

# THE GUIDER

VOL. XXX No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1943

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## THE HEALTH HANDBOOK

Reviewed by

PHYLLIS BOTTOME

(Author of *The Mortal Storm*, *London Pride*, *Within the Cup*)

THE new Health Handbook of the Girl Guides is a very enchanting and enlightening study, most cleverly illustrated and written with such inviting clarity that the reader finds herself planning immediate changes in her own personal habits. How clean milk bottles and get even with her own toe nails, promises even an aged adult a new start in life! It is true to say that had all this now common knowledge of diet, posture, cleanliness, fresh air and decent upkeep of good looks been taught to earlier generations of women we should have had a far healthier and happier race.

This book invites as well as explains how to achieve health. It does not actually state, but it very well upholds the newer theories of psychology, that man should be a "whole human being" no longer pigeon-holed, but equally developed mentally, physically and spiritually. None of these practical chapters avoid or attempt to avoid the necessity of vigorous training, and anyone who becomes eager to carry out their hints could be at the end of her venture truly equipped for life.

There are two points I should like to see treated a little differently. I notice quite often the word "lazy" as applied to a child, as if it were a generic term, whereas almost each child's "laziness" has a separate cause, and is far oftener an effect than a fault. All laziness in a child is a form of physical or mental discouragement, and the Guider should be prompted to look for its source. Some children are lazy because they fear they cannot succeed; therefore they dare not try. Others because their vanity, like Hitler's, makes them prefer unskilled evasion of any form of drudgery, since only the top of the ladder seems bearable to them. Many are lazy from physical reasons, and need a doctor's care, or some trained medical suggestions; other children, perhaps the majority of them, are lazy because an elder or better-adjusted sister or brother has taken the stuffing out of them.

The other criticism is of a point more implicit in the Handbook than stated; I find the social contribu-

tion of the child is less stressed than the personal effort. It is apt to strain a child towards prestige living. Children, too, quickly become ambitious and "o'erleap themselves," but if these good habits—so well explained and set forth in this Handbook—are shown the child more as lessons in community living than as individual success, the danger that there is in being slightly better and more intelligent all round than non-Guides could be avoided. Guiders are better and more intelligent than non-Guides simply because they are trained, and, unfortunately, they are at present the only really trained children in the British Isles. That is why they sometimes get a good deal of undeserved criticism. When people call another person a "prig" it is usually because he or she is a better person than they are and they don't like it. Some of this envy can be avoided, though not all of it, if the Guider's suggestions to the Guide always have the aim of successful living and giving rather than making any particular child feel that he or she is a personal success.

The health taught in this clear and wise little book should, however, increase the child's sense of inner freedom and courage by producing exactly what is needed, physically, for a start off in the right direction.

The Guides are to be congratulated on producing such a handbook in war-time, as a fundamental part of a child's real education for life.

COLLECTION OF ACORNS FOR STOCKFEEDING

### COLLECTION OF ACORNS FOR STOCKFEEDING

Acorns are again urgently wanted this year to add to the restricted supply of feeding stuffs for pigs and poultry, and the Ministry of Agriculture asks for the help of school children, Boy Scouts, Girl Guides and members of other youth organisations.

Those willing to help in this very useful work should make sure that they have a market before collecting. Local pig and poultry keepers should be asked what quantities are required.

Farmers and other pig and poultry keepers are being asked to make their requirements known to their local schools or to the local headquarters of the Boy Scouts or Girl Guides. A fair price to pay for acorns in good condition would be 6s.-7s. 6d. per cwt. and buyers will, as a rule, be prepared to provide bags and to arrange to pick up the collected nuts from a convenient centre.



# STANDARDS

WHAT are the standards to which Rangers should hold? Will these same standards be strong enough to stand them in good stead in times of temptation and stress?

These are the questions that Ranger Guiders will need to ask themselves from time to time, for the barograph of individual standards should be continually rising.

There are many approaches to the problem of how best this continual rise can be achieved. What follows was a talk given at a conference of representative Rangers and is printed here in case it may give suggestions as to possible avenues of approach.

"In Rangering, we might be said to have a standard because we have got a Law and Promise. We have got a standard on paper. It is the same standard for all of us the world over—on paper. But do any two of us interpret that standard in the same way?"

I want you to think of a great difference of standards; for example, Sarah lives in a family who still very firmly believe in church-going and are very horrified at Sunday cinemas, and Sarah goes for the week-end to stay with a friend, and that friend says, "Come on, let's go to the cinema"—on Sunday. Well, is Sarah going to the cinema or is she going to keep the standard of her family?

I am not discussing whether these particular standards are right or wrong—that you can decide for yourselves—but what should Sarah do—be loyal to her family? or should she fall in with her friend's suggestion? I wonder if you would agree in thinking that, if she has just been brought up on a standard of church-going on Sunday and not going to cinemas, and has not thought it out, but just taken it for granted—if she has had that sort of standard, when she goes to her friend she will go to the cinemas for the sake of peace and quiet—it is easier not to think. If she is the sort of person who has discussed it with her family in a friendly way, and if her family are able to convince her that this standard is right, then she will be a poor person if she goes to the cinema. I feel she is more likely to stick to her standard if she has thought it out. I think that points to the need to think *all* our standards out.

I wonder how much you do this in discussion in your Ranger Company? It is a grand thing to do, because you are all together and are more or less the same age, and you can have a very frank discussion. I suggest to you that you have discussions in your Company on any mortal thing under the sun, and the more controversial the better!

You have Standards of Achievement to think of—just think of yourselves in ten years' time. Most of you, I expect, will be married. Well, if you are married, what sort of man will you have married? It is all very well just laughing at it, but it is a pretty serious problem and you have got to have a standard about it—not just pick up any chap that comes along. Think out the sort of man you want to live your life alongside—are you going to discuss with him your religion and see that you run on common lines on that sort of thing? Are you going to discuss with him your ideals? You want to have a common ground for all these sort of things if you are going to live in the same house with someone until your life's end. So think it out.

Then there is another side to what might be happening in ten years' time. You might be the Mayor of your Borough! You see, this rather dovetails in with the question of Government. The standard of the Government of our country matters tremendously to us, and it is up to us to see that that standard is really high, and that is why we shall be the Mayors! I think we have got to give a lot of thought to the standards of those we elect to govern us—so think out the value of honesty and integrity in high places.

The whole question boils down to the conflict in the world between Good and Evil. That is a battle which is going on, and has been going on since the world began. For some reason that is not given us to know, God has given us free will—the will to choose whichever we like, and we start to choose when we are born. The fact that all you people here are Rangers is sufficient to convince me that you have all chosen to fight on the side of Good, but you must think out for yourselves—how are you to do it?

Your standard can really be one thing only—the highest and the best that you have ever seen or imagined; and each individual's best will be different from her next door neighbour's, for this fight between Good and Evil that we enter at birth and that goes on till we die is the concern of everyone of us. Every man and woman that walks this earth is in it—fighting on the side of Good or of Evil. For Christians the highest standard we have ever seen is Christ, and therefore to understand the highest we must study the life of Christ; and that, I think, brings us all to the same conclusion—that the highest standard of all is Perfect Love. I don't mean love in the narrow sense of the word, although it includes that.

Perfect Love involves the complete giving of oneself; and here we come up against the greatest difficulty of life in our fight for Good. There is always that thing which we call "I." It gets in the way; it is so difficult to get away from. However big-minded we are, there is always that nasty little "I" that puts itself forward. You want to do a job for other people. You know that is the reason you want to do your job, and yet every now and again you wonder what kudos you are going to get—you simply cannot help it. It is human nature

—it keeps on coming in; and so the greatest thing we have got to do is to control that "I," and it is the most uncontrollable bit of us; and so we need self-control from the very beginning. I wonder which of you this morning, when you knew it was time to get up, got out of bed? Could you control that "I" or did the evil thing come along and say, "A little more time, a little more comfort before I start"? That is where your H.E.S. Reliability comes in—you want self-control and self-discipline in little things. Can you always make yourself do what you ought to do, or does the evil that is in this battle for Good win sometimes?

The keynote to success is love. Love utterly conquers self—Christ came "that we might have life and have it more abundantly," and God is love, so love is a life-giving thing.

If you will take the example of two very different types of homes, you may see a little what I mean. You have the home where the father and mother bicker—where the children are unhappy—where there is no unity on the one hand; and on the other you have the home where there is love—where the father and mother love each other—give up things for each other—consider each other, and where the children are growing in happy surroundings. You know which home you would like to be in and you know which home is the right home for young human souls to grow up in, don't you? One is like the stony ground in which there can be no root for a young human being to grow, and the other is rich, deep loam, which cherishes the roots of the young plant which is growing there. Which child will have the greatest chance in life? So we see that through love comes more abundant life.

Then look at the faces of old people. It is not the features which you have inherited which give you good looks when you are old. It is the expression in your face; and that you have made yourself. You know the old person with the twinkle in the eye—the kindly expression—the face you like to look at because it spells kindness and understanding—love. On the other hand, you know the face that is distorted with rather compressed lips and a rather forced expression, and you feel very, very sorry for that face, for it has not known what it is to love and be loved. And remember, you will get married people with that sort of face, and single people with the face that has love. It is not only love between man and wife, it is the whole attitude to life that counts in this way. Can you love your next door neighbour? Can you be so interested in everyone else as to give up yourself and so control that horrible little "I"? That is the question, and there I think we get a glimpse of the Christian Standard.

In our own lives we come up against this question of a love that will carry us through with another person to our life's end, and a bigger love and capacity for self-giving that will build up a family as described first. It is interesting that in Russia, after the Revolution, marriage was thought little of and families were disrupted and family unity was not considered to be a necessary unit of society, and so they experimented with promiscuous alliance. They have come back to-day to marriage as we know it. They have come back to the family unit—it didn't work the other way—it doesn't work. The highest that we know is the happy human family—the "good soil" for children to grow in.

In this human love, the highest that we can conceive of, man and woman together can become partners of God in creation—the giving of life. The passions that are aroused are things of the body and do not endure. They call for much self-control. True love, on the other hand, is enduring and is of the spirit.

If we fall short of the highest standards unhappiness comes through curtailment of life and life-giving powers. If we fall short it is almost always because of the selfishness and short-sightedness of one side or the other. Sex relations outside marriage are a lowering of the highest that we have seen. They are a pandering to the second best, to Evil, and as always when we fail to keep to the highest we have seen, we create unhappiness, we create more evil. In the relationships that I have talked of between man and woman, love in its perfect form gives life; misused, life is curtailed, just in the same way that evil brings evil. Things like venereal disease, that we have seen much about in the papers, bring the curtailment of life—maimed life, blinded life, or even the incapacity to give life at all. Mercifully, doctors can cure this disease—cure it absolutely. But if we maintain our standards we run no risk of disease from this source. These I would call the standards of intimate personal relationships.

There are also the standards of casual acquaintance. It is up to us to be Pioneers—are we? We are called to set a standard; to keep it and glory in it so that other people can follow it. Jesus was a carpenter—a perfectly plain man from the point of view of his contemporaries. What did he do with the money-changers in the Temple? Did he pass them by? It would have been easy. Or, because he knew it was wrong, did he turn them out? We need courage sometimes when we see things are wrong, to stand up for what is right. We call ourselves Christians. Are we ready to follow Christ? At this moment in this country and all the united countries we are united by one tremendous aim which keeps us together—it gives us standards—it gives us a purpose to win the war. What then? The job of building the peace is more compli-



## WAR-TIME CAMPING

(The writer of this article is a young Guide Captain who, after two years in the A.T.S., was discharged on compassionate grounds owing to illness in her family. These are her reactions of war-time camping as she has experienced it on her return to active Guiding.—A. A. T.)

ON the face of it, disadvantages of war-time camping loom large on the horizon, but, on thinking it out, when we remember that camping is a character training, the advantages are many. Shall we consider the disadvantages first.

Personally, I found the shortage of Guiders to be a great disadvantage, especially when so many of the Guides were inexperienced. Transport, too, is awkward. Trains are over-crowded in August, and it is difficult to get transport from the station to the site. Consequently, the site has often to be nearer a town than one would wish.

Food, too, presents problems. Menus are difficult to vary; there is no canteen stocked with bananas, chocolates and sweets. Emergency ration cards are a nuisance. In this part of the world they seem to involve standing in long queues. There is a certain shortage of such things as jam and the little odds and ends that went to help the Q.M. Food often has to be fetched and cannot all be delivered.

There is the question of clothes. Coupons are short, and one camp overall must often suffice. Wellington boots are almost unobtainable; gym shoes are difficult to buy and so is enamel ware.

Camp sites are more difficult to find—more land under the plough, so many of us who have been used to seaside sites are having to find joy in inland ones. The camouflaging business is annoying, it is expensive and it wears off quickly. The Guides cannot have the thrill of an occasional late camp fire or a midnight hike. Their nights may be disturbed by the local "Whining Winnie," resulting in a hasty retreat in the middle of the night to the permanent shelter.

So much for the disadvantages. And now for the advantages. They may not be so obvious, but from a training point of view they are numerous.

If there is a shortage of Guiders it means that our Leaders have to take more responsibility, and we have to train them for it. Whereas in pre-war days a "spare" Guider could chivvy the Mess Patrol on occasion, to-day it is the Leader's responsibility if the table is not properly laid. She has to think it out—to use all her Patrol. My Lieutenant, who was to have Q.M'd. the camp, had her leave cancelled four days before we went. Consequently, a Commissioner friend of mine did the Q.M'ing. She had never camped before, so the job was a big undertaking. But she thoroughly enjoyed it, did extremely well, and is wondering why she never took her licence, and vows that she will do so as soon as possible. Another camper gained!

And when we got down to it, the food problem was not nearly so difficult as we had imagined. The Guides had been encouraged for months past to try out new recipes at home and on hikes and to visit the Food Advice Centre, whose staff proved most interesting in what they had to say, and their advice was very helpful. We still achieved trifle for Sunday dinner—not quite up to pre-war standards, but "much more fun to think out."

The problem of transport meant that the Guides got more keen on map reading, and planned various ways of "getting to camp" if they had to walk or cycle from the station. The ideas were their own, not the Guiders'. Maps became interesting and useful. Then a Guide found that she knew the stationmaster's nephew, and enlisted his willing help over trucks for kit and reserved compartments. He came to see us off and offered assistance to "any Guides at any time." War-time difficulties had been the means of finding a kind and useful friend! We travelled the last few miles on top of the kit on the back of a lorry. "Much more fun than a charabanc," was the universal comment. Lightweight camping, too, was in evidence, involving more careful preparation of what could and could not be left at home. Indeed, camping in war-time has brought with it more careful preparation from all sides. Guides say it is much more fun to start "sewing for camp" than going to H.Q. and buying what they want, even if the result isn't quite so professional. The sense of self-control and thrift is also trained by "saving my sweets for camp though it was jolly hard to get them." There were camp funds to be augmented and many little things that needed ingenuity on the part of the enthusiastic campers.

The disadvantage of a site four miles from the sea meant that the Guides voluntarily did more walking before camp so as to be up to the scratch when the time came. Yet another way of putting the Health Rules into use. It meant that expeditions to the beach had to be more carefully planned, and it meant, too, that even to get to church asked for individual effort—a chance to put into practice that excellent advice, "Offer to God that which costs you something."

"Mind you put your clothes where you can put your hands on them—we might have a siren," was the advice I heard from one tent the first night. A voluntary training in tidiness.

And what of the parents? I had not run a company camp for three years, and found that without exception the parents were amazed at the care and preparation that camping involved. Good

propaganda, surely? In most cases, if it wasn't for camp, the children would have spent their holidays at home.

I think that Forestry and Land Camps should be mentioned; the advantage of camping coupled with national service.

Yes, war-time camping may have its disadvantages, but when we weigh them up, surely they are worth it when we consider the great advantages of character training that our Guides get when they find themselves up against difficulties. It makes an appeal to their ingenuity and responsibility, and what Guide would not respond to such an appeal? I would like to see some of these characteristics carried into post-war camping—when we can, once again, look far afield for our camps—lightweight camping; care of uniform; a greater co-operation between Guider and Guide in the matter of menu planning and transport planning; thrift in regard to salvage and food; and the greater interest of parents in everything that we do.

M. E. E.

## THE CHIEF GUIDE'S VIOLIN

Will be ready next July "to enable another Guide who has not the means of obtaining a good instrument at the time she is studying for a violin Scholarship examination, to hold this beautiful instrument during that period for two years (or longer at the discretion of the Guide Violin Committee)." Eighteen years ago the violin, named Diana after a "fair and gifted Bach player," was presented for the above purposes. Here is the account of its fulfilment so far. In 1925 Diana soared forth into the unknown and her first perch was with Patrol Leader Irene Richards, who, in 1927, won an open scholarship at the Royal College of Music and later a Third of the R.C.M. prize for best String Players (Violin, Cello and Viola), and since then what joy she has brought to us through concert halls, on the wireless, in camps and festivals, and far afield with C.E.M.A. In 1929 a First Class and All Round Cords Guide, with the Music-Lovers Badge, Violet Dawson, of the First Fochabers Company, held Diana and was first in her Class at the Morayshire and Banffshire musical festivals, at one of which Dr. Hull's adjudication reported "excellent bowing and her tone was lovely." Guide Phyllis Brander, of the 2nd Elgin Company, was the next holder, and in 1936 it was awarded to Doris Forrester, who was a First Class, All Round Cords Patrol Leader in the 7th Hove Company. With the aid of Diana she won an open Scholarship at the Royal College of Music and in 1943 passed the A.R.C.M. Examination both as performer and teacher. She is now serving with the W.R.N.S. and a short time ago broadcasted in the Forces Programme. The present holder (of whom we have very satisfactory reports) is Netta Weir, Patrol Leader in the 12th Weston-super-Mare Company.

Diana is in perfect condition which does credit to the Guides' care of her. She is one of a string quartet of instruments by the celebrated English makers, W. E. Hill and Sons, which won a gold medal at the Paris exhibition in 1890. Messrs. Hill have generously presented the Bow which goes with the Guide violin, and we are proud to be in touch with the descendants of the great old "Joseph Hill Maker of the Harp and Lute in the Hay Market, London." For it was in his day that the English makers rose to eminence, slower perhaps in their own country than abroad, as shown by the experience of one of Hill's well-known contemporaries, William Forster, who was reduced to making spinning wheels and gun stocks in his home on the Border. But presently, with the resolute perseverance of his natural gift, he made his way as a cattle driver down to London, and there continued his violin making so successfully that King George III frequently visited his workroom and became his chief employer.

So much concerning Diana's ancestry. There are tales of her own activities, from playing in stately cathedrals to fiddling in boats and on the roadside, but these can wait. She is now too eager to Be Prepared for the forthcoming exam., so our Secretary calls: "Come on Guide Fiddlers! Don't be shy! If you have passed, or succeed in passing Grade 5 examination by next July, enter for the competition. So long as you are a keen Guide and love the violin you have a chance of being awarded this lovely instrument."

### JULY COMPETITION

The violin becomes due for competition next July, upon the following terms:—

It shall be awarded to the applicant who shall have passed the Grade V (higher) examination of the Associated Board of the Royal Schools of Music or any of their more advanced examinations since July, 1935, or shall pass the same at the forthcoming examinations, June 22nd to July 11th, and who shall then satisfy the Violin Committee both as to her music and as to her qualifications as a Guide. Applications to be addressed to Mrs. Anthony Jeffreys, Girl Guide Headquarters.

(For full particulars of the Examinations apply The Associated Board of Royal Schools of Music, 15, Bedford Square, London, W.C.)

## A SHORT

THE Merchant Navy began to appear at the very end of the 16th century, as those vessels which were actively engaged in trading were unable to carry sufficient guns to protect themselves if they were at the same time to be speedy. The period 1700-1800 probably gives us the finest examples of sailing ships with wonderful line-of-battle ships and fine, practical merchantmen.

It is difficult to give an accurate date for any particular ship of the 17th century, or even to say with certainty to which country it belongs, for vessels of this period were in general very similar though with differences of detail. Each country at the same time, attempted to out-do its rivals in speed and manoeuvrability and, at the same time, attempted to carry as many guns as possible.

The rigging, number and placing of the sails were all improved, and the latter became smaller though more numerous, which made them easier to handle. Hulls were very lofty and there were many decks with a great display of guns. Ships of this time were very heavily ornamented with a great amount of carving and painting.

During the 17th century the first-rate line-of-battle ships were about 130 feet long and carried over 100 guns, but were fast and very sea-worthy, though they were most uncomfortable and conditions were very primitive.

The small craft used for fishing were usually undecked and generally carried two lug sails.

The Dutch were undoubtedly the finest ship-builders of the 17th century, but their trade was forced to decline because their harbours were too small to accommodate really large vessels. Since they were unable to build large ships, the Dutch experimented with smaller types, and eventually, in 1860, began to build yachts.

It is interesting to note the different methods of ship-building employed at this period by the three great maritime races—Holland, France and England. Dutch ships were built to scale, working from a plan, whereas the English and French used mould-lofts. In these lofts the plan of the ship was drawn on the floor and upon the walls, and then the timbers were cut to the required measurements. It took eight months to build a man-of-war and over 2,000 royal oaks were needed for each ship. The planks were fastened together with treenails—which we know were used by the early Britons for their dug-outs—and these nails continued to be used well into the 18th century.

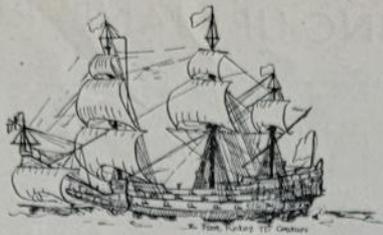
Undoubtedly, the English-made men-of-war were very greatly improved during the continuous fighting for twelve years against France, beginning in 1793 and ending with the Battle of Trafalgar in 1805. The French ships were often greatly superior, but the English seamen would handle their vessels more skilfully and were better marksmen. The English men-of-war were very low between decks, and often the lower guns were not able to be used in rough weather because the ports came below the water line and flooded the vessel. Conditions on board were very bad indeed, and illness of many kinds took a heavy toll. Scurvy and beri-beri were general and wounds took a great time to heal. In fact, limbs were usually amputated immediately upon injury as they often became gangrenous. Punishments were brutal. Flogging, ducking and keel-hauling were all common.

The ill-health of the crews, due to bad feeding, lost as many men as in a battle, so that we find the nations fighting furiously for any small island which could be used as a port of call to collect fresh vegetables.

The principal diet consisted of dried meat and dried vegetables with brackish water to drink. In 1795 every man in the British Navy was issued with one ounce of lemon juice daily, which completely cured them of scurvy.

In the men-of-war the officers were quartered in the after part of the ship, the sailors slept in hammocks above their guns and the surgeon and midshipmen, who often went to sea at the age of eleven, lived in the cockpit. It was so difficult to procure a sufficient number of men for the crews that press-gangs kidnapped the unwilling and unsuspecting landlubber.

The beginning of the 19th century provides us with the most beautiful of all sailing vessels, the Clipper ship. The British Navy was policing the seas, so that it was unnecessary for the ships to carry guns, and they were therefore more roomy for cargoes. These craft came into being in an attempt to oust the use of steam which, after a very slow start, was beginning to prove more popular. Speed was of paramount importance as the competition in the markets was very keen. These vessels were finely built with a tapering form in-



## OF SHIPPING

modern tramp steamer. Early Clippers were often built of iron or steel and carried auxiliary machines for handling the sails.

Sailing ships were eventually defeated by steam because this was so much more dependable and a steamship could be relied upon to arrive punctually. The opening of the Suez Canal in 1869 gave the final blow to the power of the Clipper ships.

### SCOTTISH MEETINGS

Odd though it may seem, the General Meeting of the Scottish Branch on October 14th was the first ever held. The Council had always had its annual meeting to adopt the reports and accounts, but now it was felt that more publicity should be given to Scottish Guiding, and the public invited to hear about our work.

It was our great good fortune to have the Chief Guide with us for our first meeting, almost at the end of her sixteen days' tour from Galloway to the Orkneys.

She was welcomed to Edinburgh by Bailie Johnson-Gilbert, acting for the Lord Provost. She told the assembled Commissioners, Guiders, Council members and distinguished visitors of her tour and of the great enthusiasm she had found everywhere. Scouting and Guiding were going to stay, she said, as long as a child was a child. The world Scout or Guide was known and understood in all parts of the world; and when the war was over and our Guiders returned, there would be no stopping us. The Chief Guide then spoke of the G.I.S., which, she said, was going to be the most beautiful thing we had ever done, as well as the hardest. She finished her talk by expressing her immense gratitude to all who had contributed to making her tour such a success.

The Scottish Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, of Lour, reported on Scottish Guiding during 1943. She gave a concise account of each department's work, the mixed centres and the cripple hostel. Our increase of 6,000 was very encouraging, she felt, because it indicated that we were becoming more and more adaptable. The Chief Guide's tour, giving of her best everywhere, would spur us on to further endeavour. Mrs. Carnegie finished by saying that she felt the year had been a good one, not spectacular, but one which had shown that Guiding could weather the storms of war conditions.

Dr. Greenlees spoke on Youth Service. He maintained that there must come a change in the running of the voluntary organisations. They did excellent work, he said, but they only touched fifty per cent. of the children of this country, and that was not enough. Every child ought to be directed to join a youth organisation and not be left free choice between a voluntary organisation and the billiards saloon, the cinema or the street corner. He appealed to everyone to keep an open mind about the changes to come and urged that, whatever these might be, we should continue to give—not material things but service.

The Chief Guide presented the Silver Fish to Mrs. Carnegie, and the Beaver Badge to Miss Collins, Centres Organiser, and Miss Paterson, Headquarters Secretary and Treasurer.

The meeting was preceded by the Annual Council Meeting, at which the usual routine business was transacted, and by the Annual Meeting of County Commissioners.

### B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND AND G.I.S. (B) FUND

Will Guiders sending in donations please mark their envelopes clearly with the full name of the Fund to which they are contributing. Different departments are dealing with the two Funds, and it may cause some confusion in future if envelopes are addressed simply "Fund Secretary."



China Clipper about 1870

Advertisements for second-hand uniforms can no longer be accepted for insertion in "The Guider," owing to the fact that the Board of Trade have made a rule that all second-hand uniforms must have coupons surrendered for them.



rice, and younger Guides, well taught in a small space, can practise together alone out of doors. Some warranted Guiders are free after school, and, for the actual test, would surely be kind enough to spare a part of that precious hour between 4 p.m. and 5 p.m. Use the long summer days for signalling as much as possible.

(b) *No material for flags.* Company parents may find old bits of sheets: "make do and mend" classes might give pieces; but this is a real difficulty at the moment and needs the help of the scrap-drawer and ingenuity! What about a patchwork flag?

(c) *No flex for buzzers.* Make friends with the electrician and hope there will be some flex on the market again before too long. Use tappers for practice; and for the test it is possible to use them if a game involving quiet is played.

In most parts of the country the signalling of both Guides and Guiders is not at present very good, but surely this new way of interpreting the Second Class signaling test will spur us all on to become signallers of a high order.

## BROWNIE IN WAR-

Having agreed on the value of handcrafts and on the essential part they play in the Brownie programmes, the three main problems which seem to arise in war-time are:—

1. How to find time in an ordinary Pack meeting, when single-handed?
2. How to obtain materials without coupons or any great expenditure?
3. What to make and how to make it.

### 1. How to Find Time and Help

Handcraft in some form will find a place in most Pack meetings, but when it comes to the making of Christmas presents or to co-operative handcrafts on a fairly large scale, it is sometimes advisable to give up a whole meeting now and again (see September GUIDER, page 143). Helpers can often be found outside the Movement, or a member of the Local Association or a Ranger or older Guide will come in and lend a hand for an hour.

It saves time, too, if the Pack can decide in pow-wow the previous week what they are going to make, and as a rule about three different things are all that can successfully be managed at one time. If three boxes are available it is worth while collecting all the necessary materials for each type of handcraft in a separate box and writing on the lid the names of the children who are going to do it, and it is usually advisable to collect some newspapers to spread on the floor or table to keep both the work and the room clean.

### 2. How to Obtain Materials

For individual Christmas presents the best source is probably our own and our friends' bit-boxes. All sorts of scraps of material, oddments of wool, old Christmas cards, cotton reels, match boxes or calendars will come in useful, and even in these days are forthcoming if we make our wants widely known and use a little ingenuity. In many parts of the country oiled wool and certain yarns are still obtainable in the markets or from the mills coupon free. Rug wool and rug yarn, which is useful for plaiting or knitting on very large needles into children's slippers (pattern from Woolworth's) is also free of coupons. Flour bags, if well boiled two or three times, will come quite white and make excellent face-cloths or children's feeders. An old jersey, if unravelled and the wool tied in skeins and washed, will provide knitting wool almost as good as new; and an old felt hat or two, a worn-out leather slipper, preferably of some bright colour, and a stiff shirt cuff or worn nurse's collar, will provide the wherewithal for useful presents for the whole family. Country Packs can collect sheep's wool off the hedges for stuffing toys, pincushions, etc. (this must be well washed, dried and picked over), and local carpenters are always ready to give away sawdust and odd scraps of plywood too small for their needs but invaluable to the Pack.

For Pack good turns to war nurseries, etc., free materials are often available through the C.H.S.S. They will provide wool and instructions for knitting and also pieces of material for toymaking with odd cuttings to shred up for stuffing. All toys and garments

## BOOK REVIEW

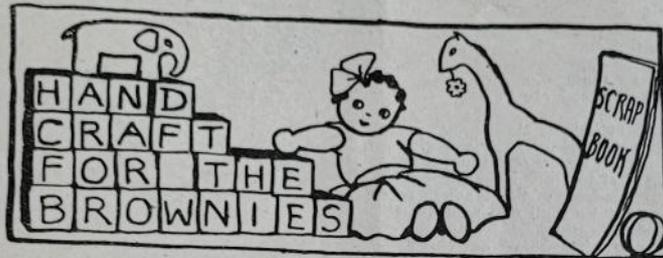
*Within the Cup*—by Phyllis Bottome. Faber and Faber, 8s. 6d.

The problem of human relationships is one which must concern all thinking people very deeply particularly at the present time when it is essential that individual relationships should be happy in order that those wider relationships which concern races and nations may work smoothly and tolerantly and so form a solid basis of understanding on which the world of the future may be founded.

In this story of the experiences of a Viennese Doctor in this country during the war, Miss Bottome shows a wealth of understanding and wisdom which will do much to to-day. Even if we are fortunate enough to have no personal problems of our own few of us have never been asked for advice by others and have found ourselves helpless when faced with a tangle of human emotions. Miss Bottome has the great gift of being able to put herself in the other person's place—she can think with the mind of both hunter and hunted, and can look at a situation with dispassionate understanding, presenting it to the outside observer with a sympathetic humour which clarifies the whole problem.

I unhesitatingly recommend all Guiders to read this book, and I feel certain that all those who have read any of Miss Bottome's other books, among them *The Moral Storm* and *London Pride* will be eager to do so without any further recommendation.

M. T.



## HANDCRAFTS TIME

made with their materials must, of course, be returned to them for distribution.

### 3. What to Make

As stated in the September GUIDER, the handcraft sections of the tests give us

ample scope to begin with; ideas can also be gleaned from shop windows, magazines and from friends. Whatever we choose, let it be well made, attractive and serve a useful purpose, so that it is worth making and the child can feel a real sense of achievement.

For soft toys there are many good patterns to be had. *Modern Soft Toys*, by Hinks (published by Evans Bros., 3s.), contains excellent patterns and instructions, and the toys in the first half of the book are well within the scope of the average Brownie and require very little material. A piece of old bath towel, a few scraps of velvety and part of an old stocking will produce whole families of ducks, pigs and rabbits. War nurseries and many families, too, are glad of small socks and mittens knitted in stripes. Very small quantities of each colour suffice, and it is a splendid way of using up oddments of khaki wool, as with a bright colour between, the different shades of khaki are not noticeable.

Baby's face-cloths made of odd squares of bath towel or, as already mentioned, of well-boiled flour bags and either bound or blanket-stitched, or sewn with a decorative tacking stitch, are quickly made and most acceptable; so also are alphabet blocks made of painted cotton reels and building blocks of matchboxes filled with sand or sawdust and covered with coloured paper.

Scrap-books are always popular and are useful for those who finish quickly and want occupation while the others are still working. Books of crossword puzzles are often appreciated in hospitals, and a book of adventures of Rupert or Pop-Eye makes a change from the ordinary collection of scraps, and will rejoice the heart of any small child. Other quickly-finished handcrafts include the making of cases for ration books or for clothing and identity cards from old Christmas cards bound with coloured gummed paper; spills for father in a neatly-covered container; or a plaited belt or hairband for a sister or cousin. Once started, the Brownies will not be slow with suggestions themselves, some wildly impossible, it is true, for a Brownie's belief in her own powers is boundless. But whether these can be quickly carried out during an ordinary meeting, or whether longer time is needed, all are fun and, if the standard of work is good, gives great satisfaction to both the maker and the recipient and is well worth all the thought and preparation entailed.

E. M. C.

## PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS INSURANCE

Are you INSURED? . . . . . A PENNY PER HEAD

will cover Guiders, Rangers, Guides and Brownies against accidents during any Guiding activities throughout the year, including accident and illness during camp.

The new policy STARTS on NOVEMBER 8th—Renewal notices have been sent to all those insured under the present policy. Full particulars on request—refer also to page 159 of the October "Glider."

# NEWS OF THE BRITISH

## A MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER

I know that you and your companies are working hard already in order to contribute to the Fund which is to help equip and support those Guiders who are fortunate enough to have the opportunity of going to Europe to work for those who have suffered so much during the war, and are in such desperate need.

The Voluntary Organisations with affiliations abroad are being encouraged by the Government to share in this work because it is appreciated that we have a special cause in wanting to help, not only to relieve suffering, but to succour our friends. The Guide Movement has, indeed, many hundreds of thousands of friends in Europe, and we hope and pray that we shall find many of them alive. Wherever the teams are sent they will work for all who need them, and they will have every opportunity to seek out Guides and Scouts in the great hope that they will be able to share in the work of rehabilitation and be the nucleus of starting afresh a sane, happy life on the Continent.

We are eager beyond words to do this, and those who go with the Guide International Service are, indeed, privileged, but it is an inspiring thought that they go as the feet and hands of those who, for one reason or another, must remain at home. They must depend upon us to outfit them and to finance them, just as those who cannot leave Britain must depend upon the Volunteers to do the work on reaching their destination. This is the biggest co-operative job which we, as a Movement, have ever taken on, and every one of us has a part to play in it. Every effort, however great or small, will help to shorten the journey towards those who have always known that we would come to them at the earliest possible moment.

It is not necessary to ask you to put your shoulders to the wheel. I know that you are already doing so and that you will continue to do so.

*Finsto Somers*

*Chief Commissioner.*

## "THE WEIGHT OF THE EXPEDITION"

It was Edward Wilson who said: "The full weight of any expedition falls on the common sledging man."

The experts, the leaders, the trained personnel, are necessary, when a great enterprise is being undertaken. But behind them, following them up, backing them, come—those others. Without those others, their skill and their training and their knowledge cannot be any use at all. The common sledging man—the man who gets into the traces of the sledge himself, and hauls the stores over the ice, through fog, or blizzard, or dazzling sun, until he has delivered them where they are needed, is the man no expedition can get through without.

Do you remember the Sons of Kohath, in the Bible? They were not allowed to help the Levites in the glorious services of the Tabernacle. But whenever the tribes moved on, from place to place across the desert country, when the Levites had taken down the gorgeous gold and purple veils, and parcelled them up, and covered the sacred vessels with rough outer casings against wind and weather, the Sons of Kohath were there, ready to take up the weight of the burdens, and carry the Tabernacle of God one stage farther on its journey to the Promised Land.

When the great trek across America, to find new lands, and a better life, began, and the prairie schooners rolled out across the endless grass lands, towards the sun's rising, it was not only the men who drove the oxen, and fought the Indians, who brought them through. It was the women, who cooked and patched and darned—who mended shoes, and brewed medicine for the sick, and backed the outfit with their solid, unwavering attention to the small jobs, who made that dangerous journey the beginning of a new life and a new land.

The Guide International Service (British) is going to depend for its success entirely on the backing the Guide Movement as a whole

gives to it. That sounds very like the slogans we have been used to through years of appeals—"It all depends on YOU."

Yet—once again—it all *does* depend on you. If you see to it that your Company understands fully the issue involved, if you pass on to the Guides the information published from time to time in this paper about the conditions in Europe to-day, and the needs of the Guide International Service (British), we know that they will come up to the challenge as they have come up to the others. This appeal is not for ourselves, as the Building Fund was, or for our own country even, as the great Guide Gift Week may be said to have been. It is an appeal for the children of Europe, and for the launching of one of the greatest enterprises which we, as a Movement, have ever undertaken. Have you ever been faced with a job as

big, and so difficult, that it hardly seemed worth beginning at all, and then, by patience and method, managed to work your way through it, and out the other end, and know that the work you had done was good?

The task before the relief workers in Europe will be so big that it would stun anyone, forced to consider the full implications, figures and facts. Fortunately, we, both Volunteers and well-wishers, have only to consider one aspect of it—the need of children who are starved, cold, ill, and lonely. We have one job before us—to link up as soon as may be with any of our own Guide people who are still alive in the occupied countries, and get down, with their help and advice, to the work of helping as many children in need as we have the facilities for helping. If we only help some dozens, there will be that number of dozen children the better off. If we have the means, we can help hundreds, and, we hope and believe, thousands.

From all over Europe to-day come stories, authentic stories, of those children in their agony, and their unconquerable gaiety—yes, gaiety. There are little children, of ten and eleven and twelve, who are defying the full weight of the depression and desperation in their homes—little boys who draw a V sign in white on the backs of their ragged jackets, who write their feelings towards Hitler in unmistakably rude language on expanses of white wall—who still refuse, although they are starving, the piece of bread, or the slab of chocolate that is held out temptingly if they will tell what they know of the whereabouts of someone the Nazis want to find. They have courage before which one is speechless, these children, the generation on which, in their turn, must fall the full weight of a great Expedition in years to come—the Expedition in search of a New World that this war is launching. In frail and wasted—and often deformed—bodies, twisted by rickets, by rheumatic or tuberculous joints; bodies scarred by skin diseases, by scurvy, by all the scourges that follow famine, the light of unconquered and unconquerable spirits shine. It is, perhaps, in our power to cherish that flame in the years just ahead by tending the ill-used lamp of the small body where it burns—proper care, wise care, for even a few years, may repair a great deal of damage in a growing body. But there must be skill, and the right conditions, and if we are to provide these we need money—a considerable amount of money.

On the first day that the Fund was opened, sixteen shillings came in from a Brown Owl. It had been given her "as a surprise" by one small Brownie, who had made it all herself "for the poor children in Poland." An hour later, ten shillings was brought in by a Commissioner, who said it had been confided to her by some very small Guides in hospital who had made it by selling the work they had done for Needlewoman Badge. From such foundations we shall build up the great sum that is needed. Guides do not say, as we older ones may sometimes feel: "What is the good of my sixpence in the face of such need as this." They have the faith that moves the mountain—but they must know about the work if they are to back it up, and

# SH GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE FUND

many of them have, as yet, very hazy ideas about the real meaning of the scheme. Will you see to it that they understand so well that they can, in turn, make themselves understood, and spread the story of the Guide International Service and its aims to their parents, friends, and school companions?

On you, Guiders, throughout the Movement, the weight of responsibility must fall for this great new venture. Comparatively few are one of us who cannot make some contribution to the expedition if we set our minds to it. Think how you would feel if your own Guides and Brownies were in the same boat. Suppose we were one of the countries that had suffered, and Poland or France were one of the not we look to them for the help that is not charity were free. Should but the hand of a brother stretched out to another brother in the cold sense, road? However hard and difficult it may seem to find ways and means in these days of carrying on our great tradition for raising a fund when a fund is needed, let each one of us bend our strength and mother-wit to the job, and take upon us that "full burden of the expedition" which will carry it out on its way to final success.

## THESE WILL HELP YOU

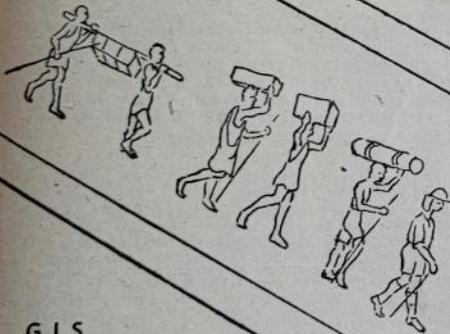
You will need to explain about the British Section of the Guide International Service. We have produced an illustrated leaflet which you will find very helpful. This puts before the general public in tabulated form both the type of work that will have to be done and our methods of preparing for that work. This leaflet is free and will be sent to you on receipt of postage. Apply to the G.I.S.(B) Appeal Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

There are also two posters price 6d. each.

The first of these is a half-tone drawing of a Volunteer holding in her arms a baby and a small child. It is a very beautiful picture. The other shows a team of Volunteers in training with a trek cart.

We hope to reproduce these posters in THE GUIDER and THE GUIDE at an early date. Both posters allow space for the insertion of local particulars of shows, sales of work, etc.

Send your orders to the Appeal Secretary.



## G. I. S. LECTURES

In response to a growing demand from Volunteers, a course of lectures has been arranged to take place weekly at Imperial Headquarters.

These lectures will be on Monday evenings, provisionally at 6 p.m.

December 6th. MAJOR CARTER. "Experience of Relief Work in the Present War."

Further lectures will cover different aspects of relief work, including experiences of those who have first hand knowledge of the problems of starvation, typhus, etc. There will be a lecture on the care of personal health in the volunteer, and one on occupational therapy and remedial care of debilitated children.

## APOLOGY

We have to apologise to our readers for the late date of publication of this number of THE GUIDER. We can only ask them to make allowances for wartime conditions and labour shortage.

THE EDITOR.

## BE PREPARED!

There's no time to lose if we are to be ready for Peace. The cost of the war is £150 per second. By the first post on October 25th we received £250—your first contribution towards paying for peace—the cost of 1 1/3rds of a second of war.

The war costs £13,000,000 per day  
£541,666 per hour  
£9,027 per minute  
£150 per second

Reckoning that it must be at least twice as expensive to build the peace:

How many seconds of peace will your Pack, Company, District, Division or County buy?

The Volunteers are putting their energy into training—

## WHAT IS YOUR CONTRIBUTION?

## A LETTER FROM THE APPEAL SECRETARY

DEAR GUIDERS,

I expect most of you know the following story but I feel it is so appropriate:—

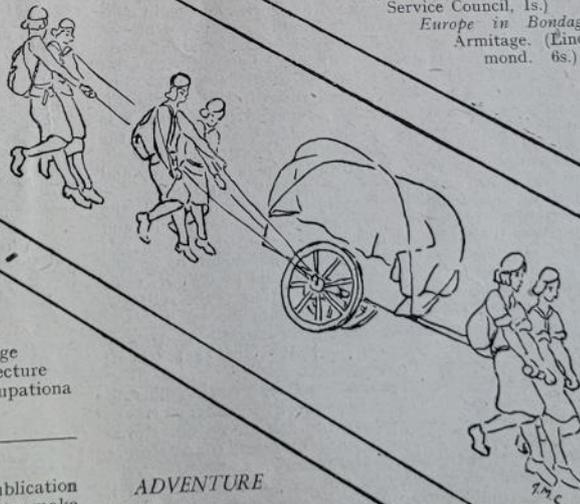
There was a small boy whose greatest treat in life was an egg every morning for his breakfast. As you know, these days, that seemed an impossible dream. However, one day he was given a present of a bantam hen and was told that all the eggs she laid should be his very own. The next morning, bright and early, the youngster went down to find his egg. Sure enough, there was an egg in the nest—but such a tiny egg. Rather disappointed, the youngster thought deeply for some time, then he went into his father's study and from the collection of blown eggs chose an ostrich egg. He took it out, hung it up in front of the nest and underneath printed a notice: "KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS AND DO YOUR BEST."

Now I feel like the small boy. The bantam's egg, otherwise the Appeal Fund, when I came so eagerly to find it on the morning of the 25th, was £250. The ostrich egg which I am now hanging up before you is £250,000. KEEP YOUR EYE ON THIS AND DO YOUR BEST.

Yours sincerely,  
MAUD TRAVERS,  
Appeal Secretary.

## BOOKS YOU SHOULD READ

- Starvation in Europe. C. H. Bourne. (Allen & Unwin, 5s.)
- The Nazi New Order in Poland. Jon Evans. (Gollancz, 6s.)
- A Quaker Adventure. Ruth Fry. (Friends Service Council, 1s.)
- Europe in Bondage. John Armitage. (Lindsay Drummond, 6s.)



## ADVENTURE

## DOWN THE AGES

# THE MAKING OF A STANDARD

"IT'S war-time; you shouldn't spend money; anyhow there aren't any coupons—and, well look at the County standard, you can't let that town." But these objections were met and a whole Division feels that nothing and no one was let down. The idea came suddenly out of a desire to convey tangibly to a Commissioner the feelings of her Division. It chanced that an expert was get-at-able, and she and the first enthusiast put their heads together. The result was a drawing which was considered and adapted as each person had a contribution to make. Then came the submitting of the drawing to Miss Kay-Shuttleworth, whose encouraging help gave the next spur on. Then, of course, material—here ingenuity and the Local Association got to work. Linen was decided upon, and one member of the Local Association had in reserve "pieces" of a length of tawny linen. With Rufus's red hair to start with, nothing could be allowed to daunt us. By this time everyone was feeling the thing could be achieved. Piece bags were searched; blue, white, yellow, even a scrap of red linen came forth. Black tape and boot laces were produced for some of the applique, and gradually things took shape. But an important lack—the strip of green for the New Forest. Coupons were offered; must we buy. Then the discovery; a Commissioner found among the household put-aways a green runner with butterflies embroidered—her mother, again a Local Association member, agreed never to need the runner again—the butterflies departed and the green was incorporated. Then the finished pieces came in—the



rose from a Brown Owl, the Crown from the Rangers and Guides of one group, Rufus's Crown and arrows from a Commissioner, an oak leaf from a Patrol. Finally, a meeting at one place and the piecing together. It took shape as we would not have dreamed possible. The secret visiting to see it, its private journey so that the Division Colour Party could practise carrying it, and on each occasion the recogni-

tion of "our leaf," "our Crown."

One more challenge came; the coastal ban upset our plans for presentation and dedication of our Standard. But could we have done better? The Standard was presented to the County Commissioner (she had been Division Commissioner when the idea started) in the garden of the King's House in the presence of its makers. It was taken, protected by its Commissioner Colour Party and led by the County Standard, to church, where it was dedicated, remembering the purpose for which it is blessed, the cause for which it is the symbol and the honour in which it is held. In his address, the Vicar told us of the occasion in the past when a flag became isolated in battle, and a message was sent for it to come back to the protection of its owners. We shan't forget the answer: "No, Sir, bring the men up to the Standard." We feel in the possession of our Standard, made by ourselves and given back to the Division Ranger Colour Party in church by the County Commissioner, that we have set ourselves a standard to strive for. We have greatly enjoyed the making and shall remember our zest and efforts in the using of our Standard.

## INSTRUCTORS FOR STORY TELLING

By MRS. ERIC STREATFIELD

Commissioner for Music and Drama

WE may be sure that one of the first things man did when he acquired the art of speech was to catch another man, one with some extra words in his head and some extra notes in his voice, and make him tell a story. And we may be sure that the story-teller thus appointed was not long in finding the immense power he soon wielded. He rapidly became the preacher, the historian, the prophet, the entertainer and, possibly, the first of all artists.

To learn by means of a story is perhaps the first of all methods of education, and it is one that continues as long as eyes can see or ears hear, or mind take in a new idea. In the Guide world we have story-telling well dug into the Brownie ritual but only tentatively attached elsewhere. Its use might well extend very much farther. We all know how difficult it is to get ideas of any subtlety into young minds by means of the handful of words which is all we, most of us, have at our disposal. How often do we come back from an enrolment feeling that an opportunity has been missed—that the children, after going through their ceremony with dignity and sincerity as they generally do, were ready for something that we hadn't quite managed to offer them. A story would have met the case. But what story? and how told? Again, wet days in camp (how the Romans in exile in this detestable foggy outpost of their Empire must have blessed their *joculatores*)—what an opportunity there for an amusing story, particularly the kind that involves the children joining in with a bit of acting. We don't, in fact, tell stories often enough; or well enough; nor are most of our stories good enough. Story-telling is now an acknowledged method of modern education. Certainly it is the easiest method of imparting the particular background of the training we set out to give, of creating the Guide climate, so to speak, the atmosphere in which the seeds of knowledge we impart, many and varied as time will allow, may flourish and find their usefulness.

There is now an instructorship in story-telling in line with the other instructorships. At present very few have entered for it, and those few with very little idea as to what is expected of them. If enough Guiders, particularly Commissioners and members of the Trefoil Guild, are interested in this fascinating and useful art, talks and coaching on the subject could be arranged. Here is the syllabus, which may be interpreted as widely as the candidate chooses.

1. Give a talk to Guiders on story-telling, discussing:—
  - (a) Method; to include the use of voice; language; accent; dialects; the speaking of dialogue, etc.
  - (b) Types of stories—Bible; ethical (enrolment stories, illustrations of the Laws, etc.); parables; fables; legends; stories of heroes and heroines and other true stories; nature stories (animal stories); fairy stories; topical stories; comic stories; ballads in verse; local legend and history.
2. Keep a chap-book of stories (the gist of them at all events), with their origin, authorship, publisher, your own comments on them, what age and type of child would like them, etc., for Rangers as well as Guides and Brownies.
3. Tell at least three contrasted stories of your own choice.

4. Be ready to answer questions after the talk as fully and helpfully as possible.

It must be remembered that this is not a test for a story-teller, but a test for an Instructor in story-telling—a very different thing. Not only must she tell a story herself but she must be able to help and encourage others to do so, to suggest material, methods of practice, and so on. A story, even the lightest and funniest, should make the children think, if only for a moment. It mustn't just wash over their heads as does the rather silly story, or it is a waste of time all round. Van Dyke, a great story-teller, quotes the story-teller's prayer, which we may well adopt: "O Lord, may I never tack a moral on to a story and may I never tell a story without a meaning."

## BOOK REVIEWS

"Hallowe'en"—a musical play in one scene; book by Irene Gass; music by Harry Brook. Oxford University Press, price 3s.

This short play is for a Company who go in for singing and have someone who can play the piano for them. The music is easy to play and sing, with well contrasted songs and a dance to finish up. Sukey, the Queen of the Fairies, sends off her band of Witches to do their ill-wishing and then finds herself looking through her list of ill-deeds with a reducing glass instead of a magnifying glass, with the result that when they come back for her Hallowe'en party they find a change of heart. A posse of Elves (who might well be Brownies) come to tidy up for them and milliners to make them now un-witch-like hats. For any number; no fee.

K. S.

"Drama and Youth"—by Diana Carroll and Anthony Thomas. Arnold, 1s.

The Dramatic Advisors of the Y.W.C.A. and the National Association of Boy's Clubs have collected their ideas and opinions, the fruit of much practical experience, into a little book that will be useful to all. Ranger Guiders will find the chapter on Informal Acting of particular interest. "I want to be an Actor," as run by the B.B.C. (very likely the Rangers will have heard it and know the idea), makes an excellent acting game for older people. The book is not intended for children, but there is much in it children could do.

K. S.

Old England at Play—by Lynette Feasey. (Harrap, 4s.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This book contains six "Town Festival Plays"; the Coventry Nativity Play, The Play of Yorkshire Shepherds, the Play of Noah's Ark. Everyman, St. George and the Dragon, and Punch and Judy as a puppet show. It has excellent notes on the production of the plays and their history and some amusing illustrations showing how our forefathers did them. Some of them are particularly suitable for acting in a church, and in these days when most halls are commandeered and religious drama more and more favoured by the Church, Guiders will be glad to have them in this simple and cheap form. These old plays belong to all times, have something in them for all audiences, can be played by actors of all ages and degrees. We are often asked what play there is that fits these tremendous days; here is the answer.

K. S.

New Testament Question Book—by The Rev. J. W. Thuriby. Featherstone Press, Ltd.

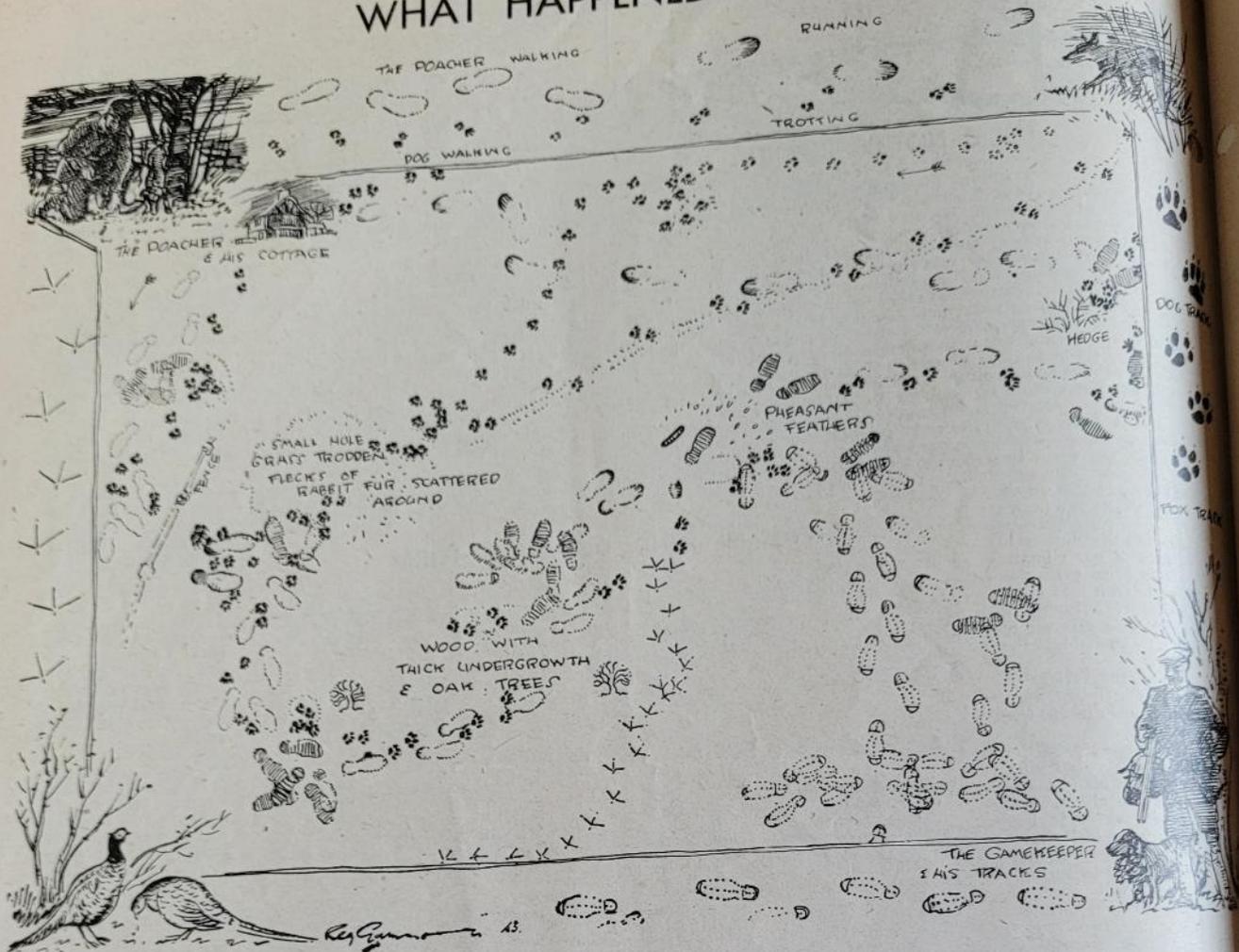
This book which deals with the life and teaching of Christ in a new and skilful way will be of interest to Guiders and Rangers. The opening question in each subject arouses interest. The reply is given in the words of the Gospel of St. Mark and is followed by a simple explanation of the teaching of the incident or story.

For older Guiders and Rangers there is a suggestive discussion question. A short prayer concludes each lesson. The pictures make the book very attractive and it should be a great help as a basis for Christian teaching in the Guides Own in any Company.

A. J.



# WHAT HAPPENED HERE?



## SOLUTION TO TRACK TALE No. 3

Brock the Badger lives in a deep hole, emerging only at night. On this particular night, foraging, he went by his usual, well-defined track to dig up more bluebell bulbs (a favoured food). Moving on from the bluebell wood, he scented rabbits—young rabbits; although they were hidden in a "stop" by the doe and earthed in again when she left. The badger's strong forepaws had the youngsters out in a moment, scattering the fur and nesting material far and wide. Next he made off towards a fallen tree and here he found woodlice, slugs and grubs to vary the diet, living under the rotten bark. A patch of

wild raspberries was next raided, and all the ripe fruit soon went the way of the bulbs and insects.

Next on his visiting list was a large oak tree, and here he rose upon his hind legs and tore at the bark with his foreclaws. While he had been out a hedgehog, another humbler night feeder, had found the dead carcase of a thrush and enjoyed a meal. But, unfortunately for him, he met the badger, and did his one and only safety stunt, namely, curled up into a spiny ball. The badger's strong foreclaws penetrated the one soft, unprotected place, where his head curled in, and all that was left was a cleaned-out skin.

## EXTENSION NOTICE BOARD

### POST GUIDE COMPETITION (ENGLAND AND WALES) 1944

#### 1. Individual class:

A weather chart kept over a period of three months with a minimum of fifty entries.

Or

Something new out of something old, not to have more than 1s. spent on it. Originality will be taken into account.

#### 2. Collective class:

Pages of training (suitable in length and style for a Post Guide Meeting) on Tenderfoot and Second Class work. The Tenderfoot pages should include the Law and Promise, the Union Jack, Knots and Tracking; the Second Class pages should include one test from each of the sections, Character, Health, Handicraft and Service.

Or

Six short original humorous stories and/or illustrations.

Entries (one from each class) should be sent to Miss Blair, 69, Manor Way, Beckenham, Kent, to reach her not later than April 30th, 1944.

Captains are asked to be sure to pack their entries securely, and to include in the parcel a list of the contents, the name of the Company, the Captain's name and address, and the return postage.

### EXTENSION TRAINING WEEK-END

The Extension Committee for England is arranging a non-residential training week-end from Friday morning, January 7th to Sunday evening January 9th at Girl Guide Headquarters. Numbers will be limited, and preference will be given to Guides able to attend the whole time and who have not been to an Extension Training recently. It is hoped to arrange elementary and advanced general training, as well as specialised Extension Training. Further particulars will be found in the December GUIDER, or may be obtained from the Secretary to the Extension Department at Headquarters.

Guides, and in particular, County Extension Secretaries, are asked to pass on this information to other Guides, as no announcement of the Training is being sent direct to Counties.



## GUIDERS—KNOW YOURSELVES!

by A. D. HOWIE

**M**ANY people go about this world searching for knowledge, becoming specialists in this or that subject; travelling the world over to learn of little-known languages and peoples and yet remain absolutely ignorant of the most interesting subject in possession, their own good health.

We are all prepared to take elementary precautions to prevent ourselves from falling ill, but not nearly so prepared to take elementary steps towards raising our own standard of health.

Life is not to be merely alive, but well; and in order to know how to keep well we must have some knowledge of our own bodies.

The theory and practice of personal hygiene is usually badly taught, and this is so often due to a lack of knowledge and also to a lack of appreciation of the real significance of good habits.

To make Health Talks really interesting and valuable, a Guider requires a sound, wide background of knowledge on which to draw continuously and relate to the everyday experiences and interests of the Guides.

Without this knowledge of elementary physiology, anatomy and laws of health, teaching will lose all force and be valueless in creating a lasting impression on a child's mind.

Guides can learn the theory of the laws of health very easily and can pour out a flow of high-sounding phrases with great fluency, but a little question here and a little question there show that she has no knowledge of her own body at all, and that, to my way of thinking, is wrong. I am probably right in saying that the health training amongst Guides is the most badly taught subject; the most difficult subject to teach and very difficult to test.

First of all, what is your health aim for your own Guides? May I suggest that it is to make every member of the Company a healthy, strong, supple girl, able to endure, with a love of adventure and a capacity to enjoy life to the full.

Keeping that high ideal in front of you, come down to the level of the young people themselves, relate your training to their everyday life and try to bring them up to your standards. It is useless to talk of washing before and after every meal when there is no water in the house and every drop has to be carried up flights of stairs, or to say that every Guide should sleep in a bed by herself, when you know

that some members of your Company are living with their parents, brothers and sisters in one or two rooms.

Know your Company; know their homes and the conditions under which they live and plan your training accordingly.

Make your health sessions as practical as possible. Here are a few suggestions:—

1. What I do when I get up! What I do when I go to bed!  
Act or mime these ideas and then talk them over, pointing out good and bad suggestions.
2. Using demonstrations and really doing the things:—
  - (a) Show how to wash. Dirt comes off on towels from hands and faces that are washed carelessly without using soap!
  - (b) Show the use and structure of soap. Lather, removal of dirt, scum on the water, etc.
  - (c) Show how to wash and dry hair. Get a willing victim and point out how hair grows, the scalp and the need for regular washing.
  - (d) Show how to wash brushes and combs.
  - (e) Show how to cut, file and look after nails.
3. How does my body work and how is it built?  
Use charts, diagrams. Bring bones, lungs and hearts to your meeting and cut them up and study them. Use films.
4. Have a party. Choose food for its value. Prepare it. Lay tables and wash up. Talk of table manners. This can be carried out as a hike or indoors.
5. Find out how things and animals grow. They may grow in the ground, on the ground, in water, in food stores or inside other living creatures.

All this practical type of training may seem to be demanding rather a lot from the Guider and she cannot be a specialist in every subject; but you are surrounded by specialists. Call in a doctor, a nurse, a physical educationist, a biologist, a teacher, a beauty specialist, a hairdresser. No one is so busy that he or she cannot give an occasional half-hour to a Company, and an outsider adds to an evening's interest.

I will try in the next two articles to outline a general scheme for the inclusion of elementary anatomy and physiology in the health syllabus for Guides.

## FOXLEASE TRAINING, 1944

An experiment is to be tried out during the year and for the first time the trainings are to be graded. As this will make it more difficult for Guiders to fit in training with their free time the dates for the whole year are published now, and any week may be applied for as soon as a Guider is fairly certain she will be able to attend.

The grading is arranged as follows, and Guiders are asked to help the experiment by applying only for those weeks for which they are qualified.

**Pre-Warrant**—for any Guider who has not got her warrant and who will not have finished the tests by the date of the week.

**Intermediate**—for Guiders who are warranted, but will not have held their warrants for more than two years by the date of the week.

**Advanced**—for Guiders who have held warrants for more than two years.

Attention is drawn to two courses of ten days, from April 6th-17th and from August 4th-15th. Guiders will be put on the waiting list until a fortnight before the date if they are unable to stay for the whole course.

This experimental year will mean that Guiders wishing to spend holidays at Foxlease will not be able to be fitted in. This may seem rather a formidable programme ahead of Foxlease but Guiders who have been there lately will realise the difficulty of training when people of every stage are in one week together. Please come to a week of your grade if you can, and give your criticisms afterwards. Commissioners are reminded that there will still be five free places each week, and are asked to encourage their more experienced Guiders to come to the advanced training weeks which will not be in any way alarming.

### FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

Dec. 28th-Jan. 4—Welsh Instructors.	Jan. 28th-Feb. 4th—Brownie, Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).
Jan. 7th-14th—C.C.A.s.	Feb. 4th-28th—Spring Cleaning.
Jan. 18th-25th—Guide and Brownie (Intermediate).	Feb. 28th-Mar. 7th—Guide (Advanced).

Mar. 10th-14th—London Commissioners (week-end).	July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).
Mar. 17th-24th—Ranger and Guide (Intermediate).	July 25th-1st August—Students.
Mar. 28th-April 4th—Brownie (Advanced).	August 4th-15th—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).
April 6th-17th (Easter)—Brownie, Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).	August 18th-25th.—Instructors (England).
April 21st-25th—Woodcraft (week-end).	August 29th-Sept. 5th—Guide (Advanced).
April 28th-May 5th—Music and Drama.	Sept. 8th-15th—Woodcraft.
May 9th-16th—Brownie and Guide (Intermediate).	Sept. 19th-26th—Guide and Ranger (to be classified later).
May 19th-23rd—Guide (Advanced) week-end.	Sept. 29th-Oct. 6th—First Class week-end.
May 20th-June 2nd (Whitsun)—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).	Oct. 6th-13th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).
June 6th-13th—English Commissioners.	Oct. 17th-24th—Guide (Intermediate).
June 16th-20th—Ranger (Advanced) week-end.	Oct. 27th-Nov. 3rd—Ranger (Intermediate).
June 23rd-30th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).	Nov. 7th-14th—Commissioners.
July 4th-11th—Brownie and Guide (Advanced).	Nov. 17th-24th—Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).
	Nov. 28th-Dec. 5th.—Brownie and Guide (to be classified later).
	Dec. 22nd-28th—Christmas Party.

For particulars regarding Free Places, Railway Grants, Fees, etc., please see THE GUIDER for January, 1943.

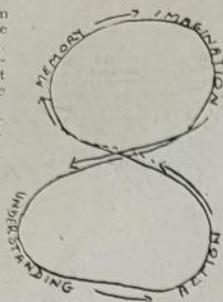
All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

\* It is very much hoped that the Chief Guide will be at Foxlease from December 11th-8th.

UNDERSTANDING

IN the Catalan in Spain, there name of Lull, who, in an eight-pounds the most that all worth-while a figure eight.

Have you ever that? The four represent, each, a There is Memory, our thinking, which tion, for Imagination constructive, controlled by Under- at a thing—we and we say "I see." Thus Understanding will to do, and the we say "I see," we add "so I will informed by Memory, inspired by Imagination, controlled by Understanding, and expressed in Action.



period of the Church lived a man by the He was a writer, volume book pro- interesting theme thinking is part of thought of it like parts of this figure different thing, the foundation of all leads on to Imagina- fires it and makes it Imagination is con- standing—we look imagine something, or "I understand," leads to Action—the desire to do. When So our thinking is

It is an interesting thought and can be applied to so many of the things that we do, but it is the curve of understanding that for us Christian peoples must hold the whole sequence together. To understand a thing surely we must think about it, and meditate on it—that is implied by the words "I see" or "I understand." It may be an involuntary thought, so quick that we do not realise it has happened—or it may be a prolonged meditation, but whichever it is, we should, by thinking well, be nearer to understanding with a new force and sensitiveness the meaning and truth of the subject and the needs and desires of individuals.

It has been suggested that there should be printed in THE GUIDER each month, a reading, or a paragraph, or perhaps just a sentence, to be used by those of us who wish, as a preparation for our thinking, or meditation. The importance of this suggestion in a Movement such as ours is, not only that it is easier to meditate to a purpose, with a direction, but also because many of us will be thinking of the same thing, but interpreting it according to our own experience, allowing our minds to dwell on the thought, thereby gaining a new understanding and vision. This understanding must, as in the original figure eight, lead us to action according to our opportunities and capacity.

Thus those who are preparing themselves to go abroad with the G.I.S. if needed, will be thinking on the same subject as those who have Companies and Packs over here; those who are in actual contact with the sufferers of enemy oppression, will be thinking on the same subject as those who have the opportunity to build up in this country, a generation of freedom-loving people; those who are trying to help the peoples of Europe to regain their self-confidence and re-establish their faith in God and man will be working on the same thought as those who are leading the growing generation left to act and think for themselves; and above all, each will be increasing her knowledge and love of God, and thus be better able to serve and love others.

A prayer before meditation.

"Look graciously upon us, O Holy Spirit, and give us for our hallowing, thought that pass into prayer, prayers that pass into love, and love that passes into life with Thee for ever"

(New every morning.)

The Meditation of my heart shall be Understanding.—Psalm 49.3.  
He that keepeth Understanding shall find good.—Prov. 19.8.  
He that is slow to anger is of great Understanding.—Prov. 14.29.  
It is well to give when asked, but it is better to give unasked through Understanding.  
—Kahlil Gibran.  
I prayed and Understanding was given me.—Wisdom of Solomon 7.7.

NEWS OF THE RELIEF FUND

Are you planning a District or Company party this year, or do you feel that the giving of presents under 1943 conditions is impossible and that a party without presents is more unthinkable even than Hamlet without the Ghost?

Perhaps the Relief Fund can help you to overcome some of your difficulties. We are still receiving cases full of good things from Guides in Australia, Canada, Rhodesia, South Africa and other places and we know that they would like you to have the full benefit of them, at Christmas above all other times. Amongst the treasures in our cupboards are four hundred short-sleeve Brownie overalls, with matching knickers, new and second-hand clothing in all sizes, including shoes and individual presents sent to us by Girl Scouts in the United States of America.

These are for any member of the Movement or her family, provided the application is recommended by the District Commissioner as being only for those who have suffered through bombing or any other of the hardships of war, and that the appropriate number of coupons is received for all new clothing. Please send in a list of what you need and the approximate sizes required, and we will let you know if we can supply them and the number of coupons needed (Brownie overalls five coupons, knickers two coupons).

Commissioners are reminded that applications may still be made for grants from the Relief Fund for Guiders, Rangers, Guides and Brownies needing financial help through circumstances arising from war-time conditions.

It would be very helpful if Commissioners would write to the Relief Fund Secretary at Headquarters as soon as possible, if they are likely to want clothing of any kind before Christmas.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On August 6th, 1943, Mrs. MacIntosh, for many years beloved Brown Owl of the Braemar Brownie Pack.  
Mrs. Pemberton Nelson, beloved Commissioner, Nelson Division, of Estate House, W. Marton, Skipton-in-Craven.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND



\*GUIDE O. FAWKES SEES STARS!

FURTHER GIFTS SINCE SEPTEMBER 15

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	573	3	0			
Scotland	41	14	1			
Wales	10	0				
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£615</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>615</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>
<i>Dominions and Colonies:</i>						
Bermuda	15	0				
Kenya	100	0	0			
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>0</b>
<i>British Guides in Foreign Lands:</i>						
Portugal	£22	10	0	22	10	0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>£738</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>738</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>TOTAL up to September 15th</b>	<b>£90,433</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>9</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (Oct. 15th)</b>	<b>£91,172</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>10</b>			

A letter just received from a Patrol Leader of the British Guide Company at St. Julian's School, Portugal.

September 28th, 1943

Dear

The St. Julian's Guide Company have much pleasure in enclosing £22 10s. 0d. as another small donation for the B.-P. Memorial Fund. This money was collected in various ways—the making of soft toys, household necessities, and so on.

We also gave a display, outside under the trees—it was a lovely spot with shady mimosa trees all round, green grass underfoot and the sea roaring in the distance.

Our display comprised of an Accident, a Fire and First Aid; we treated sprained ankles, burns and shock, much to the delight of the British Ambassador's wife and many other guests present. The entrance fee was 1s., with 6d. extra for tea and biscuits; the income from this, added to that of the actual sale and the sale of a child's bicycle, came to £22 10s., the amount of which we have much pleasure in enclosing.

I will end now, and on behalf of the Company I will wish the Fund every success. We ourselves hope to give another Target Sale before Christmas.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

UGANDA has raised £17 13s. 0d. for the Fund, investing it in local War Loan. Well done!

\*Our artist hopes all readers will know that Mr. Fawkes name was GUIDO!

# THE GUIDER



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

MISS, photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. 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 by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL 13th OCTOBER, 1943

PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.  
(Chair).  
Miss Anstice Gibbs.  
The Lady Somers.  
Miss Bardsley.  
The Countess of Clarendon.  
The Hon. Lady Cochrane.  
Mrs. Davies-Cooke.  
Sir Percy Everett.  
The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, J.P.  
Mrs. Helen S. Mair, M.A.

Mrs. T. W. Harley.  
Miss K. J. Strong.  
Miss Travers.  
Miss Wallace Williamson.  
Miss Ward, J.P.  
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.

By Invitation:  
Miss Hopkins.  
Miss Shankes.  
Lady Stubbs, C.B.E.

### APPOINTMENT

Colony Commissioner, British Honduras.—Mrs. Pratt.

### TREFOIL GUILD

Requests for special branches of the Trefoil Guild within the Women's Services were considered and it was agreed to draw up a scheme, in consultation with representatives of the W.R.N.S., A.T.S. and W.A.A.F.

### COMMISSIONERS DISTINGUISHING MARKS

It was agreed that until warranted, new commissioners should wear the ordinary uniform with the exception of the cockade (in view of the fact that cords are not turned up with a County Badge. The hat may be

### WHITE PAPER ON EDUCATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION

It was agreed to hold a Conference on the White Paper early in December. Notices of the Conference will be sent to County Commissioners.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC GUIDE COMPANIES AND PACKS

Would all Captains and Brown Owls of Catholic Companies and Packs please send their names, addresses and registered name of Company or Pack to: Miss Bonser, 18, Beatrice Court, Empire Way, Wembley, Middlesex, so that she can keep them in touch with any Catholic activities.

### "FOR COMMISSIONERS"

This is the title of a booklet just issued. It contains information useful to all Commissioners on The Brownie Pack, Guide, Ranger and Cadet Companies; Guiding throughout the world; County Organisation and General Duties of Commissioners. Available at Headquarters, price 3d.

### OMISSION FROM P.O.R.: GREEN LANYARDS

Green lanyards may be worn by holders of the Campers' Licence who are active campers. They may be worn at all times and not only when in camp. A Commissioner licence holder may wear one when in an overall.

### TENDERFOOT BADGES

Would Secretaries only order sufficient badges for their immediate needs between now and January as our next quota is not due until then, and stocks are running low. If Secretaries will kindly do this, there should be enough for all.

### HEADQUARTERS STAFF S.O.S.

Please help us again. We urgently need: Full-time and part-time senior experienced Shop Assistants; full-time General and Invoice Clerks; full-time indoor junior Messengers, 14 or 15 years. Part-time work means 5 or 6 mornings or 5 afternoons per week. Preference will be given to members of the Movement or their relations. Some experience in clerical work is an advantage but those with no experience will be considered in some vacancies.

## AWARDS

### LIFESAVER

Gill Cross

Bosun Janette Brewster, S.R.S. Lively, Surrey West.

Three Sea Rangers were boating on the river at Farncombe, when they heard some people shouting; Janette told the other two Rangers to pull in so that she could run down the bank to see what had happened. She found that an elderly man was struggling in the water, quite close to the lock gates where the water is 15 feet deep. Janette immediately jumped into the river and managed to drag the struggling man to the opposite bank.

Janette could not get on to the bank again so near the lock gates, so she swam back to the Sea Rangers' boat which was about 100 yards farther upstream.

Patrol Leader Joan Folkes, 12th Cambridge Company.

A party of girls, including Joan Folkes, who were camping for the week-end at Hauxton Mill, went bathing in the Mill Pool. Joan left the water before the others, and was standing on the cement part of the mill dam when she noticed another girl (who had given a blood transfusion a day or two previously) in difficulties; she was very white and losing consciousness. Joan shouted to the other bathers, but they were unable to hear her, so she plunged into the water, and grasped the girl as she was going down for the third time. The mill pool is very deep, and the girl was being carried away by the current, but Joan managed to carry her about 15 yards to the bank. Joan was in no great personal danger, as she is a strong swimmer, but her prompt action undoubtedly saved the girl's life.

### GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, Chief Commissioner for Scotland.

Beaver

Miss Greta Collyns, Square Centre Leader, Edinburgh.

Miss D. Paterson, General Secretary, Scottish Headquarters.

Medal of Merit

Miss V. Kelly, County Loan Secretary, Wigtownshire.

### PANEL OF HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTORS

Miss Dutt, Brownie H.L., has successfully completed the tests for the following extra subjects: Nature; Health; Revels.  
Instructor's Certificate—Miss Bald (Dundee).  
Country Dance Instructor's Certificate—Miss Mackay (Glasgow).

Corrections to the notice in the October number.  
1.—Miss D. J. Heard, Bedfordshire, has successfully completed the tests for the Headquarters Instructor's Certificate in Games; Drill and Ceremonial.  
2.—Miss L. Park, Lancs., S.E., has successfully completed the test for the Brownie Headquarters Certificate in Games; Test Work.

## WHERE TO TRAIN

### IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAINING

A Guide training will be held at Imperial Headquarters from Tuesday, December 28th to Monday, January 5th.

The sessions will be from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Monday, and the sessions will be for Guide captains and lieutenants, and Cadets may also attend. On Saturday the training hours will be from 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and on Sunday from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., and on both these days there will be sessions for Brownie, Guide and Ranger Guiders.

The training will be taken by experienced Trainers, and by candidates for the Diploma. The charge for the course will be 5s.

Guiders should bring sandwiches for lunch because the Headquarters Restaurant cannot cope with additional numbers, but a hot drink will be provided.

Guiders wishing to attend should send in their names in writing, enclosing 2s. 6d. deposit and particulars of warrant held, length of experience and name of Company or Pack to: The Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

ENTRIES FOR THIS TRAINING CAN BE ACCEPTED NOW.

## ENGLAND

### COUNTY OF LONDON

#### "RANGING TO-DAY"

A week-end Training for Ranger Guiders will be taken by Miss Hacon (Chief's Diploma'd Guider), on Saturday, November 27th, and Sunday November 28th, in the Library, Headquarters entrance 8 Palace Street, from 2.30 to 7.30. Guiders may attend either on both days, and owing to transport delays it is not compulsory to wear uniform on Saturday.

Tea should be brought. Fee 6d. per day.

It is hoped to have a large attendance, and applications (not money) should be made by November 20th to: The London Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guide Headquarters, 19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

## SCOTLAND

There will be a series of Residential Trainings for Commissioners and Guiders during the Christmas holidays, probably in the Stirling area, as follows:—

Guide and Brownie Training—December 30th-January 4th.  
Specialised Training (Drill, Signalling, etc.) for Ranger and other Guiders—January 4th-January 7th.

Commissioners' Training—January 7th-January 11th.

Instructors' Test and Training—January 7th-January 11th.

Will Ows please note that at the first week-end there will be Brownie Training taking place at the same time as the Guide Sessions, so that each branch may receive as much help as possible in its own subjects.

As space is limited, Guiders who have attended a central Scottish training recently may have to have their names put on a waiting list, and those who have never been to a residential training are particularly asked to try to come to one of this series.

Applications, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, Miss F. M. MacLeod, Dalvey, Forres, Morayshire, from whom further details can be obtained. The closing date for entries is December 20th.

## Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, October, 1943.

### ENGLAND

#### BIRMINGHAM

GRAVELLY HILL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gould, 160, Erdington Hall Road, Erdington, Birmingham.

# THE GUIDER

[November, 1943]

HALL GREEN.—Dist. C., Miss D. J. Baker 682, Fox Hollies Road, Hall Green, Birmingham, 28. (Transferred from Temporary.)  
 SANDWELL.—Dist. C., Miss P. M. Wood, 283, Cherry Orchard Road, Handsworth, Birmingham, 20.  
**RESIGNATIONS**  
 ALL SAINTS.—Dist. C., Miss P. Wood.  
 GRAVELLY HILL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Taylor.  
 SANDWELL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rose.  
**BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**  
**RESIGNATION**  
 LONE SECRETARY.—Miss E. Galsworthy.  
**CUMBERLAND**  
 HARTSIDE.—Dist. C., The Baroness de Robeck, Hutton House, Skelton, Pentrich.  
 WIGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss E. Rawlings, 67, King Street, Aspatria.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 HARTSIDE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Johnstone.  
**DERBYSHIRE**  
**RESIGNATION**  
 DERBYSHIRE, SOUTH-WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Hinde.  
**DURHAM**  
**RESIGNATION**  
 DURHAM CITY.—Dist. C., Miss O. Anderson, 48, The Avenue, Durham.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 DURHAM CITY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Coates.  
**ESSEX**  
 COLCHESTER, SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Crompton, St. Peter's Vicarage, 59, North Hill, Colchester.  
 SAFFRON WALDEN.—Dist. C., Miss I. Davies, 5a, High Street, Saffron Walden.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 SAFFRON WALDEN.—Dist. C., Miss H. G. Carson.  
**HAMPSHIRE**  
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (West Hants).—Miss E. D. Wilson, Fairfield House, Hambledon, Portsmouth. (Transferred from Temporary.)  
 BEAULIEU.—Dist. C., Miss M. Waring, Oaklands, Marchwood, Southampton.  
 HORNDEN.—Dist. C., Miss P. Best, 15, Hillside Avenue, Purbrook.  
**RESIGNATIONS**  
 BEAULIEU.—Dist. C., Miss Pinchin.  
 HORNDEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bush.  
**KENT**  
 RAMSGATE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss H. Rowlett, 6, Ellington Road, Ramsgate.  
**RESIGNATIONS**  
 EASTURCH, MINISTER AND QUEENBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss F. S. Rule.  
 OLD BENLEY.—Dist. C., Miss N. M. North.  
 RAMSGATE.—Dist. C., Miss K. M. Sutton.  
**LANCASHIRE, NORTH-EAST**  
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss O. Holden, Woodlands, Burnley Road, Padiham.  
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. John Baron, "Rosehill," Carr Hall Road, Nelson.  
 DARWEN.—Div. C., Mrs. Yates, Craigside, Ashleigh, Darwen.  
 DARWEN.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Holland, Eamsdale Cottage, Darwen.  
**RESIGNATIONS**  
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. John Baron.  
 CHURCH AND OSWALDTWISTLE.—Dist. C., Miss Hargreaves.  
 DARWEN.—Div. C., Mrs. Holland.  
 DARWEN.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Yates.  
**LANCASHIRE, NORTH-WEST**  
 LANCASTER AND MORECAMBE.—Div. C., Miss M. Cardwell, Burrow House, Scotforth, Lancaster.  
 LOWER LUNSDALE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Chandler, The Cedars, Hest Bank, Lancaster.  
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 WHITEFIELD.—Dist. C., Mrs. S. Barlow.  
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 LIVERPOOL OUTER NORTH.—Div. C., Miss E. M. Setford, 8, Avondale Avenue, Liverpool Road South, Maghull, Liverpool.  
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 LIVERPOOL, OUTER NORTH.—Asst. Div. C., Miss E. M. Setford.  
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**RESIGNATION**  
 PUTNEY.—Dist. C., Miss M. Thorn.  
**MIDDLESEX**  
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 WHITTON (new District in Twickenham Division) Dist. C., Miss W. A. Dean, 169, Nelson Road, Whitton.  
**NORFOLK**  
 EXTENSION SECRETARY (Temp.).—Mrs. Ridley Thomas, 3, Christ Church Road, Norwich.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 EXTENSION SECRETARY (Temp.).—Mrs. R. F. St. B. Wayne.  
**NORTHUMBERLAND**  
 HOWDEN AND WILLINGTON QUAY.—Dist. C., Miss E. Veitch, St. Augustine's Vicarage, North Shields.  
**OXFORDSHIRE**  
 WHEATLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Wright, Mulberry Court, Wheatley.  
**SOMERSET**  
 YEovil.—Dist. C., Miss G. E. Wheller, 64, Hendford, Yeovil.  
**STAFFORDSHIRE**  
 WEDNESBURY.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Wardle, Ladydale, Leek.  
 WOOD GREEN (new District in Wednesbury Division, previously known as Friar Park) Dist. C.—Mrs. Evans, Hampton House, Wood Green, Wednesbury.  
 The Districts of ENDON and NORTON-IN-THE-MOORS have amalgamated as:—  
 ENDON AND NORTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Spilsbury, 46, Grove Road, Trent Vale, Stoke-on-Trent.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 WEDNESBURY.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss R. Hawley.  
**SUSSEX**  
 Please note that CRAWLEY DISTRICT has been transferred from Mid Sussex Division to Horsham Division.  
 ROBERTSBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Tew, Brightling Park, Robertsbridge.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 CRAWLEY.—Dist. C., Miss W. Alexander.  
**WILTSHIRE**  
 MALMESBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ramsay, Brinkworth Rectory, Chippenham.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 MALMESBURY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Adamson.  
**YORKSHIRE, EAST RIDING**  
 COTTINGHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ellis, 40, King Tree Avenue, Cottingham.

MARPLET (new District in Hull Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Oliver, 3, Maple Grove, Garden Village, Hull.  
 SOUTH HOLDERNESS.—Dist. C., Miss G. H. Dickson, Eastfield House, Withernsea.  
**YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING NORTH**  
 SKIPTON (new District in Skipton Division).—Dist. C., Miss G. Hartley, Oak Bank, West Bank Road, Skipton.  
**YORKSHIRE, WEST RIDING SOUTH**  
 HANDSWORTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Norman Spafford, 367, Fulwood Road, Sheffield, 10.  
 WAKEFIELD, CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wood, 10, Margaret Street, Wakefield.  
 WAKEFIELD, WEST.—Dist. C., Miss E. Bainbridge, 1, Kingsway, Ossett.  
**YORK CITY**  
 AINSTY.—Dist. C., Miss N. Buckley, 14, Beresford Terrace, York.  
**WALES**  
**CARMARTHENSHIRE**  
 CARMARTHEN.—Dist. C., Miss S. M. Young, 14, Guildhall Square, Carmarthen.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 CARMARTHEN, WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. A. Lloyd.  
**GLAMORGAN**  
 BARRY.—Dist. C., Miss A. B. Jones, 168, Calcot Road, Barry.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 BARRY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lomas.  
**SCOTLAND**  
**DUNBARTONSHIRE**  
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 CLYDEBANK.—Dist. C., Miss C. M. Reid, 24, Bannerman Street, Clydebank.  
**RESIGNATION**  
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**CITY OF DUNDEE**  
 BROUGHTY FERRY.—Dist. C., Miss Bald, Duntrune Terrace, Broughty Ferry.  
 MAXWELLTOWN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Malcolm, Mearns, Broughty Ferry.  
**FIFE**  
 CUPAR.—Dist. C., Miss Haig, Clayton, Dairsie, Cupar, Fife.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 CUPAR.—Dist. C., Miss M. K. A. Miller.  
**CITY OF GLASGOW**  
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Douglas of Mains, Mains, Milngavie, Dunbartonshire.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Lady Dunlop.  
**LANARKSHIRE**  
 MOTHERWELL No. 2.—Dist. C. (Temp.).—Mrs. Alec Steele, 398, Shields Road, Motherwell.  
**MIDLOTHIAN**  
 COUNTY SECRETARY (Temp.).—Miss R. Whitelaw, Hatton House, Kirknewton.  
 CALDER.—Dist. C. (Temp.).—Miss M. Pearson, Ashley House, Newbridge.  
**PERTHSHIRE**  
**RESIGNATION**  
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**ULSTER**  
 CO. FERMANAGH  
**RESIGNATION**  
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**OVERSEAS**  
**ADEN**  
**RESIGNATION**  
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**RESIGNATION**  
 PROTECTORATE BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Cavets.  
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 COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Pratt, St. Mary's Rectory, Belize.  
**RESIGNATION**  
 COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Lady Hunter.  
**NEWFOUNDLAND**  
**RESIGNATIONS**  
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 Printed by the Surrey Fine Art Press, Redhill, and Published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.