

THE

GUIDER

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To Bethlehem

How far is it to Bethlehem?
Not very far.
Shall we find the stable-room
Lit by a star?

THE 'littlest ones' were practising their nativity play. All kinds of queer things had happened; the angel had wrapped the Babe in 'swallowing bands'; one wise man, in an attempt to be heard at the back of the hall, had cracked his voice on the 'Star in the East'; a four-year-old cherub was still peacefully standing in the wings in an attitude of wrapt devotion whilst the rest of the heavenly host, clad in white nighties, some 'persilled' and some not, were on the stage looking as though they had just got up! As the narrator announced, 'Peace on earth, goodwill to men', one of the shepherds, tired of having his bare foot stamped on, landed a resounding spank on his brother shepherd's seat—thus timing his moment perfectly and causing the complete collapse of the producer.

Little Michael, a new admission, sat thoughtfully watching; there was no doubt that his interest was roused, though it was not for any adult to say what was going on inside his rather bewildered brain. He trotted home with his question: 'Mummy, how far is it to Bethlehem?' His mother, startled beyond words, asked for an explanation. 'Well, Mummy, the little girl in the play says it's not very far. Is it just round the corner? I was sure you would know the way'.

To the child it is simple—'just round the corner'—yet the child looks to the adult as 'sure to know the way'. How sure are we, who walk in front of our Brownies, Guides and Rangers? How brightly shines the Star in the East? How near are we to Bethlehem? When, 'Heavy with vision' we 'follow the star, stumbling, faltering, groping in shade', could it be that the children we lead might, sometimes, go on ahead and show us that Bethlehem is 'just round the corner'?

Bethlehem is near and far;
Still when men to find Him fain,
See and follow any Star,
Christ is born again.

C.M.G.



The Madonna del Latte, by Nino Pisano, S. Maria della Spina, Pisa

Vision and Opportunity

COMMISSIONERS from every part of Scotland met from October 24th to October 26th at the first residential Commissioners' Conference to be held since before the war. It was at Dunblane Hotel Hydro, amidst beautiful surroundings, which seemed the ideal setting for a conference whose theme was 'Vision'. Just how many interpretations of which this word is capable was illustrated by the different speakers. In her opening address, Mrs. Stewart, the Scottish Chief Commissioner, spoke of two kinds of vision, that which enabled us to see ourselves as we were, and the vision which allowed us to look beyond the defects of the present time to the future.

The Rev. Leonard Small, Cramond, gave an address, 'Maintaining the Spiritual Glow'. Mr. Small, who is a Scouter, said the Commissioners' job was, fundamentally, managing other people, organising their work and training them in their work, but however capable, and no matter how well they knew their job, unless they could inspire those whom they taught, they would fail. Miss Martin, Commissioner for Training, I.H.Q., followed Mr. Small with a talk on 'The Training Scheme', and thereafter, to end the first day of the conference, campfire was taken by Mrs. Douglas, County Commissioner of the County of the City of Glasgow.

Saturday was a very full day, with training sessions and meetings of County Secretaries and County Commissioners in the morning, and talks in the afternoon on 'Recruitment of Guiders' by Miss Maude F. Kyd, O.B.E., Scottish Commissioner for Guides, and 'Guiding in the World To-day' by Miss Synge, Commissioner for Guides, I.H.Q. Miss Synge said it was difficult to understand the forces at work in a changing world, but the Scout and Guide Movements were a big force in themselves. Young people could play a large part in the life of a nation, and we could help them to play that part. Between the wars we had missed many opportunities, and in spite of the difficulties facing us, we must miss no more. We had a chance to do something tremendous, and if each one of us would realise our responsibility we could accomplish the task we set ourselves. Lady Somers, who was the guest of honour, presented several awards to Commissioners and others who had given distinguished service to the movement.

'It may seem rather unnecessary for a mere lay-woman to come to a gathering like this to talk about opportunities, but it seems to me the very basis, the very essential background is taking opportunities in every circumstance of life. I suppose that is what the fulfilling of the Guide Law really means'. With these words, Mrs. Clyde, County President, Midlothian Branch Scottish Mothers' Union and wife of Mr. J. L. Clyde, K.C., Chairman of the Clyde Report on Homeless Children, opened her address. 'I know that during this conference you have had put before you many spheres of opportunity in international affairs and in many other ways, but I am going to narrow it down and choose rather a small one; that hidden, that forgotten army of fourteen to fifteen thousand children in Scotland who seem so often to be forgotten by the general public, until some tragedy jolts public opinion out of its rut'.

Mrs. Clyde then went on to speak of the Curtis and Clyde Reports dealing with the care of homeless children. 'The Curtis Report, published in England, comes from the heart, and the Clyde Report, published in Scotland, very much to the point and without much sentiment, from the head, and therefore they supplement and complement each other.'

'We must remember that it is not much use pressing for the implementation of the report unless we know the principles which lie behind it. Firstly, the child must be treated as an individual. In many of our Homes at the present time the child is just one of a crowd, with little sense of belonging, practically no privacy or quiet, and very little opportunity for individual responsibility. The child must be regarded as a person and not as a number or unit or someone whom somebody has to look after.'

'Secondly, the child has a vital need for stability in its life. The Curtis Report Committee consider a child should remain in the same care until he goes out into the world. Think of the kind of travelling which is undergone by some of our homeless children: first of all, an infant's Home, then a nursery of some kind, followed by toddlers' Home until the child is five; a mixed Home until seven, then off they go to different Homes, and from there to some adolescent Home of some kind, with no sense of continuity, no feeling of stability, no sense of belonging. I feel a great deal of our difficulties later on in juvenile crime come from this sense of lack of stability'.

Mrs. Clyde then said that members of the movement could assist by giving voluntary help at Children's Homes, where they could help the children to get a sense of stability. The ideal Home was the small Home which did not take more than about thirty children. A perfect example of the type of Home which was needed was Polkemmet, the Home for handicapped children which is run by Guiders.

In speaking of the need for suitable and well-trained staffs for children's homes, Mrs. Clyde said, 'I am sure that in the near future, if we press for it, we will get a training scheme going in Scotland for essential workers in this field. Who is going to direct that training? Presumably members of the Home Department will set up a sort of committee which will direct training. I feel that, in training, experienced people like yourselves should know what is needed, should help any central training scheme that is set up by your advice, because you have got the experience; so many committees set up are theoretical'.

In ending her address, Mrs. Clyde said, 'Each of these children has a claim on each of us, not just as an object of pity, or as a potentially useful citizen, or even as providing us with an opportunity for service. I believe that claim lies in that each child is a spiritual being with a capacity for God, and it is for us to see it, and in taking this opportunity, giving an opportunity, so that each child may realise his own true and glorious heritage'.

In the evening, the conference hall changed its character. Gone was the business-like atmosphere which had prevailed all day; the party spirit reigned. Seemingly tireless, the Commissioners, with friends from the neighbourhood, joined in Scottish country dancing and, during intervals, watched with much enjoyment the boys from the Victoria School, Dunblane, as they danced Highland reels to the skirl of the pipes. Lady Somers made a delightfully informal and friendly speech, in which she recalled how, when Imperial Headquarters was being built, Scotland was asked what contribution they would like to make towards the building; they answered, 'The roof, because Scotland is on top of the world'. 'I hope', she said, 'you will always stay there'. Lady Somers spoke, too, of the proposed adoption of a World Badge, which would enable Guides all over the world to recognise each other at a glance, and then showed photographs of the gifts which it was proposed should be presented to Princess Elizabeth by the movement.

Sunday's proceedings were started by Miss E. M. Lockhart Gillespie with a talk on 'Practical Handcrafts', and later, the members were much diverted by an amusing yet instructive address by Dr. Honeyman, Director of the Glasgow Art Galleries, entitled 'Learning to See'. Special consideration was given to the Commissioners at Morning Service preached from the appropriate text: 'Tho' the vision tarry, wait for it: it will surely come'. Mrs. Stewart, summing up the conference, said that although Guiders had vision, they also prided themselves on being people of action. It might be that for some time they should not be able to meet again, but even if separated, they were held together by the invisible chains which linked and made as one all Guides throughout the world.

The Sandman in Sweden

A VIVID picture of the modern child's hunger for stories can be had from a visit to the section for young people and children in the main building of the Stockholm Public Library when a 'story-hour' is due. There stand boys and girls from three and four to ten years of age, faithfully waiting in an endless queue long before the appointed Space is limited and you have to be in good time to the sure of a place, whether it be on one of the forms or quite simply on the floor. Every inch of space is used—but relations are excellent. The small, almost circular 'story-room' is furnished solely with low forms, seating eighty children in all. It has an alcove decorated with a fresco by the painter Nils von Dardel, showing the Sandman, with an umbrella depicting a world-famous tale, visiting a sleeping boy. Here an expectant crowd of children assembles, all agog to listen, in an almost breathless silence, their eyes

classic tales are not calculated to alarm, though this may sometimes be the case with a number of modern tales, with which the market is a present so abundantly supplied, and of which the majority are both trivial and pointless. Nor may the airy figures of the elves and fairies be left out.

Descriptions of comic situations arouse gales of laughter during the story-hours, though perhaps the children show their mirth most audibly when humour and nimble-wittedness triumph over wicked cunning. Gorgeousness plays an important part in the tales; the castle must have its tower shining like silver, and the princess a golden crown on her head; gold and jewels must glitter in the treasure chamber.

But on the other hand, poverty also fascinates the child and arouses its warm sympathy; the poor little orphans who wander out alone into the world with all their possessions in a small bundle are followed with intense interest, and their good fortune and success are welcomed with delight: opinions are sometimes spontaneously voiced by the young listeners. Many of the modern tales cannot stand up to serious criticism, either as regards language or content. But it is a pleasure to note that there are a number of tales from our own times, which can well hold their own with the classics, and which will without doubt gradually take a place among them.

The story contributes considerably to the development of the child by the practice it affords in keeping together a regular sequence of events, and by increasing the child's vocabulary and mental conceptions. And—last, but not least—it fulfils a purpose by feeding the child's imagination. The value of the story as an educational means depends on the proper choice of material. As the stories are told in our libraries, with a true sense of responsibility and a comprehension of child mentality, they must make for enjoyment and profit. Stories are one of the healthiest pleasures of children, and often prove a memory for life.

The children attending the story-hour are the libraries' most faithful customers, and the staff come into a quite special contact with this particular section of the public. Some of the larger branches (in all there are twenty-three sections for young people and children) also have special story-rooms: one



'It would be impossible to imagine anything more convincing than the ten-year-old girl taking the part of the old lady'

glistening with excitement and wonder. Whoever is telling the story must know it by heart, for a much more intimate contact with the listener is gained when the story is told than when it is read. It is told simply and unaffectedly—children are as impatient of unnecessary frills as are grown-ups—and it takes thirty to forty minutes at the longest. Grown-ups are not allowed to attend, as the children's attention might easily be distracted, looking to see what effect the tale had on their elders. The only exceptions are pupils from library courses, whose training includes the telling of stories to a child audience. Sometimes the stories are accompanied by lantern slides—this is often the case with Elsa Beskow's illustrated tales. The books containing the stories are then much in demand among borrowers.

Which stories do the children like best? From our experience at the Stockholm Public Library, we can safely say that the folk-tale appeals most to their imagination. The logical course of events, the repetition of the numbers three and seven, the victory of good over evil, satisfies the sense of justice inherent in the child mind. It is not the cruel element here that the child likes—what it finds pleasing is the triumph of merit, and it considers the story to have ended properly when right prevails over wrong. Naturally, frightening stories, with grotesque and brutal motifs, are given a wide berth, but it will not do to leave out giants and trolls. These characters have always peopled the child's world of story, and a normal child is not upset by them. The told-to-the-children versions of the



The 'story-room' in Stockholm Public Library holds eighty children and is decorated with a fresco by a famous Swedish artist

of the newest has specially woven curtains with scenes from well-known tales. Where there is no story-room, the picture-book-room, or a corner of the reading-room, is taken during a period when the library is not open for the borrowing of books. The attendance is everywhere very large.

The largest branch of the Stockholm Public Library, situated in the south part of the town, owns a proper little children's theatre, with ninety comfortable seats. Since 1942, this little theatre, with ninety comfortable seats, the amateur theatre has claimed part of the children's leisure, the City of Stockholm making annual grants for costumes, properties, etc. The numbers of children visiting the theatre from 1942 to date amount to 6,750, of whom 2,570 have taken part in its 230 performances. These performances are usually given twice a week; an evening show for the older children, and one earlier in the day for the younger ones. Admission is free, of course. The whole show lasts no longer than an hour.

One of the librarians in the children's section, Mrs. Elsa Olenius, acts as the director of the theatre, with the help of several interested assistants. Anyone wanting to act must go through an 'audition', where they read aloud, sing, or play, and their names are then put down for a part, for which they wait their turn. Anyone not wanting to learn a part can help in some other way, for example with the backcloths or the curtain. Naturally, only those children who belong to the library can be considered. To judge from the number of applicants, dramatic art in Sweden need not fear a shortage of recruits for the future.

This children's theatre has been the source of much healthy fun for children on both sides of the footlights, and it must be regarded as playing both an admirable and an amusing part in the education of the child. Here it has a chance to learn good comradeship: envy is prohibited. No 'stars' or 'prima donnas' are allowed: everyone must understand that there are no leading parts: if the result is to be a good one, all parts are equally important; from the boy who looks after

the curtain to the one who has the most or the funniest things to say. They know it is enough for one person to go wrong for the whole thing to be wrecked. Many children learn to overcome their shyness, and inferiority complexes disappear. Another advantage is that they learn to move naturally, to speak distinctly; and—not least—they get into the reading habit. After all, they borrow from the library the books out of which they learn their parts, and the desire in these young actors to read on is very marked. Thus the children's theatre is another road to the printed page.

During the course of the years, the child actors have given fairy plays, small sketches, and variety programmes with song, music, and ballet, but more serious things have also been attempted, e.g., Selma Lagerlöf's 'Julrosorna', (Christmas Roses) and 'Dunungen'. The children have a great capacity for immediately getting inside the part they are given. It would be impossible to imagine anything more convincing that the ten-year-old girl taking the authoritative but controlled part of the old lady in 'Dunungen'. Never for a moment does she forget what she is meant to be, and her mere way of moving is admirable.

To extend an interest in the children's theatre to the provinces, the Stockholm Library's little theatrical troupe has given several very successful performances in a number of provincial towns. When there are printed programmes, a short, well-chosen list of worthwhile and amusing books for young people is included in its pages. Whenever new library premises are being built, sections for young people and children are imperative demands, and it is very much to be hoped that each one of these will in future include its own little theatre. It might also be mentioned that, for children who have passed the story-telling age, the Public Library arranges prizes for knowledge about libraries, musical guessing competitions, lantern-slide shows and the like, all of which are very popular.

ANNA LANDERGREN

Getting to Know the Commonwealth and Empire

LOOKING back on the Empire and Commonwealth Training Week held at Bronierion—the Welsh training centre—in October, it is impossible not to feel how privileged one was to have been invited. Miss Moubray was at the station to meet us, complete with a truck for luggage; and the rest of the staff were ready with tea on our arrival. Mrs. Bromley Way welcomed everyone to Bronierion, and Lady Cooper, Overseas Commissioner, and Miss Marjorie Shanks, became real live persons to those of us who had never before met them. At this year's training we had a County Empire representative from many Counties in England and Wales, one each from Scotland and Ulster, and Guiders from Canada, Barbados, India, Malaya, Uganda and Australia. It was their job to glean as much information as possible about the Empire in order that they could return to their Counties and Countries and arouse interest there. As Lady Cooper said in her address, 'We must make more of our Overseas Empire. Ninety per cent of people are unlikely to travel and if, in Guiding, we can take time to think of the wonderful heritage that is ours, if we can in our own way give the Guides a sympathetic understanding of the Empire, making it colourful, personal and real, our time would be very far from being wasted'.

Our days were never long enough to fit in all that was before us; from 'Colours' to 'Taps' no one wasted a minute. Each day we had at least one speaker from a Dominion or Colony, and their addresses were a joy and an inspiration. When we listened to the achievements of Guiding in countries like India, Malaya and Uganda, with all the difficulties of varying customs, religions and languages, how much more we felt we ought to be able to do in our English-speaking countries. Miss Commander's notes on where to get booklets, maps and the loan of pictures, were carefully jotted down for future reference. Following these sessions, Lady Monroe,

Co-ordinating Head of Empire Representatives, had further discussions with County Representatives.

The training sessions Miss Shanks had fitted in for us between the Empire talks were informative and exhilarating, and very few who attended this training will forget them. The sessions on 'The Adventure of Guiding', taken by Miss Heather Kay (Chief Commissioner for Wales) stirred new life into many, and the 'Immediate Aid' session will long be remembered. Sessions were also taken by Mrs. Michael on 'Foundations of Guiding' and on Brownies by Miss Costatadie.

One of the highlights of the week was the address given by Professor Bowen, professor of Geography, Aberystwyth University. His subject was 'The British Empire'. He stressed how, in the British Empire today, what is most wanted is another phase of pioneering work, to quote his words 'The Guide Movement belongs unquestionably to a pioneering stage, the whole setting of the Founder's was in the pioneering phase and formative stage in empire-building when self-reliance and initiative was so important. Guiders should try to keep this spirit alive with camping and other outdoor activities. This is an important contribution to life in the Empire today'.

We unanimously agreed that it was one of the finest weeks we had experienced, and the people who had put so much thought and work into planning should feel it was well worth while. It was with regret that we said *au revoir* and took our several roads—we had learnt a lot from each other and we certainly felt we knew our Empire a little better. We knew, too, that the spirit of Guiding and Scouting was there at Bronierion throughout the week, and to the staff at Bronierion, we say 'Thank you'.

GWEN STARK
[NEW SOUTH WALES]

The Royal Wedding

Guides throughout the Empire and Commonwealth join in wishing H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh long life and happiness together



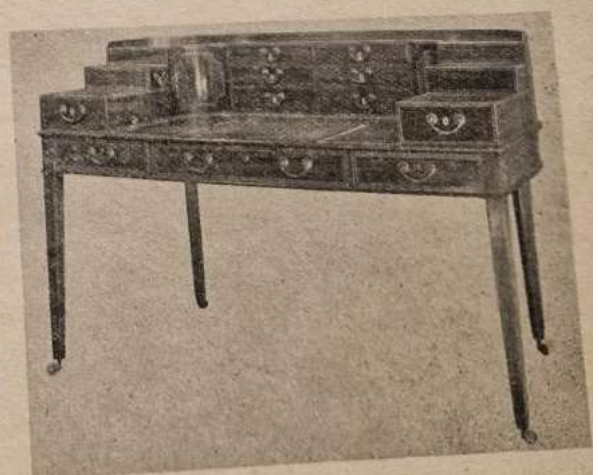
The Royal bride and bridegroom acknowledging cheers from the crowds outside Buckingham Palace



The wedding ceremony in Westminster Abbey



The Princess returning to the Palace



The Guides' gift to Princess Elizabeth included this mahogany Chippendale desk, and a 'Carlton House' writing table (right) of about 1780. The official wedding cake, made from ingredients sent by Australian Guides, bore the Guide and Ranger Trefoils

The Unfinished Symphony

THE title stirs one's curiosity—why unfinished? And by how much? The answers are simple. Why? Because Schubert did not trouble to write any more of this work, having produced a perfect gem of his own wayward genius in two movements. By how much? By the lack of the two last movements, the scherzo, or lively 'comic relief', for which he left some sketches, and the last movement, at whose possibilities we can only guess.

The first movement is in the shape I referred to before, called 'first movement' or 'sonata' form. Here we meet a first and second main subject (both of them exquisite tunes in this case). They are fully stated and considered in the first section, which is then repeated. (This repetition is usual in symphonic first movements, but not in overtures or secondary movements.) Then come the wanderings and free adventures of themes already heard, and lastly the return of the first section, homeward bound to its original key.

This movement opens with a very moving and mysterious sentence in the bass, a single line of melody which rings up the curtain and then stands back in the darkness, waiting. We shall meet it again. After two bars of motionless suspense, the violins enter with a restless throbbing figure. This forms the background to the first subject or theme, a remote strain played by oboe and clarinet together. You will notice that the oboe gives a keen edge to the more simple tone of the clarinet. This theme is prolonged by an agitation which arises from the depths and works up to a crisis. Then a very abrupt transition leads us to the second theme, more peaceful and consoling than the first, the kind of tune everyone

likes to hum, as Professor Dobson remarks. After a dramatic interruption this theme is also extended, until a final peaceful afterthought brings the first section of the movement to a close. A long chord is held, while plucked (pizzicato) strings lead softly back to the opening sentence.

In the repetition, when the music reaches this point the pizzicato strings lead to a new key, and then the same mysterious introductory theme becomes the chief figure in the free section (or development). Here the two 'principal' subjects are never heard, the scene is dominated by this tragic intruder. And how that phrase storms and mourns, and wrestles until the tension grows almost unbearable, and Schubert, instead of administering heavenly consolation, prolongs the struggle with vigorous upward rushes in the strings and stern blows of fate from both sides of the orchestra, treble and bass.

Then the conflict dies down quite suddenly, and we are back in the throbbing accompaniment to the first tune, again heard on oboe and clarinet. The happy peaceful second tune returns and follows much the same course as before, ending with the same serene afterthought in the home key. The movement closes with fragments drawn from the introduction, now expressing a weary sadness rather than the anguish of the middle section, and after these haunting phrases have died away, four abrupt chords clinch the whole matter.

I hope to deal with the second movement next month.

Records: Columbia DX 551-3. Henry Wood and London Symphony Orchestra. H.M.V. LX 666-8. Beecham and London Philharmonic Orchestra.

MARY CHATER

Service by Study and Prayer

OUR thoughts are drawn to Bethlehem, not perhaps to the lovely scene painted by Christian devotion, but to the stable with its wooden manger, the earth, the litter, the hot breath and smell of the animals; for it was there that the Son of God was born. His Mother was given no better place by the sons of men.

As we worship, in spirit, with the shepherds, let us pray for all homeless people; the Displaced Persons: all children orphaned through the war; all motherless children: all families without houses: all children in Institutions and Homes: all children whose homes are not happy: children whose parents are in conflict or are separated.

Let us pray for the homes of our country, that they may be places to which young and old may come with joy, finding there beauty, order, security, understanding and peace; places from which all may take fresh inspiration.

Let us pray for the world-wide family of Guiding: for all who are in any special need or trouble: for all who in office or factory are derided for their sense of honour and ideal of purity: for all who are tempted to lower their standard to that of the world: for all who are overworked, underfed, ill, lonely or afraid.

Let us pray for the peace of the world.

Reading List

The following reading list has been suggested by the Church of England Youth Council. These books are not stocked at I.H.Q., but they can be ordered through your own bookshop.

Lessons on the Way, by Percy Dearmer, D.D. (S.P.C.K. and W. Hefter & Sons, Ltd., five volumes, 4s. each.) This series of 'lessons' was written for the use of enquirers and teachers, the author holding the view that the subject matter and the line of reasoning does not vary whatever the age of the hearer, and that no one should use a line of reasoning which a thinking person would be unable to accept. The titles are: (i) The Christian Covenant; (ii) Belief in God and in Jesus Christ; (iii) The Resurrection, the Spirit and the Church;

(iv) The Two Duties of a Christian; (v) The Lord's Prayer and the Sacraments.

The Christian Religion, by Henry Balmforth. (S.P.C.K., 4s.) This book sets out to answer the question, 'What is Christianity?' It is an objective statement of the Christian faith without any attempt to preach, argue, or defend. The plan of the book corresponds to that of the Christian creed with its three divisions, but the writer first seeks to answer the questions, 'What is the meaning of this world?' and 'What is man and what is he here for?'

Church Worship and the Non-Churchgoer, by Gordon Ireson. (S.P.C.K., 6s.) This book is primarily intended as a handbook for clergy and those whose duty it is to train people in worship, but Canon Ireson's approach to a difficult subject is so refreshing and informative, and his description of training methods so graphic and helpful that it would be found to be of use by all those who wish to understand the Church's services.

The New Testament Letters, by the Bishop of London. (Oxford University Press, 7s. 6d.) Many young people find difficulty in understanding St. Paul's Epistles. The Bishop of London's presentation is, to use his own words, 'the kind of language a bishop might use in writing a monthly letter in his diocesan magazine'.

Getting Things Straight: Discussions for Young People. (Christian Auxiliary Movement, 1s.) This booklet is intended to be an outline of a possible syllabus in religious education, and begins from the position that the adolescent is in need not to examine and interpret the experience already accumulated. The course deals with the vital current problems arising from work, personal relationships and the Church.

Faith and Life: Post Confirmation Notes for Clergy and Youth Leaders. (C.E.T.S., 17, Victoria Street, S.W.1, 1s.) This pamphlet aims at preparing young people with the necessary weapons to meet those who attack their beliefs and standards of life. The stern facts of modern society are presented by means of statistics, newspaper comments and illustrations, and are countered by the Christian view of life in the form of condensed notes and talks for discussion.

The Robins Kept a Log

AND not only the Robins, but all the patrols of the 7th Hale Company kept a log of a challenge which they had last spring. Perhaps you have already done something like this; but if not, you may be interested to hear how two Guiders (yes, and it is quite feasible if you have no Guiders) planned the details of the challenge for which the patrol had asked. It involved a good deal of careful planning beforehand, but the Guides themselves carried it out with lively enthusiasm, covering a good deal of First Class work in the process.

The challenge was planned to spread over ten weeks and to involve every member of each patrol; marks were given for organisation (jobs had to be allotted to people wanting to do them for tests) and variety of choice; for the merit of individual items as well as for patrol effort. Regular attendance and smartness were included, and the results of the challenge were to be recorded in a logbook kept by the Patrol Second. The challenge was in three parts. On January 22nd the Robins bore off the typed instructions for section 1, which was headed 'Homemaking'. The first paragraph gave a list of things of which each member of the patrol could choose to do. The items included knitting a dishcloth, making a cake, a string bag, an apron from scraps, patching, painting a set of drawers, and making a list of contents for a home first aid cupboard. 'And mind', said the Robin Patrol Leader, 'not only our individual things got to be good, but we must choose items to show how wide is the usefulness of the patrol'.

This matter settled, the patrol turned their attention to the second paragraph. Here they found a list of tasks to be done at the meeting a fortnight hence; it included polishing brass, silver and wood, cleaning shoes and darning a sock. When these jobs too had been allotted, the patrol went home, armed with certificates for their mothers to sign a fortnight later, when the Guides had performed various household jobs and shown certain housewifely virtues.

On February 12th, the Robins inspected the certificate they had won for section 1, and were soon poring eagerly over the instructions for Section 2. This part of the challenge was headed 'Surprise'. The list of things to do by March 24th included bringing a painting, some embroidery or a letter from an overseas friend, dressing a doll, taking a game, dancing, telling the company about a book or a film, making a First Class scrapbook. After a slight gasp, the members of the patrol chose according to their particular hobbies, and settled down to consideration of the second part. Here they chose a useful job to do for the company's property, and also settled on a special joint effort to put one of the Laws into practice. This they found great fun, and the patrol scribe recorded their activities and in due course pasted into the log their certificate for Section 2.

Section 3, headed 'Outdoor Pioneer', was the final stage of the challenge. (It should have come second, but the snow made re-arrangement necessary.) Once again the section was tackled the first half. They identified and discussed the uses of various trees, and collected twigs to make a mounted exhibit. At this point the weather took a hand, and the picture in their logbook records the dampness of their clothes (not reflected in their spirits!). At the end of a happy afternoon they had arranged to practise making gadgets, and had planned the complete hike equipment they were to show on the final day of the challenge.



... the picture in their logbook records the dampness of their clothes.

April 2nd was the final day, and that afternoon they found that, besides producing their tree exhibit, they each had a gadget to make; these included tripod, small table, tea-cloth line and towel rail. All these works of art were duly recorded by the patrol artist, and the Guides had to possess themselves in patience while she finished the log, sticking in the instructions they had received, with comments and drawings.

Oh yes, they passed Section 3, and so the whole challenge. But the Robins (and the other patrols) had done more than that. They had had a satisfying series of activities which strengthened the unity of the patrol, helped them with their tests in an interesting way, and left them noting on the last page of their log, 'Thank you, Captain, and when may we have the next challenge, please?'

If any Guiders are interested in trying a similar scheme, they might like to consider now which tasks their own companies would find enjoyable and worthwhile. The plan of giving out typed instructions stage by stage not only means that once the challenge is launched the Guider has little to do outside normal meeting time, but also it helps the patrol leader (particularly if she is rather young) to realise how much organising she needs to do. In the scheme outlined above, the challenge to individual as well as to collective effort was carefully considered, and last, but not least, the logbook was made an essential part of the activity.

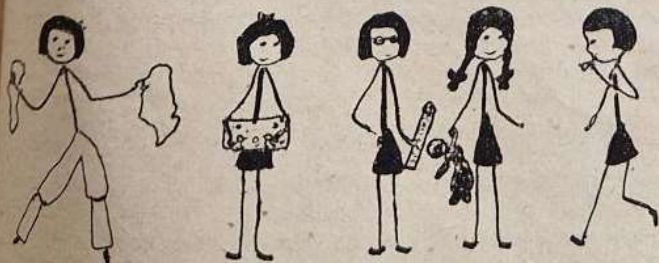
At a time when logbooks are coming more and more to the fore in First Class, and since we have seen the beautiful specimens from other countries, it is going to be particularly valuable if we give all the help and practice we can to the Guides. Writing up some definite patrol activity like this makes a good start for those who have not tried before. Observation, humour and charming sketches like those shown on this page may well be the result. The 7th Hale Company have two Guiders for testing, but if you are singlehanded some of the Local Association may be able to help judge the first section; as for the outdoor 'Pioneer' section, your Camp Adviser might like to meet your company at some other time besides camp! And of course—the really important thing—wouldn't your company enjoy such a challenge?

D.M.B.



CLEANING SILVER

A logbook gives the Guides a chance to show observation and humour



Olga

Barbara

Marian

Edith

Robin

In the 'Surprise' section, the Robins chose a country-dance, embroidery, a book-review, dressing a doll and taking a game

'Everything' in Common'

ON Friday, September 5th, up the winding, steep mule path from Tourettes sur Loup came a little group of Guiders to attend Le Camp Retraite at Les Courmettes. These the lovely French centre belonging to the Eclaireuses. These Guiders were not specially chosen delegates, indeed one of them was a young lass of only eighteen years old, about four more were under twenty-two, the rest were older. The camp, a rather special one, was being held because a few of us felt the need to try the experiment of really living together as Christians, to learn something of the infectious fellowship that inspired the early Christian Church, that spirit which is so sorely needed in the modern world of today. This was no special conference; just a simple camp of people who were trying to learn something of that spirit. We came, fifteen of us (four Anglo-Saxons, one from Italy, the rest from France) because we felt there was something to be learnt up there on that sunlit plateau in the mountains above Nice, something which would be of value to our movement, our Churches and our own personal lives, and we were not disappointed.

For ten days we lived together, simply as a Christian community. We learnt to share together our worship, our work, our food, our joys, our sorrows and, perhaps more costly than anything else, to share the deep things which God taught us. Our day started with prayers in the little chapel which was dedicated while we were there, then breakfast. After the washing-up had been done and the vegetables prepared, there followed an hour or more of personal meditation, studying the Bible passage and the questions which had been given the night before. At eleven o'clock the silence, which had been kept since the night before, was broken, and all went off in their patrols to do some practical work with their hands. One patrol went to the house to polish copper, dry herbs, clean out the hen-houses, stuff pillows—indeed to do anything that

was wanted at the time. Another patrol scrubbed, sandpapered, stained and polished the old tables of the conference hut, the benches in the chapel, and the table and platform there as well. The third patrol made cushions out of raffia for use in the chapel.

An hour before tea we all met together to sing. After tea came the main studies of the day. As the theme of the camp was the Christian community, our study was based on that. Christ's idea of fellowship, then that of St. Paul and then the fellowship of the Church itself. These Bible studies were followed by four modern illustrations of the Christian community; Iona, Cluny, the Church Army News Team Fellowship, and a parish in Paris where this fellowship is really being lived out. After supper came what was perhaps the most valuable time of the whole day, when round the table that had been polished in the morning, lit by candlelight, everyone shared quite simply but with the utmost sincerity their experiences of the deep things of God.

As one sat there, looking at the keen, happy, young faces, one could not help but think of the verses in the Acts. 'And all the believers kept together and had everything in common . . . and day by day attending constantly in the Temple, and breaking bread at home, they took their meals with great happiness and single heartedness, praising God'. (Weymouth's translation.)

May what we found there under the warm sun and the bright stars, in that happy comradeship, bear fruit in our movement, our Churches and in our own lives. We went apart, out of the busy world for a little while, only to come back into it again refreshed, renewed and re-dedicated to the service of our Master and those with whom we come into contact.

EDNA M. BANHAM

Arising from the Curtis Report

RECENTLY the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides Associations invited representatives of the Home Office, Dr. Barnardo's Homes, The Church of England Children's Society, and The National Children's Home to meet them to consider matters arising from the Curtis Report. They reviewed the work already done by Scouting and Guiding for both handicapped and normal children in institutions and foster-homes, and discussed ways in which Scouters and Guiders would offer further help. The following conclusions were reached, and should be carefully considered by all Commissioners and Guiders.

1. As the movement is of great value as a link with children living in normal conditions, it was agreed that 'institutional' children should, wherever possible, join open companies.

2. Where an outside open company is not available, the next best solution is the formation of a group within the institution to which children from outside can be admitted.

3. There should be the closest co-operation between the Guider or Scouter and the heads of the Homes, and frank discussion will usually solve problems in individual cases. It would help if the heads of the Homes were represented on Local Association and Group Committees, and Guiders and Scouters on the local committees of Homes.

4. Although efforts should be made to give 'boarded-out' children a welcome when they join companies, they should not be singled out for special treatment, or be pressed to join. Should there, in these cases, be difficulty about uniform, the Guider or Scouter should approach the foster-parent, who can put the matter to the boarding-out visitor or to the headquarters of the society concerned. Extra grants for purposes of this sort are sympathetically considered.

5. Guiders, Scouters and members of the Trefoil Guild

can do much to help these children in addition to providing facilities for Guiding and Scouting. This help may take the form of:

- (a) inviting parents to entertain the children in their own homes.
- (b) suggesting opportunities for service on the part of Home children, who naturally tend to have much done for them.
- (c) helping to find suitable lodgings for children starting work, and friendly homes for them to visit.
- (d) providing opportunities, through industrial contacts, for older children to see something of the work they wish to take up, and so helping them to make a choice.
- (e) looking out for suitable foster-homes.

6. Scouters and Guiders should take every opportunity of getting to know the people engaged in the care of the underprivileged child. Their visits to Homes and institutions will be welcomed.

Commissioners are reminded that the present time is a period of transition, while the functions of the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education in respect of homeless children and children in special schools are being transferred to the Home Secretary. Local Authorities have been asked to review their arrangements for the care of children, and the appointment of Children's Officers has been recommended. In place of the several committees which have previously been concerned with this question, the formation of one committee has been advised. Although these committees have the power of co-option, it need not necessarily be exercised. Guide or Scout representation might, however, be obtained if it were requested. The correct approach is for the County Commissioner to get in touch with the Clerk of the Council.

An International Conference

ROUND about the middle of last August a number of European countries received an invitation asking their International Commissioners to an informal meeting. The invitation was sent out by the National Committee of Guiding (a federal committee uniting the Guides des Jeunes de Belgique and the Girl Guides de Belgique) and was readily accepted by the various countries. The agenda was circulated, delegates were chosen, and small groups of women set out from various parts of Europe to meet each other and discuss their problems in an atmosphere of mutual understanding and goodwill.

For us, the party leaving the United Kingdom, the scene opens on Friday, October 31st, at Victoria Station. The morning is misty and chilly. Miss Wood-Hill, the able and untruffled organiser of our party is there in attendance and the seats in the well-heated third class carriage already booked. Miss Kay, Chief Commissioner for Wales, Mrs. Banham, International Commissioner for England, Mrs. Lykiardopulo for Greece and Mrs. Stjernswärd for Denmark complete the party. At Dover we are joined by Miss Alison Tennant, chairman of the conference and International Commissioner I.H.Q., and Miss E. Lotz, International Commissioner for Switzerland. We are already most international! The voyage goes swimmingly and the Channel obliges with the calmest possible sea. At Ostend we are met by a contingent of young Belgian Guiders representing both Associations. At 6 p.m. we reach Brussels and are met by Madame de Groote, one of our most charming and indefatigable hostesses.

We step out of the station and simultaneously out of austerity into the land of plenty. I wish you had all been there to share our delight. Neon lights blazing away and shop windows displaying goods in quantities and qualities quite undreamt of. Belgium is well back on the road to complete recovery and we wish her every luck in this gallant, peaceful effort. While we all behave like small children being taken for a drive through fairyland, our car reaches the Federal Headquarters. Many delegations are already there and while tea and cakes are being served by excited young Guides we settle down to greet old friends and make new ones. Soon it is time to leave for the Manoir de Huysingen, the splendid and stately house which the province of Brabant has so graciously put at the disposal of the conference. We all troop into a most glamorous 'bus and through the night drive about eighteen miles out of Brussels. It is by now too dark to appreciate the beauty of our new surroundings, which will charm us for the whole week to come. But we just catch a glimpse of a moat and beautiful old trees beyond. We have at last arrived.

And so we settle down to a week of work and play, a week which was rendered quite unforgettable by the untiring kindness and forethought of our hostesses, and the team of de-

lightful young Guiders working with them. Our hearts go out to them in thankful memories. On November 1st and 2nd the two Belgian Associations held their national meetings for Commissioners and Guiders. All the delegations were very kindly invited to assist at these gatherings. This is one of the most interesting and helpful experiences of that very full week. We hear problems so similar to ours freely discussed by the young and the not-so-young, in an atmosphere of ardent enthusiasm and hopeful endeavour. We are most thankful to the G.G.B. and the G.C.B. to have allowed us to enrich our experience with theirs. On the 2nd of November some of us were taken for a drive through the magnificent forest of Soignes—wonderful trees in their autumnal splendour under the bluest of skies. On the evening of the same day the Conference of International Commissioners is declared officially open.



Le Manoir de Huysingen, the splendid chateau which the province of Brabant put at the disposal of the conference

drenched room, giving on the moat and golden trees, and the geese in the moat set up vocal competition, from time to time. The agenda which has been compiled from questions sent in by the countries represented at the meeting, dealt exclusively with the international side of Guiding.

In the most constructive discussions that ensued we all pooled our ideas, problems and experiences and tried to reach certain conclusions of real practical value. We were activated by one desire. To see more and more Guides the world over, crossing frontiers and meeting each other and learning how to understand and love each other. To all of us this meeting has been of immense value.

So much for our work, the outcome of which was the expression of views and wishes, all of which were decided upon unanimously. But what of our play? Indeed, we had a wonderful time; drives into that prosperous and sumptuous capital, Brussels; delicious teas enjoyed with the utmost greed; an afternoon when we were graciously received in the old Hotel de Ville and given the opportunity of appreciating its treasures to the full. Then there was our memorable visit to the lovely city of Bruges. There we were, working for four days with no other thought than the future and then, suddenly, after a two-hours' drive, we were transported into the past.

Strengthened by a week which started with the practical aspects of our work and finished with a great joy of the spirit; we have now come home firmly decided to further international Guiding in every possible way.

D. LYKIARDOPULO



Peaceful Nights

TIME for bed is time for sleep. But be sure that it is sleep of the right kind—sound, peaceful and fully restorative.

A cup of delicious 'Ovaltine' at bedtime will help to give you the right kind of sleep. Its soothing influence does much to induce sleep and it provides concentrated, easily digestible nutriment to restore the nerves and rebuild strength and energy.

You will awake with a new sense of buoyancy—cheerful and confident—after your 'Ovaltine' sleep. 'Ovaltine' is everywhere acknowledged to be the world's most popular night-cap.

OVALTINE

P689A

for the discussion group

Group leaders will find "The Listener" of the greatest assistance when selecting and preparing subject-matter for discussion.

Retaining the simple, friendly, everyday language of the microphone, "The Listener" prints the best of the broadcasts on current events, literature, art, music and drama, providing a rich, inexhaustible supply of excellent material for talks and debates.

The Listener

A BBC PUBLICATION

EVERY THURSDAY

THREEPENCE

Brownie Christmas Presents

WITH the minds of the pack already well taken up with thoughts of Christmas, here are a few suggestions for presents which can be made without taking too much time out of the meeting. If possible, try to put aside some of the pack funds for this purpose, as it is a good idea to have something to handle something other than oddments, and surely Christmas presents demand the best. Felt is a very easy and effective medium for the pack to work with, and, although rather expensive (about one shilling a square foot) the following articles can be made from very little material. Felt hats, stamped and pressed flat, make a good substitute for felt. The secret of good felt work is a really sharp pair of scissors. Cut several paper patterns beforehand, have some good pins, and the Brownies can cut out very easily. Don't be afraid of mixing bright colours, as they make the simplest article attractive.

Basket needlebook. Cut two pieces of felt as Diagram I. Oversew together at base. Cut a third piece about a quarter of an inch smaller all round and sew inside across the bottom. Cut a narrow strip six inches long and a quarter of an inch wide for the handle and sew to the back piece. The flowers which decorate the front are made from different colours, about half an inch across and are attached by a few french knots.

Pot-holder. An amusing tea-pot holder can be made from two pieces of felt six inches by two and a quarter inches. Cut two pieces as in Diagram II. Blanket stitch each curved edge separately from neck to tail, and work an eye in each, using satin stitch. Plait or twist a few strands of thread and tie round the neck.

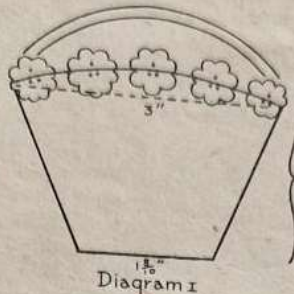


Diagram I
Diagram III

Pincushion. Cut two pieces of felt three inches square. Blanket-stitch all edges in brightly coloured wool or thread. Inside this, work two lines of decorative tacking stitch. Now place the squares together and oversew the horizontal thread of the blanket stitch together on three sides. Stuff with snippings of old woollen garments and sew up the other side. The two following articles are made from braid or webbing.

It can be bought as cheaply as fourpence per yard, though the more attractive designs cost up to 1s. 3d. a yard.

Purse. You will need sixteen inches of two-inch-wide fancy webbing. Four yards will make nine purses. Cut two strips eight inches long and oversew the long sides together. Turn down a half inch single hem on the wrong side of one end and herringbone this. Next, mitre the opposite end and back-stitch on the wrong side, turn. Fold up the bottom one third of the way and oversew the edges. Turn down the flap. A press-stud may be sewn on the point, but if pressed with

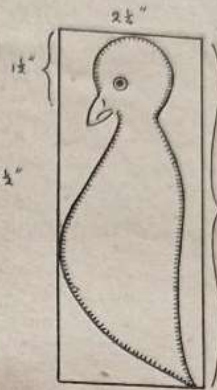


Diagram II

a hot iron the flap will stay down safely.

Belt. A yard of plain coloured braid makes a very gay belt if embroidered in bright colours. By blanket-stitching the edges and filling in the spaces with double over-stitch (see Diagram III) a very simple but effective decoration can be obtained. More elaborate stitching depends on the ability of the Brownies and the time at their disposal. Sew a buckle to one end of the belt and mitre the other. A suitable buckle can sometimes be brought from home, and so saves buying.

D. WILDMAN

Old Films and New

THIS is the busiest time of the year for the film library at Imperial Headquarters, and every film on the list is in constant demand. Another title has now been added to the library and will be available for hire after January 15th, 1948. 'Brownie Days' is a silent coloured film which runs for fourteen minutes and shows Brownies at work and play, and on a pack holiday. Brownies themselves will thoroughly enjoy it, and at the same time it will in some part answer the question so often asked by 'outside' audiences, 'But what do Brownies do?' The hiring charge is 7s. 6d. for the first exhibition, and 3s. 6d. for each subsequent showing within the same week.

All Guiders who use the film library deserve a bouquet for the promptness with which they return films to Headquarters; this means that over a given period we are able to send out each film twice as often as most libraries. There are, however, two ways in which users of the library could give us more help. One of our most frequent problems is the film which has been returned to us without its 'leader'. This is the name given to the two or three feet of plain film (black, white or transparent) which begins and ends each reel. Its purpose is to take the wear and tear which is inseparable from lacing up the film in the projector, and its absence lays extra strain on the first few feet of the picture itself. If a length of leader on the first few feet of the picture itself. If a length of leader becomes detached, please return it to us with the film, so that

it may be re-spliced. New leader is now extremely difficult to obtain, and to make a substitute from old film takes us a good deal of time and trouble.

Our second plea is for films to be returned to us unwound—that is, as they come off the projector. On its return to the library, each film is carefully inspected to make sure that it is fit for further service, and any necessary repairs are made. If films are re-wound for us, it means that the film librarian has to unwind it again for inspection, and then re-wind it afresh. Sometimes re-winding is done by the projectionist who wishes to recover his own reels, but this is seldom necessary now, as all reels are standardised, and will fit any projector.

The Girl Guides Association has recently become a corporate member of the British Film Institute, 4, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1, which exists to advise on all matters relating to film. The Institute runs a very helpful information service, and publishes lists of films on such subjects as housing, arts and crafts, domestic science, etc., giving particulars of where they can be hired or borrowed. The National Film Library, also run by the Institute, has been formed to illustrate the growth of film as an art, and Ranger Companies who are interested in this subject can hire some of the finest feature and documentary films made here or abroad.

V.M.A.

What Are the Essentials?

IN last month's GUIDER attention was drawn to the shortage of time for Guiding in these days. If spare time is precious it is more than ever important that those of us who are giving up that very scarce commodity to Guiding should be quite sure of the essentials of the game. This applies both to Guiders who think out the weekly programmes of company or pack as well as to the Commissioner who is responsible for helping the Guiders to use their time to the best advantage for the Guides and Brownies. On page eleven of the original *Scouting for Boys* we can find the summary that B.P. gave, and it is well worth a re-read before visiting a company today. 'To become a Boy Scout you can join a Patrol. . . You all take the scout's oath. . . You learn the scout sign. . . Most of your work then consists in playing scouting games and practices by which you gain experience as scouts'. Then follow the six subjects which were considered by B.P. as essential to scouting.

Woodcraft, which is interpreted as seeing tracks and signs out-of-doors and being able to understand their meaning. The particular practice recommended is Kim's Game. *Campaigning*, i.e., living in the open and looking after yourself there; firelighting was suggested as the first practical step. *Chivalry*, the way of the knights, illustrated by carrying out a daily good turn. *Saving Life* and learning to be prepared to deal with accidents. *Endurance*, with its need for taking responsibility for personal health, and for self-discipline so as to achieve fitness. *Patriotism*, with the object of putting country before self.

If many feel that Guiding today has got far from the original or has suffered from well-meant additions, then let us get back to these six subjects and judge the value of company or pack by their inclusion in the programme. Next to the Promise and the patrol system, which are fundamental and give the game its hallmark, what are the things which one expects to find wherever Guiding exists? You might call them the six traditions of Guiding. They are the seeing eye, love of the open air, consideration for other people, the ready-for-anything feeling put into action, fitness and good membership. If we are true to the original ideas of the Founder, all our training and every weekly programme should tend to produce the 'see-er, the doer and the believer'. Each of these qualities can be practised in a thoroughly enjoyable way in pack or company and our games books are full of ideas for activities at weekly meetings in-doors or out.

There is no need to waste time on games which merely pass the time, when there are so many which can be used to achieve a skill or develop a talent. Our Tenderfoot, Second Class or First Class syllabus provides the incentive and the raw material for endless games which will afford opportunities at the same time for gaining experience in the six original subjects. Commissioners who are old hands will have unconsciously tested the value of the work done in their Districts by these standards, but for a new Commissioner it is a help to have a simple criterion when visiting her companies. Do they get out-of-doors and see things? Are they looking forward to their next year's camp and will their programmes when indoors help them to enjoy the out-of-doors when they get there? Are they planning good turns for Christmas? How prepared are they to deal with an accident in the home or in the street? Will their health training mean they can be relied on to be fit to carry out a job needing endurance? Do they have a strong sense of membership of the company and of the movement which will lead on to good membership of their local community and their country? Are they making its traditions their own? If the answer is 'Yes', then the

Guider's leadership is along the original trail as laid down by B.P., who devised the game to develop in the character of each boy and girl those very attributes. D. M. POWELL

A Country Record

A QUICK response came to the article in last month's GUIDER, 'Have We Time?'. The records of a rural District Commissioner show the following engagements in a year. A Christmas Gift Service, six trainings of a Division course, a half-day County training for Commissioners, two Commissioners' Conferences (a day each), twenty-seven pack and company visits (enrolling, warrants, etc.), Brownie Revels, Guide sports, District Guide Challenge, two Guiders' meetings, two meetings of the local Executive Committee, seven visits to clergy, an open public meeting with speaker, testing parts of Guide First Class, jobs for two Queen's Guides and endless telephoning!

This Commissioner is a Brown Owl, besides having a link with the Women's Institutes and the Land Army. The District is only two years old, having been resuscitated since the war. There are six villages involved, six Brownie Packs (126 Brownies), five Guide Companies (97 Guides), and a District Ranger Company with eleven Rangers. There is a complement of seventeen Guiders in the District.

It is interesting to note the differences between this and the urban Commissioner's record. This Commissioner has herself been mobile and achieved twenty-seven visits (a little over one a fortnight) but the Guiders find it difficult to meet together owing to the distance involved. The size of Districts varies numerically and geographically in different parts of the country, and it would be interesting to hear the comments of readers on the two sets of records which have been published. We should like to know what is found possible where the Commissioner has a whole-time job outside her home, or where she combines Guiding with running a household and looking after a family. Talking of size of Districts, it has never been satisfactorily settled what is the maximum number of units which go to an easily organised District. Some are undoubtedly too large; others, because of the local circumstances, are too small to give the necessary wider outlook to the Guides and Brownies. Our carefully organised committee system should give opportunity for the question to be discussed locally, and a Division made into two Districts where all parties agree that this would be an improvement.

Trumpet-Blowing

It seems to me that the Guide Movement needs some more blowing of trumpets—not for the public only, but for the members of the movement itself. How many of you really know about our own Homecraft Training Centre? From those who go to Foxlease and Waddow (surely some of our keenest Guiders) it seems to be surprisingly few. Perhaps I am wrong and you will be able to answer the following questions with ease—but if not turn to page 283.

1. Where is the Guide Homecraft Training Centre?
2. How did we get the house?
3. What is the training for?
4. How many attend the courses and for what length of time?
5. How much do the trainees pay?
6. By what other means is the centre financed?
7. How is the training run?
8. What activities does the training cover?
9. Does the training concern your company?
10. Do the trainees gain a certificate at the end of the course?
11. What do the trainees do when they leave?
12. When does the next course start?
13. Do the trainees enjoy themselves?
14. Do we need more applicants?
15. How does one apply?

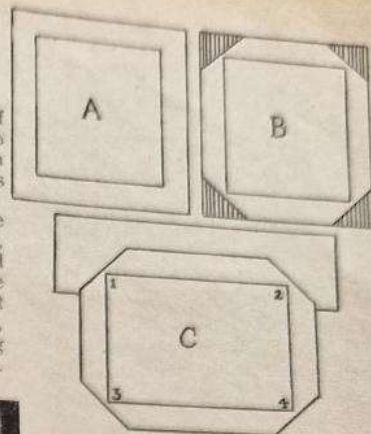
Bookbinding for Guides

WE have all, at some time or other, experienced that soul-satisfying joy of creating with our hands, whether it be the damp, pliable clay moulding into shape beneath one's hands on the potter's wheel, the shuttle flying through the web on the loom, or just the rhythmic click of knitting needles. There is something of the craftsman in each one of us if it can be discovered. The International Exhibition proved the interest of the Guide Movement in the various forms of handcraft. There were however, very few examples of bookbinding.

There was a very good standard and were worthy of a much better covering. The International Exhibition proved the interest of the Guide Movement in the various forms of handcraft. There were however, very few examples of bookbinding. The International Exhibition proved the interest of the Guide Movement in the various forms of handcraft. There were however, very few examples of bookbinding.

It is a fallacy to suppose that the child of little intelligence has more craft in her fingers than the intellectual type, but it has been proved that the dull or restless child, uninterested in academic subjects, will sit for hours absorbed in the work of her hands. If it is within our power to give such a child a leisure-time occupation the result may be more far reaching than we can ever imagine, for it may even be that 'in their handicraft is their prayer'.

Perhaps the easiest and most useful form of book is the loose-leaf type, because one can add to it and there is no need to deal with the difficulties of a 'back'. In the absence of cloth there are still some good plain art papers to be bought which can be decorated by painting, paste-painting, stick or line printing, marbling or good lettering, and a piece of an old cotton dress, lined up with paper, will form a good substitute for cloth. If a girl can cover a piece of cardboard and cover it cleanly with neat corners, she can make a good job of any loose-leaf binding.



From the piece of covered cardboard the Brownie can produce calendars, shopping lists, telephone pads, while the Guide and Ranger can experiment with snap-albums, note-books and logs of all kinds, the plainer type of covering paper giving opportunity for original design.

Materials:

To cover a piece of cardboard:

Paste. (Sprinkle flour into tap-water, stirring all the time until smooth and thick enough for the spoon to stand up in it.)

Newspaper in plentiful supply. (Tear up a pile of pieces larger than the covering paper.)

A piece of clean white paper for rubbing down.

A one-inch flat paste-brush.

A piece of cardboard

Covering paper.

A piece of rag.

Simple Rules:

1. Use a clean piece of newspaper for each pasting operation.

2. Screw up all dirty pieces of newspaper as soon as used.

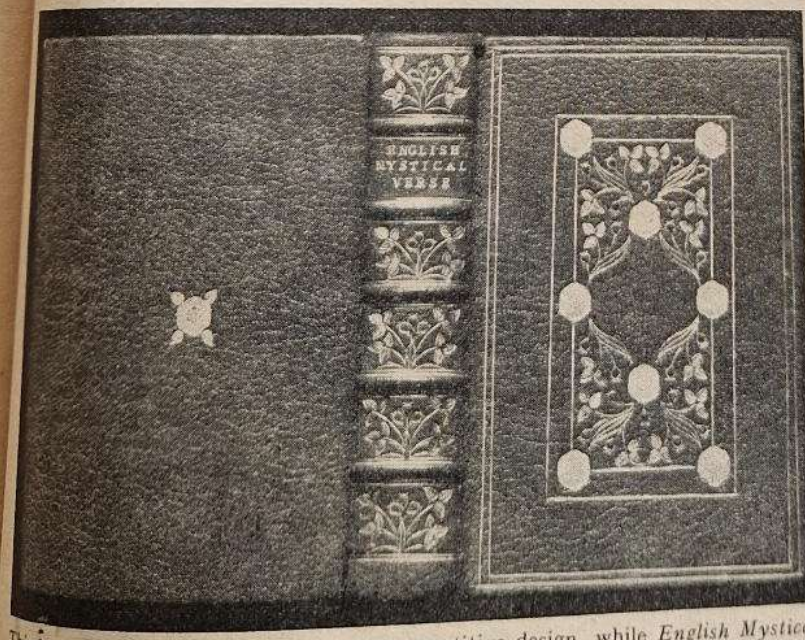
3. Use rag constantly to keep fingers clean.

Method:

1. Place card to be covered on cover paper.
2. Mark all round it with a pencil.
3. Remove card and paste space A.
4. Replace card—turn card and cover paper over on to clean newspaper and rub down well.
5. Turn back, mark and cut off corners $\frac{1}{8}$ inch away from card (B).
6. Place a piece of newspaper behind 1—2 (C).
7. Paste.
8. Remove newspaper and pull over tightly.
9. Turn card so that 3—4 is on top and repeat.
10. Turn with 1—3 on top and repeat, but 'nip in the corners' first.
11. Repeat with 2—4 on top.
12. Place lining paper (cut smaller than card) on to newspaper. Remember to allow for the paper stretching. Paste.
13. Fit on to back of card and rub down well.
14. When dry, place under a weight.

Books suggested for study: *Bookbinding for Junior and Senior Pupils*, by A. F. Collins (Dryad Press), and *Bookbinding for Schools*, by William Matthews (Gollancz).

CONSTANCE GREEN



This loose-leaf nature log carries a simple repetitive design, while *English Mystical Verse*, bound by Constance Green in red morocco, is inlaid with green and white, tooled over in gold

News from the Trefoil School

LIFE at the Trefoil School is a many-sided affair. The interest changes from grave to gay, from solemn ceremony to money-raising effort. On Sunday, September 21st, a simple and impressive ceremony was held at Polkemmet, on the occasion of the dedication and presentation to the Girl Guide Company at the School, of Company Colours. The Colours—the Union Jack and the Guide World Flag—were the gift of Whitburn District to their sister-Guides of the Trefoil School Company. The flags were carried in by Guides from the four companies of the District—Whitburn, Blackburn, Stoneyburn and Livingstone Station—and were received by the Rev. W. B. McMartin, Chaplain to the School, who conducted the service. An impressive address was given by the Rev. P. H. R. Mackey, District Commissioner for Boy Scouts, at the end of which he dedicated the Colours. At the close of the service the flags were handed over by Miss Caldwell, District Commissioner, to Colour Parties of the Trefoil School, who, with simple dignity marched them off during the playing of 'I vow to thee, my country'. It was a challenge to all those present to see these colours marched out, proudly escorted by girls on crutches.

On the following Saturday, the scene was a changed one, when Guides, Scouts, Cubs and Brownies were all busily engaged in running a Penny Fair to provide funds for camp equipment and for D.P. Camps in Germany. There were trials of skill of every kind, all supervised by the children, and a marvellous tea at a penny per item was provided by the domestic staff. All the pennies together amounted to £23, and it is hoped that more than half of that amount will be available for the camps for displaced persons.



The Colours presented to the Trefoil School Guide Company by Whitburn District

The summer has been a busy one, full of activities of all kinds. An event of special interest was a visit to Cowdenknowes, the first home of the School, and those of the children who had been residents in that happy house were delighted to have the opportunity of showing more recent arrivals all their former haunts. The holidays were ushered in by a performance to parents and friends of a dramatic entertainment called 'The Royal Arms of Scotland'. Kings and queens, nobles and great ladies, succeeded each other on the stage, and much ingenuity was shown in adapting and procuring costumes of all periods, from the days of William the Lion to those of Queen Victoria. The performance was planned to illustrate the School motto, 'Undaunted', and in the outer hall could be seen a beautifully carved and painted model of the school badge with the motto beneath—the work of the woodwork class. Amid all the holiday activities outstanding ones were the camps for

Scouts and Guides. The Guides went under canvas at Butterstone, Perthshire, and the Scouts were able to camp at Grange, Linlithgow, by the kindness of Colonel and Mrs. Cadell.

Many members of the Guide Movement have helped at the Trefoil School during the summer, and to them, and to all the companies and packs who have contributed to the funds, or have sent presents of various kinds, warm thanks are due. Numbers on the roll have been increasing, and an increase in the numbers of staff to cope with this means that there will be some openings in the near future, especially on the staff which looks after the immediate welfare of the children. Any one who would like further information about the work should write to the Honorary Secretary, Miss Wallace Williamson, 33, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Notes of the Month

Waddow's Birthday

Next year Waddow celebrates its twenty-first birthday. It has been suggested that the many Commissioners and Guiders who have reason to remember the training they received there during those twenty-one years would wish to pay tribute to the contribution which Waddow has made to Guiding all over the world, by sending a birthday present in the form of a donation, no matter how small, to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs.

An Opportunity

Pax Hill is open for County bookings between June 20th and August 10th, 1948. Bookings may be for a week-end, mid-week or a week. The house holds twenty-one, including Trainers, and Bentley is only 1½ hours from London by a half-hourly electric train service. Fees are the same as for Foxlease and Waddow, but most of the bedrooms are for three or four people. Counties wishing to take advantage of this grand opportunity for their Guiders to meet in the Chief Guide's old home should write giving possible dates to the Secretary of the Imperial Training Department, Headquarters. All arrangements with regard to training should go through the usual channels. These County bookings are quite separate from the two four-month courses in homecraft which are held each year for Guides and Rangers.

On Thinking Day

There will be a half-hour broadcast in the Children's Hour on Thinking Day, Sunday, February 22nd, 1948, and Guiders are asked to make this as widely known as possible, both within and outside the movement. The programme will consist of a play which is being specially written for the occasion by Mrs. Streatfeild, the Headquarters Commissioner for Music and Drama, and will include a talk on the meaning of Thinking Day, to be given by Miss Kydd, the Director of the World Bureau.

The German-Speaking Training

Treasury approval has been received, and plans for Switzerland can now go ahead. Full particulars appeared in the November GUIDER, page 247 and Guiders interested should be preparing for the language test, where this is applicable. The closing date is February 15th, 1948.

Development Fund

Further gifts since October 10th, 1947

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	1,014	2	1
Scotland	45	9	3
Wales	50	0	0
Total up to October 10th	1,109	11	4
Grand total up to November 10th	26,002	3	8
				£27,111	15	0

Guider and Cadet Uniform

IN these days of coupons, short stocks and high prices, it is hard to fit ourselves out in uniform so that the Guide Movement as a whole takes its place as a smartly turned out organisation, but it is more than ever important that we should each make an effort to contribute to this result; it is in fact a challenge in the face of difficulties, and its results will have far-reaching effects, specially in the campaign for the recruitment of Guiders. This article describes the correct Guider and Cadet uniform, how it should be worn, and its approximate cost at the Headquarters shops. It is for all Guiders and Cadets, so they can make the very best of what they have got. That includes those who have all the new uniform, or partly the new and partly the old, or no uniform at all.

One hears at intervals, 'Oh, these new berets—they are so difficult to wear!' but really it is just a question of cultivating the art of wearing them correctly. Let us remind ourselves that no Guider need wear one if she does not consider that it suits her special style of beauty; there is the alternative turned-up hat with the shallow crown and small brim. Navy blue skirts are fairly easy to come by these days, and a dyer will usually dye khaki ones navy blue. If skirts are a smart length, fasten neatly and are well pressed it makes all the difference to the whole uniform. Shirts and dresses should be well-pressed and tidy round the neck, with ties also clean, pressed and pulled well up to the neck—belts and badges well polished, including the County badge which is often left out. Hats and berets brushed and worn correctly give a well-groomed appearance. If the new light blue shirt is not obtainable at Headquarters shops because of short supplies, white shirts can be dyed the right shade and directions for this are given later in this article. A few days' knitting—perhaps in the train—will produce a navy blue V-necked pullover to wear over the shirt.

Guiders' hat or beret. The hat costs 8s. 6d. in wool felt and £1 13s. in fur felt. The Guiders' beret may be worn for the time being with a coat and skirt, but this applies only to Guiders, and not to Commissioners. If you look up the uniform chapter in *Policy, Organisation and Rules*, this will tell you all about the new cockades. When the hat is turned up, the ribbon bow on the hat-band should be underneath the turn-up of the hat. There should be no crease of any sort in the crown of the hat; if the crown is too high on your present hat you can cut it off half an inch above the brim, and replace it after removing as much as necessary. The cockade should be sewn down all the way round, and the County badge pinned to the base of the cockade. Above the County badge, Lieutenants wear the Tenderfoot Badge and Tawny Owls the Brownie Tenderfoot Badge. The beret costs 13s. 6d. in wool felt and £1 13s. in fur felt. The beret flash is sewn on to the beret above the left eye, and the County Badge is pinned to the centre of the flash. Lieutenants and Tawnys wear only the County Badge—no flash. The beret should be worn pulled down to the right-hand

side, with the band of the beret straight across the forehead. Hair should be worn well off the collar. The following 'beret drill' is a useful guide.

1. Put beret on head with band straight across the forehead and the flash, or badge, above the left eye.
2. Pull down at the back.
3. Pull down on the right-hand side.

Cadet beret. The new official Cadet beret is the Guiders' beret with a white half-inch band. It should be ordered as 'Cadet beret' and the white band is 10d. extra. Until they can get the official Cadet beret, on which alone the white band may be worn, Cadets may wear the Guider beret without the white band. The Guiders' beret may not be worn by Cadets without the white band. The white Tenderfoot badge is worn by invested Cadets, pinned to the beret on the left side. The uninvested Cadet may wear the Cadet beret without the white Tenderfoot. The bottom of the white band should just cover the last line of stitching nearest to the forehead (see photograph). The patrol leader's white bar brooch is worn below the Tenderfoot Badge. The County badge is worn on the left shoulder, as for Guiders.

Dress, skirt and shirt for Cadets and Guiders: The new pattern of Guiders' dress is not yet ready. The present style has been ordered in an emergency material and when it is obtainable will be about £2 5s. to £2 15s. The Guiders' blue shirt costs £1 12s. 6d., with a detachable collar, and £1 10s. with the collar attached. For Ranger Guiders' shirts (all sections) see the uniform chapter in *Policy, Organisation and Rules*. For summer and camp, the short-sleeved cellular shirt may be adopted, but should be worn with a tie except in camp. The shirt costs 9s. 10d. to 12s. 6d. according to size.

Everyone will realise that it is more than ever important that Guiders should support Headquarters finances by buying from the Guide shops whenever possible, but when coupons, lack of supplies and high costs have to be considered, it is not always easy to get at once what is needed for a new Guider. Here are hints for dyeing a white shirt the correct shade of light blue. The shirt should have a regulation shirt collar and should be as near the official pattern as possible.



Left: a Cadet in the present style dress and, centre, in shirt and skirt. Right: a Guider, also in shirt and skirt, wearing the new beret and the open-ended tie

THE GUIDER

BRITAIN'S MOST FAMOUS WOMAN RACING MOTORIST

Kay Petre

S415

"This is the way
I cross
the road..."



"Driving in a race, you go all out for speed—but you take care, too. When I'm walking, I put care absolutely first. To be on the safe side, this is the way I cross the road:

- 1 At the kerb—HALT.
- 2 Eyes—RIGHT.
- 3 Eyes—LEFT.
- 4 Glance again—RIGHT.
- 5 If all clear—QUICK MARCH.

"No dashing across. Cars come quicker than you think, and it's better to wait a moment for a proper gap in the traffic.

"If you had driven as much as I have, you'd know how grateful motorists are when people cross the road sensibly. When someone just dashes out, an accident can happen in no time—and two or three people may be hurt or killed. So please be a good Road Navigator and get the Kerb Drill habit!"

Kay Petre

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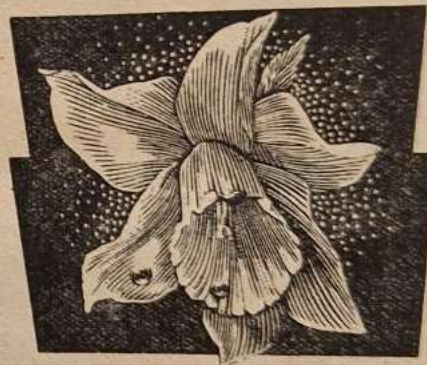
Icilma
SHAMPOO

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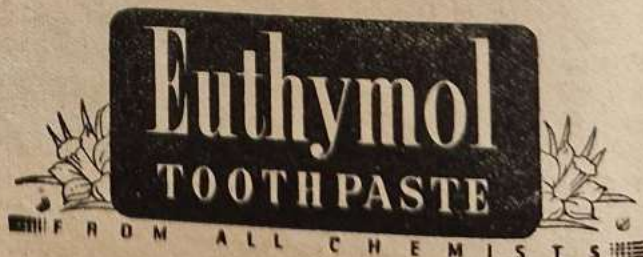
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Morning Freshness



For satisfactory results, the collar should be of the same material as the shirt; otherwise it may dye a different shade. Mix a whole packet of light blue Tintex with one third of a packet of royal blue Tintex, adding enough water for only one dye.

Alternatively use a packet of saxe blue Tintex. Some dye works will dye the shirt the correct shade if a portion of the blue is sent with it. For the time being white shirts may be worn for formal occasions by all Guiders with a battle-dress top, or by those who still have a coat and skirt.

The Guiders' skirt (official pattern) can be obtained from Headquarters and costs £3.

Alternatively a plain skirt, W.K.N.S. pattern or its equivalent, may be worn. The present Guiders' dress (see Cadet picture) is at present out of stock at Headquarters, but it is still correct uniform.

It is realised that the Guiders' dress or skirt and shirt are expensive articles for the sixteen-year-old Cadet, but her aim should be to get them as soon as possible, as they are what she will wear as a Guider.

In the meantime, she may wear the following alternatives as a temporary measure, which it is hoped need only be adopted for the first year:

Guide dress; skirt with Guide shirt; Guide dress converted into a shirt. In the above cases, no Guide badges, emblems or shoulder knots should be worn.

Belt: This costs about 3s. 4d. Its leather and buckle should be well polished.

Ties: For Guiders, these cost about 2s. 6d. For colours appropriate to Branches and Sections, see *Policy, Organisation and Rules*.

Cadets wear the white triangular tie, which costs 1s. 6d. It should be worn 2½ inches wide and there should not be more than three inches between the end of the tie and the belt buckle.

The Cadet in the photograph is wearing a triangular tie made of thinner material which fits under the shirt collar. For special occasions the Cadet may wear a white open-ended tie, but only if wearing the Guiders' shirt.

In this case the bottom of the tie should not overlap the belt.

Tenderfoot Badge: This should be worn on the centre of the tie, halfway between the knot of the tie and the end.

If the Guider or Cadet has been a Ranger in any of the Sections, she may wear the appropriate badge. But the Guider may not wear the Cadet Tenderfoot when she has left that Section.

Shoes and stockings: Shoes should be brown; stockings leafmould. Black shoes and stockings are no longer uniform.

Gloves: Brown leather gloves should be worn when an overcoat or a battle-dress top is used.

Lanyards: These are optional for all Guiders and for Cadet Patrol Leaders. They should be worn with the whistle attached and clipped to the belt swivel on the right hand side.

Navy blue V-necked pullover: This is worn over the shirt and outside the skirt by Guiders, unless a battle-dress top is worn. In this case it should be tucked inside the skirt.

Cadets wear this pullover inside the skirt.

Battledress tops: These may be worn at present by all Guiders and Cadets pending the production of the Guiders' new jacket.

Cadets may wear the Cadet flash at the top of the sleeve just below the shoulder. (This has only just been approved, and it will be a little time before the flash will be available in the Headquarters shops.)

Nametales and Service Stars: These are optional for both Cadets and Guiders.

Nametales are worn on the left shoulder, sewn down all the way round. Only one Service Star should be worn, with the number of years in the centre.

If the correct number cannot be obtained at present, one star only should still be worn, and others should not be added.

This star is worn without a background.

Queen's Guide Award or First Class Badge: The metal badge is worn on the left breast, above the Service Star.

Besides these, Cadets may also wear the *Ranger Service Star*, and the Cadet and Ranger Camp Permit Bar of green enamel.

These are both worn on the left breast, and the Camp Permit Bar is worn above the First Class Badge.

If both Ranger Service Star and First Class are held, they are worn side by side.

The Home Emergency Service armband may be worn on the right arm.

County Badges: Guiders wear the County Badge on the hat only and not on the shoulder.

The Cadet wears the County Badge (cloth) on the left shoulder. If a nametape is worn, the end of the badge nearest the sleeve should touch this.

Some metal County Badges are not obtainable, in which case Guiders can make a substitute from a cloth one.

Cut cardboard to fit the design, turn in the edges and cut a backing cloth to match the design, oversewing on neatly round the edge.

Stitch a small safety pin to the back. Some County Badges are easier to do than others!

IRIS MORRISON

Overseas Service and Queen's Guides

ONE of the requirements of the Queen's Guide Award is that the candidate must have done at least twelve weeks' work for an Overseas community, which can take the form of regular letter-writing or the making and collecting of equipment, toys or scrap-books for the benefit of the community. Note that the service is to a *community* and not to an individual. This does not mean that the Guide herself must make all the equipment and toys, but that she should interest her company in this service so that they want to help her. Nor is it expected that every Queen's Guide will cease her Overseas service when her twelve weeks are up! It is very much hoped that at the end of that period her company will be so interested in the community which they are helping that they will want to continue to keep in touch.

Unfortunately, it was not made clear in the beginning that 'Overseas' meant 'in the British Empire and Commonwealth', and many Guides who had pen friends in countries outside the Empire were disappointed because this letter-writing could not be accepted as their service to an Overseas community. Some of you who are the Guiders of these girls must be wondering why this distinction was made. It was because it is felt very strongly at Imperial Headquarters that we in this country must realise our responsibilities, as members of the Empire and Commonwealth to the other members—especially to the Colonies—for which the Mother Country is still responsible. So it is right that, after service at

home, our Guides should think of service within the Empire and Commonwealth, and finally in the wider world beyond.

At first, many requests were received from Queen's Guide candidates for Overseas service in the Dominions but, as Canada pointed out, in these countries most of the service to communities is done by their own Guides and Rangers. So we are now asking all would-be Queen's Guides who wish to do service Overseas but have no particular preference for any one country, to offer their service to the Colonial Empire or to the Union of South Africa. Miss Ta'ham, who is the Commissioner in charge of all African companies in the Transvaal has received a great deal of help from Queen's Guides. She says in a recent letter to the Overseas Department, 'The Queen's Guides are really splendid, and the equipment they send is beautifully done; they send wonderful charts and flags, which I leave with the companies when I visit them. I can go on distributing for a long time, if more come'.

It is perhaps not generally realised that this service need not necessarily be rendered to a Guide community; any hospital, Sunday school or mission station which would like Guide help qualifies for this clause. The more widely we can spread our interest and goodwill, the better. Please help your Guides to do this service with enthusiasm and interest, and encourage them to find out all they can about the country with which they are in touch. For only in this way can those who give and those who receive get the fullest benefit.

G.N.C.

For Your Bookshelf

* *The Big Test*, by Catherine Christian. (Girl Guides Association, 3s. 6d.) Here is a book that every Guide will read with honest pride and if there should be any who have ever questioned whether Guiding is worthwhile, they will be inspired with new faith and enthusiasm and stirred to new effort. It is full of stories of real people—with names—who had real adventures. This record of what Guides did during the second world war is based on the day-to-day information and experience carefully gathered and skilfully presented by one who saw the war through in the very heart of England and the home of Guiding. It is written with a purpose, and when the laughter and thrills are forgotten there will remain those underlying ideas which are the very essence of our movement and to which every page bears witness. Being prepared, and knowing how to work in a team, play a wonderful part—but that is not all that the story brings out vividly. Small jobs well done lead on to greater ones. In a hospital, washing up was the first step in looking after patients. Guiding is indeed world-wide and a Guide has friends in every country sharing with her the ideals of friendliness and service. Those not of the Guide world who read this book will find that lurking doubts about the future do not long survive this witness to the courage and resilience of youth with such traditions to follow. A.J.

* *The Ninth Biennial Report of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts: July 1944 to June 1946*. (The World Association, 2s. 6d.) This report makes inspiring reading. From it we learn of the struggle for existence of the movement in countries occupied by the enemy during the recent war years; and how, in spite of adverse conditions, and in many cases the total suppression of Guide activities, the spirit of Guiding remained ready to spring up with renewed vigour when the day of liberation came. Each country gives an account of the lines on which Guiding is being developed to meet its own special needs, and it is good to hear of the numbers of Guides who are once more flocking to Our Chalet. Drawings of the badges worn by the movement in each country will be of interest, and useful for many purposes. B.M.

* *The Adventure of Guiding*. (Girl Guides Association, 3d.) This excellent little book of photographs has been re-issued with French as well as English captions, thus reflecting the present enthusiasm for learning a new language. It will make a good 'Christmas card' for French-speaking friends abroad. A.L.

* *Stage Make-up Made Easy*, by M. H. Benoliel, illustrated by Arnold Jones. (H. F. W. Dean and Sons, 23, Museum Street, London, W.C., 7s. 6d.) Here is a very useful book for people who go in for acting and who, when given a character part to play, make up their minds to look the part whatever happens. It is 7s. 6d., but in view of its many diagrams that is not much; anyway, one book between a company would be enough. Learn to be independent of the make-up man, the author says. 'Get to know your own face' is his advice; in fact, make faces at yourself dispassionately in front of a looking glass till you do. You will soon learn what to expect from it. Children do not, as a rule, need grease paints and cannot make themselves up if they do, but the chapter on affixing crêpe hair for Bluebeard, Aladdin, the Oldest Inhabitant or the Magician would be a godsend to any Guider. K.S.

* *Judy's Book of Housework*, by Muriel Gorman. (Faber, 4s. 6d.) This book is written specially for the eight to twelve year-old and illustrated with pictures and diagrams, gives instructions on how to do the usual household chores. Not only does it tell how the job should be done, but why it is done in this particular way. All the homecraft sections of the three Brownie tests are covered and also a great deal of the House Orderly badge. Brownies who like finding things out for themselves would enjoy using this book for test work. It would also make a delightful Christmas present for any little girl who enjoys housework. J.C.

* *Wing Tips*, by Roland Green (Adam and Charles Black, price 6s.) How often have we looked at birds in flight and longed to be able to recognise them and understand something of their wonderful mode of flight? Here is the very book to help us in this fascinating study. There are pages of delightful illustrations showing birds rising, gliding, hovering, alighting and in every kind of flight. The text is clear and most interestingly written, giving descriptions of many birds and their flight from the actual observations of the author. It is an ideal book for the bird-lover and cannot fail to help us in our study of birds, however inexperienced we may be. G.F.

* *The Story of the Village*, by Agnes Allen. (Faber, 7s. 6d.) Here is a book which deals with the social history of England from prehistoric times to the present day. Two children are enabled, by means of a magic bronze armlet, to watch the evolution of their village through the stages of its growth, starting with pit dwellings on the downs above. These give place to a Roman villa and settlement, which in turn disappear and a Saxon village is seen near the river; here is the real beginning of the modern 'Idingford'. The story continues through the centuries, showing the developments in land cultivation and tenure, in building, in education and in the ways and means of living, with the children as spectators and sometimes in actual contact with the inhabitants. The book would be useful for a Guider who has little time for research, but wishes to interest her Company in social welfare and enable them to gain a sense of continuity and progress, and thus of their own responsibility for conditions in our time. M.M.H.

* *A Baker's Dozen*, edited by M. Chater. (Girl Guides Association, 1s.) This is the collection of singing games for Brownies which Guiders have been awaiting. As the title implies, there are thirteen games in the book, all of which will be enjoyed by Brownies. In many collections of singing games there are only a few which are suitable for a pack, so with *A Baker's Dozen*. Everyone of the thirteen is the type of game to which children take naturally, and which they play wholeheartedly. Brownie Guiders will feel grateful to Miss Chater for giving them this new supply of singing games. J.C.

* An abridged edition of Miss Maynard's *Be Prepared* (published by C. Arthur Pearson) is now on sale at Headquarters, price 1s. 3d. Most of Parts I and II of the handbook are included, covering the Tenderfoot and Second Class tests, and some of the excellent pages of bird and woodcraft illustrations. Any Guider who has not been able to afford the full edition of this very popular handbook should try without fail to secure a copy of this one. N.M.

* All these books are in stock at Headquarters.

Extension Training Week

At the Extension Training Week at Foxlease in June, we discussed what form our training should take next year. We felt that the numbers at trainings each year were far too small and that, unless our work was to suffer, we must by all means in our power increase our numbers. There are two, or perhaps three, causes for the small attendances. One is the travelling difficulty. The long cross country journeys to Foxlease and Waddow, even if we have not actual disabilities, are too great for some of us to contemplate. Then there is the expense of the training and fares. This is a great problem with many of us these days. The last cause is, perhaps, best put in the form of a question, because only as individuals can we answer it. Are we too anthetic and content to jog along and not make that extra effort?

It was felt therefore that an experiment was called for, and it was unanimously agreed that the training for 1948 should take place in London. After much searching we have booked the National Training College for Domestic Subjects, 57, Eccleston Square, S.W.1, from April 12th-19th. It should be pointed out that you can apply to your County for help towards expenses of training and travel in the same way as any other Guider in your County can do. We are sure that once having made the effort and attended one of our trainings it will be the first of many. All details will appear in *THE GUIDER* as arrangements develop, but we want you to know the date as early as possible so that you can enter it in your diary.

DOROTHY NICHOLS

[COMMISSIONER FOR EXTENSIONS, I.H.Q.]

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.

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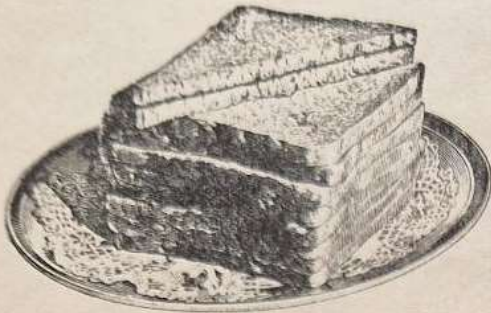
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Christmas Fare



Here are recipes for popular Christmas items. You'll find that, though they're not extravagant with ingredients, they give you the traditional Christmassy flavour.

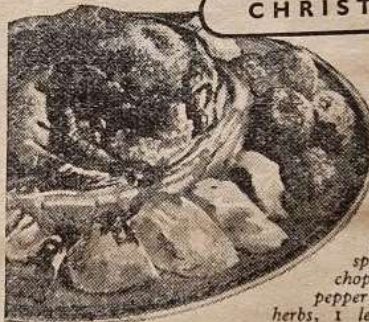
CHRISTMAS CAKE

3 oz. sugar, 4 oz. margarine, 3 level tablespoons warmed treacle or syrup, 8 oz. plain flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoon bicarbonate of soda, pinch of salt, 1 level teaspoon cinnamon, 1 level teaspoon mixed spice, 2 eggs, fresh or dried, 1 lb. mixed dried fruit, 3 tablespoons cold tea. Cream the sugar and margarine together and beat in the treacle or syrup. Mix the flour, soda, salt and spices together. Add alternately with the eggs to the creamed mixture and beat well. Add the fruit and mix in the tea. Put the mixture into a 7" tin, lined with greased paper, and bake in a very moderate oven for 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours.



ICING: 6 oz. icing sugar, 1 tablespoon water, few drops lemon juice or lemon substitute. Sift sugar into a bowl to remove lumps, add water and lemon juice and mix till smooth with a wooden spoon. Spread with knife on cake, dipping knife into water occasionally to give a smooth surface. This is sufficient for a thin layer on top of 7" cake.

CHRISTMAS ROAST



Suitable joints are ribs of beef, breast of lamb or veal, loin of lamb or veal. Approximate size for 4 people will be 3 lb. Joints should be boned before stuffing, and surplus fat removed.

STUFFING: 9 oz. stale bread, soaked and squeezed, 3 level teaspoons salt, 3 level tablespoons chopped parsley, $\frac{1}{4}$ level teaspoon pepper, 4 level tablespoons mixed dried herbs, 1 level tablespoon dried egg, DRY.

Mix ingredients well with a fork and spread a layer of mixture along the inside of the meat. Roll meat up into a neat shape and tie with string or tape to keep it in shape. Bake in a hot oven for 10 minutes, reduce heat to slow or moderate and continue cooking for a further 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ - 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Make any remaining stuffing into balls, fry or bake them separately and serve round the meat.



MINCEMEAT

$\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. mixed dried fruit, 4 oz. apples, 3-4 oz. sugar, 2-4 oz. suet or melted margarine, 2 level tablespoons marmalade, $\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoon mixed spice, $\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoon cinnamon, 1 level teaspoon grated nutmeg, $\frac{1}{4}$ level teaspoon salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon lemon juice or essence, a few drops rum essence.

Chop fruit finely and grate apples. Add other ingredients and mix very thoroughly. Put into small jars and tie down securely. Store in a cool dry place. If the larger quantities of fruit, sugar and fat are used, this will keep for several weeks, but with the smaller amounts, it should be used within about 10 days.



ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF FOOD

(S.186)

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

The Child and Guiding

How very cheering to read, in Josephine Griffith's article 'Tradition and Vision' the views of someone who has a balanced idea on the present-day use of psychology and the child. How right is Mrs. Griffith to record that a child is responsible for its actions, that we should expect it to adjust itself to the movement—and indeed society as a whole—not to have changed for it the community in which it lives, just because it objects to certain things, and by unusual and unaccepted behaviour thinks it will gain its wishes. I feel most strongly that in an age when psychological treatment of the individual seems to be the only 'means to an end', we need to remind ourselves that the child must be helped to fit itself as an individual into the community, and that we should not endeavour to fit the community round the child.

BETTY POWELL

Rangering—What Next?

I heartily agree with the letter on this subject in this month's GUIDER. I am a Guider and also a member of Toc H (Women's Section), and am therefore in a position to confirm that the ideals of both movements are very similar. The Toc H meetings are certainly friendly, and as most branches invite speakers on widely varying subjects to come to their meetings, one's outlook is broadened and interest maintained. There is no need for me to enlarge on what has already been said about the fellowship and opportunities for service, and I am sure that many girls who have to leave Ranger Companies when they reach the age of twenty-one would be glad to know of Toc H, as they must feel that they would like to carry on the ideals of Guiding in company with other people who are out to do service to the community.

DORIS PHILPOTT
(Captain, 9th Reading Guide Company)

This Question of Age—

I read with dismay in the September GUIDER of a thirty-one year-old Guider Ranger who 'cannot feel with the adolescent of the present day' because she is too old, and I feel I must reply to her. What hope is there for the parent or teacher then, where the gap is rarely less than twenty years and often far more? We cannot live in the past and are continually adapting ourselves to life; throughout our pilgrimage we must find ways and ideas that are better than many of those with which we started. I do not find it necessary to 'like all that they do' to be in tune with them, but I feel sure that it would do the adolescents a great deal of good if the Ranger Guiders ceased to be so 'active' and took a back seat, being there when needed. Quite recently I asked a group of Rangers why they need a Guider and they replied, 'We can run the company quite well on our own, and there are lots of people teaching us how to be healthy, etc., but we need a Guider to show us how the physical and spiritual life work together and to tell us about symbolism, and to show us *why* we fail when we do; to teach us to laugh at ourselves'. I feel sure they have the right idea. They must and should paddle their own canoe but a group of healthy girls need welding together or you get cliques. In my experience the younger Guider is not content to sit back, she *must* intervene when things go wrong; she can do the job so much better than they and she does. The immediate result is good. But this does not help the adolescent, who must discover for herself how to run her life and step out alone; no amount of pressure from without will do this. It will only delay her progress and set up complications later in her life, and you will get the undeveloped woman—a social problem.

Ranger Guiders have been crying out for Guiders now for a long time and Commissioners have had a hard task coping, but still the younger ones do not come forward. In the cases I have met and heard of, the usual reply is 'No, thank you, I do not want the responsibility'. The trouble would seem to be that the younger Guider is too serious and solemn, and determined to get through the appointed syllabus, whereas the Ranger coming from school, home or work of all sorts needs all three sides of her life catered for. In the small area of

England in which I work I could do with at least twenty Ranger Companies *now*. It is the girl we should consider and not our personal feelings at a time when they are bewildered by our 'peace and new world', rushing round in a maze of *Don't's*; they need security and the calm and humour of an older friend who is not so easily excited and put out by ever increasing restrictions, but who has learnt the truth of 'In quietness and confidence shall be our strength'.

ANOTHER OLD FOGY

May I be permitted to say a few words to the young Guiders who would relegate all the over-thirties to the ranks of the pen-pushers? I feel so many of them miss the real issue because they do not realise that this conflict has gone on for a long time, and they are too young to remember the cause of it all. For all practical purposes, the emancipation of women was won during the first World War and those women who valued their freedom adopted the hearty, rather overbearing and utterly graceless manner which we know so well, and which was perfectly portrayed in the character of the medium in 'Blithe Spirit'. Naturally, it was to women such as these, who loved an active, healthy life, that Guiding appealed most, and it soon became a tradition that Guiders were of this type. Unfortunately, the Guiders remained unaltered long after the reactionary period was past, with the result that Guiders, and Guiding, became out-of-date. In the nineteen-thirties, Rangers and younger Guiders began to rebel. We saw no reason why we should not be normal women with feminine attributes, and still enjoy the adventure of Guiding. This idea is now generally accepted throughout the movement, and we have won our battle only to find that, because of our age, we are now classed among the 'old fogies' by youngsters who know nothing of the struggle. I have been a Guider for eleven years. I take an active interest in modern developments in many spheres outside Guiding. I am no glamour girl—I have not the looks—but I do try to make my appearance as attractive as possible both in and out of uniform. Moreover, I can still walk, run, swim—or leapfrog—and climb a tree better than most of my Guides; while I see around me young girls who cannot be bothered to do any of these things. My age, and my nearness to the children? Well, I spent my birthday in camp this year, and the Guides celebrated the event by tossing me in a blanket—thirty-three times! Surely it's not a question of age, but of outlook. At least let us be judged on our present performance, not by the date on our birth certificates.

EDITH M. WRIGHT
(Captain, 4th Redhill Guide Company)

—and the Last Word

There are young ones fat and placid,
There are old ones slim and gay;
There are some who, nearing forty,
Should prepare to fly away.
But we in our District
Would like a couple more
Be they seventy or eighty
Or merely twenty-four!

EDNA YOUNG
(Brown Owl, 26th and 48th Plymouth Packs)

[This correspondence is now closed—EDITOR]

Thanks from Africa

May I take this opportunity of thanking all those Guiders who responded so promptly to my appeal for old copies of THE GUIDER. The really wonderful response was most heartening to those of us who are working with African Guiders in the Transvaal. I now have quite a stock of these papers, so shall not be needing any more copies for the present except from those Guiders whom I asked to send direct to me or to some African Guider. I have tried to thank each donor, but in some cases this has been impossible, as there was no name or address: will these Guiders please accept my very real gratitude for their help?

EVA TATHAM
(Commissioner for Training, Transvaal)

Another Trainer Abroad

Me: What would you like me to put in the programme?
They: Anything you like.
Me: How long do you want me to go on for?
They: As long as you like.

Armed with this information (if such it could be called) I was just taking the train to my destination—a beautiful town in German-speaking Switzerland—when a telephone message came asking me to include a G.I.S. Training and talk on it—and just to make the whole thing even greater sport than it promised to be already, it was all to be conducted in German. I thanked my stars that I had been an earnest student at the German-speaking training in the spring. 'Anything once' being our motto, off we went.

Scene 1. Water front in Z———, 7 p.m.

My escort introduces me to Commissioner, who proceeds to pour complicated story into my strained ears. However, I gather I have to track through the streets (it being quite dark) by myself and somehow find various people who will ask me questions and give me clue to next post. Commissioner thoughtfully asks if I am tired. 'No', I reply stoutly, if a trifle mendaciously. Anyway I cannot help thinking I'll soon be a little tinder (prophecy one hundred per cent.).

Scenes 2, 3, 4 and 5.

Me wandering like a lost soul through the streets and alleys, on roofs, over bridges, coming on little groups of Guiders with candles who sing to me and then ask questions and tell me the history of the place and show me a map. What with my need of spectacles, the light of the candles to read by and the German names, there seemed little hope of my getting to the right place. Fortunately the Commissioner had provided me with a shadow party of guardian angels—a kindly thought, and how right she was to have misgivings as to my ability.

Scene 6. An open place, 8 p.m.

Suddenly find myself surrounded by Guiders. Given details of some battle in which women show great audacity. I too, it appears, must show the same, so am led round stone coping with drop into pit.

Scene 7.

I grasp they are now ready to be trained in pitch dark on rough flints, with a few brave burghers of the town around us. I invoked heaven's aid for inspiration. We sing, we dance, we drill, we play Brownie games and other games until 10 p.m.

Scene 8.

We are now in a minute H.Q. where I am invited to embark on G.I.S. training. (Am I tired? I remember being asked!) However, showing as much G.I.S. spirit as possible we embark. My full apologies here to the G.I.S., never have they had less justice done to their exploits than I, in my garbled German, produced that night.

Refreshments—Gott sei dank!

But we are not finished yet; far from it. We have a sing-song and then G.I.S. training. What can I do with twenty young women in a room eight feet by six feet. Only inspiration of evening comes. Throw myself on the floor in hysterical fit. 11 p.m., half undressed and soused with water, I make my bow.

N.B.—To Commissioner for Training, I.H.Q. Many Dip. weeks have I attended, all the talks on Psychology and Sex and the Young Delinquent, seemed of little avail in my hour of need. Could we at the next one be given practical help with a four-hour programme to be taken in the dark in a public place in a foreign tongue? Thank you.

V.M.S.

MAKE, DESIGN, PLAY YOUR OWN PIPE

THE PIPERS' GUILD

President: R. Vaughan-Williams, O.M.
Founder: Margaret James

will hold

An EASTER VACATION SCHOOL IN LONDON

March 31st-April 7th 1940

In the Pipers' Guild the subject is treated educationally, as a serious way of approach to Music. The pipe is a pastoral form of the recorder, and the highest standard is maintained, both in the tone and tuning of the instrument itself, and in its use.

The Pipers' Guild has access to materials for pipe-making—Resident and Day Students admitted.

For further particulars apply:

Mrs. RIGG, Meadowrise,
 Stockmead, Washington, Sussex.



Book Tokens

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 for any book at
 almost any
 bookshop

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



BOOKS ARE ALWAYS IN SEASON

Where to Train

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.

FOXLEASE

January
1-9 Cadet and Ranger Week
13-20 Guide and Brownie Week
23-27 Guide Week

February
Spring cleaning
17-Mar. 2 Brownie Week

March
4-9 County Booking (N.W. London Commissioners' Week-end)
13-19 Guide Week
23-30 Guide and Ranger Week

All applications to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

WADDOW

December
30-Jan. 6 Guide and Brownie Week

January
4-12 Ranger and Guide Week-end
16-19 County Booking (N.E. Lancs. Week-end)
23-26 Guide Week-end
30-Feb. 3 County Booking (S.E. Lancs. Week-end)

February
6-10 Guide and Brownie Week-end
13-16 Cadets' Week-end
20-23 Brownie Week-end
27-Mar. 1 Commissioners' Week-end

March
5-9 Guide and Ranger Week-end
12-15 County Booking (N.W. Lancs. Week-end)

There will be special sessions at this training for Seas and Airs. Applications to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs. 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 if it provided there is no waiting list.

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

FEES:

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

Bursaries. The new Bursary scheme for 1948 will be available shortly, and details will be sent to Counties.

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

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

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

April
*9-23 Fitting out, painting, varnishing
24-May 1 Training for Sea Rangers

May
4-11 Pre-warrant training (A.B. and Boat Permit)

*There will be no official training during this period, but Sea Ranger Guiders are invited to come to help. Applications should be made to the Secretary, Florence Court, Torquay, S. Devon.

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)

December
5-7 Lanarkshire
13-14 Edinburgh Rangers

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

March
12-14 Prospective Certificated
Trainers (all Branches)
19-21 Prospective Camp
Advisers

21-29 (Easter Week) Guide and
Brownie

April
2-4 Guide
9-11 Ranger

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

April
12-15 Mid-week Square Centres
16-18 Brownie
23-25 County Reservation (Stirling-shire)

30-2 May Cadet

May
7-9 Guide
14-16 Brownie
21-23 'Outdoor Guiding'
28-30 Commissioners

June
4-6 Guide
11-13 Brownie
18-20 Ranger
25-27 International and Empire
C.I.Rs.

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

BRONEIRION (WALES)

December
5-7 Welsh Diploma Guiders'
Week-end
12-15 Welsh C.C.A.s' and C.A.s'
Week-end

January
9-12 Ranger Guiders' Conference
23-26 Other organisations

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

LORNE (ULSTER)

December
5-8 Promise and Law Week-end

January
2-4 Cadets and Ex-Cadets
9-11 Camp Training: Prospective
Q.M. and P.A.
16-18 Camp Training: Prospective
Licence
23-25 International
30-Feb. 1 Counties Tyrone and
Armagh

February
6-8 County Antrim
13-15 Commissioners

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

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.

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

HEADQUARTERS' CAMP SITES

BLACKLAND FARM

Applications for camp sites for 1948 can be made to the Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex. Equipped and unequipped sites are available as well as indoor camping facilities. 'Restrop' is furnished for parties of ten, and is available all the year round. Unfurnished caravans are used for sleeping accommodation in conjunction with one or two of the sites, and are suitable for small parties.

FOXLEASE AND WADDOW

All applications for these sites should be made through the C.A. Applications should not be forwarded to Foxlease and Waddow before January 1st, and they should be addressed to the Secretary and the envelope marked 'Camp'. No site may be booked for more than one week for one company during the main camping season, to allow as many as possible to have the privilege of camping at Foxlease. Please state in the original application the date of the camp, and approximate numbers.

ENGLAND

COMMISSIONERS' TRAINING

As the autumn course of three-day trainings had more applications than could be accepted, it has been decided to repeat the course after Christmas. Three trainings will be held in the Library at I.H.Q. on Saturdays, January 24th, February 28th and March 20th. Times of sessions will be 11.30 to 1.0 and 2.30 to 4.30. The fee for the course will be 3s. Early application will assist in the organisation of the course. Those who apply will be sent the programme.

Applications with fee should be made to Miss Newnham, English Training Department, I.H.Q.

COUNTY OF LONDON

Sea Rangers.—A Muster for Skippers and Mates will be held in the Library at I.H.Q., at 18.30—21.00 hours on Fridays, Jan. 16th, Feb. 13th and March 12th.

A Trumpet Call (See page 272)

ANSWERS

- The address is Pax Hill, Bentley, Nr. Farnham, Surrey.
- Pax Hill was the home of Lord and Lady Baden-Powell for twenty years and was given to the movement in 1942 by the Chief Guide. It was the wish of the Association that the house should be used for the recreation of Guiders from this and other countries, but in the meantime has been lent to the Homecraft Training Committee. During the summer months the house is used for its real purpose.
- The training is for Guiders, Rangers and Cadets aged 15-17½ years who have left school.
- Twenty-one trainees attend each four-month course.
- The fee is ten shillings a week.
- The King George Jubilee Trust give a grant towards the maintenance of the trainees, and the B.P. Fund pays for the upkeep of the house and estate.
- The training is run by Guiders on the patrol system. Each of the three patrols take it in turn to be House, Cook or Laundry Patrol. The main work of the house is done by the end of the morning.
- Activities include housework, cooking, laundrywork, needlework, handicrafts, home nursing, infant welfare, rounders, netball, country dancing, Guide meetings, campfires, acting, visits to places of interest, plays, concerts, etc.
- Yes, it is a wonderful opportunity for any keen Guide, Ranger or Cadet. We have girls from all types of homes and schools, and the bigger the variety the better we are pleased.
- Yes, the trainees gain a certificate if they reach a sufficiently high all-round standard.
- The trainees have gone on to a large variety of jobs and trainings.
- The next course starts on January 13th, 1948.
- Undoubtedly the trainees thoroughly enjoy themselves.
- We desperately need more applications, and the whole point of this trumpet-blowing is to try and get some. Unless we can get more application for the January course we may have to close down—so please help us. It really is worth while!
- Applications should be made to the Secretary, Homecraft Training Committee, I.H.Q.

Headquarters Notices

COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL—November 12th, 1947

Finances.—A long-term policy with regard to the finances of the movement was discussed.

APPOINTMENTS

Imperial Headquarters.
Miss Purze is now combining the duties of Department Secretary for both the Guide and Ranger Departments.

England.
The appointment of Miss Newton as Diocesan Director of G.F.S. Guides for Birmingham was ratified.

Overseas

Mrs. Hoadley, Island Commissioner, St. Vincent.
Mrs. Knight, Colony Commissioner, Aden.

AWARDS

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude.

Guide June Smith, 1st Excelsior Company, Bermuda.
June has been in hospital for seven years, suffering from spinal tuberculosis, and during all this time her courage and cheerfulness in spite of intense pain have been quite outstanding.

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Miss Jean Clayton, Commissioner for Brownies, I.H.Q.

Beaver

Miss Sylvia Clarke, Guider-in-Charge M.T.B. 630 and Assistant Commissioner for Rangers (Sea Rangers) for England.
Miss Gwen Clayton, Commissioner for Guides for England.
Miss Olive Hillbrook, Commissioner for Rangers for England.
Miss Gwen Pittman, Assistant Division Commissioner, Bournemouth West.
Mrs. Sneathfield, Commissioner for Music and Drama, I.H.Q.
Miss Ruth Tuckwell, Commissioner for Camping for England.
Miss Mahyn Sandys, Provincial Commissioner, Ceylon.

Medal of Merit

Miss Edna Alvis, Acting Division Commissioner, Ceylon.
Miss Phyllis Chorlton, District Commissioner, Colwyn Bay, Denbighshire.
Miss M. Hall, Commissioner for Lones, I.H.Q.
Miss Kilgour, former Commissioner for Malays, Singapore.
Mrs. Lim Kong Aik, Captain, Penang.

Certificate of Merit

Miss E. V. Abrahams, former Division Commissioner, Deritend, Birmingham.
Mrs. J. Hotham Cadbury, former Division Commissioner, King's Norton, Birmingham.
Miss M. Dwyerhouse, Assistant Division Commissioner, Cardiff.
Mrs. Charles Ekin, former Division Commissioner, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
Miss P. K. Jones, Captain, 4th Colwyn Bay Company, Denbighshire.
Miss Elizabeth Lawton, former Division Commissioner, Ladywood, Birmingham.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Gertrude Elizabeth Mary Holbrook, beloved captain of 1st Milborne Port Company and formerly captain of Yeovil Congregational Company, passed peacefully to Higher Service on October 13th. She was beloved by all and set a wonderful example of all that is loyal and good and true. She was indeed a 'friend to all', and her influence and help will be greatly missed through the company and pack. We commend her to God's keeping, knowing that if we seek to follow in her footsteps we shall be true Guides.

GENERAL NOTICES

An Imperial Conference for County Ranger Advisers. County Sea Ranger Coxswains and Area Air Ranger Representatives will be held at I.H.Q. from the evening of Friday, April 2nd, to the evening of Sunday, April 4th, 1948. Delegates are responsible for making their own arrangements for hospitality.

Headquarters Book Shop regrets that, owing to the very great demand for books on sale or return for conferences, they are unable to accept any more orders until February 1st, 1948.

Girl Guide Dary, 1948.—The diagram of the Guide uniform at the back of the diary, showing where the badges should be worn, is incorrect. The Cook and Needlewoman are mistakenly shown on the left arm. The only badges worn on the left arm with the First and Second Class badges are First Aid, Sick Nurse, Child Nurse and Emergency Helper.

British Drama League.—Christmas Holiday Course in Play Production and Acting, Jan. 2nd to Jan. 4th, 1948, at Canterbury Hall, W.C.1. Fee 25s. Easter School in London, March 30th to April 4th, 1948. Summer School in Bournemouth, July 27th to August 5th, and in York, Sept. 3rd to 13th. Applications and enquiries should be sent to Miss Paula Kirby, British Drama League, 9, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.

COMING EVENTS

THE EMPIRE CIRCLE

There will be no lunch hour or evening talk in December. On Wednesday, December 10th, there will be a Christmas Party for Empire Circle members, to which Guides from overseas have been invited. If you are an overseas Guide, and have not received an invitation, please write to the Empire Circle Secretary, Overseas Department, I.H.Q.

Empire Circle programmes for 1948 will be given out at the Christmas Party, and posted to members who are not able to attend.

Classified Advertisements

Situations advertised under this heading are available only to applicants exempt from the Control of Engagement Order, 1947, No. 2021. Advertisements must be received by the 10th of the month for insertion in the next issue. Charges: 3d. per word, 1s. 3d. for box number. Advertisements for the sale of clothing cannot be accepted. (Accommodation offered has not necessarily been approved by Headquarters.)

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Assistant Matron required January. 110 girls, matron and four assistants. Write fully Headmistress, Hollington Park School, St. Leonards-on-Sea, Wiltshire County Council, Public Assistance Committee. Applications are invited from young women over the age of 18 years to fill vacancies for resident Assistant Matrons in Children's Homes. The posts offer valuable experience for those who are thinking of taking up Children's Welfare Work.

Printed by Gibbs & Bamforth, Ltd., St. Albans, and Published by should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

and the Council has a scheme whereby suitable candidates can be assisted to train. The Homes accommodate 20 children between the ages of 3 and 4, and at present there are vacancies at Lea Court, Malmesbury; Castle House, Mere; Congre House, Bradford-on-Avon; and Stanbridge House, Holt, Norfolk. Commencing salary is £104 per annum, plus full residential emoluments. Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Director of Education, County Hall, Trowbridge, Wiltshire. The appointments are excepted from the provisions of the Control of Engagement Order, 1947.

Student Nurses. There are vacancies for girls between 18 and 30 years of age at Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, Essex, to train for the State Registration Certificate. A 48-hour week is in progress. Salary: £55 first year, £60 second year, £75 third year, in addition to which full board, residence, uniform and laundry are provided. This is a large modern General Hospital with all modern amenities, 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. Illustrated prospectus obtainable from the Matron of the Hospital.

Boyle General Hospital. Student nurses required to commence January 1st, 1948. First two months spent in Preliminary Training School. Three years' training. Age 18 years or over, must be healthy and well educated. Salary according to Rushcliffe Scale, £55, £65, £75 per annum with uniform and residential emoluments. Four weeks' annual holiday. Federated Superannuation Scheme applicable after first year. Apply to Matron.

Wanted in January, for a girls' private day and boarding school (maximum number of boarders 20), a Matron with hospital experience, not necessarily hospital trained. A House Mistress and full domestic staff are kept. Good salary and plenty of leisure. Apply Headmistress, Sarum School, Wilton-on-Thames.

Assistant Warden. Hostel giving fresh start to women and girls. Must be R.C., domesticated, interested rescue work.—Box 258.

HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

Postal Department (General Office).—Junior Clerks, aged 18-19, also Junior Clerk and Relief Telephonist, aged 16 or over, and Messenger of School-leaving age.

Clerks for Reference and Filing, aged 17 or over, with some clerical experience. Applications for the above posts should be made to the General Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

Finance Department.—Clerks, good at figures; also Junior Clerks, aged 18-19. Apply to Financial Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

Annual Report Checker.—Full-time temporary appointment. Apply to the Secretary for the Registrations Department.

Despatch Department requires experienced packers.

Equipment Department has vacancies for Stock-keepers and Shop Assistants. Applications for the above three posts should be sent to the Equipment Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

Wardens (Man and Wife) for Cudham Camping Ground. Apply for form of application to Miss D. M. Barber, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED

Two friends, work together or separately; must share accommodation. Teaching or secretarial, domesticated, gardening, etc. Coast or country preferred.—Box 256.

ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

Christmas. Why not come to a House Party to be held at Balmer Lawn House, December 22nd-31st. Vacancies for double and shared rooms. Write for particulars to Miss Sandy, Balmer Lawn House, Brockenhurst, Hants.

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

Between Downs and Sea. Holiday accommodation offered by ex-Guides. Apply Lovegrove, Merrycroft, 24, Chesswood Road, Worthing. Tel. Worthing 1820.

Accommodation offered older children of educated parents who reside abroad. Small, convenient house Yorkshire dales. Whitworth, Walside, 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. Rosamond Douglass and Doris Marshall (G.I.S.), Tower House, Ashley Cross, Parkstone, Dorset.

ACCOMMODATION WANTED

Guider and husband urgently require unfurnished flat, or other unfurnished accommodation in London area. Laws, Brookfield House, Billingsboro', Lincs.

FOR SALE

Pocket comb in leatherette case, both stamped with your name in gold, retail at 1s. 10d. Repeat orders assured. Sample from Northern Novelties, 20, Fardell Road, Heaton, Bradford.

Pictorial Charts. For discussion and study—project work in teams—use a pictorial chart as your guiding feature. Sets on Local and Parliamentary Government—Citizenship—The Changing Theatre—and many others. Write for free catalogue to Pictorial Charts, 3, Harrington Road, London, S.W.1.

To Guides enrolled before 1929 only. 5 B.P. brass tenderfoot badges are to be sold in aid of Division funds. They will go to the highest bidders writing before December 15th to Miss Dickinson, Street Rectory, Hassocks, Sussex.

No money should be forwarded with the application.

Trek Cart in excellent condition.—Horlock, Babcarry, Taunton.

WANTED

Brownie uniform and equipment. Pearson, Hushwalte, York. Outdoor life.—Box 257.

12 Brownies' uniforms, size 30-33 inches. Downe, Mayfield, Wolsingham, Co. Durham.

Brownie's Toadstool. Mrs. Ford, Gt. Gonerby, Grantham, Lincs.

Brownie uniforms for new pack. Ries, 34, Castleton Road, Goodmayes, Essex. Write. Also wanted, Guide uniforms all sizes. 27, Harpfield Road, Trentham, Stoke-on-Trent.

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