilities—and in the end the average person says just nothing. Start off with a small, clear and vivid aspect of the subject; you can always widen out from there.

BARBARA POWLETT
(BUREAU OF CURRENT AFFAIRS)

The Guider's Post-Bag

*The views expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the Association.
Letters cannot be accepted for publication unless they bear the writer's name and address*

Holidays Abroad

I should like to pay a tribute to two Belgian Girl Scouts who were helping to look after four hundred Belgian children of all ages, sent for a holiday in Adelboden. In addition to showing boundless energy and great ability in dealing with the children, the two Girl Scouts found time to extend a friendly greeting to a party of English Rangers, and we greatly appreciated being invited to their campfire evening, it was an experience we shall never forget. This spirit of friendliness was shown to us everywhere—by Falk and the Guiders at our Chalet, and by the Guides, Girl Scouts and Rangers we met during our holiday. If any Guider is contemplating a first visit abroad we would like to say 'go-ahead'. This was our first visit—but it will not be the last if we can possibly help it.

A GUIDER

A Woodcraft Problem

As an horticultural worker and a small land owner (three acres of which I have already offered our Camp Adviser for use as a camping site next season) I am interested in D.M.S.'s letter in the September GUIDER. May I point out a few facts? To a farmer rabbits are pests that do a lot of damage to crops and must be got rid of somehow. Setting snares is a lawful way of catching them. If D.M.S. had done something to frighten the rabbit he would have jumped, the wire would have drawn tight, and the neck would have been broken instantaneously. Or she could have gone and told the owner of the land that 'two rabbits were caught in snares and were still alive'. Setting a snare is a work of art. The copper wire costs money and is not easy to obtain. It must have taken a man hours to find a dozen or more runs and set those snares which D.M.S. hurried along to put out of action. Imagine his feelings when he came along at dusk to collect what he had caught! The snares are never left for long; they are being watched and their position altered two or three times daily. It wasn't much of a good turn to do for the owner who had so generously let her camp on his land for perhaps a small fee which hardly covers the cost.

Do city Guiders always remember that when they rent a camping site they do not rent the whole farm? They are not at liberty to wander where they like and pick up what they find. If they are given permission to go where they like and play wide the games, they are lucky, and should show their gratitude. The rabbits would have been sent to market and sold in the shops to help feed us in these times of food shortages. A Guide is a friend to animals, but she eats them all the same! I hope the Guides who come to camp in my field next summer will not put

snares out of action if they happen to find any. If you must do things like that to keep your Law, then don't blame us if we have to say 'No more camping on my land'.

EX-GUIDER-SCOUTER

I asked my fiancé who is actively concerned in forestry what he thought about the woodcraft problem in the September issue of THE GUIDER, and this is part of his reply: 'My first reaction after having read the letter in THE GUIDER was one purely of exasperation, for to all men engaged in agriculture and forestry the rabbit is a curse and a plague, and the only good rabbit is a dead one, and I recalled that each rabbit costs the nation over five times its selling price. The next reaction was to wonder whether the city Guider realised the destructive genius of the rabbit. If she did realise it, her only correct course is to extend her conscience and, politically, her conclusions must be pacifist. If the rabbits are worth so much, considering the ravens and remembering the sparrows, then worth how much more are men's lives? If she regrets the progression by analogy from rabbit extermination to obliteration bombing, then she can only reject her release of the rabbits as being sentimental, and she can comfort herself with the thought of the damage the wretched animals have done and will do unless re-caught. Nature itself is cruel, and pain with animals is immediate, that is, not anticipatory as it is with humans. The rabbit which snuggled against her arm was more frightened of her than death. On release it would immediately forget the incident'.

M. L. LAMB (Ranger Lieutenant)

Are They Typical?

Having just returned with a party of Rangers from Switzerland and seen 'Ex-Brown Owl's' letter in this month's GUIDER, I should like to state that her experience (which was unfortunate) in contacting discourteous Rangers, is not typical of Rangers travelling abroad. I have taken such parties many times, before and since the war, and have also been in contact with other parties abroad. I have always found a very hearty welcome in Switzerland to the English Guides. The hostess in the hostel in which we stayed has frequently told me that if she could always have parties of Guides there, she would be more than happy and would have no need to take others. It would be her great joy. My experience is that wherever we have been in Switzerland, everyone has spoken very highly of the Guides and Rangers who have visited them. I hope 'Ex-Brown Owl' may yet again feel proud to have been a member of the movement. Of course we must still be careful to uphold the Guide Law and traditions, particularly in other countries.

RANGER GUIDER

THE GUIDES
For Your Bookshelf
Fourth week

HERE at last is the book we have been awaiting! In *Opening Doorways* the World Chief Guide herself tells the story of her first three post-war tours. As a matter of fact, she started before the end of the war—almost in the wake of the liberating armies—and she tells with moving sincerity of how, over the radio, she heard General de Gaulle announce the cessation of hostilities and the signing of the armistice. It was wonderful to share this great moment with my French friends in France, to whom I felt so close—so tremendously close. The first tour took our Chief through France, Switzerland, Italy, Luxembourg and Belgium. Then she came home for a few weeks to tell of her adventures, and was off again on VJ day to Sweden, Denmark, and Norway. In November she flew to Switzerland once more, for the World Committee, and managed to squeeze in a visit to Liechtenstein.

The Chief Guide was the first of our family to press eagerly through the opening doorways of Europe, and her own thrill at finding Scouting not only alive, but actually bursting forth with renewed vigour, was matched by the tremendous enthusiasm with which she was welcomed everywhere she went, whether by large rallies or by little groups at wayside stations.

Lady Baden-Powell tells the tale in her own inimitable way. The reader feels she is actually there while Scoutism Français swing down the Champs Elysées at their great St. George's Day rally in 1948; she is swept along, breathless, from one celebration to another; she feels the surging youth of these countries pressing around her; she hears their cheers and their songs; she sees the Alps towering up into the skies and feels the refreshment of spirit great mountains always give; and then away she goes again, jostling in a crowded train, or bumping over a bomb-pitted road in a car that from time to time breaks down or refuses to start.

Reading *Opening Doorways*, we realise how extraordinarily lucky we are to have such a Chief—a Chief with the courage to leave her beloved Africa and to take up the work which the Founder had laid down—with the faith to carry on though the world was plunged in darkness—with the vision to see what Scouting might yet do for the shattered nations. A Chief with the simplicity of heart which endears her to every one—and, over and above all this, there is the special luck that we have a Chief who can give herself to us through the medium of the written word.

Opening Doorways (published by the Girl Guides Association) costs 2s. and will be on sale from October 15th.

A.L.

Does Germany Matter to Us? (Y.W.C.A., 6d.). As life in the British Zone is still far from normal, there is a widespread tendency to criticise the conduct of affairs, and to forget the great amount of reconstruction work that has been done in the past two years. This twelve-page booklet gives a clear, summarised account of conditions in the British Zone of Germany, and of British Administration, particularly in relation to young people. It provides material and suggestions for discussion suitable for Rangers or older Guides, and has a useful list of relevant books.

A.S.W.

In Germany Today, by William Metson. (The Council for Education in World Citizenship, Is.). This booklet gives an excellent survey of the present administration and the problems which confront it in its attempt to get Germany on its feet again. It is one of the best booklets of its kind, and covers a fair amount of ground, without too many technicalities and statistics. It would be of great use to a Ranger Guider as a basis for discussion.

L.M.C.

The Guide Promise. A Month's Cycle of Bible Readings and Prayers for Guides and Commissioners, compiled by Tirzah Barnes. (Girl Guides Association, 6d.) Those who have had the good fortune to listen to Miss Barnes will buy this little book at the earliest possible moment, and they will not be disappointed. It has been written as the direct outcome of sessions on the Promise taken by the author and is an answer to the requests for help she has received on many occasions. The readings for the first week link our duty to God to the first five clauses of the Lord's Prayer; in the second week our thoughts are directed to other duties, repentance, faith, obedience, love, humility, hope and witness. In the third week we are led to study Jesus in order to deepen our knowledge of God, another part of our duty to

Him. In the fourth week we think about our promise of duty to the King and to other people.

In her introduction, Miss Barnes says: 'Our Guide training shows us that vague and woolly generalisations get us nowhere in our everyday life, but we do not always realise how we tolerate them in our prayer life. In this leaflet there are suggestions for resolutions arising out of each meditation, sharp points to prick us into a more constant awareness of God, to help us to relate our faith to the commonplace of our daily routine.' That, perhaps, they immediately translate aspirations of readings and prayers; they immediately translate aspirations into action. Some of the resolutions may appear so simple as to be almost childish but it will soon be found that to carry them out steadfastly requires much effort, of memory and of will. Others go to the heart of Christianity, as the following quotations will show: '**Resolution.** To endeavour by God's grace not to deny my Lord either by word or action this day.—**Resolution.** At every decision I have to make to-day to think "not my will, but Thine, O God".—**Resolution.** To try to show the love of God to the people I meet to-day by my attitude towards them, with the constant thought in my mind "that God may be glorified"'. These in Miss Barnes's little book will

A few of the suggestions in Miss Barnes's little book will be more suitable for members of the Anglican Communion than for those of other denominations, but most of her pages provide a challenge to every Guider and Commissioner who takes her Promise seriously.

AAT

Duet for Sisters, by Kitty Barne. (Chapman and Hall 9s. 6d.) In her new novel (for adults, not children) Mrs. Streafeld writes of London in the nineteen-twenties. All her characters are extraordinarily clear cut. The two sisters, domesticated and unmusical, married to the professional accompanist, the other would-be 'bright young thing'; the Hungarian violinist, an infuriating genius; and in the background staid and bewildered parents and sham artists and musicians from Chelsea and Bloomsbury. The story moves quickly, and throughout the pages are scattered those entertaining comments we expect from the author. 'A wedding has a way of lifting the family stone and disclosing the queer, fascinating human objects called "relations" who dwell forgotten under it.'

H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth

The following is a letter which has been sent by Lady Somers, Chief Commissioner, Imperial Headquarters, to all Chief, Colony and County Commissioners. All companies and packs who wish to subscribe can therefore be getting ready so as to be able to send in their gifts as soon as they receive a notice from their Commissioner.

' We have received many enquiries from Countries, Counties and individuals as to a wedding present for Her Royal Highness. Following the meeting of the Executive Committee last week, I am writing to tell you that it has been decided to open a fund to which everyone in the movement who wishes to do so may subscribe.

'The Princess has been asked if she will accept a gift from the members of the Association. The following suggestions for a present have been sent in to us: a piece of furniture, if possible a writing table or something for her personal use; a section of a library; or the making and planting of a special corner of the garden in her new home. The choice has been left to Her Royal Highness.

'The money received for the Princess' birthday present shows how little is needed from each company to enable us to give a lovely present to our Royal Vice-Patron and much-loved Chief Ranger; so it has been decided to limit the amount to 3d. per company, or, if individual gifts are preferred, to 1d. per head.

The present is entirely a voluntary affair, but it would naturally be helpful for us to have the amounts in as soon as possible. Please send to the Headquarters Financial Secretary, *clearly marked Wedding Present* to avoid confusion with donations for the Headquarters Development Fund. Please emphasise that all gifts must be sent *through Counties only*, and are purely voluntary. The fund will be open until November 20th, but it is hoped that all moneys will be in well before that date.

**pick Pick
to be sure!**



For games, sports, gardening, for every outdoor activity Pick Knitwear fills the bill. Pick woollies—slipovers, pullovers, jerseys and cardigans—are warm and well-made. They'll retain their original shape after innumerable tubbings and they're made for men, women and children. Of course they're not yet in plentiful supply—good things aren't—but they're worth looking for!

LOOK FOR THIS LABEL



© NS

Book Tokens

are
exchangeable for any
book at almost
any bookshop

3/6 5/- 7/6 10/6 21/-
plus threepence service charge



BOOKS ARE ALWAYS IN SEASON

When her Silver Wedding comes



**...SHE'LL STILL
BE LOVELY**

Beauty fades little with the years if the skin stays clear and youthful. Nightly cleansing and massage with Icilma Cold Cream will keep it so. For Icilma's special ingredient, Cilestrol, helps bring soft suppleness to your skin, and provides the basis without which no amount of skilful make-up is worth anything—the glory of a naturally lovely complexion.

Icilma CLEANSING
COLD CREAM
IN JARS 2/2

Also Foundation Creams 2/2, 1/2; Face Powder 2/2, 10½d; Skin Tonic 2/-

ICC 2-96-80

ICILMA CO. LTD., ISLEWORTH, MIDDLESEX



A New Interest for the Guider

Do you really know and understand your Guide Book—the Bible? Are you willing to help yourself and others to a new and healthy interest in "the things that matter"?

Join the million-strong, worldwide fellowship of those who are finding a richer life in the service of God through membership of the Scripture Union. You will receive daily readings, and there are explanatory notes to help you.

Special Membership Card for Guiders
Write for details to

THE
SCRIPTURE UNION

5, WIGMORE STREET, LONDON, W.1



All the
Best
People
use

P&B wools...



WOOLS

Patons & Baldwins Ltd



Roll up
for the
best
ten-bob buy!

These ten-bob Certificates are the goods all right — good for you and good for the Country, too! You'll be amazed how the money put by into savings mounts up if you buy Certificates regularly. It mounts up in another way too — for each 10/- Certificate becomes 13/- in ten years, an increase of 30% free of tax. How many can you hold? 1,000 — in addition to any you already hold of previous issues. So aim high! Every Savings Certificate you buy helps the Silver Lining Campaign.

Issued by the National Savings Committee

The Girl Guides Association

HEADQUARTERS INSURANCE POLICIES

Personal Accident and Medical Expenses Insurance Policy

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

COVER

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

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

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

Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs are urged to insure their total membership on an Annual Basis which automatically includes cover for camp.

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

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

PREMIUM

Annual Basis: 1d. per head (on total membership of a unit) including camp cover.

Camp: 3d. per head (paid on each camper for period of camp only).

EXCLUSIONS

The policy does not cover:

1. Travel by air. (See terms for special cover.)
2. Travel by motor cycle.
3. The use of motor cars, except when used by Guiders for transport of members on authorised Guiding activities.
4. Pedal cycling except in organised parties in charge of a Guider.
5. Winter sports, mountaineering and other risks outside normal Guiding activities.

SPECIAL COVER

Special cover can be arranged for:

1. Air Ranger Flights undertaking air training including flying and/or gliding for an additional premium of 1s. per head paid on the total membership of the Flight.
2. Parties of Guides going abroad for camps, etc.
3. Winter sports parties.
4. Foreign Guides on official visits to this country.

Details on request.

APPLICATION AND RENEWAL

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

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

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

CLAIMS

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

A form will then be sent to the applicant to be filled in. This

must be returned to Headquarters immediately, and all bills and accounts for expenses incurred must be sent in as soon as possible.

Should the question of insurance ever arise when Guiders or parents are arranging payment for treatment, it should be borne in mind that the policy is a private one arranged for the Girl Guides Association, and is therefore on a very limited scale. Its intention is only to cover such expenses as would have been incurred did no such policy exist, and all claims will be considered on that basis. Only if claims are kept as small as possible can the present extremely low rate of premium continue.

SCHEDULE OF COMPENSATION

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

Guiders' Indemnity Policy

All Guiders in Great Britain and Northern Ireland are insured under the Guiders' Indemnity Policy, the premium for which is paid by Headquarters. This means that all Guiders are protected against any legal claims which may be made against them for accidents and/or occurrences to Rangers, Guides or Brownies in their charge, or for damage to property caused by them. It is not an accident policy for the Rangers, Guides or Brownies themselves, and an accident would have to be legally proved due to negligence on the part of the Guider for a claim to succeed against her.

Where to Train

FOXLEASE

October
3-6 Brownie Week
10-17 Woodcraft Week
21-28 Brownie and Ranger Week
31-Nov. 4 Commissioners' Week-end

November
7-14 Guide Week
18-25 Brownie Week
28-Dec. 2 Ranger Week-end

January
2-9 Cadet and Ranger Week
All applications to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

13-20 Guide and Brownie Week
23-30 Guide Week

February
Spring cleaning
27-Mar. 2 Brownie Week

March
5-9 County Booking (N.W. London Commissioners' Week-end)
13-19 Guide Week
23-30 Easter Guide and Ranger Week

WADDOW

October
3-6 Brownie Week-end
10-13 Guide Week-end
17-20 Ranger Week-end
24-27 County Booking (Cheshire Week-end)
31-Nov. 4 Guide and Brownie Week-end

November
7-10 County Booking (Leeds Week-end)
14-17 Commissioners' Week-end
21-24 Law and Promise Week-end
28-Dec. 1 First Class Week-end

December
30-Jan. 6 Guide and Brownie Week

Applications to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs.
• There are a number of places available for Guiders from other counties, and application should be made in the usual way.
• At these trainings there will be a few prospective German Guiders (see page 223).

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.

The cottage at Waddow is let by the week to Guiders requiring a rest or holiday. For further details see March Guider. Applications should be made to the Secretary at 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. For information regarding bursary places which are available at Foxlease and Waddow, apply through your Commissioner to the County Secretary. There are a few additional bursary places available for 1947 at Foxlease or Waddow. Application for these should be made by County Secretaries to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department at Headquarters.

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

£1 towards a return fare exceeding £5.
10s. towards a return fare exceeding £3.
5s. towards a return fare exceeding £2.

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

Details of 1948 trainings will be published later.

PAX HILL

The fifth Homecraft Training Course is now in progress, and more Guiders and Rangers should take this opportunity of a four-month residential training in homecraft at the Chief's old home. The next course is from January to May, 1948, and anyone between the ages of 15 and 18 may apply to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, I.H.Q.

NETHERURD (SCOTLAND)

October
3-5 Renfrewshire reservation (Guide and Brownie)
10-12 First Class Week-end
17-20 Winter Camp Training Week-end
24-27 Guide Week-end
31-Nov. 2 Ranger Week-end

November
7-10 Brownie Week-end
14-17 General Pre-Warrant Week-end

FEES: Shared room: £2 10s. per week, 7s. 6d. a 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.

Unless otherwise stated, week-end training will finish on Sunday evening, but Guiders may stay until Monday morning if they wish. Applications to the Secretary, Netherurd, Blyth Bridge, West Linton, Peebles-shire.

BRONEIRION (WALES)

October
3-6 Music and Drama — The Welsh Tradition Week-end
10-13 L.A. Members' Conference, Wales
17-24 Overseas Training Week, I.H.Q.
31-Nov. 3 Brownie and Guide Guiders Week-end

November
7-10 Advanced Guiders, Wales (by invitation of Counties)

21-23 District Commissioners' Week-end
28-31 Scottish Diploma'd Guiders' Week-end

December
5-7 Lanarkshire
12-14 Edinburgh Rangers

January
9-11 Renfrewshire Division Week-end
16-18 General Week-end

28-Dec. 1 Montgomeryshire World-Citizenship Course Week-end

December
5-7 Welsh Diploma'd Guiders' Week-end

14-17 Montgomeryshire Youth Committee Drama Course Week-end

28-Dec. 1 Montgomeryshire World-Citizenship Course Week-end

December
5-7 Welsh Diploma'd Guiders' Week-end

12-15 Welsh C.C.A.s' and C.A.s' Week-end

Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, Broneirion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire. Fees as for Foxlease. There are no bursaries.

• There are still a few vacancies for this week. This training is intended for Guiders in this country who want to learn more of Guiding in the English Overseas, but Overseas Guiders will also be most welcome.

LORNE (ULSTER)

October
3-6 Woodcraft
10-13 Hints on Teaching of First Class
17-20 Brownie Week-end
24-27 Music and Drama
31-Nov. 2 Duclairn and Oldpark Districts

November
7-10 Christmas Plays and Carols
14-17 Handcrafts with Knotting and Splicing
21-24 South Belfast Division
28-Dec. 1 Ranger Week-end
December
5-8 Promise and Law Week-end

Lorne is beautifully situated on the shores of Belfast Lough, close to the station and golf links, and is a good centre for touring. Guiders and Rangers may book accommodation between the advertised trainings.

FEES: 8s. per day (garage, 1s. per night).

Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, Lorne, Crnigavid, Co. Down.
Two camp sites are equipped, one is unequipped. Apply to the Guider-in-Charge for full particulars.

Note.—Applications for all trainings should be accompanied by a stamped, addressed envelope and a deposit of 5s., which will be refunded if notice of withdrawal is given two full weeks before the training is due to commence. The minimum age for prospective Guiders attending all residential trainings is seventeen-and-a-half years.

HEADQUARTERS CONFERENCES AND TRAININGS

C.C.A. CONFERENCE

The C.C.A. Conference for 1947 will be held at High Leigh, Hoddeston, Herts., from Friday, November 14th to Tuesday, November 18th. The conference is open to all Green Cords and to one representative from those Counties which have no holder of the Camp Training Diploma. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Headquarters.

SECRETARIES' TRAINING

A week-end training for County, Division and District Secretaries will be held at I.H.Q. on Saturday, Nov. 8th, and Sunday, Nov. 9th. Two places will be reserved for each County until Oct. 3rd. Other names will be put on a waiting list and places filled up after that date. Applications should be made to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department at Headquarters. Fee: 8s.

ENGLAND

COMMISSIONERS' TRAINING

A course of three day trainings has been arranged to take place in the Library at I.H.Q. on the following dates in the autumn: Wednesday, October 15th, Wednesday, November 5th, Wednesday, December 3rd. Times of sessions are 11.30-1 and 2.30-4.30. The trainers will be Miss Powell and Miss Newnam. Early application will assist in the organisation of the course, and preference will be given to those who undertake to attend on all three days. Those who apply will be sent the programme. The fee for the course (which should be sent with the application) is 3s.

THE FIRST PROMISE

It is planned to hold a week-end training at I.H.Q. on Nov. 29th and 30th. This will be a sequel to the one held last February, and it is hoped that Guiders who came then will attend again, if possible, though others will also be most welcome. Special points for discussion should be sent in to the English Training Department by those who intend to come, and the programme will be based on these suggestions. The Rev. Wilfred Wade, Methodist representative on the Religious Advisory Panel, has promised to take part of the training.

Applications for the above two trainings should be made to Miss Newnam, English Training Department, I.H.Q.

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES

There will be a Training and Conference for Cadet Guiders and prospective Cadet Guiders from London and the Home Counties, Friday, October 31st, to Sunday, November 2nd, at Imperial Headquarters. For application forms and programmes, please apply to the Secretary, Miss Glenister, St. Katharine's College, Tottenham, London, N.17, as soon as possible. Cadet Guiders from other Counties may apply and Commissioners will be welcomed. Guiders are asked to find their own accommodation if they will be staying in London.

COUNTY OF LONDON

General Brownie Training: Nov. 20th, Nov. 27th, and Dec. 4th.
Ranger Training. For all sections, Wednesdays, Nov. 12th, 19th, 26th. Trainer: Miss O. Hillbrook. When applying, please state section required. These training will all take place at I.H.Q., 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, from 7-9 p.m. Fee: 6d. per session. Applications should be made to the Training Secretary, London Room, I.H.Q.

RANGER GUIDERS' TRAINING

A Ranger Guiders' Training (Trainer, Miss Hillbrook) will be held at Torquay Y.W.C.A. on October 25th and 26th. It is mainly for Devon Guiders, but there will be a few vacancies for Ranger Guiders from other Counties. Applications should be sent to the County Secretary, Frontenac, Thurleigh Road, Torquay.

GUIDE GUIDERS' TRAINING

Cambridgeshire English Training School for Guide Guiders, to run for five weeks from October 4th, ending with a residential week-end for all groups bridgedshire High School for Girls, Long Road, Cambridge; for County Districts, Saturdays, 2.30-5.30 p.m.; for pre-warrants, Tuesdays, 6.30-8.30 p.m.; for more experienced Guiders, Wednesdays, 6.30-8.30 p.m. At The Shack, Deacon's Lane, Ely, Thursdays, 6.30-8.30 p.m. At St. Peter's Church Room, March, Fridays, 6.30-8.30 p.m. Applications should be sent to the E.T.S. Secretary, Miss M. Livermore, 29, Gilbert Road, Cambridge. Guiders from neighbouring Counties will be welcomed.

October, 1947]

THE GUIDER

Learn this simple

KERB DRILL

Teach it to the children
—always do it yourself



1 At the
kerb
HALT

2 Eyes
RIGHT



3 Eyes
LEFT

4 Eyes
RIGHT AGAIN
then if the
road is clear



5 **QUICK
MARCH**
Don't rush—
cross calmly



**Keep Death
off the Road**

K.1

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

HEADQUARTERS TAILORED UNIFORMS

Imperial Headquarters Tailoring Department
(or their Branch Shops)

Guiders' new style flared skirts made to measure in our Tailoring Room:—
Navy serge, light weight, price £3 0 0 6 Coupons

Commissioners' Uniform

Coat and Skirt, regulation style:—

Navy serge, light weight, price £10 10 0 18 Coupons

Overcoats:—

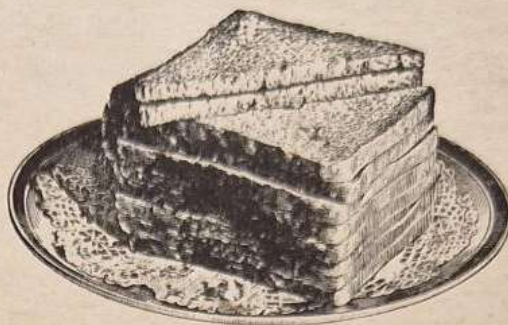
Navy velour cloth, extra good quality price £9 9 0 18 Coupons

The Girl Guides Association

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1

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 greenstuff 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 is a concentrated Yeast Extract containing Vitamins of the B₂ group.

MARMITE

IN JARS FROM ALL GROCERS AND CHEMISTS

You'll find it better
with
Drydex



Drydex torch and cycle batteries throw
a brighter beam and last longer

ISSUED BY THE CHLORIDE ELECTRICAL STORAGE CO. LTD

Headquarters Notices

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL—September 10th, 1947

Wedding Present for R.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth. (See page 234.) As no enclosures are being erected by the Ministry of Works it was agreed that Headquarters could not undertake any responsibility for Guides wishing to see the procession.

World Badge. It was agreed to publish full information about the new World Badge in THE GUIDER, THE RANGER and THE GUIDE as soon as the design is available, and to ask Counties to consult their Guiders as to how the British Association of Girl Guides should make use of the badge. In view of the number of leaders required to circularise each company, it was agreed that, owing to the shortage of paper, this method of consulting the movement was not possible.

Chief's Violin. The Chief's violin was awarded to Thesca Thomas for a further year.

RESIGNATIONS

Scotland

Commissioner for Schools and Colleges.—Lady Youger. (This department has been abolished and the work in Colleges will in future be covered by a College's Representative on the Scottish Public Relations Committee, who will become a member of the I.H.Q. Colleges and Schools Committee.)

Imperial Headquarters

Assistant International Commissioner and Commissioner for British Guides Abroad.—Mrs. Douglas of Mains.

APPOINTMENTS

General Secretary.—Miss Jessie Frith, O.B.E., was appointed General Secretary in place of Miss Anderson. She will be commencing her duties in October.

Overseas

Eire.—Lady Powerscourt as Chief Commissioner.

Gambia.—Miss Henniker-Heaton as Colony Commissioner.

St. Kitts.—Miss Joan Hearne as Island Commissioner in place of Mrs. Maynard (resigned).

AWARDS

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Mrs. Lee Steere, State Commissioner, Western Australia.

Beaver

Miss M. E. Attwater, Commissioner for Training, New South Wales.

Miss D. L. Best, Commissioner for Brownies, New South Wales.

Certificate of Merit

Miss G. K. Moir, Brown Owl, New South Wales.

Miss S. Robertson, Brown Owl, New South Wales.

GENERAL NOTICES

Miss I. Morrison, Commissioner for Cadets for England, has changed her address from 34, Stanhope Gardens, S.W.7, to Little Priors, 45, Junction Road, Burgess Hill, Sussex.

Found, one Ranger Flag Trefoil, on Eelbrook Common, Walham Green, on Sept. 8th, 1947. Apply to Finance Dept., The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

The British Drama League's Evening Courses in drama for youth leaders, teachers and others interested in production will re-open for the winter season in the Practice Theatre, 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1. Wednesday evenings, 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., October 8th to December 10th inclusive; Thursday evenings, 6 p.m. to 8.30 p.m., October 9th to December 11th inclusive. The programme for both sessions will consist of practical work in which students will be invited to take part, and will include short talks on Production, Acting, Speech, Make-up, Setting, Lighting, Informal Drama, Adjudication, etc., as well as Production and Acting Practice by students. All enquiries should be addressed to Miss Paula Kizby, British Drama League, 9, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1 (EUSTON 3666). Full course (ten weeks), Wednesday or Thursday evenings, £2 5s. Full course (ten weeks) onlookers only, £1 1s. Important dates for 1948: Christmas week-end course, January 2nd to 4th. Special full-time training school, January 12th to March 20th. Easter course, March 30th to April 4th.

THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

The speaker at the October Lunch Hour Meeting, October 23rd, will be Mrs. Pratt, formerly Colony Commissioner for British Honduras. The talk will be in the Council Chamber at 1.15 p.m.; coffee will be on sale from 1 p.m. All Guiders, Rangers and Cadets are invited.

Classified Advertisements

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

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Student Nurses. There are vacancies for girls between the ages of 18 and 35 years to train as Student Nurses at the Essex County Council Hospital, Broomfield, near Chelmsford, Essex. The Hospital is recognised by the General Nursing Council as a training school (affiliated to the Odechurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex) and also by the Tuberculosis Association. Students spend two years at Broomfield for the preliminary and tuberculosis training, followed by two years at Odechurch County Hospital to complete their general training. The salary is at the rate of £400 first year, £450 second year, £470 third year, and £75 fourth year, and, in addition, full board residence, uniform and laundry is provided. On completion of the second year, there is also a cash grant of £40. Broomfield is a modern Sanatorium and a centre for Thoracic Surgery, large for male patients, situated in healthy rural surroundings in close proximity to the town of Chelmsford. There is a modern Nurses' Home with facilities for sports and recreation. Conditions of employment are, or will be, in accordance with the recommendations of the Nurses' Salaries Committee from time to time applicable and adopted by the Essex County Council. A brochure containing further information may be obtained from the Matron of the Hospital.

Guides or Brown Owl offered situation as Nursery Governess or Mother's Help. If former, capable of teaching up to 10 years. Must call. Salary £150. If latter, capable of teaching up to 10 years. Must call. Salary £150. Time off for local Guiding as usual outings. Write: Mrs. Norman Butler, Boreham Lodge, nr. Chelmsford, Essex.

Resident Domestic Help required at Gilwell Park, Epping Forest, near London. Full board and laundry. Write: Staining, International Training Centre, Gilwell Park, Chingford, London, E.4.

The Princess Christian Training College for Nursery Nurses, 26, Wilton Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14. There are vacancies for daily students and boarders. Term starts 2nd January and 1st May. Students must be 15 years of age and over. Prospectus on application to the Principal.

Bootle General Hospital, Student Nurses required to commence November 1947. First two months spent in Preliminary Training School. Three years training. Age eighteen years or over. Must be healthy and well educated. Salary according to Rushcliffe Scale, £55, £65, £75 per annum, with educational and residential emoluments. Four weeks' annual holiday. Federated annuities scheme applicable after first year. Apply to Matron.

Guides taken for Nursing from 16 years, while waiting General Training and Apply particulars: Sister Superior (Anglican), St. Joseph's Hospital, Burnley, Lancs, Chiswick, W.4.

House Matron and Kitchen Matron wanted for home for difficult adolescents aged 12-16 years (maximum ten beds). Interesting worthwhile work. Love children and sense of vocation essential. Apply Superintendent, 16, Colne Road, Burnley, Lancs.

Guide-in-Charge wanted for New Zealand's newly acquired training centre, Arahina. Must be able to cook, cater, housekeep generally, oversee garden and act as hostess. Two friends would be considered. Apply to Overseas Department, Imperial Headquarters.

Resident Domestic Help, preferably 15-17 years, wanted by ex-Guide. Good modern house, young couple, baby eleven months, new baby January. Good home and outings, own room. Mrs. Lawton, 21, Deansway, Harefield Garden Suburb, London, N.2.

HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

Film Adviser. Afternoons or mornings only. Knowledge of 16 mm. silent film editing, scripting and production. Applicant with wide experience of Guiding preferred.

Film and Display Librarian to hire out and repair display screens and Guide films, and to assist in editing films. Must type and be able to conduct own correspondence. Either full-time or part-time each day.

Clerks for Stockroom, Reference and Filing, aged 17 or over, also general office Clerk, with some experience and good at figures. Copy Typist and Roneo Clerk, aged 16 or over, accurate typing essential. Applications for the above posts should be made to the General Secretary, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Packers. Aged 18-25, must be accurate and quick. Application for the above post should be made to the Equipment Secretary.

Junior Clerk, 15-18 years, must be good at figures. Also Clerk, 20-30 years, must be good at figures. Apply to the Financial Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

Annual Report Checker. Temporary full-time appointment from the beginning of November for about five or six months. Work requires accuracy and concentration; some secretarial experience an asset. Apply to the Secretary for the Registrations Department.

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

Accommodation offered older children of educated parents who reside abroad. Small, convenient house Yorkshire dales. Whitworth, Wayside, Low Row, York.

Coming to London? Every comfort at 3, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.1. Bath, bed and breakfast from 10s. 6d. nightly. Parties welcomed.

Poole Harbour. Ideal for autumn and winter holidays. Small Guest House within easy reach of Bournemouth, New Forest and Dorset coast. Roadstead. Douglas and Doris Marshall (G.I.S.), Tower House, Ashley Cross, Parkstone, Dorset.

Wilsay Down Hotel, Nr. Launceston—a country hotel for country lovers. splendid centre for Cornish north coast and moors. Comfortable beds, own farm. Whittingham. Tel.: Otterham Station 205.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Required by Guide studying music, one or two rooms, preferably unfurnished. Use kitchen and bath, within easy reach Bond Street. Willing to give domestic help. Hubbard, York Hill, Loughton, Essex.

Ex-Guide and husband require site for caravan near North London preferably. Box 249.

WANTED

Guiders' Overall, bust 36, hips 40. Miss Barnes, Ardgowan, Hever Avenue, Kingsdown, Sevenoaks, Kent.

Guiders' Overall required. Hips and length 46 ins. Box 248.

Guiders' Camp Overall, small size. Box No. 251.

Guiders' Costume, bust 36, hips 37; Guiders' Overall, same measurements, length 41; and Camp Overall required by young Guide. Box No. 250.

District Secretary's Tie. Sillem, Hillrise, Fairmile Avenue, Cobham, Surrey.

FOR SALE

Pocket Comb in leatherette case, both stamped with your name in gold, retail at 1s. 6d. Repeat orders assured. Sample from Northern Novelties, 20, Peabody Road, Heaton, Bradford.

Whistles, hand turned, of apple and hawthorn wood, from 2s. 6d. Longdon, Dunowen, Peartree Lane, Bexhill, Sussex.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

Camp Notices, Bulletins, News-sheets, Minutes, etc., etc., duplicated, by Miss Midgley, 46, Harthall Lane, Kings Langley, Herts. Stamp please for specimens. All classes of Duplicating and Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery; moderate charges; special terms to Guiders. Alert Typewriting Bureau 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex, Harrow 1628.