

THE GUIDER

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CHRISTMAS MESSAGE FROM THE CHIEF GUIDE

Here we are, starting the Christmas month once more, the month that brings to mind with renewed force the ideals that came to us from Christ Himself, and the clarion call to one and all to sink their personal desires in doing something for others and spreading farther and wider the Christian spirit of kindness and good-will.

It is a strenuous month for everybody, bringing extra work, extra thought and extra effort in the planning and arranging of what festivities are possible, what "good turns" are possible, and what family gatherings are possible—and how deeply one hopes that many will be possible, in spite of the many handicaps, and the sad separations, and the overwhelming difficulties of the times.

Round all this expenditure of effort there is, and should be of course, for the Guides, quite a lot of good fun and enjoyment; and surely too there must be for all Guiders a glow of pride and pleasure over the tasks that have been fulfilled this year, as well as a murmuring hopefulness in our hearts that Peace will come before the Christmas of another year.

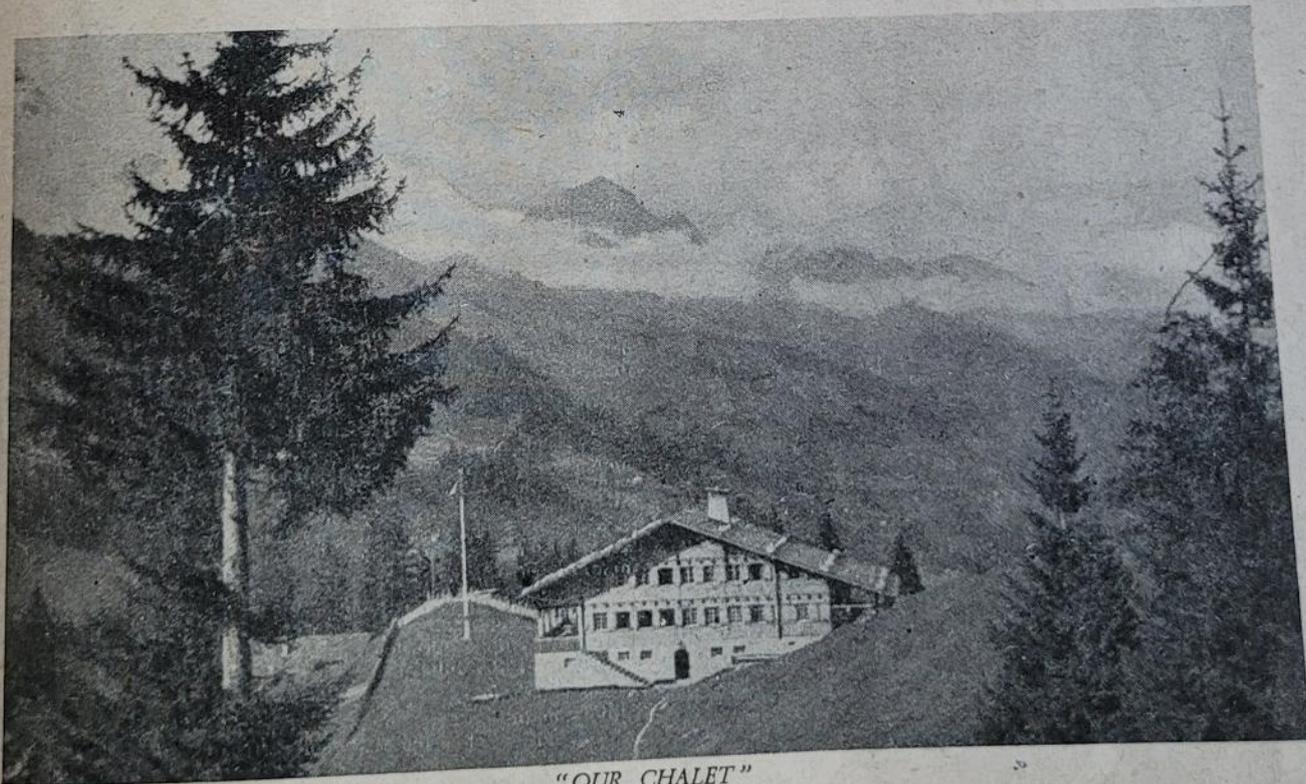
There cannot be much feasting and giving of presents for celebrating Christmas this year, but "what we lose on the swings we must make up on the roundabouts"! If food and toys are scarce we must make up with something else, and from our hearts and minds and hands we must supply a greater than ever stock of the only commodities available—money, kindly thought, and love to one's fellow creatures.

So to all Guides and Guiders everywhere I offer my kindest thoughts and good wishes for a Happy Christmas, and let us join together in responding in the fullest measure possible to our Editor's splendid suggestion for the up-building of the G.I.S. Fund, and celebrate our Christmas in generous, kindly giving, in generous, kindly thinking of Guides everywhere, with a prayer on our lips and in our hearts for happiness for our friends and Peace for the world in the coming year.

Olave Baden Powell

Chief Guide.

THINGS TO COME



"OUR CHALET"

INDEFATIGABLE FAMILY

THERE have been times during this war when we have despaired because nobody would send us news. Somebody said once: "You wait. The time will come when you'll get your stories all right." We did, and now Headquarters is a place of pride and excitement, for hardly a day seems to pass without news, and, whatever its nature it is almost always greeted with: "We might have known it would be like that."

I am thinking in particular of that group of boys and girls appearing in the photograph on this page. They are Belgian Scouts and Guides photographed in camp this year—from July 31st to August 3rd, to be exact. In defiance of Nazi decrees, they are wearing a few items of uniform, and the Scouter who sent this photograph says that they are very active, as they have been throughout the Nazi Occupation. He writes: "They kept the Guide Law, they served, under great difficulties, wherever help was needed, particularly with the Red Cross, and held their meetings in secret without uniform, kept up country dancing with the Scouts and, best of all, despite German decrees, continued to camp with the Scouts as before the war." In an article sent to the *Scouter*, this Scouter describes how the Scouts were, at first, allowed to continue as Scouts, but soon a Belgian counterpart to the Hitler Youth Movement was formed and Scouts were directed to join it; as a result of their quite natural refusal the Movement was banned in any guise. That did not discourage the boys, who joined football leagues as newly formed clubs, or carried on under the emblem of the Red Cross. Younger Scouts did a fine job of work in a country where fuel was short, for they went to the woods frequently to get fuel for those in need. On the day of Liberation, long hidden uniforms were put on under overcoats, sans Scout Hat. Directly the Allies arrived off came the overcoats and Scouts were seen once again, going about their self-allotted tasks wearing the uniform which has won fame the world over.

A Canadian Guider writes from Belgium, where she is working with the Canadian Red Cross: "The Belgian Guides staff a rest room down the street from us, and one day I stopped to speak to them. They said that their Chef worked at the Military Hospital. Quite by chance I questioned a Belgian medical student, who comes to our hospital. She wasn't that Chief, but she was an Assistant Leader for the English Guide Company. She took me to a Guide Meeting, but on the way we heard it had been postponed. It is not wise to have the children in big bunches now—shades of London's worries! Veronica invited me and some of the other nurses to a Ranger meeting. It was a regular Ranger affair and they were proud of being able to sing from their book *Fifty Songs of English Speaking Nations*. They really handle *My Old Kentucky Home*, etc., very well. They did some dances for us too."



An International Company in Egypt.



Belgian Guides and Scouts in camp July 31st-August 3rd, 1944.

be exact. In defiance of uniform, and the Scouter who sent this photograph says that they are very active, as they have been throughout the Nazi Occupation. He writes: "They kept the

The English company carried on quietly during the occupation, but their leader was imprisoned by the Germans a few months before we came, and just escaped being sent to Germany by our coming two days before she was to be sent.

BRITISH GIRL GUIDES BELGIUM

In Unity is our Strength.

The British Girl Guides in Brussels, having survived the German Occupation, send greetings to their sister Guides in England and throughout the Empire. They send a special message of cordiality to the Commissioners, Captains, Lieutenants, Rangers, Guides and Brownies who were in Belgium before the war.

MARY GORDENNE.

Acting as Lieutenant and Company Recorder of the 1st St. George's Company.

"Completed year camp, Rangers, Guides, Brownies flourishing send greetings England, Dominions circulate message. Dr. Muriel Garnick, Guider, Miss Miriam Driver, Brown Owl. Self teaching Belgians."
(Signed) A. THOMSON.

going over on Relief work, to come and talk to the girls so they have had some first-hand news.

"The Rangers, Guides and Brownies raised this money through a sale and a concert. They made leather toys, sweets, knitted toys and clothes, also embroidered things. They gave a large parcel of clothes and toys to the big Jugoslavian Refugee camp. In this photograph of our International Company there are the following Nationalities: Egyptian, Syrian, Russian, Armenian, Greek, French, Jewish, English, Austrian and Lebanese! At one time I had forty Guides and seventeen Nationalities. We all talk English."

A keen Guider, who leads a team for another Association, writes: "I am not yet in Greece but hope to be shortly. We go on our next adventures hand in hand with the Guide party (G.I.S.) which we like very much. They are a fine party of which you may well be proud, and are already doing very good work out here. I didn't know that I should have the luck to be working side by side with the Guides. . . . Most of my party have been Guides too."

We hear that Gunner Eileen O'Shea (A.T.S.) and her brother, Lance Corporal Michael O'Shea (Paratroops) have recovered from their wounds and rejoined their units. Eileen joined Guides at Eltham when her brother became a Scout. Both are looking forward to peace and the resumption of the Guide-Scout activities. We wish them luck.

You will have read, in the Press, the gallant story of Sister Dorothy Anyta Field, Matron of a British Hospital ship which was torpedoed. Sister Field, who was a Guide Lieutenant, saved nearly seventy-five stretcher cases. She went back and forth, in great danger, cheering the wounded men and bringing them out to safety. One of them said: "She was the bravest woman I have ever known." As the ship heeled over, Sister Field was seen at a porthole. In the greatest traditions of the Navy and the Nursing Service, she went down with her ship. We honour her memory.

You will also have read about Mrs. Lancaster, the only woman who was in the secret of the pre-fabricated harbours, and who did the drawings for them. Mrs. Lancaster was District Commissioner for Cowfold, Sussex, from 1942 till 1943.

Yes. We are getting our news now. As I look at my desk littered with sheets of paper bearing news of Scouts or Guides, here at home or in some far corner of the earth, cut off from us for so long, I only wish that he who was Chief Scout of all the world could be aware of this indefatigable spirit of his vast family. Perhaps he is—who knows?

YOUTH AND RECONSTRUCTION

SPEECH

by

Sir Stafford Cripps

at the

Guide Guiders Conference - London

OCTOBER 15th.

LADY COCHRANE, Mr. Mayor, Chief Guide and Guide Friends : I feel it is a very great privilege indeed to have been asked to come here to-day and to speak at the opening of your Conference, for I realise what a very splendid body of women and girls there is in the Girl Guide Movement, and also what very great opportunities lie ahead of such a Movement at the present time. Indeed there are very fine opportunities ahead of all the young people of our country as soon as this war has ended in an Allied Victory, as it will.

Your Movement has already a great achievement behind it both in times of peace and during the war, and what you are now going to consider, I understand, at your Conference, is how both you who are leaders in the Movement and the Girl Guides themselves can best equip yourselves for the tasks that lie ahead of you. We have fought this war very largely to establish our right as a nation and as individuals to govern ourselves in the way that we believe to be the best. We have resisted the attempt made by the Nazis to dominate our country and the rest of the world because, or mainly because, we reject their theories of a totalitarian régime in which individuals can have no say as to their own or their country's future. We have indeed been fighting to maintain our own free democracy, and in the course of that five-years struggle which is not yet ended we have, as a country, suffered greatly. We have lost many of our finest young people, who have died heroically in a cause in which they had faith, the cause of our country and of our way of life. And that, I think, should be the starting point of our post-war thoughts on reconstruction. It is upon this basis that we are going to build the new Britain which will be designed not only to bring happiness and prosperity to our own people but also the help to inspire and lead the peoples of other countries into a new way of life.

The aim of the Founder of your Movement was to train the young women of our country in the habit of Christian co-operation, and in the service of the community, and there could be no finer or better aim for any organisation. That co-operation, that service, can be given in many different ways. It can be given as between individuals in our domestic surroundings, in our social life ; but also it can be given and must be given in the wider spheres of our national life and of our international associations. I am very glad indeed to know that the Guide Movement is taking part in the international rehabilitation of Europe through and with the organisation which has been set up internationally, U.N.R.R.A., and that many of your members will have an opportunity not only of giving that service internationally but gaining those international contacts which are so valuable for the future of the world.

Many of us are rather apt to speak unthinkingly of our Christian relationships and of our democratic duties, without, that is to say, following up the implications in action of the phrases of which we make use. As democrats and as Christians we have to accept the obligations as well as the advantages of our faith. We are all aware of the great advantages that accrue from living in a free democracy, but we are not always quite so aware of the responsibilities of so living. The great factor that distinguishes our outlook from that of, for instance, the totalitarian peoples, is that we believe in the essential sanctity of the human individual. For us each individual member of our community, whatever may be his or her degree of intelligence, whatever his or her religion, whether rich or poor, is a personality and not merely a cog in a vast power system as the individual is considered in the totalitarian States. We regard all men and women as equally entitled to contribute their part to the direction of our national life. The universal suffrage, male and female, is our political expression of that fundamental democratic belief. As all individuals have got this right to help to control the destinies of the nation, so too, they have got the obligations which are the counterpart of the exercise of that right.

I wonder how often those of you here have heard your friends and others complain, when discussing some national or international problem, that *They* are not doing this or that, or that *They* are making an awful mess of the situation. I daresay one even hears it sometimes in Girl Guide Circles as well. I am constantly coming across that expression myself and I am bound to say it causes me the very greatest alarm, because it shows how many people fail to realise their own responsibilities as democrats. The essence of our democracy is that *We*, not *They* decide matters, and that we are responsible and that we must see to it that such things are done as are necessary to satisfy the opinions that we hold as to the right direction of our country.

That may seem to you as a proposition, perhaps, a little remote from your consideration as to the place of the Girl Guides in our national reconstruction, but it really is not so. It is absolutely fundamental that

unless we appreciate the responsibility which every young man and young woman carries to-day for the future of our country we cannot direct them into the right ways of life and of action. You have in your Movement a splendid opportunity to make the young women of the country appreciate these responsibilities in their widest scope. In the period between the two wars our womenfolk in this country did not play the part they might have done in the formulation of our policy. If they had, I think we might well have been in a much happier position to-day than we are. The great mass of them (I am not dealing, of course, with the eclectic few who threw their energies into such work) the great mass have, in fact, largely determined the unhappiness and the tragedy of their lives in the last few years. It certainly was not their fault because most of them had neither the time nor the opportunity to play any real part in our national life. True, after the last War they had the vote ; but they had not the qualifications and understanding to enable them to make a wise use of it. They had, in fact, not accepted the responsibilities which our democracy had thrust upon them in giving them the vote, or the responsibilities which their own Christian faith equally imposed upon them.

I am not suggesting, of course, that it was only the women of this country who failed, for a very great mass of the men were equally uninterested in the policies of the country ; and, under such conditions, it is not perhaps surprising that many of our policies may have been mistaken.

But of one thing I am quite certain : that in the future our democracy cannot survive under such conditions. It is our chosen method for the government of our country, but our choice will be completely overturned by the hard economic and political facts of history unless the people as a whole take some interest in our own Government and make our democracy more efficient and more capable of dealing in realistic terms with our national and international problems.

These are very vital matters that affect every single citizen in this country. Let me give you some examples of them : full employment ; education ; health services ; woman's place in our society ; these are the very substance of our politics and our policies, and to be wise in our decisions as individuals we must have knowledge of these subjects and we must realise the need for that knowledge and the use to which it can be put. Let me just take one example of what I mean. Let me take the example of woman's place in our society. It is often complained by women that they are treated unequally with men. That is often true. But why is it true ? Why, for instance, during the war have women been given a much more equal share of national service than in the times of peace ? What is it precisely which is required to put them on a full equality with men ? Without going deeply into that problem, and merely by way of illustration, I would say that unemployment is the most potent factor leading to the inequality of women in our society to-day. For the women who do not go into industry or the professions, the most necessary step to give equality is to remove some of the drudgery of the housework, so as to give them a more equal opportunity to take part in those social, political and economic activities in which, mainly, it is the men who are interested and active to-day. That, of course, is not to disparage in any way nor to minimise what must always remain the major contribution of women as mothers and home-makers. The fact that they carry out those high duties for the community should not, however, deprive them of the power to take a part in the life of the nation in other ways. In fact, of course, it specially qualifies them as advisers and counsellors to take such a part, and we must make it more possible in the future for them to give this contribution to our national life, far more possible than it has been in the past.

And how are these things to be accomplished ? There is only one way ; that is by an intelligent interest of the individual in the affairs of the nation and the exercise by the individual of the power and responsibility that has been placed in his or her hands. And that should be the great ultimate aim of all education in our country, the training of good, responsible Christian citizens. And when we have accomplished that training we shall have the finest and most efficient country in the world.

That, of course, should be the objective of the training of Girl Guides. It is towards that ultimate goal that you should be steering your course. It is not for me to suggest to you how best you can reach that goal, but let me put before you just one or two objectives that are most important.

First, every citizen should have an understanding of our democracy and how it works, both locally and nationally, and that is not a lesson which you can just learn for once and then dispense with and put aside.

THE GUIDER

It demands a continuing and live interest in the affairs of the State. That interest can be stimulated by an intelligent reading of the Press—which is not always easy in view of the editors' propensities for headlines!—by the proper use of Public Library facilities, by attending classes and lectures, and so on and so forth. But one has to remember, as regards the older women certainly in our society, that before that can be a practicable objective we have got to relieve them of some of the domestic drudgery and cares which keep them at present enchained in the house.

Secondly, I think we want to cultivate an intelligent appreciation of the how to use the vote, locally and nationally, and a realisation of the duty how to use the vote. I know one district in the country where young people (it is Chatham) have just organised a Society for the sole purpose of inducing people to use their vote. It is called the "Use Your Vote Society," not on the basis of using it for any particular Party—but for goodness sake, use it! That means, too, an appreciation of the different political and economic programmes of competing Parties, without which any wise judgment as to how to use the vote is impossible.

One of the most valuable ways in which interest and intelligence can be stirred is through discussion groups, groups in which each individual can make her own contribution and can accustom herself to express clearly her own ideas. I am quite sure that there is something creative and stimulating in discussion which is lacking altogether in mere learning.

Then thirdly, one of the best schools for democracy is in local government, starting with the quite simple procedure of the Parish Councils, which people seem to despise, but, though they are the lowest step of our democracy they are a vital factor in it; and going on to the more responsible duties of Urban, Borough, City and County Councils, and finally up to Parliament itself.

These bodies deal with a great range of administration intimately affecting all our lives, housing, education, water, lighting, sewerage, and a great many other things which are the very substance of the day-to-day life of the citizens of this country; and it is the citizen's privilege not only to understand but also to take part in these activities. In fact, we must control these matters and not leave it to *Them* to do.

Fourthly, there is a new field, the whole field of democracy in industry. Trades Unions are, of course, an important part of our industrial organisation, just as are Employers Federations. The history of both and their use should be known to every woman who is going into or who is in industry. Joint Production Committees have now become a feature of our industrial organisations, the introduction of democracy into industry for the first time in the history of the country, and one of the things I have noticed with great regret, going round the country and meeting hundreds of Joint Production Committees as I do, is the very small part that women play in these important bodies. Very often one will go to a factory where there are 80 per cent. of women employed, and the Joint Production Committee will be entirely male. That is largely, I believe, because the women feel that they do not fully understand the issues that are raised in these Committees, and what we must make an effort to do, is to see that women who are going into industry are properly equipped, in order that they may understand the matters with which they will have to deal, and play their full and proper part. Because it is of vital importance to the conditions of women in industry that they should be fully represented on all the Councils which can help to determine those conditions.

Now these are some illustrations of some of the ways in which we can equip ourselves as citizens and so that we may be not only willing but also able to co-operate with others for the good of the community.

I personally have the most profound faith in the great part that the young women of Great Britain are capable of playing in the reconstruction of our country. But it is not a light or easy task. Like everything else in the world that is worth while it needs hard work and application. It demands a live appreciation of the issues and of the important effects that the action of the individual can have upon the lives of the rest of the community. This may all of it sound to you perhaps rather too much like schooling and rather too heavy a responsibility to impose on young shoulders; but there is no reason at all why it should be made dull or heavy. A Mock Parliament, for instance, can be one of the most amusing of entertainments, as well as instructive. But above all that, there is the real joy in this preparation for the battle of life, the war against the evils, the inequalities, the injustices, that still beset our civilisation. Young people have always loved to read of the heroic deeds of others, and we have got to remember that there is a heroism of peace which is sometimes even more difficult for the individual than the heroism of war; and there is as much joy in preparing oneself for the heroism of peace as can ever be got by reading of the heroic deeds of others.

There is nothing more worth while than the attempt which each one of us can make, to help our country and the world to a better and a brighter future, to make our Christian faith a driving force, not for our own advancement or for our own salvation, but rather for the progress of our own nation and of all the peoples of the world.

During the course of the war we have destroyed a great deal that was of value; millions of lives have been lost in a war which we fought to establish our own way of life. And surely it is a thousand times more worth while to put all our energies, our faith and our determination into constructing out of these ruins that we have created a finer, better and happier civilisation. But we cannot do that unless we train ourselves to that end. Just as a Guide must be trained to become a First Class Guide, so too she must be trained to become one of the young architects of the new world. And it is with that object and aim in view that I trust you will enter upon the task of your Conference, confident in yourselves, brave in your faith in your own Movement, and ever mindful of those

who have in the past years sacrificed themselves for our safety; in those splendid words inscribed in the stone of the cloisters of the Winchester War Memorial of the last War: "Leaving to those who pass where they pass an undying memorial of faithful and willing service."

ENGLAND

A two-day County Commissioners' Conference was held at Headquarters on Wednesday, and Thursday, October 25th and 26th.

The Hon. Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England, in the chair, on behalf of the County Commissioners, welcomed The Chief Guide; Sir Percy Everett, Treasurer to the Guide Movement; Lady Cooper, Chief Commissioner for India; Mrs. Hamilton, Acting Provincial Commissioner for the Punjab; Mrs. Donald, late Colony Commissioner for the Gold Coast; the County and Assistant County Commissioners for England appointed since the last Commissioners' Conference; Miss Mathews, Commissioner for Training for England, and the Branch Commissioners for England.

The speakers at the Conference included The Chief Guide; Miss Ward, Chairman of the Guide International Service Committee; Miss Webster, Organising Secretary to the Liverpool Diocesan Board of Moral Welfare; Miss Chator, Commissioner for Music; Miss Clarke, Assistant Commissioner for Rangers (Seas); Miss Tennant, Assistant International Commissioner; Mrs. Broadbent, Commissioner for Rangers for England; Miss Bubbers, Commissioner for Cadets for England; Miss Powell, Commissioner for Schools and Colleges for England; Miss Syngé, Commissioner for Guides.

47, out of a possible 53 Counties (including the Channel Isles and the Isle of Man) were represented, and a feature of the Conference was that so many of the County Commissioners present showed their interest in the subjects under discussion by rising to speak at the end of each session.

A report of the Conference will be sent to County Commissioners with the Minutes of the November English Committee.

COMMISSIONERS PAGE

We regret that, owing to the publication of the *Foreign Policy of the Ranger Branch*, and consequent shortage of space, it has not been possible to include a Commissioners' Page this month. We hope Commissioners and Guiders will share the articles on *Ranger Plans* and find them informative and valuable.—EDITOR.

THE GUIDE RELIEF FUND

The many people who have so generously helped the Relief Fund in recent months will no doubt be interested to hear how their gifts have been used. The immediate response to our appeal for help for Guides living in the danger areas has given them infinite happiness and a far closer understanding of what being a "sister to every other Guide" really means.

We are indeed grateful to the many Guides and their friends, not only in England, Scotland and Wales, but in the United States, South Africa and Northern Rhodesia who by their recent gifts have enabled us to continue to give the financial help which has been so much needed.

Our stocks of clothes have been greatly in demand too, and here again we have to thank many Guide friends both at home and overseas who have kept us steadily supplied since the beginning of the war. In the last year about 6,500 new garments and 1,000 secondhand garments were distributed to Guides and their families and also to about 90 children's homes and nurseries.

The grants made in the same period amounted to £1,128 3s. 11d., made up as follows:—

County	Guiders	Rangers	Guides	Brownies	Company Equipment	Value of Grant
Devonshire .. ..	..	..	1	4	..	£ 17 0 0
Essex	1	2	..	..	..	25 0 0
Kent	1	1	4	2	..	43 10 0
Lincolnshire .. ..	..	1	..	..	..	5 0 0
London	26	24	95	26	5	910 9 3
Middlesex .. .. ..	..	1	2	..	..	22 10 0
Surrey (East)	2	1	4	1	1	50 10 0
Surrey (North)	1	..	2	2	..	25 0 0
Channel Isles (evacuated company)	..	..	..	..	1	6 2 11
Headquarters	3	..	..	..	..	22 10 0
France .. .. ..	..	..	..	..	1	11 9
	34	30	108	35	8	£1,128 3 11

This is an achievement of which we may well be proud, and we have every hope that we may be able to continue on the same lines for as long as the need exists. The Relief Fund is still not as widely known as it deserves to be, and we do urge that every member of the Movement who has suffered the loss of her possessions through enemy action should be given the opportunity of sharing in the benefits which other Guides have made available for her.

Apart from the value of the actual gifts most excellent contacts have been formed which we hope will be a source of lasting pleasure to both donors and recipients.

ONCE to EVERY GENERATION

A Letter from the Editor

"THERE will be extra rations during Christmas week this year" the impersonal voice of the BBC announcer said in the nine o'clock news one night in October.

I wonder how many readers of THE GUIDER rejoiced at the news? And I wonder how many felt that the announcement had come too quickly after another news item in the same bulletin? There was something grim in the fact that only a minute before, the same voice had reported, equally impersonally, the increased starvation in some parts of Europe and the bitter sufferings of the Jews in Poland.

For my part, I felt ashamed. A Christmas party before the war was one thing—but, this year? No. I didn't want to be given a treat while so many were hungry, and I wondered what could be done about it. I made enquiries, but it seemed that there was nothing that one could do. Instinct made one wish to send the extra rations to somebody in Holland, France or Belgium, but that, obviously was not possible. I was told that people were beginning to get restive in this country and that the Government had allowed the extra Christmas rations for that reason. But I could not feel that that applied to Guiders, especially when two non-Guide friends came to see me and asked whether there was any way in which they could pass their rations on to less fortunate people. If they felt like that, it seemed almost certain that Guiders would be feeling the same. We do not easily fit into the category of those who see in Christmas merely an occasion for feasting. Past experience, particularly during the war years, of the Guide Good Turn, proves that point. Most people get more happiness from giving than they do from receiving, particularly at a time like this. Few could enjoy extras, knowing that thousands of children in Europe would be hungry this Christmas and that many among those thousands have never known what Christmas is—have merely lived through it as another cold and hungry day to be endured.

A great deal of thought failed to produce an answer to the problem. And then, at a busy moment, when my thoughts were occupied with something different, the solution came, quite simply and quite complete, at any rate for me. If I had got to have those extra rations, very well, I would have them, but I would pay double for them, and while I gave the usual price in the shops I would send the same amount to the G.I.S. Fund.

So many people hailed that suggestion with approval that I decided to carry it further, and offer it to GUIDER readers who might be feeling as I did. This year, I thought, we will have THE GUIDER Good Turn, as well as THE GUIDE! THE GUIDER shall give its own Christmas present to Europe, in the form of an increase in the G.I.S. Fund. We have worked out the sum, and, allowing for the fact that arithmetic is not our strong point, if readers bought all the extra rations they are allowed for Christmas week, it would cost them approximately 2/- each. 23,000 copies of THE GUIDER are sold each month, counting 600 overseas subscriptions which must be omitted from the reckoning, as presumably the extra rations will not apply to people living outside the British Isles, so we can hardly expect our overseas readers to pay for them! Working therefore, on roughly 22,000 regular subscribers, if each one sent 2/- to the GUIDER Christmas Present to Europe, we should be able to give £2,200 to the G.I.S. Fund. But many copies of THE GUIDER are read by more than one person and if they too would join the scheme we should be able to raise more.

If, therefore, you are interested in the idea, will you send the price of your rations, in the form of a postal order (*not in stamps, please*) with the Christmas label appearing here, in an envelope marked GUIDER CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO EUROPE to reach the Editor by January 31st and not before December 27th? (We are feeling rather particular about the date, as, with a wartime staff, we cannot hope to run this scheme at the same time as THE GUIDE Good Turn and we want to be absolutely clear of that before the receipts have to be made out for THE GUIDER scheme. If you could see THE GUIDE office at this moment you would realise the importance of this rule!)

We can do little for the children of Europe this year, but the time is coming when, through the G.I.S., we hope at least to be able to send many pairs of strong and eager hands to serve them. Perhaps it will fall to the lot of our first team to set their hands to the happy and practical jobs of making Christmas for some of the Greek children who have never known the meaning of Christmas. Perhaps, if you will it so, other volunteers may be enabled to carry the spirit of Christmas to many European children next year. Will you try to imagine those children? So many of them will have grown old before their time, so few will have known the carefree happiness that is the natural right of childhood. Imagine yourself trying to explain the Christmas story to one of these children. You might begin by saying that it was the birthday of the Son of God. Yes—but stop! what is a birthday? To the average British child it is an occasion for excitement and happiness, its own special day, when there are presents and a birthday cake. But presents—cake, what do they mean to a five- or six-year old in Yugoslavia or Poland? Who is the Son of God? The perfect Child, the Baby who was born to bring happiness to the world, to make all men brothers. Imagine the child listening to you, looking at you with a puzzled, doubtful expression, trying to fit your story into the pattern of its own experience. Wouldn't you begin to remember the Easter story? Wouldn't you see, behind the crib the shadow of the cross? Two thousand years ago, a little less, humanity nailed to the Cross the Baby who had been born to bring to the world an ideal which should have united all men, which could have banished cruelty and selfishness and evil from the earth, but Bethlehem led to Golgatha, because the world was not ready for the message of the Child. Look back along the years of history, and ask yourselves which generation was without its Golgatha? Look about you at the children, born each of them, with hope and the future before them. What has humanity done to its children throughout the centuries? What is it doing to-day? How many hopes have been crushed beneath the weight of the nations' quarrels, how many have withered in the world's slums while civilization washed its hands and occupied its brains with "more important" things?

To-day, in Britain, our minds are turned forward. We pin our hopes to the Beveridge plan and the new Education bill. We are planning and working for a happier world. But these things belong of necessity to the future, and they will benefit our own people. We are setting our own house in order, but can we, with peace of mind, look out of its windows at the suffering of the world, and be content only to concern ourselves with our own affairs? We who, within the Guide Movement, are dedicated to the welfare of the child whatever his race or creed, could not know real peace or happiness while there are children in the world whose need is so great.

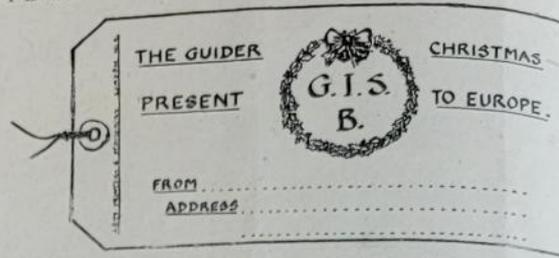


The sum visualised for equipping a G.I.S. team, maintaining it in the field for a year, and giving it a bank account on which to draw for relief emergencies, is approximately £2,000. It is, therefore, within the power of GUIDER readers to finance one more team for Europe, simply by paying extra for Christmas rations which are, after all, a luxury to people who have never known hunger. We cannot estimate how many children will be the happier for every volunteer who goes to Europe. But we know that every child who is helped to stand once more upon his own feet and face the future with hope and faith leads humanity a little nearer to Bethlehem.

It has been said of our country that she led the world at the crises of the struggle against evil. It may yet be said of her that she led it at the crisis of the birth of peace—but only if we will it so—only if we hear, each one of us within ourselves, the message of the Child of Bethlehem.

The smoke of the ruins blows across the manger, and in that smoke the Child is crucified again with every child who suffers. His hands are raised in blessing and from the bewildered, chaotic world other hands are lifted up to Him in prayer, in work, in giving, in asking.

Let us look at our hands, and ask ourselves which of these things will they be doing this Christmas?



Fill in label and send with Postal Order and stamped addressed envelope to GUIDER CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO EUROPE, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, between December 27th and January 31st. Do not send any rations.

HELEN O. STORROW

An Appreciation

THE world, and especially the Guide and Girl Scout world, is sadly the poorer to-day through the sudden passing on to Higher Service of our very dear friend, Mrs. Storrow, known throughout her own country as a pioneer leader of the Girl Scouts, and an outstanding figure in many walks of life.

She was known to some of us as a very deeply loved "Aunt Helen," and to countless hundreds of Guides the whole world over as the generous giver of "Our Chalet" in Switzerland.

The news has come as a grievous shock and sorrow to us all, for only a few short weeks ago she was celebrating her 80th birthday, and word came to us from mutual friends in the States that she had been the gayest of the gay amongst those who came to her birthday party, and that she had danced for hours through the night, as strong, as agile and young of heart as ever.

In the midst of our grief at knowing that we shall never see her amongst us again, we cannot but be thankful that she had her health and strength to the last, and that her passion for physical health and beauty was never darkened by illness or failing faculties.

None of us will ever forget that fine and unique personality.

She was one of those people of whom it is said that "she wants knowing," for she was a strange mixture, at one moment a world-wise serious-minded woman, and the next like a light-hearted, impulsive child full of a desire to be "up and doing" in some new original venture; so generous to others, and yet so spartan in her own personal habits; so critical, and yet so kindly to those she cared for; so fiercely intolerant of anything that savoured of slackness or shilly-shallying; so thorough, painstaking and hard working for all the good causes that she sponsored and assisted; and yet at the same time so thoroughly human in her enjoyment of her game of cards, her dancing, and her travels and luxuries of living.

It was in 1919 that we met her first. During the Great War the Girl Scouts of America had developed considerably, and—owing to various reasons—very little touch was made then between that organisation and other Guide and Girl Scout Movements in other countries.

"Girl Scouting" was building itself up rather "on its own," and Mrs. Storrow had thrown her energies whole-heartedly into the work, both nationally and more particularly in her own State of Massachusetts.

My husband and I were invited to visit America, to encourage closer contact, and Mrs. Storrow was not quite sure that she approved of the plan.

In later years, when we had become the closest of friends, we often laughed as she recalled that she had not wanted the visit to take place, and had *thought*—even if she had not *said* it—"Why should the Baden-Powells come over here? We know what we want for our girls, and don't need people to tell us how to do Scouting!"

But something happened—that wonderful something that makes us friends in the twinkling of an eye, when we find and blend the burning love of common cause.



Mrs. Storrow with her wartime family of evacuees.

The Founder walked into her house as a stranger, to unwittingly face this critic, and stand his trial.

And "he came, he saw, he conquered," for as we left a few hours later, casting all reserve to the winds, Mrs. Storrow threw her arms about his neck, and kissed him, and changed his name from what sounded (in a strong American accent) like "Sir Rabbit" to "Brer Rabbit"—and to her he was "Brer Rabbit" to the end.

During those all-too-short years between the two wars, whenever we could cross the Atlantic going West and whenever she could cross the Atlantic coming East, we used to foregather together—we three—for the Atlantic coming East, we used to foregather together, mixed in with such happy times and tours, filled with Scouting and work, mixed in with holiday days and sight-seeing—he so enjoying her quaint intelligence and vigour, and she so rejoicing in his enjoyment of her generous hospitality.

She was indeed the richest of givers. There were no half-measures about Aunt Helen. At one time, when we were touring across Canada, a sudden whim took her to travel the 3,000 miles across the continent, and to collect us in her private railroad coach for a week's holiday in the Yosemite Valley and the Grand Canyon—an unforgettable experience.

Another sudden impulsive invitation of hers took us to stay with her in her delightful little bungalow home in Bermuda; and there—on February the 22nd, 1930—the subject of the Boy Scout Chalet at Kandersteg cropped up in conversation. Immediately her far-seeing mind visualised what an asset something similar would be to the Girl Scouts of the world, and that a Chalet they needed and a Chalet they must have!

Within a few months she had set about getting one built and her pride and satisfaction and happiness was great as she saw her gift of "Our Chalet" proving such a success and being of such infinite value as a meeting place for Guides and Girl Scouts of all nations.

Space prevents me from speaking of other doings and happenings, intermixed with grateful loving memories of Mrs. Storrow, both as the first Chairman of the World Committee, in the high office that she held in the Girl Scout organisation in her own country, and always as our best supporter.

But we will never forget all this. Our gratitude must never die.

Helen Storrow saw the best and expected the best of Guides and Girl Scouts. She believed in us; and our tribute and loving thankfulness for all that she did for us, and all that she was to us on this earth, can best be shown by our actions, by thanking God for her life and her service, and by following her example of simple living, of generous giving, and of striving—as she did—for the expansion of Guiding and Scouting in its highest form, as a means for bringing about understanding and friendship in the world.

Olave Baden Powell

Chief Guide.

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP COMPANIES

by
THE CHIEF GUIDE

THE Members of the International Committee at our Guide Headquarters have had a bright idea, and though they could hand it on to you perfectly well themselves, they have suggested that I should be the one to tell you about it.

I am delighted to do this, as I am thrilled with it, and hope that you will be too.

I think that nearly every thinking Guider and Guide in our Movement has become more than interested in the Guide International Service, and Rangers, and Cadets and everyone.

G.I.S. is well in the front line of our Guide doings and thinkings, and by now vast numbers of you will have heard about it, talked about it, spoken to people about it, and, what's more, worked for it, and sent in your lovely, generous gifts. Just grand it is, how you are backing it all up, and we have all been more than ever drawn together as a team in this big effort. Enthusiasm naturally runs high for this unique opportunity we have got, of striving for the carrying out of first the very things we stand for as a Movement—helping people, and spreading good-will and kindness. We can feel justly pleased and proud that, through our efforts here, the Guide teams are enabled to bring comfort and courage, and active assistance to so many unhappy and distressed people.

Some of these G.I.S. workers will, we hope, meet Guides and Scouts in their journeyings, and they will always, of course, give them encouragement in the midst of their greater allotted tasks for the ordinary civilian populations.

I am hoping that the G.I.S. may even extend its sphere of action later on, and that, eventually, specially chosen Guiders who are willing to give a few months' of voluntary service, may go abroad to make contacts with the Guides of many European countries again.

But that is another chapter of our story, which will be written when the time comes, and your continuous generosity of the G.I.S. Fund will make it all come true.

But how about this great New Idea for you Guides to take up in your Companies, as a practical share in the doing of the G.I.S. work personally yourselves.

It is all set out here clearly, with suggestions and rules for the playing of this new game. What a good game it is going to be, not only for you who start to play it now, but eventually for all those many Guides who will benefit from it, when at long last they and we can go back and forth across that narrow English Channel which has been a barrier for so long from our friends, but a merciful salvation from our enemies.

I don't think I need enlarge upon all the things that you Guides can do, in preparing yourselves to be the best possible "Friendship Companies."

But may I throw out the suggestion that, whilst you are preparing yourselves for the carrying out of this "New Idea," you will think about what I might call the "two-way traffic" of friendship and understanding.

Learn all you can about those other Guides, and about their countries, their customs and conditions, their dances and songs, even their clothes and their food, and their likes and their dislikes, so that you may understand them the better when you eventually meet them, either as their hostesses here in this country of ours, or as guests in theirs.

But alongside the study of our friends' countries and their life and culture, do glean all you can also about your own, for, after so many long years of silence between countries cut off by the war, and owing to the spreading of false tales and information in many places, you will be asked many questions when you meet Guides from European countries.

You will need yourself to be well informed and well fitted to be the most kindly and worth-while "Guide Ambassadors" and to be friendly demonstrators to them of all that is highest and best in the Guide Movement here in Great Britain, as well as being able to speak wisely and fairly of the culture and ordinary national life in this—your own—great little country.

I wonder who is going to be the first to qualify for the proud position of "Friendship Company Number 1!" Can you start right now?

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDSHIP COMPANIES

PURPOSE

Companies (Guide, Ranger or Cadet) in the British Empire interested in the international aspect of Guiding may like to turn this interest to practical account by registering as International Friendship Companies.

International Friendship Companies will be put into touch with a Company abroad as soon as circumstances permit in the country selected.

SCHEME

Friendship implies service on a mutual basis. British Companies can prepare for service in the following ways.

1. Learn every day phrases of the country chosen.
2. Learn about the country itself: its flag, its history, geography, customs, etc.
3. Learn about Guiding in the country: its history, uniforms, characteristics, etc.

4. Learn about your own country, particularly your own neighbourhood: local history, folk lore, country dances, folk songs, etc.
5. Collect equipment that would be useful to the foreign company re-starting Guiding after the war.
6. Develop the camping of your company: increase the number of campers, widen the scope of your camping activities and raise your all-round standard.
7. Work for some of the appropriate badges suggested below:—

Guide Badges—

International Knowledge
Interpreter
Empire Knowledge
Pathfinder

Ranger Certificates—

Campcraft
Explorer
Local Knowledge
Empire Knowledge
International Knowledge
Linguist

Later:—

1. Be prepared to offer hospitality in camp to individual Guides visiting this country.
2. Camp with the foreign company in this country and abroad.

REGISTRATION

1. Companies wishing to register must have the approval of their District and Division Commissioner, in consultation with their Camp Adviser.

2. An Application Form should be obtained by the Captain from: The Secretary, International Department, Imperial Headquarters, and returned to this department when completed. Please enclose stamps for postage.

3. It is hoped that registered Companies will receive a certificate, when these are designed and printed.

S.O.S.

Wanted! Spare copies of "The Story of a Million Girls" for circulation to companies undertaking this scheme. The book is out of print and cannot be reprinted at present. Please send to the International Secretary, The Girl Guides Association.—EDITOR.

LONDON RANGER CONFERENCE

"Tomorrow—Are you ready?"

The London Ranger Conference is over and the Ranger Sub-committee sighed a thankful sigh of relief, as "things" had been dropping out of the sky during that morning and the previous night!

The fine hall at the Friends' House, Euston Road, was almost full with over 1,000 keen and enthusiastic Rangers. The County Conference was originally organised by a sub-committee of London Rangers for London Rangers, but so many applications were received from Rangers from the Home Counties who clamoured to come, that it was decided to open the large gallery and admit any Ranger who was keen enough to apply for a ticket.

Special invitations had been sent to Rangers from Overseas and to our Allies, to representatives of the other Youth Organisations, and to ten representatives from each of the nine Home Counties.

In the spacious corridors were held exhibitions of Headquarters publications, the latest publicity, International, Overseas and County photographs, Guide International Service and many hobbies and interests.

The Ranger members of the sub-committee chaired the speakers, were the Conference's hostesses and in addition, organised the task of stewarding such a large Conference. They carried out their duties and privileges with poise, courtesy and self-confidence as they realised their responsibilities representing the Rangers of the County.

The programme was varied and interesting, the speakers all contributing to the theme of the Conference, "To-morrow—Are you ready?" Among the speakers were The Chief Guide, Lady Cochrane, Miss Powell, Admiral Sir Edward Evans and Miss Raphael. The programme included Area reports read by the Ranger Area Representatives and an entertaining Open Session, the questions having been given in to the Stewards during the tea interval. The Conference concluded with an enjoyable Camp Fire led by Miss Hartley, the Rangers finally singing "Peace 1 ask of thee, o River" and "Taps."

Wanted urgently—Voluntary clerical help.

Clerical help is required immediately with the G.I.S. Appeal and the Guide "Good Turn" Journey. Part-time or regular help is needed during December, January and February from members or non-members of the Movement. Expenses will be paid, if necessary. Further enquiries from—The G.I.S. Appeal Organiser, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

AS OTHERS SEE

by

MRS. HOWARD MARSHALL



I AM not a Guide. Naturally everybody was rather startled, including myself, when we found that a complete outsider with no knowledge of Guiding, in fact Mrs. Howard Marshall, had been engaged as G.I.S. Appeal Organiser. This risky step was taken, apparently, in the belief that I might make myself useful as a journalist and publicist, not only by obtaining money for the G.I.S. Fund but by calling public attention to the valuable work now being done by G.I.S. relief workers.

I am sorry to say that no one in authority had the foresight to realise what a nuisance to the Guide Movement I should be.

My job, as I see it, is to explain the Guides and their many virtues to the outside world, and to explain the outside world in all its awfulness to the Guides. Sometimes I cast myself in the rôle of a friendly bee, carrying mental pollen from flower to flower, but occasionally I see myself as a rather vicious mosquito. Curiously enough one of my most important duties in the Guide Movement is to act as an irritant.

You may not believe it, especially after reading this article, but I want to help you. You may not believe it, but since I joined the Guide Movement my leg has been pulled so hard by my friends that now it is permanently and painfully out of joint.

"Is it true?" they ask, "Have you really joined the Girl Guides? My poor girl! But promise not to wear that awful uniform!"

Only when the laughter has died down can I explain that the Guides are charming people; that their hearts really do beat like ordinary hearts beneath their alarming uniforms. If anyone will listen, I try to describe an organisation which is silently working to train the youth of to-morrow as citizens in an idealistic democratic state. I find myself growing eloquent about the ideal of service.

The truth is that outsiders think of the Girl Guides as a collection of well-meaning enthusiasts who manage, by some weird process of sublimation known only to themselves, to find pleasure by camping out in wet fields, and tying knots. It is difficult in a few words to persuade a perfectly normal person that Guiding is not always confined to these clearly unpleasant pastimes.

Before now I have nearly burst a blood vessel trying to show that Guiding is something which gives happiness. I point out that Guiding is a way of living, a standard of behaviour, a belief in the kindness of human nature. My friends just don't understand.

But I am not, as might be supposed, telling you these things merely to annoy you. I am telling you quite seriously because I am certain the Guide Movement is misunderstood.

The outsider, rightly or wrongly, has formed an unfortunate impression of the Girl Guides. As I see it there are two explanations: (1) Your uniform. (2) The lack in the Girl Guides Association of a highly organised Public Relations Department which would co-ordinate all forms of publicity, advertising, films, broadcasts, literature, and press propaganda, to the end of explaining to the public the fuller meanings of the Guide Movement in its best and highest sense.

Now I know the first problem, uniform, is a vexed one. Whenever I mention uniform at headquarters (about once a week in the restaurant) I

am told in a carefully controlled voice that the Uniform Committee is meeting shortly. At this a passionate argument starts which is usually in full swing three teapots later.

But from the outsider's point of view the issue is very simple. Outsiders think that grown women look undignified in children's clothes. Therefore Guiders should not be allowed for any reason to dress in the blue overall uniform designed for children. The blue serge suit is smart and becoming, but the hat is not. The hat, like the blue overall, should be discarded at the earliest possible opportunity.

The second problem is less simple. If I had the space I could say a great deal about the importance of a Public Relations Department, by which I mean a Department in the real sense of the word—not merely a polite phrase.

Since the war, as I expect you know, a Director of Public Relations has been appointed to nearly every Ministry or Government organisation of any size. My husband, who held this post for Lord Woolton's Ministry of Food, explained it to me in a nutshell.

"My job," he said, "is to tell the public in polite language what Lord Woolton is doing, and to tell Lord Woolton in straight language what the public thinks of what he is doing."

I am not going to expatiate at this moment on the principles of propaganda and the educating of mass opinion which comes under the heading "Public Relations."

I will only say that if the importance of this very specialised Department was realised in the Girl Guides Association you people would not be misunderstood by the general public as you are to-day.

What troubles me, however, is that some Guides seem to know almost as little about the outside world as the outside world knows about the Guides. You too easily become absorbed in the Movement. You begin to feel that Life is only a small part of Guiding, whereas the outsider feels that Guiding is only a small part of Life!

It is this difference of attitude which crops up so often now that I am working with you as G.I.S. Appeal Organiser. It explains many things. It explains your uniform. It explains why the outsider, feeling bewildered, says: "We know you are good women, but there is no need to look good women."

I would like to say that I have never met such a modest set of people in my life. You are not content to hide your light behind a bushel. You even camouflage the bushel.

But if your work within the Movement is one day to be understood by the public it is time you swallowed some of this modesty and allowed the Press to publicise your doings.

At present this is the sort of thing which happens.

Supposing I send out a Press story giving facts about the special training of G.I.S. relief workers. When that story (which has been approved in Committee after much careful thought) reaches the News Editor of a national newspaper it has a rough passage.

The News Editor finds it on his desk among 50 other stories of equal interest. It catches his eye because it happens to be what in newspaper jargon is called "a human story with a woman angle." The News Editor passes our story to one of the Subs (Sub-Editors) with instructions to "brighten it up a bit." Of course the Sub, who is working against a time, has on his desk a huge pile of stories, all to be "brightened up a bit," given headings, cut to the right length, and finally fitted among all the other stories into the jig-saw puzzle which is a newspaper.

So what happens? The Sub cuts the G.I.S. story because otherwise there will not be space for it. In order to make sense he finds it necessary to alter the careful wording. He "brightens it up a bit" as instructed.

Next morning, in the "Daily Tattle," appears a story about the G.I.S. which gives all the relevant facts in the most popular form, but is written, I need hardly say, in such a flamboyant style that the hair of the modest Guide stands on end when she reads it.

The "Daily Tattle" is undignified! Of course nobody minds a sensible description published in *The Times*, but why must we put up with revolting nonsense like this?

I try to explain that readers of the "Daily Tattle" enjoy what seems to some Guides revolting nonsense but find *The Times* unreadable. I add that we are not telling our story to an Oxford Don but to the man in the street. Is it really so dreadful to tell him our story in his own language?

Perhaps you think it is.

But if we are not prepared to talk to him in this way how is he to understand us?

And there we come back to my original criticism of the Guide Movement. You are not understood; in fact you are misunderstood.

I think it is one of my duties, perhaps, to try to banish the fear of publicity, and the passion for a quality my dear friends at Headquarters call "dignity," which are ingrained in every one of you.

I know these reactions are the outcome of personal modesty.

But for the good of the Movement, which is big enough to stand such things, I think we must either resign ourselves to facing the "Daily Tattle" with a brave smile, or else, discarding publicity, we must resign ourselves to giving up all hope of helping the Movement by making it more generally understood.

We would be interested to hear Guiders' views on the prickly subject of publicity as presented by Mrs. Howard Marshall, Appeal Organiser of the G.I.S.—EDITOR.

THE TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

OVER-NIGHT HIKING

(SOME IDEAS FOR CADETS)

What is an over-night hike? First of all it is great fun because it has that element of adventure that is a part of any hike, not knowing exactly what conditions you may find or what unexpected events may happen. It is a thrill to go off alone, or with one or two companions, with some definite objective in view, and spending the night under camp conditions for which you must be completely self-contained.

Let us think of some of the main points which must be considered before setting out on an over-night hike.

Objective. This must be according to individual interests and therefore will vary tremendously. One person may be interested in architecture and plan her expedition to visit some building of interest; another might choose to explore entirely unknown country or trace a river to its source; or the object might be to visit Cadets in another part of the County; attend a concert in a neighbouring town or pursue some form of nature study. These are only some suggestions and of course there are many others, but without some particular purpose an over-night hike is rather pointless and will not be found very satisfying.

Transport. This again will vary according to individual circumstances, but transport should be of the independent type. By this, I mean a bicycle, pony, a canoe or boat by river, or of course walking. In some cases it may be necessary to start by bus or train to get away from a large town or city into more suitable surroundings.

Where to spend the night. Individual circumstances and local conditions will influence this, but it is not essential to take a tent and camp, although many will want to do this. The night might be spent in a barn or loft, a summer-house or garage, or in some place where the conditions are akin to camping, and where the hiker provides herself all that she requires for the night and her meals.

Finding the way. A hiker needs to be sufficiently familiar with a road map and compass to be able to select her route or to follow a route which may be given her.

Be entirely self-contained. This means taking everything needed to spend a night away, including bedding and provision for adequate meals. This needs to be thought out carefully, deciding what are the essentials and what can be discarded, as no-one wants to carry anything that is unnecessary adding weight to her pack. This does not mean that super light-weight equipment is necessary, but care in planning and some ingenuity.

Bedding is rather a major item and it needs to be both light and warm. The ideal thing is a down sleeping bag, but these are expensive to buy ready-made and are not easily obtainable at present. A very good sleeping bag can be made from sheep's wool, carded and quilted between two layers of thin material, or an eiderdown sewn into a bag does very well. Light blankets are often just as warm, if not warmer than heavy ones, and knitted blankets or shawls are warm and, rolled up tightly, take less room. Pyjamas are not always warm or light, and instead an extra vest, jersey, warm knickers and stockings will be found much more comfortable and more suitable. This plan fulfils a double purpose as it provides the change of clothing in case of getting wet. It is worth remembering that warm things worn on one are just as good as an extra blanket, and a woollen scarf, shawl or jersey will roll up and fit much more easily into a ruc-sac. A light groundsheet must be included.

Towels are rather heavy and an excellent substitute is a large square of butter muslin, as it is absorbent and dries quickly. Washing materials should be in a waterproof bag. Mending and cleaning outfits can be thought out to be very small and light, but they should be included as it is very important that personal appearance should be of a high standard.

Food and cooking equipment should be arranged to suit the expedition planned. Some meals may be taken and eaten en route, but a hot meal at night and in the morning will be found very welcome. Bread is bulky to carry and it may often be possible to get this near the end of the journey, Ryvita is a good substitute, being much lighter and easier to pack. Soup and Oxo squares, bacon, sausages, dried egg, dried milk, and cheese are easy to pack. Small cotton bags, or flour bags are very useful for packing food in, and for such things as fats and jam, waxed cartons are excellent. These also do for drinking cups. If no suitable billycans are owned, Army mess tins are sometimes available, having the advantage of fitting one inside another, and a meal can be cooked and eaten straight out of the pan! Billy cans are easily made out of tins with wire handles attached, and two different sizes can be chosen to fit inside each other. A small cake tin makes an admirable frying pan with the addition of a handle. This can be made by boring two holes in the side, about half an inch apart, and through these inserting two meat skewers so that the rounded ends catch round the edge of the tin. Onto the pointed ends push a fair-sized cork. A small wooden wedge through the round ends of the skewers will keep the handle fixed in place for cooking. Remove this for packing, and fold the handle over the tin. Washing up materials should be in a waterproof bag, and a small pot of grease to smear over utensils before use will save a lot of time in cleaning. It is well worth making covers for utensils out of any odd pieces of material to keep them away from other things in a ruc-sac, and, when packing, remember that quite a lot of oddments, particularly food, can be packed inside the utensils. Matches should be in a waterproof bag or tin.

Miscellaneous equipment should include a small First Aid case, a knife, a good length of thick string or fine cord, a compass and map. If a case of oilsilk or cellulose is made to hold the map it can be used in any weather without fear of damage.

A ruc-sac is by far the most comfortable way of carrying equipment if walking, and if cycling saddle bags are a useful addition. Packing a ruc-sac should be practised, remembering to put soft things next to the back and hard objects, such as cooking utensils on the outside. Anything that may be required on the way should be packed in the pockets. A coat or hike tent can be rolled neatly and strapped on top of the ruc-sac.

A skirt, shirt and jersey or short jacket will be found the most comfortable clothing for walking in, and a cycling cape is excellent in wet weather. Shoes should be stout and square-heeled and woollen ankle socks are advisable. A pair of old slippers or sandals should be taken as a change in case of getting wet and to rest the feet.

Perhaps some of these hints may be of use to Cadets planning their first over-night hikes, then it will be by experiment and experience that each individual will find what is necessary and most comfortable for herself. A little time and trouble taken in thinking out and collecting equipment will never be wasted, as everything will be found to be useful camp equipment, and an over-night hike is a forerunner to the still greater thrill of roving camping.

N. G.

WOODCRAFT

TAKE Woodcraft out of the Guide scheme of training and what have we? Right! Admitting that Woodcraft is the bold stroke giving colour to the canvas, do we fully realise the opportunities of these sections of the First and Second Class Tests?

Let us examine these opportunities. They seem to me to be, Camping, a new awareness of the planned beauty and perfection of the world around us leading to a realisation of the creative spirit, opportunities for re-creation, opportunities for character training in a world of cause and effect, opportunities for health, adventure and fun.

If I, a city Guider, were asked how I should help both town and country Guiders to realise these opportunities, I should suggest the following:

1. *By keeping ever before them the idea of camping*, helping where possible with practical training; discussing obstacles and difficulties; suggesting ways of preparing through the Winter.

2. *By arousing the interest of the Guiders in the things of Nature.* This might be done by showing something quite simple but at the same time wonderful, e.g., feathers. Discussion on the frailty and the strength, the different types and their uses, why some birds have one

kind, some another and some both, would lead to an interest in birds and their habits, and from there on to the varying shapes of eggs and the reasons for these shapes.

3. Having aroused interest *discuss ways of getting the children out and interested*, and deal with these practically as far as possible. Ways might include—

Day hikes (including occasionally wide games) with time given to preparation of lightweight equipment. Several meetings in Spring to Autumn devoted to cooking out of doors. Suggest spare bits of ground and back-gardens. For town companies this means bringing in wood—might be object of day hike.

As many expeditions with Patrol Leaders as is possible, tracking, stalking, mapping, etc., so that P.L.s may by their own enthusiasm encourage the Guiders.

4. *Suggest Company or Patrol Nature boxes* and show the kind of things which might be collected, e.g., wool gathered from hedge-rows, feet of dead birds, bones, cones.

5. When it is not possible to be out the company might study different types of tracks; habits of common birds; tree habits, why

THE GUIDER

some trees grow in forests, others are scattered in odd places, why the two have many differences while bearing the same name. I should suggest the following reference books as being helpful, *The Book of Knowledge*, edited by Dr. Harold F. B. Wheeler, published by Waverley Book Co., Ltd., London. Volume 8 of this series has some good ideas for approaching the question of nature study. I also like *The Observer's Book of Trees and Shrubs of the British Isles*, published by Frederick Warne & Co., Ltd., London. This firm also publishes a little book on birds in the same series. Books which might be made available to the children are MacMillan's Easy Study Series. They are available on Birds, Flowers, Animals and Trees, Insects, Seashore Animals and Fish. The Puffin Books are also good and are useful for the study of Birds, Trees, and Insects.

Diaries might be kept by interested Guides, noting which birds go south for the Winter and details of their return.

All of this to be done as a preparation for the meetings to be held out of doors, even if it is simply the park.

Let us now consider the question of wide-games. Why is it that into every article and speech on Woodcraft comes the suggestion, "Play wide-games"? It is because the value to the company of wide games is of first importance, including as it does the following:

The children are keen about the company because, probably nowhere but in the company do they play scouting games. The whole company can be actively engaged over a prolonged period.

Patrol Leaders learn to organise and the Guides to obey. Test work introduced to wide games can be related to actual circumstances and so become much more real to the Guides, and be much more fun.

Company gets out into fresh air, or in the case of town companies, fresher air.

There are special opportunities for character training in the playing of wide games, e.g., coping with unforeseen difficulties, care of other people's property.

Lastly I think a company which plays much in the wide open spaces is bound to have an alertness of outlook, a sense of imagination, a gaiety not found in companies who do not venture abroad.

I should recommend to Guiders of town companies to try a form of wide game, using the city streets and the appropriate bits of test work, e.g., emergencies, local knowledge, mapping, etc.

To encourage keenness I should advise city Guiders always to have something unexpected in the programme; something which even for a few minutes takes the children away from the four walls of the club room. Here the stars and the weather, stalking and tracking can be useful.

Observation of "city signs" would develop the watchfulness which the wide game encourages.

I should encourage indoor trails to develop the habits of observation, deduction and imagination.

Exploration in towns is possible. Where do certain roads lead? What is the building which always appears to stand out? What is the oldest part of the city? Courtesy will be called for in this activity.

All these activities, while admittedly a second best, approach to a similar training content as wide games played in the open.

The important thing is, that realising what a main plank Woodcraft, in all its forms, is in the platform of Guiding, we set out, whatever our difficulties, seriously determined to make these opportunities available to our Guides.

M. E. D.

THE GOOD TURN

A POOR woman whose house had been destroyed by a bomb was evacuated to Haslemere. She was the school cleaner. Presently she heard her house had been repaired sufficiently for her to live in it.

"I must get back," she said, "they have no one to clean the school, I'll go to-morrow."

"I can't understand it," said our informant, "she'll be bombed again, and she only gets 10/- a week, whereas she could earn £2 here; we told her so, but she would go. Some people are mad I think."

What do you think? Ask your Guides what they think. Ask them what they go to school for? They will tell you, to be educated. Why?—In order to earn money. For whom?—Themselves. We are producing a nation of getters, and a nation of getters, dies. Ask the Russian children why they work so hard?—For Russia, they will tell you. They have been trained to think and act along those lines from babyhood, and they like it, for the joy of giving far surpasses the joy of getting. Look at the rapt faces of the Hitler Youth in the October GUIDER as they listen to their Leader's promises for them?—No—his de ands from them. They can scarcely wait to go out and prove themselves.

A getter is never satisfied with getting, she feels no gratitude, but is always asking for more—A giver is never satisfied with giving; Guiders know that if they want help in their schemes they must go to the over-worked giver, for she will see at once, another chance to give of her talents, her time, or her goods, as the case may be. They will get nothing

from the person who has heaps of time to spare, money to spare, she has it, because she is a getter and has hoarded it.

When B.P. started Scouting, things were very much the same; the Nation was prosperous and our children were being trained to be getters, to be dependent on their elders; not allowed to share the work of the home. Now our Founder did not waste time going round to the mothers telling them that was all wrong, he appealed to the boy.

"I suppose every boy wants to help his country," he says, in *Scouting for Boys*, "and he can do it by becoming a Scout." Then follows a picture of independence, adventure, heroism, and the daily practice of a Good Turn.

Now doing a Good Turn, is not being called away from making a doll's house to fetch something upstairs, it is not being "helpful always"; such things bring a feeling of defeat, because they break down, being against nature. It is:—

- (1) Discovering something that needs doing—yourself.
- (2) Planning the way to do it—yourself.
- (3) At your own time, and possibly as a surprise.

Now all this gives you a nice feeling of being on top—being thoughtful, useful, kind, polite or whatever it happens to be, it is something you have to give and satisfies the natural desire in everyone to count, in other words to be a giver. That is going with Nature, the way B.P. always went. Riding the waves, not fighting them.

It is a Guide's duty to do a good turn every day, so there should be no difficulty in discussing it.—There is nothing priggish or conceited in saying how you did your duty. Suppose a Guide told her Patrol that she had re-tied a parcel which she had found so badly tied that it could not reach its destination, her Patrol Leader could say, "Good idea, let's practise doing up parcels next week, we ought all to 'Be Prepared'." She ought not to be allowed to be self-conscious about it. If everyone who invented something was too bashful to tell the world, how far would we get? There has been a lot of foolish talk about this—Where a great sacrifice has been involved, naturally the Guide would hesitate to talk about it. Start a book of ideas from any and every source. Then discuss the results of secret Good Turns, as that might save mothers from some of the surprises that have been inflicted on them!

What counts as a Good Turn?

Is washing up the tea things, when that is a usual job?—No.

Is doing a bit of work if you are paid for it?—No.

Is waiting behind for a friend; picking up paper and putting it for salvage; pushing broken glass into the gutter; sewing a button on for someone?—Yes.

Whenever you discover something that needs doing, and do it without thought of reward—That is a good turn. It may take two hours or two minutes, according to the time you have to spare and the need of others.

How to think of Good Turns.

Think of a person, think of a day in their life, and what upset them.

Mother—

- (1) Family being late for breakfast—Called small brother and helped him to dress.
- (2) Noise in the evening—Played noughts and crosses with the others.
- (3) Broken jug—Took it to the Guide Meeting and learned how to mend it.
- (4) Grandpa was upset by the sudden noise of the children jumping the last few stairs, which were just outside his door. Granddaughter—Put this note up over the stairs, as a reminder—"Shish."

In the Streets—

- (1) Watch for anyone who would like help in crossing the street. (Practise crossing first.)
- (2) Help a mother struggling with a baby and parcels.
- (3) Offer your seat in a bus to someone who seems tired.
- (4) Once a ticket salesman was getting worried, change was getting short—Suddenly a Guide left her place in the queue, procured 10/- worth of change, and returning, placed it on the counter.

In the Country—

- (1) Pick up branches that the wind may have blown on the road—add to someone's wood store.
- (2) Clear any special beauty site of dirty paper and tins.
- (3) Report to the nearest farm about any straying animals you may see—with a careful description.
- (4) Shut an open gate if it has a notice on it: "Please shut this gate."

At a Party—

- (1) Help your hostess—by carrying seat or plates, or whatever needs doing.
- (2) Help the shy guests by talking to them, or getting them to join in a game, this by the way, is the best cure for you, if you are shy.
- (3) Make the evening a success by showing you enjoy it, and by entering into all the games with enthusiasm.
- (4) Go prepared with suggestions for other games, if required.

A. M. M.

RANGER GAMES

AS I went into the Guide Shop I cast a casual glance at the two people poring over the book-shelves. Both were young and attractive, and both sported with an air the familiar grey jersey and blue beret of the Ranger Branch. A further glance showed me the metal County Badge in the beret which proclaimed their rank as Ranger Guiders. They were chatting to one another as they searched among the rather depleted war-time book-shelves and, incurably fascinated as always by snatches of other people's conversations, I let my ear follow my eye in their direction!

"It's this problem of Ranger games which stumps me," said the dark one, she of the laughing eyes and tip-tilted nose. "When I was a Guide we used to do nearly everything with games, and the Rangers seemed to like them at first, but last week when I taught them a lovely one for Map and Compass (I'd thought it out myself, too!) it was an absolute flop. Then at the training the next evening we didn't play a single game, although we had some marvellous ideas for test work given us. I can't get to the bottom of it all, can you?" She looked questioningly at her fair-haired friend whose brows were knitted in a puzzled frown over her thoughtful blue eyes. "No, quite frankly, I'm in rather a muddle too," she confessed. "My Rangers love games, and yet I read somewhere the other day that we must give the Ranger an adult approach to her work, so I don't feel I ought to play many games with them—o-oh, there's the bus! We'll have to come in again another day!" And swift as two arrows from the bow they shot across the shop, through the door and on to the bus.

As I made a more leisurely exit, I pondered over what I had heard, and, jogging along on the top of another bus towards home, I tried hard to find an answer to their problem. What is the place of games in the Ranger Programme? Very tentatively I would suggest the following ideas as the basis on which we could work.

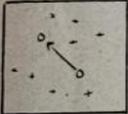
Rangers do demand an adult approach to their test work—we are never more conscious of our grown-up status than between the ages of 16-20! So the Guide method of teaching and testing by means of carefully selected and adapted games is rarely appropriate. It might work with a very young company of School Rangers, but even then it is very doubtful whether it is a wise approach. It would be bound to lay the Guider open to the serious charge of retarding the natural development of the girl. "And yet," wail the Ranger Guiders in chorus, "Rangers love games!" Of course they do, just as the grown-up does—but never as a means of learning fresh work. It's most distracting to have to "play a game" when you feel the urge to get down to a thing and master it. But equally it would never do to exclude games altogether from Ranger activities. They have at least four extremely important functions in Ranger work.

I. GAMES FOR RELAXATION AND RECREATION.

Many Rangers spend much of their day sitting in office chairs or desks, or standing behind counters or factory benches. At the moment of release their muscles cry out for relaxation, and few things are more pleasant to them than a Club Meeting which starts with some really active games where every muscle is given play, and quick movement wipes out the effect of long hours of unnatural and enforced stillness.

Examples of General Activity Games:—

(1) Tandem Tag.



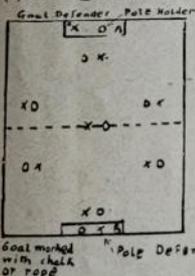
Apparatus: Several pieces of coloured braid. Ball or bean bag.

2 players wearing braid throw ball to each other, attempting to touch any of the other players while holding ball. Other players dodge, but if touched put on a braid and join in the throwing and touching.

(2) Touch Rounders. Apparatus: 1 football.

Play as for ordinary rounders except that a football is used instead of a rounders ball and instead of trying to score a rounder the batsman tries to touch as many fielders as possible before the ball is returned to the bowler, who then shouts held.

(3) Pole Quoits.



Apparatus: 2 poles 3-5 feet long. 1 quoit. Team O plays towards Goal A—Team X towards Goal B. Umpire starts game by throwing quoit into centre. Then it is passed towards the goal, members of the opposite team endeavouring to intercept it. Rules of Netball are usually observed, i.e., (1) no running with the quoit; (2) no one to hold quoit more than 3 seconds. A goal is scored when quoit is thrown over the pole and the quoit is then returned to the umpire.

Books containing a variety of such general activity games suitable for Rangers can be bought very easily these days. The following are selected rather at random.

Activities and Games for Use in Girl's and Women's Physical Recreation. Central Council of Recreation Physical Training, 54, Victoria Street, S.W.1. 1/-.

Relay Races (Senior Section). Robert Fyfe. Craig & Wilson, Ltd., Glasgow.

II. GAMES WHICH TRAIN FOR MAJOR TEAM GAMES.

Ranger Councils in various counties are now trying to organise inter-company netball, hockey and cricket matches. As preliminary training for these more advanced games, simple games giving practice in the various movements and passes necessary can be played. Several good examples of this type are given in Section IV of the first work quoted above.

III. GAMES TO DEVELOP CERTAIN QUALITIES.

(a) Concentration.

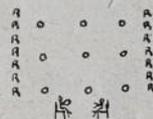
- (1) All forms of Kims Game.
- (2) All forms of Snap.
- (3) Pelmanism—a very good game.

Rangers split into groups of six-eight players each group with a pack of cards. These are laid face down on a table or floor. Players sit round and take it in turns to pick up 2 cards, show them to all players, and then replace them face downwards. The object is to find pairs. When a player is successful in turning up a pair she gets another turn.

(b) Courtesy.

The old favourite "Please and Thank You" gives excellent training in the retention of good manners even when excitement is strong and thoughts are concentrated elsewhere. Deal out a pack of playing cards. Each player tries to collect sets of 4—the 4 sevens, 4 aces, etc.—and obtains them by asking the other players in turn. If she obtains a card from another player she may ask again. No card may be passed over unless the player asking for it prefaces the request with "Please" and says "Thank you" when given the card!

(c) Alertness (e.g., Human Noughts and Crosses).



Arrange 9 chairs in a square as shown. two opposing teams line up on either side. Rangers from alternating sides take up positions on the chairs in turn, making noughts or crosses with their arms as they see fit. Score as for noughts and crosses.

V. GAMES AS AN INCENTIVE TO MENTAL ACTIVITY.

Example: memory training, quick thinking, reasoning, selective power, ability to develop an argument, etc. Again there are many books on the market of the Puzzle Corner variety which give us very valuable suggestions for this particular type of game. I quote three well-known to me—but there are many others available.

1. *Use Your Brains.* Dennis Yates—Neil Munro. Hutchinson. 2/-.
2. *Think for Yourself.* Longman. 1/-.
3. *Ranger Games.* R. & E. Tyacke. Brown, Son & Ferguson. 1/6.

It would seem then that there is ample scope for games in the midst of all the other Ranger activities. Though we Ranger Guiders are filled, quite rightly in these urgent days, with a burning desire to give the Rangers something solid and worth-while, don't let us forget that for nine out of ten of them the time spent in Ranger meetings comes out of their all too few hours of recreation. Therefore the sessions requiring solid hard work must be interwoven with intervals when we ask them only to enjoy themselves. In many senses "the game is still the thing," but let us be very careful when and how we use it.

M. M.

READERS FORUM

DEAR EDITOR,

I read with great interest the letter in the November Reader's Forum from six Cadet Guiders and should like to answer two points in it.

Every Cadet Guider will agree that the Cadets who leave her company should be broad minded and of varied interests, surely they will not be efficient in the true meaning of the word unless they are?

The letter states that it would take many girls the whole of their first year as Cadets to pass a test in overnight hiking. So it would, but the Cadet's hike is not meant as a test, but as a challenge to her to prove to herself that she has the necessary courage, common-sense and initiative to look after herself (with the help of 1, 2 or 3 companions) for an overnight hike in tent, barn or garage, etc. On October 1st last a new Cadet group met and had the programme of a Cadet company outlined to it. By November 11th every potential Cadet had gone for an over-night hike to a cottage five miles away. (With, of course, the approval of the C.C.A.) Their hikes were not excellent in every detail, but the girls learned a lot and are already planning more.

The rest of the letter underlines some points, stated in the article on Cadets in the September GUIDER. For instance, the article states, "She will consider the psychological approach to the Brownie or to the Guide, she will get to know something of the characteristics of each age group, with its problems and its desires," and the letter rather suggests that

WHERE TO TRAIN

FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

the understanding of the psychology of Guides and Brownies has been omitted.

I should be very pleased if the six Guiders would write to me giving their names, so that I can answer their points at length.

D. E. BUBBERS.

16, Avon Road, London, E.17.

DEAR EDITOR,

With reference to the letter from the six S.E. Lanes. Cadet Guiders we agree that the standard set for Cadets by Miss Bubbers, in her article, is high. Long may it remain so! but in its interpretation we must remember that our Founder never asked for more than the best from each individual.

In the training he drew up for Guides he stressed the development of character and mind alongside the development of practical skill. It is particularly important that this should be followed in the Cadet training so that we are sure that his principles will be carried on in the Companies and Packs of the future.

In the Guider trained in a Cadet Company we expect to find a person who has a thorough knowledge of the practical side of Guiding and also an interest in cultural activities. A varied and well-planned programme of training over a period of two (or three) years will give her this technical knowledge as well as interests for her spare time.

We feel that she is too young to appreciate fully the true interpretation of the word psychology: In the training, the expressions "Guides like that kind of game," or "Brownies enjoy spontaneous acting," will cover all that is required of the psychological training before the Cadet is attached to the Company or Pack, in which she will increase her knowledge by her own observations.

The Cadet new to the movement will find the spirit of Guiding in the tone of the Company and in the interpretation of the Promise and Law which forms an essential part of the weekly Cadet programme.

The Challenge prior to the Investiture Test can be arranged through the Court of Honour or Company Council to meet the requirements of the individual Cadet; for the more experienced Guide or Ranger an overnight hike, for the less experienced some other form of adventurous undertaking such as exploring an unknown district, or some kind of Service which breaks unfamiliar ground.

If we take the broad view of Miss Bubber's article we shall be able to inspire Cadets to have a sense of adventure and a broad and practical outlook.

(Miss) B. W. WEST,
Cadet Capt., E. & W. Hove Cadets,
19, Salisbury Road, Hove.

(Miss) B. ROBINSON,
Lieut., E. & W. Hove Cadets,
54, Addison Road, Hove.

DEAR MADAM,

I have followed with considerable interest the recent correspondence originating from the article in the August issue by the Commissioner for Schools and Colleges for England on "The Choice that Lies Before the Guide of 14-15—To Become a Ranger."

In this article it is indicated to the Guide Captain that when a girl begins to look around for some social activities with those older than herself and for a mixed group, it is a fairly sure sign that she has begun to pass out of the Guide stage. We are all aware that there is a considerable leakage between the Guide Company and the Ranger Company, and it is my opinion that this can be explained from this indication. Although somewhat timorous of rigid classification, I consider that the girls who pass into the Ranger Company are those whose needs at this stage are satisfied by social contact with older members of their own sex, while those who are lost to the Movement at this critical age find fulfilment of their changing conceptions in a mixed society. This latter group is, I consider, in the majority. This is the fundamental issue, and variations in the present Ranger programme are unlikely to reduce the leakage. As at present constituted our Movement cannot effectively cater for this second group. That this group is not averse to the principles of our Movement is shown by the willingness of many to take up Cubbing in preference to becoming Rangers or Guiders.

I was, therefore, very interested to read in the October issue the letter from Mrs. Joyce Dunsheath, which puts in a plea for mixed clubs. I agree entirely with Mrs. Dunsheath when she says, "this is a rock upon which the Ranger Company founders and a tide upon which the Youth Club is carried forward."

Six months ago such a Club was started in this district. Membership is open to Scouts and Guides over the age of 14, and also in a fixed proportion of 33 per cent. to those who have not been members of the Movements. This Club is necessarily an experiment from both the Scout and Guide point of view, but during the comparatively short time it has been running, the indications have been that the Club is a valuable complement to our Guide and Ranger work.

The Club has created a fuller social activity for Rangers and also for those of the second group to whom Ranging makes little appeal.

I join with Mrs. Dunsheath in welcoming in your columns accounts of similar experiments.

Yours faithfully,

E. A. CARR.

153, Ellesmere Road,
Dollis Hill, N.W.10.

December 29th-January 4th—C.C.A. Conference.
January 5th-8th—English Headquarters Instructors.
January 12th-19th—Guide and Brownie.
January 23rd-30th—Brownie, Guide and Ranger.
January 30th-February 27th—Spring Cleaning.
February 27th-March 6th—Guide.
March 9th-16th—Brownie and Guide.
March 20th-27th—Ranger and Guide.

March 29th-April 9th (Easter)—Brownie, Guide and Ranger (eleven days).
April 13th-20th—School Guiders.
April 24th-May 1st—Brownie and Guide.
May 4th-8th—Woodcraft (week-end).
May 11th-15th—Headquarters Staff (week-end).
May 18th-28th (Whit.)—Guide and Ranger (ten days).
June 1st-5th—Ranger (week-end).
June 8th-15th—Brownie and Guide.
June 19th-26th—Extensions.
June 29th-July 3rd—Guide and Ranger.

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

	FEES	
Single room	£2 10s. 0d.	a week, 7/6 a day.
Double room	£2 0s. 0d.	" 6/- "
Shared room	£1 10s. 0d.	" 5/- "

Free Places.

Five free places are available for each training week at Foxlease. Application should be made through the Commissioner and County Secretary.

Grants on Railway Fares.

Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training week at Foxlease on account of the train fare, the following rebates may be obtained if the Commissioner applies direct to Foxlease:—
For return fare exceeding £2 a grant of 5/- will be made.
For return fare exceeding £3 a grant of 10/- will be made.
For return fare exceeding £5 a grant of £1 will be made.

ENGLISH TRAINING

The following courses of the English Training School have been arranged for the Spring Term, 1945:—

- I. BERKSHIRE
Course 1—Wednesdays, January 17th-March 7th, at Reading.
Secretary: Miss E. Turner, 46, Church Road, Earley, Reading.
- II. ESSEX
Course 1—Tuesdays, January 30th-March 20th, at Chelmsford.
Course 2—Wednesdays, January 31st-March 21st, at Romford.
Secretary: Miss Beckett, Peterill, Kents Bank, Grange-over-Sands, Lincs.
- III. N.E. LANCs.
Course 1—Mondays, March 5th-April 16th.
Secretary: Miss Williams, Beechwood, Mytton Road, Whalley.
- IV. S.E. LANCs.
Guide Guiders Course 3—Pre-warrant. Tuesdays, January 30th-March 20th, at Manchester.
Guide Guiders Course 4—General. Thursdays, February 1st-March 22nd, at Rochdale.
Guide Guiders Course 5—Warranted. Fridays, February 2nd-March 23rd, at Manchester.
Ranger Guiders Course 2—Fridays, February 2nd-March 23rd, at Manchester.
Secretary: Miss N. Bentley, 112, Burton Road, Withington, Manchester 20.
- V. S.W. LANCs.
Guide Guiders Course 2—Tuesdays, January 30th-March 20th, at Liverpool.
Secretary: Miss Moorhouse, 15, Buckingham Road, Liverpool 13.
- VI. MIDDLESEX
Guide Guiders Course 4—January 25th-March 15th, at Hounslow.
Secretary: Miss Verbinnen, 28, Cranmore Avenue, Osterley.
- VII. SURREY E.
Guide Guiders Course 2—First Class. Mondays, January 22nd-March 26th (10 weeks), at Croydon.
Guide Guiders Course 3—First Class. Tuesdays, January 23rd-March 27th (10 weeks), at Redhill.
Brownie Guiders Course 1—Mondays, January 22nd-March 26th (10 weeks), at Purley.
Secretary: Miss V. Carder, 21, Furzeield Crescent, Redhill.
- VIII. SUSSEX
Course 5—Wednesdays, at Brighton.
Secretary: Miss Langton, 61, Dyke Road, Brighton 1.

EXTENSION TRAINING

A Correspondence Course for Post Guide Captains and Lieutenants will start early in 1945. Will Guiders who wish to take part please write to Miss Blair, 69 Manor Way, Beckenham, Kent, as soon as possible, so that full particulars may be sent to them.
A Training Week for Extension Guiders will be held at Foxlease, June 19th-26th, 1945. (See under Foxlease notices.)

SCOTTISH TRAINING

A Central Training will be held in the Christmas holidays at Belmont, near Alyth, from December 26th-30th.
There will be two courses, running concurrently, with some combined sessions: one for Cadet Guiders, and the other for Brownie and Guide Guiders. Commissioners will be very welcome at either. It is hoped that the Imperial Commissioner for Training will be present for part of the time.
Applications should be sent as soon as possible to the Secretary, Miss F. M. MacLeod, Dalvey, Forres, Morayshire, from whom further particulars can be obtained. The closing date for entries is Friday, December 15th.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

ENGLISH CADET GUIDERS' CONFERENCE

Two representatives from each County may be sent to a Cadet Guiders' Conference at Guide Headquarters, January 2nd-4th, 1945. County Commissioners are asked to send names of representatives to Miss Bubbers, 16, Avon Road, Walthamstow, E.17, by December 20th.

EMPIRE CIRCLE

There will be no Empire Circle Meeting in December. The Speaker at the January meeting (January 25th) will be Miss Audrey Bourne, who will speak on Native Guiding in Kenya.

FORWARD POLICY OF THE RANGER BRANCH

The following articles will show how the forward policy of the Ranger Branch is all-embracing in its choice of interests open to the Ranger recruit.

In the future Rangers will need Homecrafts, Civics, social and cultural activities as the main theme of the Branch, whether Ranger, Sea, Air or Land. Also, as our contribution to the future, we shall want each Ranger to have a real understanding of her National traditions and inheritance and with "Rangers" as the main core of the Branch and Sea, Air and Land Rangers studying what they are most interested in it seems the Ranger Branch has a great National contribution to make to the Post-war years.

Also new developments are being worked out at present on the grounds that the Pre-enrolment test should be re-worded in a more adult form and should include a great emphasis on the Empire and International character of the Guides Association.

It has been decided that the content of the H.E.S. test be reconsidered in the light of post-war needs, and that some new Ranger test be evolved that should still continue to be a test of standard undertaken by the County and that the token system and Ranger certificates continue as at present.

ANNE HOPKINS,

Commissioner for Rangers,
Imperial Headquarters.

THE RANGER BRANCH

The accompanying articles on the Sea and Air Sections will be of value to companies with specialised interests. Others may find a particular appeal in the possibility of the Land Section.

It must be realised, however, that the post-war world will have a special need of people with an all-round training—young men and women who, because of the variety of their interests, will be able to contribute usefully to local government affairs and to the needs of the social services in our own country while learning to consider the implications of Empire and world citizenship.

Above all, this general training will probably best enable the Ranger to make her biggest contribution to the world's needs, which the Founder has set out as the "keeping of good homes and bringing up good children."

Naturally, all this will be the aim of the whole Branch, but girls whose interests do not lie along the lines suggested in the specialised articles will find unlimited scope in the Ranger Company for this very valuable general training.

Apart from the Pre-enrolment work and the H.E.S. training or its post-war substitute, which are common to all sections, the Ranger is free to pursue, in the widest possible way, the business of learning to live, while there is available to her also at any time the possibility of developing a specialised interest through any of the certificate subjects.

It has been suggested that Rangers should have an adjective—for example, Pioneer, Grey—attached to their name, but to give them a specialised name would be to detract from the fact that Rangers is the main group of which Sea and Air Rangers are sections. Any who may be tempted to fall into the trap of calling them "ordinary" Rangers have only to consult the dictionary for the meaning of the word "ordinary" to prove to themselves that the "ordinary" Ranger may be found in all the sections as well as in the main Branch.

On the other hand, no girl seriously striving after the best interpretation of Rangering in any of its forms is likely to deserve the title "ordinary."
M. L. M.

Sea

The Sea Ranger Section of the Ranger Branch looks forward to the commencement of its forward policy by celebrating next year in 1945 its Silver Jubilee. During its twenty-five years the Sea Section has grown slowly but steadily, always increasing its numbers, although learning by trial and error to make experimental changes; and to-day can look forward with confidence to the future.

Sea Ranger training endeavours to make use of our traditional love of the sea and seamanship and to give to those who follow the natural urge of the Briton to "go down to the sea and mess about in small boats" a "sea sense" which is part of our national life. A dictionary definition of "Tradition" is "the handing down of doctrines, practices, rites and customs from ancestors to posterity" and so it is with the Sea Ranger traditions during the last twenty-five years; each custom, ceremony and special part of the uniform is traditional and has a handed-on significance apart from being in keeping with sailors everywhere; thus it happens in planning a Sea Ranger forward policy most of the answers are, "leave it alone, don't alter it, it has a traditional meaning."

Sea Ranger training also combines all the principles of Rangering as a whole, taking the same Pre-enrolment test, Certificates and H.E.S. It has been found in Sea Rangering that a contact with realities which are sometimes uncertain, can train character, modified to test the individual, its equal being hard to find in games. It seems best to find it in contests of uncertain issue, such as the elements—waves, tides and wind—and so a training in sailing and rowing is the Sea Section's answer to this.

Bearing this always in mind the Sea Section looks forward to the

post-war years when the sea will be free of restrictions and the beaches from which boats are launched free from mines and barbed wire, which have so severely handicapped coastal boating.

Boats, boats and more boats, is the need of the future; that every Crew will own its boat and sails, and to hear the wind "to sail" eventually is the goal.

Another hope of the future is the opening of "Sea Schools," an Imperial Sea Ranger Training Ship at Lymington, attached to Foxlease, and County accommodation vessels, where Sea Ranger crews can spend week-ends and tie their boats alongside; for this purpose counties will be well advised to look out for ex-naval motor launches which are already on the market for a small sum and accommodate 18 to sleep.

The 138-year old "Implacable" trained over 1,000 "Seas" who mostly found their way into the W.R.N.S., and it is hoped in the post-war years future trainings will be held there again.

Before the war the Sea Section was beginning to sail farther afield, and one experiment was sailing with Dutch Sea Rangers in Holland. It is known there are Sea Rangers now in Sweden who are longing to link up with British crews, hence one of the needs of International Sea Rangering is to play a part in the future, is for our being able to handle our craft well, in a true British style.

The Director of the W.R.N.S.—Mrs. Laughton Mathews—has said she is ready and willing to put into the final Admiralty Order when "demobbing" the Wrens that in the Sea Ranger section her officers and ratings will find opportunities for leadership and a comradeship with girls who have a "love of the sea and ships" and this it is hoped will satisfy the ever-growing need of Sea Ranger Guiders and experts to train in "sea sense."

It is also in some minds to form a Sea Ranger Sailing Club, with our own Burgee, rules, club house, etc., where Sea Rangers, past and present, could meet and sail for odd week-ends or holidays, and so keep flying the comradeship of messing about in boats long after they have left the crew.

A. H.

Air

Air Ranger Wings

A Dream of the Future

It requires no special intelligence to recognise that we are now on the edge of an aviation age, when aircraft will fly 500 miles an hour at altitudes of 45,000 ft., and even 60,000 ft., and mass manufacture of aircraft will make it possible for many to purchase and have homes possessing their own hangars or air garages.

The coming of the private plane as well as the air buses of the future will alter all our preconceived ideas of distance, and a place 500 miles away by plane will be as a place 50 miles away by car.

To meet the needs of air-minded girls the Ranger Branch is experimenting on the lines of the Sea Section in forming an Air Section, and it is hoped when the experimental year is out to be able to fully launch the Ranger Branch's contribution to this coming "air age" and expand its membership.

At present there are 25 Air Ranger Crews experimenting by permission of their Country's Ranger Commissioner, in Great Britain, and they are obtaining help in their training from the A.T.C., the R.A.F., the W.A.A.F., the Observer Corps, and the Air League. The Air Ranger crews realise they are the "air pioneers" and they are constructing on new traditions, not as in the case of the Sea, going back countless centuries, but traditions which have been made within a life time by the early flying pioneers and the pilots of Empire airways and the R.A.F. of to-day. The "Spirit of the Air" is to-day's meaning of the same traditional inheritance the "Spirit of the Sea."

The forward policy then of the new Air section will be that aviation will eventually play the same part for Air Rangering as boating does

THE GUIDER

for the Sea Section. Gliding will be the aim, it being fairly cheap, excellent exercise and recreation and needs both team work and resource and can be done through Glider Clubs and the A.T.C. Flying will then be the ultimate aim after gliding, and again through Clubs or the Air League it is hoped this will one day be possible, when civil aviation is fully organised.

Again as in "boating" the need always before, whatever the training in the Ranger Branch is, the training of the individual character, and it has been proved it is this uncertain tussle with realities that proves the character and adds that touch of adventure which is so necessary to inspire.

Air Rangers like Sea Rangers will always be part of the whole Ranger Branch, and will combine the aims and principles of the Branch, but in addition will have their own Flight tests and eventually their own Glider and Flying wings, and again, combining the design of the Ranger Branch's uniform an Air Ranger uniform of the traditional "Air" blue. Also, as a great deal of the training will be workmanlike, dungarees and slacks for gliding.

It is interesting to note that Poland before the war had developed gliding, and its Rangers were proving adepts at it. The U.S.A. are also starting "Wing Scouts" and Canada is getting air-minded for its Rangers, so the Empire and the Continent will have another tie in the difficult years ahead, that of the air-minded girl.

Again the dream of the future will be the Ranger Branch's own "Air Schools"; again, an Imperial Air School near Foxlease, and to begin with where there are hills or downs, County Glider sites for Air Rangers.

It is obvious the possibilities of the future of this Air Section if it develops on sane and sensible lines and with adventurous vision are so vast and exciting, it is only possible to quote the R.A.F. motto—*Per Ardua ad Astra*. A. H.

To the Air Ranger Companies of Great Britain.

Aviation will become of increasing importance in the days of reconstruction after this war is ended and it is cheering to those engaged in war-time flying to know that the girls of Britain are showing such a keen interest in aeronautics.

I send my best wishes to Air Ranger Companies and my hope for their continued success.

PAULINE GOWER,
Sec./Commander,
DIRECTOR OF WOMEN PERSONNEL,
AIR TRANSPORT AUXILIARY.

Land

This Piece of Land

"An island is a piece of land entirely surrounded by water." Has it struck you that that bit of elementary geography tells you why Sea Rangering appeals to so many girls in this country? We are an island people, and through the centuries the sea has been a vital part of the nation's life. It has power and beauty and its service calls for special skills. It demands courage from us, and gives us in return the satisfaction of deep inherited instincts.

But not everyone really feels at home on the sea, and remember—it takes two things to make an island, Water and LAND. Actually our Land traditions go back further than our Sea ones, for if we delve back into our early history, we find an island of forests and hills, inhabited by people very few of whom left their woods and valleys to have any traffic with the sea. And later on, as the forests were cleared, our island developed into what it still is—a great agricultural country.

Surely it is time that we realised that our countryside can give us just the same qualities that are built up by the sea: breadth of vision; courage and steadfastness; adventure with, if we want it, the same spice of danger; chances to develop skill; unlimited interest on which to feed our minds; and all the beauty and grandeur of God's world out of doors.

The Guide Movement has too often been guilty of treating the country purely as a playground. Many townspeople have this same fault, and a patronising attitude to country people which shows their own ignorance of the complex life of the countryside. Doubt has even been expressed as to whether the land could provide enough ground for specialised training to equal that provided by the sea or the air! Actually, of course, the problem is really one of almost too great a choice, for the land is so much bigger and more complex in its interests than either sea or air.

What we want to know now is whether there really are any Rangers keen enough on the countryside to take the study of it seriously, as a company. Many thousands of girls of Ranger age both in town and country districts have recently been joining Young Farmers' Clubs. But many Ranger companies are not within reach of a Y.F.C., and among these there may be some now whose love of the outdoor world has developed to this stage of needing more specialised knowledge. We should beware, however, of thinking always of farming and gardening as

the chief interests of the land. Those earlier traditions of our woodland and hill-dwelling ancestors may win the day. So we have three main types of countryside, the study of any one of which could more than occupy the time and interests of any Ranger during the average period of 5 years which she may have in a Ranger Company. It would seem then that any Ranger Companies with their hearts in the countryside would do best to choose the type of country that appealed to them most and become either Woodland, Hill, or Field Companies.

Let us have a look, then, and see what such companies would have before them. Take a Woodland Company first. These would have to be within reach of woodlands or forests where they would be welcome and would have a chance of learning about the science and craft of forestry. First they would have to learn to be at home in the woods, by day or night, able to find their way about, and knowing the dangers to be avoided. They must get acquainted not only with the trees, but with the beasts and birds of the forest, as well as the insect life which may mean life or death to the trees themselves. Then there is all the skilled work of the forester to study and practice—clearing, planting, thinning, and brashing, up to measuring and felling. There is much to be discovered about how the forester plans ahead, and one learns to take the distant view when dealing with crops that will not be harvested for 20, 30 or a hundred years!

The Woodland Ranger would have to be a skilled user of axe, saw and billhook, and be well practised in fighting forest fires. She would know not only the kinds of trees, but what their timber is needed for, and when and why and where the different kinds are planted. She would know what is meant by the different types of woodland, from coppice to high forest, and she would learn all she could about the smaller crafts of the forest lands, from charcoal burning to the making of trugs and wattle-fencing.

Now think of all that as a specialised background to the varied interests of the basic Ranger training and you can see that the Ranger has more than enough to fill her time. She has interests and skills to follow up in the winter months and an added purpose for her spare time and holidays. Her camps and hikes will take on new meaning and purpose, and she will find an added interest in trips abroad when the good days come again and these are once more possible.

The Hill Companies would in the same way, have to be within reach of hill country. They would follow the same line in learning to be at home there, in getting to know the life of the hills, their people, their wild-creatures and their crops and herds. They would find how much the nation depends on the hills for vital needs like food and clothing, minerals and water, and they would find that there are many special crafts to be learnt which belong to the hills, such as spinning and weaving, sheep shearing, peat-cutting and drystone-dyking. Among Hill Companies the spirit of adventure would have ample scope, as their training led them on from simple hill climbing to genuine rock-climbing and perhaps finally to mountaineering.

Lastly we come to the Field Companies, and these would probably form the biggest section of all. These would have such a vast choice of interests that much would depend on the type of countryside available. But to judge from the experience of the Young Farmers the outstanding appeal would come from that inherent love, which most young people have, for growing things and for looking after or rearing live-stock. In this section particularly a valuable association might develop between the Y.F.C.s and the Ranger Companies in the sharing of instruction. There are so many possibilities in this section that it is impossible to name them all. There are intricate subjects to be studied such as soil fertility; there are crops and stock-breeding; all the skilled work of fields and gardens to practise, and the many subsidiary crafts of the countryside. Adventure won't be lacking either, especially when the Rangers first make contact with the bigger farm animals! They will have the vital sense too, of learning about things of immense importance to the country, for to build an A.I. nation we need the freshest and purest and best food possible, and it is here that we must find it. To be able to give practical help in producing such food should be an essential part of the training of a Field Ranger, whether it took the form of growing vegetables or fruit, rearing small live-stock, helping with field work on the farms, or studying all the skills of dairying, from milking to butter and cheese making.

Let us remember that the importance of all this lies not only in what the Rangers can gain from it in character training, skill and interest, but in the fact that the problems and needs of the countryside are vital to the nation. That the rising generation should grow up with a deeper appreciation and clearer understanding of these problems, may be a matter of the greatest importance to the future.

As Sir George Stapledon has said, "If our strength is on the sea, with equal certainty our roots are in the soil." Nowhere do we find more real skill, greater integrity, or a finer tradition of service than among those who serve the land. The service of the land is the practical application of real nature study, and as such it is the logical sequel for our older members of the nature lore we tried to teach them as Brownies and Guides.

But have we in the Guide Movement still got healthy roots in the soil?

If any Ranger Companies think that we have, and feel themselves the call of the countryside, would they write to the Ranger Commissioner for their county and ask for permission to experiment on lines such as those suggested in this article?

W. L.

THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS

It was the night before Christmas at the Abbey of Gracedieu and Elisabeth, the youngest of the novices, was kneeling by a narrow window in the novitiate watching the stars come up in the wide, dark sky. As she knelt there, she was filled with a great rejoicing for that night she would sing Magnificat when the Sisters of Gracedieu played the story of the Nativity in the Abbey church.

Such had been their custom on Christmas Eve for many years past and the part of the Holy Mother was played always by the nun who had the sweetest voice; for how could they offer other than their best to sing Magnificat? And this year the privilege had fallen to Elisabeth. She was the youngest of the novices, but her voice was sweeter than any that had ever been heard in the Abbey before and, knowing that her gift came from God, she knelt and gave thanks for the greatness of the privilege that was hers;

But, while Elisabeth knelt in meditation, the work of the great Abbey was going on in preparation for the festival. It had been a hard winter and the poor folk of the surrounding country looked to the church for strength and comfort in many ways at Christmas. There was much work to do and as the evening drew on, the Mother Superior sent for Elisabeth that she might take her part therein.

The young novice stood before the Reverend Mother with bowed head and listened to the explanation of what she had to do.

"An old woman," said the quiet voice, "is lying sick and in need at the other side of the village. We have only just heard the news from a traveller and you alone can, be trusted to take comfort to her. In the morning, the priest must go, but to-night she is dependent on us for food and firing. I am sorry my daughter, for the road is long and dark."

"I shall not be alone, Mother," replied Elisabeth softly, "And the stars will light the road."

"Verily, my daughter, you will not be alone." And the Reverend Mother watched the novice as she went away.

Some two hours later, Elisabeth was returning to the Abbey. Her work was done and the old woman was warm and comfortable for the night, and now it seemed to her that the stars shone with a deeper light as she hurried back to sing Magnificat.

She turned from the broad road on to a narrow path that ran close to the forest and, as she went on her way, she was startled by a cry that seemed to come from among the trees. At first she thought it was an animal but then it came again, thin and quavering and tired, and she realised that it was the voice of a child. She struggled to control her fear and peered among the trees to see from whence it came. As her eyes grew accustomed to the gloom, she saw that there was a little cottage, scarcely more than a hovel, standing back from the path, and from there the cry was coming.

Elisabeth stood irresolute. She had little time now in which to return to the Abbey and prepare for the part that she had to play; and yet how could she sing the Song of the Mother of God with the knowledge in her heart that she had left a child in pain or hunger in the forest on Christmas Eve?

With a quick decision, she turned from the path and made her way through the undergrowth to the little hut. The door was shut and there was no light in the window; the persistent, tired cry was the only sign of life. Elisabeth tapped on the door and spoke softly, "Who is there? What is the matter? Let me come in."

The crying ceased and, as the door opened very slowly, a little boy looked out with frightened eyes.

"Are you alone?" asked the novice and the child nodded. Bit by bit he told the story: how his father had fallen in the forest and hurt his leg and a neighbour in the village had taken him in his cart to the monks who would help him; his mother, said the boy, had gone too and they had promised to be back before dark, but they had never come and he and his little sister were cold and hungry and frightened.

With swift, reassuring words, Elisabeth followed him into the little, untidy room and searched for a light. She thought no more of hurrying back to the Abbey. With the little boy helping her, she kindled a fire and set milk to warm beside it while she talked of Christmas to the two children.

Meanwhile, in the Abbey church, the people were gathering from far and near to see the story of the Nativity and the Sisters hurried hither



and thither making their preparations. None noticed the absence of the novice Elisabeth for they believed that she was kneeling still in meditation and would come only when she was needed.

So it was not until after the first anthem had been sung that another novice came hurrying to the Mother Superior. She stayed scarcely for permission to speak and stumbled over her words.

"Reverend Mother, the novice Elisabeth is nowhere to be found. She has not returned from the village."

A look of anxiety crossed the face of the Reverend Mother as she looked up. The choir was waiting; the Angel Gabriel was in his place; there was no time to make other arrangements.

"We must go on," she said quietly, "Tell Sister Catherine that she must sing Magnificat from the choir."

The congregation waited while the story of the Annunciation was read and Saint Mary's place was empty. The sisters asked no questions. The story of the Nativity must go on and the Reverend Mother knew best.

In the Choir, the Sister who must sing in the place of Elisabeth knelt and prayed until the voice of the reader died into stillness and then she rose to her feet. At the opening chord on the organ, she drew breath and then, with one awed glance at the High Altar, she sank to her knees again and hid her face.

Above the High Altar was a stained glass window showing the Holy Mother across the Chancel, there shone a beam of brilliant light from the window and through the great church the words of Magnificat rose, sung in a voice of unearthly sweetness.

In humility and awe, the congregation heard it and knelt. All through the play they remained on their knees, untiring, for all through the play the clear light shone; by the side of Saint Joseph and over the Manger; above the kneeling shepherds and among the Magi; until *Adeste Fideles* was sung and there was no sound in the church but soft music.

It was late before Elisabeth returned. She had not thought of leaving the children until their parents came home and she came back to the Abbey with sorrow in her heart. But in the Abbey itself there was no sorrow and, when she had heard the story from the Reverend Mother, she went away with a quiet mind.

She knelt once more by the window and, as she looked at the waiting stars, she sang in her heart,

"Verily, my soul doth magnify the Lord."

by
CAROLINE
S.
TATHAM

REVIEWS OF PLAYS AND MUSIC

What Can I Play? M. M. Scott. (Quality Press, Ltd., 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.) Price 3/6.

This is a book for the more enterprising music-lover, the kind that wants to do more than listen, who wants to *make* it. No one knows better than Miss Scott the joy of making it (real music too) on penny whistles, mouth organs, home-made pipes and recorder, guitars and the like besides the more serious business of strings, wood-wind and brass. Her *Band Book*, an excellent collection of easy pieces and good tunes, was taken from the repertoire of her string band in a village school; this book is the fruit of the same kind of labour. It tells you about every kind of instrument, where to get it, what it costs, how to learn it. Try an auto harp at a no fire—Miss Scott says a child of four "would soon learn to harmonise a tune such as *Clementine*" on it; or a Swanee Whistle, which can be got for a shilling upwards; or why not at all events whistle on the eminently portable instrument with which we are born? "Good whistlers, girls as well as boys, should be encouraged" she says. No more nonsense about the *Crowing Hen*, please.

Oh! Veronica. Playlet by R. de Frigout.

There are ten Guides and a Captain in this little play, which should be within the reach of most companies. It all rather depends on a good *Veronica*, the dark horse of the piece; but if there was a Guider who could act a bit it might very well be played by her. The dialogue is gay and easy.

A Guide's Prayer.

This is the well-known and much loved "God be in my Head," set to music by Florence Axtens, with pianoforte accompaniment.

The Flight. H. M. Richards. S.P.C.K. House, Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.2.

This play of the Flight into Egypt has 12 characters. It was given in a church by members of the Anglican Young People's Association, for whom it was written. For Rangers. Recommended by the Religious Drama Society.

APOLOGY

Owing to a printer's error the authorship of "Christmas Scene" in the November issue was not included. It was arranged by Miss Eileen Peake.



On WALKING UP HILL

by
Marjorie Cobham



THERE is no more health-giving or delightful exercise than that of walking on hills. Yet, for the novice, the delight is generally tempered by the very obvious weakness of the flesh. It is hard to appreciate even the most wonderful view when you are short of breath, your heart is thumping, and your legs are aching, though anyone in that condition is always most ready to pause to admire! All this strain, however, is largely unnecessary to those who have learnt how to walk over hills, and then each climb becomes a sheer delight. All Guides should know how to move easily over rough ground, but most especially should those who have volunteered for the G.I.S., since many parts of Europe are mountainous, especially Jugo-Slavia and Greece. There you must expect to walk up hill for considerable distances, going, not along smooth main roads, but by cart tracks and mule paths.

Sometimes, to quote Kipling, it may be that—

“As I and my companions were scrambling up a hill,
The path was lost in rolling stones,
but we went forward still.”

Unless we know how to walk up hill we shall not be able to—

“Wriggle and climb . . . and turn up anywhere.”

The great secret of walking up hill without fatigue is rhythm. Soldiers march in step, not because it looks nice, but because the even rhythm of the march is the easiest way of going along.

The pace for walking up hill is, of course, much slower, but the beat of feet must be every bit as regular as that of soldiers on a main road. This is not as easy as it sounds, for on a rough track you cannot put your feet just anywhere; you cannot take even strides. At one moment you will have to take an extra long step, and at another you will almost have to mark time, but, in spite of this, the beat of feet must be as regular as if you were marching to a band. If there is a rough track near your house, try this for yourself. The best plan is to have a tune running in your head, and you must step in time with that tune, no matter how the length of your stride or the angle of the path may vary. If there is no suitable piece of rough ground near, you can always practice on the stairs. Walk along the flat, then up steps, then along the flat again, and keep the rhythm even all the time. When you have mastered this, go on up two stairs at a time with one foot, and one stair at a time with the other. Still the rhythm must not alter by the fraction of a second.

Those who are unused to hills always start off too fast. Soon they are out of breath and pause to gasp; then off they go, again at too great a pace. Every time they halt the rhythm is broken. The mountaineer starts at a pace which seems to the beginner to be absurdly slow at first, but such ideas are liable to change after three hours of steady up-hill walking.

Next you must think about breathing. And here again the secret is rhythm. You must breathe in time with your step. How many breaths you take depends on the steepness of the track and the altitude above sea level. A climber of Everest has to take about thirty breaths to one step! Usually, however, one can take two steps to one breath or in steep places, one breath per step. If you cannot breathe evenly you are walking too fast. Such breath control is not just a fad, but the experience of mountaineers. F. S. Smyth, in *The Kanchenjunga Adventure*, Chapter XI, writes: “Heart and lungs must keep in time with the movements of the legs. Each upward step must synchronise with the breathing.”

The second rule for up-hill walking is, lift your feet! People who are only used to walking on pavements never lift their feet at all, but stumble on rough ground even when it is level. You must bend your knees. Try raising your foot parallel with the other leg; then put your foot forward and raise it again to the same height. The difference in the amount of effort required for the two movements is tremendous. Now, without realising it, the person who is not used to walking up hill is, to a small degree, making the second movement at every step. The added strain is so slight that it is not noticeable at first, but if you do this for an

hour it will add greatly, and quite unnecessarily, to your fatigue. Remember to lift the foot well at the beginning of every step.

Don't take long strides when going up hill, for this again is tiring. The actual work of lifting the body should be done by the front leg, the one on to which you are stepping, and not by the back leg. Many people go up stairs by the force of the spring in the rear foot and ankle. This is all right for a few steps, but is no good on a long ascent. The work should be done by the front knee, for a knee is much stronger than an ankle. Always put your foot on as level a place as possible. If there are stones about, put your heel on one of these. If you get the chance, walk immediately behind someone who is used to hills. Put your feet where she has put hers, keep in step with her, and you will be surprised to find how little effort is needed.

Unfortunately, members of the G.I.S. are not likely to be able to walk unburdened. When you are carrying a heavy rucksack, you must walk more slowly, but the rhythm must still be faultless. Don't attempt to stand upright. The heavier your sack, the more you must bend from the hips, so that your back supports the weight and the drag on the shoulders is lessened. Whenever there is a halt, even if it is only for a couple of minutes, ease your shoulders. It may not be worth your while to take off your sack, but perhaps you can balance it on a gate, wall or rock. Never

let such a chance go by unnoticed, for you cannot tell how much more will be required of you before the end of the day.

Altogether there are quite a number of things to be thought of when walking up hill. You must learn them when you are fresh, so that you can use them when you are tired. The great secret first, last and all the time, is rhythm.

A remark made by a not very experienced English climber after an expedition led by an Alpinist is worth quoting, for on reaching the top of a mountain, she said: “That is the first time I have ever enjoyed walking up hill!”

REVIEW

ORIGINS AND PURPOSE—A MINISTRY OF INFORMATION HANDBOOK

In *Origins and Purpose*, a handbook on the British Commonwealth and Empire, Professor Harlow has given us a masterly survey of the British Commonwealth, down to its smallest dependency, and traced for us the history and circumstances which have given the constituent parts of the Commonwealth their special characteristics. He shows us what has been accomplished, and also, very clearly, how much there is still to do, and he never lets us get away from the fact that the welfare of the Commonwealth is the responsibility of every individual citizen in every part of it. He points out how each part depends on the other, and how a great family of nations may live peacefully together, in perfect freedom while accepting the principle that the stronger and richer and more developed take the responsibility of those who are still weak, poor and backward, and help them towards full growth and nationhood.

There is no doubt that interest in the affairs of the Commonwealth is growing, and this book will do much to stimulate that interest and foster the desire to study further the fascinating story of the growth of the Commonwealth and its present state of development. It is an ideal reference book for those Guides who are studying for their Empire Knowledge Badge, for it gives the facts against a background of history and politics, so tantalisingly sketched in, that would-be students will certainly be urged to further and wider reading.

The chapters on India are perhaps the best, giving as they do a wonderfully clear and spiritual differences which make up India's problems to-day.

Professor Harlow is always impartial and fair and keeps with absolute accuracy within the limits of his task, when it might have been so easy to digress or present a one-sided view, and the book is always unflinchingly interesting.

The list of books to read, especially those under the heading of Lighter Reading, might with advantage be considerably expanded, and the map at the beginning is too small and indistinct to be of much use, but the excellent, large and very colourful map of the British Commonwealth of Nations, recently produced by the Ministry of Information, could be used, and fits in admirably with the book.

Professor Harlow has done a great service in producing this invaluable book, not only to would-be students, but to all those who look to the British Commonwealth of Nations, with its traditions of freedom, justice and fair play, its sense of trusteeship and personal responsibility towards the weak and poor, to lead the way in shaping a better future for mankind.

Copies can be obtained from the Overseas Secretary at Imperial Headquarters upon receipt of 8½d. in stamps to cover the cost of postage.

BEASTIE BIOGRAPHIES

by
PHYLLIS BOND

I.—The Badger



AN indefinite grey shape, large, low and very broad, wavering silently through the shadows, as if rolling on castors—such is the impression a Badger gives on the blue moon occasions when he is encountered by chance. A closer view shows a black and white striped face, two feet or more of bulky body in thick, wiry coat and a mere apology for a tail. He walks, like a bear, on the flat of his foot with a rolling gait.

He ranks as a Carnivore, but he is omnivorous and not very fussy in his diet. He eats bulbs and roots, beetles, slugs and frogs, and never says no thank you, to a young rabbit, eggs of a ground-nesting bird, or the bird itself. He does not chase his dinner, he rootles and forages and takes what comes. He is the only British wild animal that digs out wasps' nests and devours the grubs, but then his coat is thick enough to protect him from vengeance.

His home is a deeply dug "set," usually in an undisturbed wood. A large mound stands like a rampart at the door, the result of his excavations. The set may be inhabited for generations, constantly being enlarged and improved.

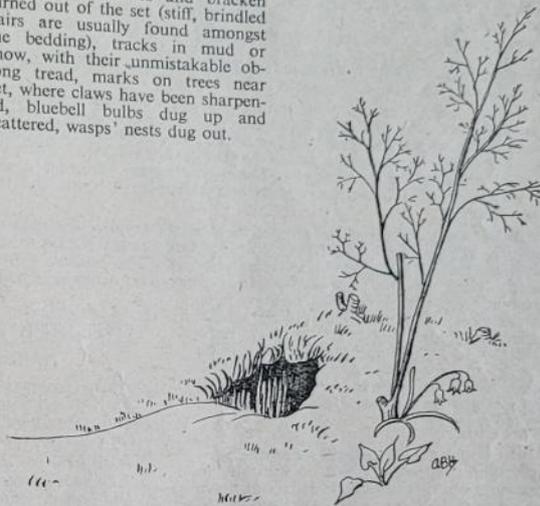
The Badger has clean and methodical habits. He changes his bedding frequently, and his views on sanitation are sound. He teaches the cubs to use little pits dug for the purpose a short distance from the set and to cover their excrement.

He is a peaceable, unaggressive fellow, only wanting to be let alone, and he is very shy. He spends the day asleep deep in his set and only emerges, cautiously, at dusk to

wander through the woods. Except when angry he is a silent creature, but the young emerging for their nightly scamper squeal and yap like pigs and puppies.

Although so seldom seen, the Badger is not so rare as most people suppose: any Guide might discover his unobtrusive presence in the neighbourhood by such signs as:—

Bedding of leaves and bracken turned out of the set (stiff, brindled hairs are usually found amongst the bedding), tracks in mud or snow, with their unmistakable oblong tread, marks on trees near set, where claws have been sharpened, bluebell bulbs dug up and scattered, wasps' nests dug out.



BOOKS TO GIVE AS CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

The Wolf that Never Sleeps (a story of Baden-Powell). Marguerite de Beaumont. 3/6.

"Wolf That Never Sleeps" the natives called him in South Africa—Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, Chief Scout of the World, he was to become to millions of boys and girls.

Here, in simple and direct language, such as he used himself, the author tells the story of his long, adventurous life. She knew him well, from the time she was herself a small girl, and because of that she can make him live again for the boys and girls of to-day. The things he said and did, the things he liked and disliked, are in this book; and in it, too, is the story of the great world-wide fellowship of Scouts and Guides, and how it came to be founded.

This book is fully illustrated and is one which every Scout and Guide will love to receive at Christmas.

British Woodland Trees. H. L. Edlin. (Batsford, 12/6.)

This is a book of importance to all who love Trees—both the student and the amateur. It is serious in its approach, covering a wider field than is usual in such works, for it touches on the history and cultivation of trees and the uses of woods as well as giving a careful account of most of the individual trees now native to the British Isles. The illustrations are superb throughout—both the photographs and detailed line drawings are not only good in themselves, but produced in a manner that is well above average war-time standards. Now, when all books are expensive, its price need not deter those who are looking for the right present to give this Christmas. It is not a book written for children—but it is the perfect book for those who are studying to interest children in trees, and for all those who are themselves, disinterestedly interested, over and above their possible teaching aspirations!

Jottings for the Young Sailor. L. F. Callingham, M.A., LL.M. Obtainable from Headquarters, price 6/-.

The 4th edition of this excellent book has just been published. It contains among other things instruction on the Mannen compass charts, simple navigation, flags, signals and buoyage. In fact, *Jottings for the Young Sailor* covers the majority of subjects studied by the Sea Ranger section and cannot be too highly recommended for inclusion in the Crew Library: it is an ideal aid to seamanship and is suitable for all ages and stages. Written in simple non-technical language with plenty of clear diagrams it makes even the most difficult subject easy to understand.

It also contains cooking and medical hints, advice to amateur crews and ships' guests, many amusing and necessary hints to the uninitiated.

All the proceeds from the sale of this book go towards the upkeep of the training ship 'Arcthusa.'

The Wind on the Moon. Eric Linklater. (Macmillan, 10/6.)

The Wind on the Moon is one of those really satisfactory books for young people in which sheer nonsense follows a perfectly rational line (if you can remember how you reasoned when you were a youngster) and difficulties only arise when this line crosses the quite different grown-up way of thinking. The scene is set in Middledleccum, which is obviously a village where things happen, interesting things, the sort of thing every right-minded person would want to happen if they were not painfully ordinary. The things that do happen are so funny (and so are the pictures drawn by Nicolas Bentley) that you have to keep wiping your tears away, for you just cannot bear not being able to go on reading, for it is so exciting as well as funny. This is what people of 11-16 think about this book, and a much older person feels that Mr. Linklater has given yet another proof of his versatility and genius. *The Wind on the Moon* costs 10/6, but it is well-bound and the print is good, in fact, it is just the book you want to give a young friend at Christmas.

E. T. B.

Uncle Dan's Birdbook. Helen Calcraft. (Harper, 5/6.)

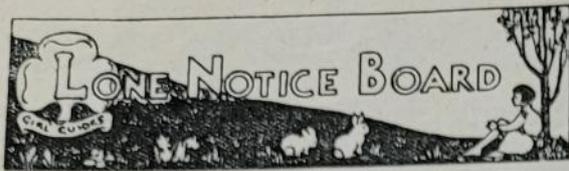
This is a beautifully illustrated book, which provides a new introduction to bird-study for Guides. There are pages on extinct birds, well-known birds of other countries and on migration. The book does not pretend to be a reference volume, and only a small number of English birds are described, but they are all ones which are well-known, by name, if not in their haunts. Their food, nests, eggs, song and other habits, are described accurately, but without technical detail, and in an informal manner that would appeal to Guides and many Brownies. The Guide who is already interested in bird study will appreciate, even more than the novice, the excellent photographs, and most attractive pictures. The colour reproductions are mostly good, but would be more helpful if some indication of relative size were given.

It would be a useful book for a Company Library, and one which many Guides would love to possess.

Living Things for Lively Youngsters. T. J. S. Rowland, M.A. (Cassell, 5/-.)

This is not a new book, but one which has stood the test of ten years' use. It presents an introduction to living things of all kinds which is well within the reach of the understanding of a Brownie. The book is written in a humorous and friendly style, and the articles are just long enough to provide all the necessary information in a stimulating way, and not so long that they become tedious. The diagrams are clear and simple, frequently exaggerating the point to be stressed, but this is not a serious fault if the book is used with the living material at hand. As well as the pages on all kinds of plants and animals about which a child is curious, there are useful articles on breathing, digestion, etc., in ourselves. In fact, it is "an attempt to give children a clear conception of life in as simple a form as possible," and for most children (and many grown-ups) it will succeed.

B.-P. Memorial Fund



An ENROLMENT CEREMONY in a SCOTTISH ISLE

By MAUDE SAPSWORTH.

Off the coast of Argyll lies the wee Isle of Gigha. It is 6 miles long and barely 2 wide. Near its tiny village stands the old Manse. Behind this are some old disused outhouses, one of which is a grey stone barn. There are no windows in it, only narrow slits in the walls. The earthen floor is hard and bumpy. The entrance door is divided into an upper and lower half.

Early in 1943 this old barn was filled with the sound of voices, girls' voices. Who were they, and what were they doing there? They were Lone Guides of the 1st Argyll Lone Company, and here they held their weekly meetings under the leadership of P.L. Lavinia Hawksley. No grown-up attended these meetings. Company Letters reached these Lones periodically with instructions for Test work, etc., and linking them up with the rest of the Company in Argyll.

In June, 1943, I set out from Hunter's Quay to visit and enrol them. Lavinia met me when I landed and escorted me to her home. After a welcome tea we walked across the Isle to the barn, or Hut, as they called it. Before starting we were joined by Tina, also a Lone. When we arrived we found the remaining five Lones awaiting us. Solemnly I was introduced to Sarah, the sisters Betty and Mary, small Nettie and tall Mary Ann.

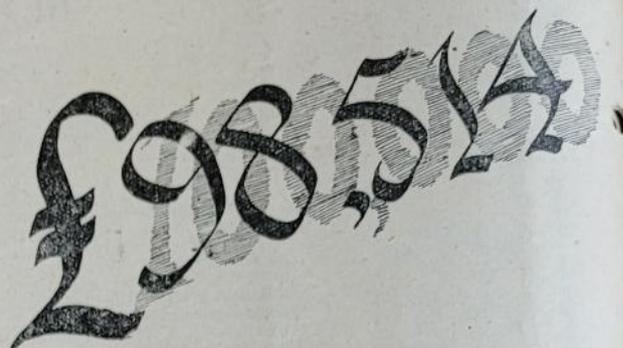
Lavinia then whispered to me that there was a surprise for me and indicated the interior of the barn. My eyes being now adjusted to the dim light I saw that there were flowers wherever it was possible to put them! Each window niche had its vase, from every rusty nail hung festoons, from the old hay-loft opening hung fuchsias and fern and a vase was on a table behind the door. But the "pizce de rzistance" was an old packing case turned on its side, the top covered with golden wall-paper, the front ingeniously decorated with escalonia and on top was a bowl of beautiful mixed flowers.

I was struck by the artistic sense displayed in this floral scheme. I had no difficulty in expressing my admiration! It could have been no easy thing for seven girls between the ages of 10 and 13 to plan such a combined effort and carry it out. Opposite the door was another door of new light wood and on this were pinned three separate verses, each verse containing the name of one of the three patrols in the Company, namely, Robin, Bluetit and Thrush. Having inspected all this we made arrangements for the Enrolment Ceremony to be held the following day after school.

The next day about 5 p.m. we had gathered there again, the seven Guides looking very neat and tidy. Unfortunately it had not been possible to supply them with uniform, so they wore dark dresses and the Company tie of "old gold" colour. A few guests were there. They were Dr. Kenneth Maclead the Minister, the schoolmistress, Mrs. Hawksley and some small sisters and friends. They sat on benches around the walls. After some inter-patrol games to break the ice the Enrolment took place. Quietly, shyly, but distinctly each Guide made her Promise and received her Tenderfoot Badge with the blue "L" on it.

I shall never forget that ceremony. I was so conscious of the rather unique setting, the hushed atmosphere, the lovely scent of flowers and the glowing expression on Lavinia's face! She had been the first member of the Company and it was greatly due to her leadership and enthusiasm that these Guides had arrived at this longed for moment. There had been many difficulties too. It was a thrilling time for her.

The Ceremony finished with a few words on the Promise, and a prayer. The visitors melted away, but the Schoolmistress soon returned bearing saucers, spoons and a bowl of PEACHES! She had generously opened her last tin to celebrate the occasion! Finally we left the old barn, softly closing the door.



Further Gifts since October 15th, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	76	0	0			
Scotland	2	18	6			
Wales	2	0	0			
Total	80	18	6			
<i>International :-</i>						
Belgian Guides in Britain	1	0	0			
Total				81	18	6
Total up to October 15th, 1944				94,684	1	10
+ Interest by investments						3,748 15 6
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (November 15th)				98,514	15	10

THE LIFE OF AN EDITOR

(Without comment)

An Editor knocked at the Pearly Gate,
His face was scarred and old,
He stood before the man of Fate
For admission to the fold.

"What have you done," St. Peter asked,
"To gain admission here?"
"I've been an editor, sir," he said,
"For many and many a year."

The Pearly Gates swung open wide,
St. Peter touched the bell.

"Come in," he said, "and choose your harp,
You've had your share of Hell."

(Reprinted from Devon Girl Guides Association News Sheet, November, 1944.)

B.-P. FUND ECONOMY LABELS

These labels are no longer on sale.

EMPIRE CIRCLE

The Committee have decided that non-members who are able to come to the lunch hour meetings on the 4th Thursday in every month in the Council Chamber, will be welcomed. Those who come bring their own food, and a hot drink is provided, price 3d. The talk on Guiding in some part of the Empire is quite informal and there are opportunities for questions.

G.I.S. (B) FUND FORM

TOTAL AS WE GO TO PRESS £39,172 19s. 8d.

I am enclosing £ : s. d. from myself and my

District
Company
Pack (Title as Registered)
NAME
(Mrs. or Miss)
ADDRESS

COUNTY TO WHICH ATTACHED for GUIDING
DIVISION
DISTRICT

Donations should be sent to:

ENGLAND
G.I.S. (B.) Fund Sec.,
The Girl Guides Association,
17-19, Buckingham Palace Road,
London, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND
The Secretary,
Scottish Girl Guide H.Q.,
16, Coates Crescent,
Edinburgh, 3.

ULSTER
The Secretary,
Ulster H.Q.,
50, Upper Arthur Street,
Belfast.

WALES
Miss E. C. Pryce,
Croesffordd,
St. Asaph,
Flintshire.

Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed and made payable to:

The Girl Guides Association.

Girl Guides,
Scottish Headquarters.

Ulster Girl Guides.

Welsh Girl Guides.

It is important that this form should be carefully filled in as receipt will be made out accordingly, either to sender or District/Company/Pack mentioned.

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.

MSS., 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 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 every 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.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

NOVEMBER 8TH, 1944

Conference on Christianity and the Young Citizen.—Lady Somers reported on a recent Conference held in London on "Christianity and the Young Citizen." It is hoped that an account of the Conference will appear in a later issue of THE GUIDER.

Silver Fish.—The Chief Guide presented Miss Newnham with the Silver Fish for good service to the Movement.

Routine business was conducted.

AWARDS

GALLANTRY

Silver Cross
Mrs. G. Beeston, Captain, 1st Machen Company, Monmouthshire.

Gilt Cross

Patrol Second Eileen George, 1st Machen Company, Monmouthshire.
On Friday, June 23rd, at 8 p.m., the 1st Machen Guides were out training on Machen Recreation Ground. While playing, one of the Guides, Eileen George, gave a shout and ran across the field to a manhole. The cover of the manhole was missing, and an improvised covering of asbestos boarding was placed to cover it. Two small children, aged seven and four, were stamping on top of the boarding when it suddenly gave way and they disappeared into the manhole, which was twelve feet deep and contained six feet of water. Eileen George saw the children disappearing and was the first on the scene.

The Guide Captain, Mrs. Beeston, hurried to the manhole and on realising the great danger the children were in, she immediately lowered herself into it with the Guides holding on to her one arm. She fixed one foot on to an iron rest in the manhole, with the other foot pressed against the side of the manhole. The missing cover was resting about eight feet down. The two children had fallen on to the cover and the water was up to their chests. Under great difficulties Mrs. Beeston lifted up the children on to her knee. Both children had been under the water and were frightened. Help was sent for at once, but before it arrived Eileen George reached down to the manhole and lifted one of the children out. Three men from nearby houses soon reached the scene and lowered one of the men into the manhole head first. He was able to extricate Mrs. Beeston and the other child, who were in an exhausted condition.

Gilt Cross

Guide June Fenwick, age 12, Kenya.

June displayed great coolness and initiative when the bus in which she was travelling hit a tree and overturned. Many of the occupants were badly hurt or severely shaken, including June's mother and one of her brothers. Her second brother, age 13, had both his legs very badly broken, and his head cut and bruised. June looked after him admirably, cutting up clothes for bandages, making splints, etc., and for approximately 2½ hours holding his legs so as to keep the blood away from the seat of injury. It is understood that without her help and calmness he might not have survived his injuries.

GOOD SERVICE

Brevet

Miss Bowman, Deputy State Chief Commissioner, South Australia.
Mrs. Dawson, Assistant Island Commissioner, Mauritius.

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Guide Moira Steele, age 13, 6th Wishaw Company, Lanarkshire.

Red Cord Diploma

The Lady Merthyr, Wales.

Blue Cord Diploma (Ranger syllabus)

Mrs. Hall, Hants.

Blue Cord Diploma (Guide syllabus)

Miss Dunn, Glasgow.
Miss Foster, York.
Miss Pilditch, Wales.
Miss Robertson, Glasgow.

Eagle Owl Diploma

Miss Brambleby, Somerset.

GOOD SERVICE

Medal of Merit

Miss Marjorie Brindley, County Ranger Adviser, Derbyshire.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

GUIDERS GOING TO THE LIBERATED COUNTRIES

A number of Guiders are leaving this country at the present time and going abroad to do work not connected with Guiding, and Headquarters would be very glad to get in touch with them before they go.

If you are one of these Guiders will you send in your name to the International Secretary with your qualifications and any particulars you are able to give of your probable destination.

UNIFORM

It has been obvious for some time that it is necessary that our uniform must be thoroughly examined and brought up-to-date. With this point in mind, the Executive have formed a sub-Committee to consider the whole question and make recommendations.

This Committee met last month and started investigations. They are asking several well known dress designers to submit drawings, and as soon as these are available and preliminary enquiries have been made about materials likely to become available, people should be asked for their ideas and constructive criticisms. Please note, that these criticisms should not be sent in to Headquarters until a request is made for them.

Meanwhile, no change in uniform can be made while the Board of Trade regulations and controls are exercised; therefore, it may be a very considerable time before it will be possible to place an order for this uniform, and it is hoped that Guides and Guiders

will go on buying uniform from Headquarters as usual, until advised when there is any chance of the new one being put into production.

The great importance of uniform is fully realised by most members of the Movement, and the views of overseas Branches will be welcomed. Those who, from time to time have taken part in discussions on the subject at Guide gatherings will readily understand that it would be beyond the powers of any designer to incorporate all the ideas which have been voiced. The Uniform Committee is very conscious that their's is a difficult and delicate task and they would like to give an assurance that although ideas expressed will of necessity be found to be outvoted, every idea will have careful consideration before any recommendation is made to the Executive Committee.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

MRS. TIFFIN, Brown Owl of the Broken Hill Brownie Pack, Northern Rhodesia, after a painful illness borne with great cheerfulness.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, November, 1944.

ENGLAND

BRISTOL

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss King, 10, Bail Barn Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol.
BRISTOL EAST No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss E. Hocking, 18, Sydenham Hill, Cotnam, Bristol, 6.
BRISTOL WEST No. 7.—Dist. C., Miss B. O. Bennett, 22, Downs Park West, Bristol, 6.

RESIGNATION

COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss B. O. Bennett.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

MID BUCKS.—SOUTH.—Div. C., Miss J. M. Young, Bloomfield Cottage, Great Missenden.

RESIGNATION

PRINCES RISBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss J. M. Young.

CUMBERLAND

RESIGNATION

HARTSIDE.—Dist. C., The Baroness de Robeck.

DERBYSHIRE

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (BADGES).—Mrs. Palmer, Mellors Lane, Holbrook.

RESIGNATION

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (BADGES).—Miss E. Martin.

DEVONSHIRE

PAIGNTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss K. Baker, "Brookhurst," Morin Road, Paignton.

RESIGNATION

BARNSTAPLE.—Div. C., Mrs. Reeve.

ESSEX

ESSEX NORTH-WEST.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss A. E. M. Preston, The Cushats, Hatfield Heath, Bishops Cleeve.

NEWPORT.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Deaconess Chapman, Langley School, near Newport.

HERTFORDSHIRE

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Owen King, Kinward, Old Basing, Basingstoke.

PETERSFIELD.—ASST. Div. C., Mrs. Talbot-Ponsonby, Hinton Woodlands, Bramdean, Alresford.

RESIGNATION

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss R. O'Brien.

HERTFORDSHIRE

LOVE SECRETARY.—Miss D. Howe, The Warren, Bayford, nr. Hertford.

NORTH HERTS.—ASST. Div. C., The Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, O.B.E., Church Hall Farm, Clothall, nr. Baldock.

RESIGNATIONS

LOVE SECRETARY.—Miss A. M. Wheatcroft.

NORTH HERTS.—Div. C. (Temp.), The Hon. Mrs. Charles Tufton, O.B.E.

ROYSTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. R. Langton.

KENT

Correction: Please note that the correct address for Mrs. RICHARDSON, DIVISION COMMISSIONER FOR NORTH-EAST KENT is: Little Court, Littlebourne, Canterbury. Not: Littlebourne Court, Littlebourne, nr. Canterbury, as shown in the November GUIDER.

RESIGNATION

HERNE BAY.—Dist. C., Miss V. S. K. Watkins.

LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST

RESIGNATIONS

PRESTON.—Asst. Div. C., Miss G. B. Gosselin.

ANSDALL.—Dist. C., Miss J. Meadon.

LYTHAM.—Dist. C., Miss J. Stewart.

MARTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. F. Field.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST

GLOSSOP.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Allan, Beechlea, 10, North Road, Glossop.

ROCHDALE SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss E. Milne, 1, View Street, Milnrow, Rochdale.

RESIGNATION

NEWTON HEATH AND PLATTING.—Dist. C., Miss C. Williams.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST

ALLERTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. Bowman, 9, Burnham Road, Liverpool, 18.

DINGLE.—Dist. C., Miss E. Lenham, Kirklands, St. Michael's, Liverpool, 17.

WINDSOR.—Dist. C., Miss E. Little, 19, Southwood Road, Liverpool, 17.

LINCOLNSHIRE

BOURNE.—Div. C., Mrs. Dorrington, Dunsby, nr. Bourne.

DONNINGTON.—Dist. C., Miss Ingram, The Grammar School, Donnington, nr. Spalding.

SPALDING.—Dist. C., Miss Swinton, c/o Miss Lee Smith, Westbury, Pinchbeck Road, Spalding.

RESIGNATION

SPALDING.—Dist. C., Miss H. B. Hurvey.

LONDON
 LEE.—Dist. C., Miss Buckland, Rockhills, Westwood Hill, Sydenham, S.E.26.
 NORTH SYDENHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Little, 17, Dixon Road, South Norwood, S.E.25.
 SOUTH SYDENHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Little, 17, Dixon Road, South Norwood, S.E.25.
RESIGNATIONS
 NORTH SYDENHAM.—Dist. C., Miss C. Lovell.
 SOUTH SYDENHAM.—Dist. C., Miss I. Buckland.

MIDDLESEX
 FINCHLEY.—Dist. C., Miss Constantines, 24, Greyhound Hill, Hendon, N.W.4 (transferred from Temporary).
Correction: Please note that Miss Joslin is still Dist. C. for SOUTHGATE; her resignation was shown in error in the June GUIDER.

RESIGNATION
 FINCHLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Harell.

NORFOLK
RESIGNATION
 HOLT.—Dist. C., Miss I. Johnson.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
 PETERBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bailey, 116, Park Road, Peterborough.

RESIGNATIONS
 OUNDLE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), The Hon. Mrs. G. Capron.
 TOWCESTER.—Dist. C., Miss T. Wake.

NORTHUMBERLAND
 MORPETH.—Div. C., Mrs. Caldwell, Mitford Vicarage, Morpeth.

RESIGNATIONS
 MORPETH.—Div. C., Miss K. Redmayne.
 MORPETH.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Caldwell.

OXFORDSHIRE
 WITNEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Watson, 28, Schofield Avenue, Hailey Road, Witney.

RESIGNATION
 WITNEY.—Dist. C., Miss N. S. F. Emms.

STAFFORDSHIRE
 WALSALL.—Div. C., Mrs. Gilbert Harvey, Springfield, 12, Mellish Road, Walsall.
 BUSHBURY.—Dist. C., Miss D. Wight, Holly Grove, Beckminster, Wolverhampton.
 CHEDDLETON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lewis, Sunnydene, School Road, Cheddleton, Leek.
 SESDON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Green, 3, Newhampton Road East, Wolverhampton.

RESIGNATIONS
 WALSALL.—Div. C., Miss R. Hawley.
 WALSALL.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Gilbert Harvey.

EAST SURREY
 REGATE.—Asst. Div. C., Miss V. Carder, 21, Furzefield Crescent, Regate.

RESIGNATION
 REGATE.—Asst. Div. C., Miss E. Mason.

NORTH SURREY
RESIGNATION
 BARNET.—Dist. C., Miss E. V. Frost.

WARWICKSHIRE
 COVENTRY CENTRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Young, 25, Martyr's Close, Cheylesmore, Coventry.
 COVENTRY EAST.—Dist. C., Miss M. Baird, 92, Daventry Road, Cheylesmore, Coventry.

RESIGNATION
 COVENTRY EAST.—Dist. C., Miss C. Legender.

WORCESTERSHIRE
 LONG SECRETARY.—Miss G. Roe, The Ridgeway, 54, Canterbury Grove, West Norwood S.E.27.
 BEWDLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Brinton, Redmarley, Witley, Worcester.

YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING
 The Districts of SOUTH BANK, and GRANGETOWN and ESTON have amalgamated.—
 SOUTHBANK AND ESTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. McKenzie, Badenoch, Normandy Road, South Bank.

RESIGNATIONS
 GRANGETOWN AND ESTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gerald Cochrane.
 SOUTH BANK.—Dist. C., Mrs. Nielsen.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING (NORTH)
 HALIFAX No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss M. Fletcher, Caley Hill, Norwood Green, nr. Halifax.
 KIRKSTALL.—Dist. C., Miss J. Cullingworth, Flat 7, 19 Cromer Terrace, Leeds, 2.

RESIGNATIONS
 BURLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mason.
 HALIFAX No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss L. Schofield.
 POTTER NEWTON.—Dist. C., Miss K. Knowles.
 ROUNDHAY.—Dist. C., Miss J. Lumb.

WALES
ANGLESEY
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Davies-Cooke, Plas Cadnant, Menai Bridge.
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Davies-Cooke, Plas Cadnant, Menai Bridge.
 LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Davies-Cooke, Plas Cadnant, Menai Bridge.

CAERNARVONSHIRE
 Owing to difficulties in organisation, Caernarvonshire is to be divided temporarily into two Counties, which will be known as NORTH and SOUTH CAERNARVONSHIRE, containing Districts only:—

NORTH CAERNARVONSHIRE:
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Flower, Bron Eifion, Criccieth.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Thomas, Church Hostel, Bangor.
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss Vicars, 4, Marine Crescent, Deganwy.
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Mrs. Vicars, 4, Marine Crescent, Deganwy.

Containing the Districts of:—
 BANGOR AND PENRHOSGARNEDD.—Dist. C., Miss Lawford, 221, Penrhos Road, Bangor.
 BETHESDA.—Dist. C., Miss Williams, Gerlan, Bethesda.
 BETTWS-Y-COED AND DOLWYDELLEN.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 CONWAY.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 CRAIG-Y-DON AND LLANDUDNO.—Dist. C., Miss G. M. Fleet, 8, Claremont Road, Llandudno.

DEGANWY AND LLANDUDNO JUNCTION.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 LLANFAIRFECHAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lloyd, The Cottage, Llanfairfechan.
 PENMAENMAWR.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.

SOUTH CAERNARVONSHIRE:
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—(Temp.), Mrs. Flower, Bron Eifion, Criccieth.
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Yale, Saethon, Portmadoc.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Hilton Jones, Dunelm, St. David's Road, Caernarvon.

Containing the Districts of:—
 CAERNARVON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Jones, National Provincial Bank House, Caernarvon.
 CRICCIETH AND LLANYSTUMDWY.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 LLANBERIS.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 NEVIN, EDEYRN AND TYDWEILIOG.—Dist. C., Miss K. E. Rees Jones, Llys Olwen, Mofa Nevin.

PENYGRIGS AND NANTLE.—Dist. C., Mrs. James, The Bank House, Penygroes.
 PORTMADOC.—Dist. C., Miss B. Armstrong, Aberdunant, Portmadoc (on war service).
 PWLLHILL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Robyns-Owen, Sarn Badrig, Pwllheli.
 TREVOR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Jones, Ardwyn, Trevor.
 BLAENAU FESTINIOG.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 PORTDINORWIC.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.

RESIGNATIONS

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Chadwick.
 CAERNARVONSHIRE NORTH.—Div. C., Mrs. Vicars.
 CAERNARVONSHIRE SOUTH.—Div. C., Miss Buddus Jones.
 CAERNARVON AND PORTDINORWIC.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bowen Thomas.
 CAERNARVON AND PORTDINORWIC.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bowen Thomas.
 CONWAY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Boydell.
 DEGANWY AND LLANDUDNO JUNCTION.—Dist. C., Mrs. Boydell.
 PENMAENMAWR.—Dist. C., Miss Barnes.
 PWLLHILL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Richards.

EAST GLAMORGAN
 RESIGNATION

ROATH PARK.—Dist. C., Miss Cocks.
 Please note that ROATH PARK DISTRICT in Cardiff Division has been disbanded.

Please note that MONMOUTHSHIRE WEST DIVISION has now divided into four as follows:—
 WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE 1.—Div. C., Mrs. Evans, White House, Pontllanfraith.

Containing the Districts of:—
 BLACKWOOD.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 CWMPELLINFACH.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 PONTLLANFRAITH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Powell, The Grove, Blackwood.

WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE 2.—Div. C., Mrs. Powell, The Grove, Blackwood.
 WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE 3.—Div. C., Mrs. Erbyn-Williams, Highmead, Blackwood.

Containing the Districts of:—
 CEFN FOREST.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 OAKDALE.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.

WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE 4.—Div. C., Mrs. Erbyn-Williams, Highmead, Blackwood.
 ARGOE.—Dist. C., Miss E. Lane, Gelynos Cottage, Argoe, Blackwood.

MARKHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Lewis Morgan, Rock Villa, Argoe, Blackwood.
 WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE 5.—Div. C., not yet appointed.
 ABERARGOE.—Dist. C., not yet appointed.
 PENGAM AND FLEURS-DE-LYS.—Dist. C., Miss Edwards, Britannia Villa, Pengam.

RESIGNATIONS

MONMOUTHSHIRE WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Erbyn-Williams.
 ABERARGOE.—Dist. C., Miss Maidment.

BLACKWOOD.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Evans.
 CEFN FOREST.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Powell.
 GRIFFITHSTOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brown.
 OAKDALE.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Powell.

PONTLLANFRAITH.—Dist. C., Mrs. A. Evans.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Beatty, Bryn-y-fedw, Aberhafesp, Newtown.

RESIGNATION
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Kenyon.

SCOTLAND

ANGUS

MONTROSE LANDWARD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Arbuthnot, Craig View, Usan, by Montrose.

CAITHNESS

RESIGNATION

NORTH-WEST.—Div. C., Mrs. Henderson.

CITY OF EDINBURGH

RESIGNATIONS

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Miss M. Turnbull.
 SOUTH-EAST.—Div. C., Miss A. Hope Gill.
 ST. JAMES'.—Dist. C., Mrs. W. R. Milligan.

CITY OF GLASGOW

NO. 4 (SOUTH-WEST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss I. M. R. Anderson, 11, Keir Street, Glasgow, S.1.

RESIGNATIONS

EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Cleland Gourlay.
 NO. 1 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss C. Rattinay.
 NO. 5 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss F. McMurtrie.
 NO. 6 (SOUTH-EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss I. Wallace.

ULSTER

CITY OF BELFAST

CROMAC.—Dist. C., Mrs. Steele, 94, Balmoral Avenue, Belfast.
RESIGNATIONS
 CROMAC.—Dist. C., Miss R. Jackson.
 SHANKILL.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss B. Ferris.

OVERSEAS

AFRICA

UGANDA

RESIGNATION

WEST UGANDA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Markby.

NEWFOUNDLAND

CURLING.—Dist. C., Miss E. Barrett, Curling, Bay of Islands.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Wanted, Company Colour (Union Jack) with pole and carrier.—Write stating price; Trevett, Headley Newbury, Berks.
 Wanted, three Guide belts immediately.—Write Freda Drewery, Kirton-Lindsay, Lincs.

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Nurses Required.—Many urgent vacancies exist for State Registered Nurses, Assistant Nurses and Student Nurses over the age of 17 years in Sanatoria and Mental Hospitals, and in General and other special Hospitals in or near Colchester, Chelmsford, Southend, Bury-St-Edmunds and Ipswich. Full details can be obtained from the Ministry of Labour and National Service, Appointments Office, 31 St. John's St., Colchester.

Our Ark.—Wanted, a member of the Movement to undertake the duties of Quartermaster-Cook and help the Warden to run our International Hostel. Applications, stating qualifications and whether exempt or over call-up age, should be sent to:—The Secretary, W B. 9, Palace Street, S.W.1.

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