

THE GUIDER

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CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

ROSE  KERR

AN APPRECIATION BY THE CHIEF GUIDE

LITTLE did I think, when I was called on to write for the December GUIDER about the passing on to Higher Service of one well-loved Guide friend that, within so few weeks this unhappy task would be mine again. We have lost Mrs. Mark Kerr, the friend of all Guides, ring-leader of many a Guide venture; inspirer of many a Guide undertaking; magnet to many a Guide; trusted and most loyal supporter of anything and everything for the good of Guiding everywhere. We shall never see her like again.

For months and months we have watched, and prayed that she might conquer the long and painful illness which she has borne so bravely, hoping against hope that she might regain her health, and be back actively in our ranks, her wonderful self again.

It is hard, and saddening to feel that she should have had to suffer bodily pain, and also that she should only have lived long enough to see the first beginnings of the turning of the tide of war; that she could not have lived with health and strength for many years still, to help and inspire yet another generation of Guides and their leaders, and to see rising up anew all the many Branches of the Movement in Europe, for which she cared so deeply, and for which she had thought, planned, and worked so fully and so well.

Many thousands of Guides all over the world have read her books, and through those pages will have had a taste of her genius. How gifted she was with her pen, and how many of us have been helped by her writings, her good, well-chosen language, her graphic poetic descriptions of things and people and places, her clear and concise summing-up of situations and facts, her deep appreciation of culture and beauty, and her broad outlook, her vision, and her greatness of intellect and soul.

Much of her brilliant intelligence is reflected in her writings; but it was at meetings and Conferences that perhaps she shone at her best.

None of us who knew her, saw her,



She played a leading part in the World Association.

and listened to her can ever forget the wonderful flow of well-chosen language, and how her face would light up and her whole being seem to become radiated by her burning interest in Guiding, and her desire to show it fully to her audience.

That gift of speaking made her not only a force within our Movement here; she was equally able to influence and inspire her audiences in foreign countries, for she was a great Linguist. When we visited Poland and Hungary for World Conferences at different times, she learned in a few days enough of the languages to be able to make small speeches of thanks to our hostesses, and it was a treat to hear her translating from English into French—or vice versa—with her face, her eyes and her hands, all so gracefully adding to the complete picture of what a speaker should be.

She came into Guiding in its very earliest years, largely through having known the Founder personally before her marriage.

In 1903, when staying with his mother in the South of France, he was attracted to a trio of English people, talking always together in perfect French.

Rosie Gough, as she was then, spent two consecutive winters with her mother and step-father there, and in Rome, and the Founder foregathered with them all for short days of sight-seeing; a very valued friendship was then founded, which led on from similar interest in architecture, archaeology, scenery, art and culture in that decade, to the vigorous and active interest in the promotion of Guiding from 1909 onwards.

I must confess to a certain feeling of awe when I was first introduced to Rosie Kerr, but I was fascinated by her then, and I continued to be charmed by her always. In her lighter moments she could be the most amusing companion, quick of wit, a brilliant raconteuse, and always around and behind all that she said, there was a background of studious reading, of deep thought, and a wide grasp of world affairs.

We are going to miss her terribly

from the Movement in Great Britain, but even more so from the field of International Guiding for, from its first inception, she played a leading part in the World Association. Her name is loved and revered by Guiders of every nation.

One cannot count up the values of any individual person's service to Guiding, nor measure it in years or deeds. But Rosie Kerr's name will live for ever in the annals of our Movement, her example and the good that she had done will last through succeeding generations; and those of us who have been privileged to know her and work with her will always cherish something very special in our hearts of admiration, of gratitude and of thankfulness to God for her life and her service to the Guides of the world.

Olave Baden Powell

Chief Guide.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
FOR LONDON,
1916-1940.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT,
LONDON,
1941-1944.

It is with a very heavy heart that I take up my pen to try and express the deep sorrow and sense of loss which all ranks of the Movement feel at the passing of Mrs. Mark Kerr.

I can hardly visualise "London" without her. It was my privilege to work as her County Secretary for nearly 20 years, and during that time I never once saw her out of temper or heard her say an unkind word about anyone.

I regard Mrs. Kerr as the most just person I have ever worked with. She gave unstintingly of her wisdom and guidance in the common good and was completely unselfish and unself-seeking. She had a wonderful memory and knew an enormous number of Guiders, not only from London but from all over the world and she could talk to many of them in their own language and was an eloquent speaker on a variety of subjects.

I believe that Rosie Kerr derived much happiness from Guiding. She enjoyed travelling and it took her to many places, and wherever she went she found friends new and old. How greatly she was loved, appreciated and respected, not only in her own county but throughout the world, I don't believe she knew. She inspired complete trust and confidence and always believed the best of everyone. When the "blitz" on London was at its worst she acted as an Air Raid Warden regardless of danger and fatigue.

Her work is done and she has laid down her burden. We shall mourn and miss her. It is for us to endeavour to follow the example that she has set us and to encourage Guiding for which she did so much. She will continue to live in our hearts.

STELLA TUFTON.

INTERNATIONAL COMMISSIONER.

May I add yet another tribute to one who was indeed a pioneer of Guiding, and particularly International Guiding?

Whether I think of Mrs. Mark Kerr as hostess at a tea party in Budapest, during the Pax Ting (Hungarian International Camp), as Chairman at an International Committee Meeting, or as a patient in hospital, it is always the same picture that springs to my mind: a vivid personality, vital, seizing the point and expecting you to seize it with equal rapidity, it was she who was the life and soul of any party.

No wonder that all our fellow Guiders in other lands loved her; it is to her that they have been writing these recent months, with accounts of Guiding during Nazi occupation and with greetings to us the moment they were liberated.

Mrs. Kerr had the vision that dreams dreams, coupled with the practical ability and energy that makes the dreams come true; and how many know that it was she who sowed the first seed of G.I.S., when she wrote in *The International Commissioner's Outlook*, in 1941:

"Europe... will need an army of peace, an army mainly composed of women, who will be in the front line, ready to bind up the wounds and to heal the infirmities of those who have suffered.

"For this destiny no preparation can be too arduous, no training can be begun too early. Both in our own country and across the Channel there will be needed women who are wise and strong as well as being gentle and loving. They must train themselves practically, in nursing and cooking hygiene, child care, food production, and conservation. They must train themselves mentally, by reading and thinking about politics and economics—above all, they must train themselves morally



Mrs. Mark Kerr at a British Guide Camp.

She made numerous contributions of books from her own library to supplement the rather meagre one at the Post. Every Xmas the entire personnel was remembered with gifts carefully selected to suit individual tastes.

In the Inter-Post knowledge bee competition Mrs. Mark Kerr was the mainstay of our team, being specially complimented for her invariably correct answers by the question-master, the Chief Warden of Westminster.

She was a great favourite among the residents of her sector, and they looked forward to her monthly visits for taking the census.

In spite of her long and trying illness she took an interest in post matters up to the very end. She will always hold a place in Post "G" memories.

HER FELLOW WARDENS.

I think, perhaps, that readers of *THE GUIDER* may never have realised how much we all owe to the inspiration of Mrs. Kerr. No tribute to her would be complete that did not say a belated "thank you" for the tireless interest which she took in our paper. She kept up that interest throughout her illness, and, having always valued the great mind which ranged over such a wide field of ideas, I knew, when I visited her in hospital and at home, that when the time came to say goodbye to Mrs. Kerr, *THE GUIDER* would have lost a friend, a stimulating source of inspiration and encouragement, and an invaluable critic, always sympathetic and progressive. Her indefatigable spirit triumphed to the very end. May it live on forever in the pages of the paper which owes so much to her.

THE EDITOR.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Suddenly on December 12th, 1944, Miss E. M. Drybrough, much loved District Commissioner of Currie and Troterno District, and for 14 years Assistant County Secretary for the County of Midlothian.

NOTICES

BOOKS FOR LIBERATED COUNTRIES

Have you any GUIDERS, *Council Fire*, or Annual Reports, published during the war years, which you would be willing to send to France, Belgium and Luxembourg? The Guides there are as anxious to know what we have been doing during the War years as we are to hear their news.

So please help us by sending any copies you can spare to: The International Secretary, Guide Headquarters.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE "Under Twenty" Playwriting Competition has been organised in order to encourage young people in the expression of their ideas in dramatic form, and to stimulate their interest in the Theatre of the Future.

Competitors must be between 16 and 20.

Class 1.—One Act Plays, playing 20-30 minutes, 1st Prize, £10.

Class 2.—Short Scenes and Sketches, playing 5-15 minutes. 1st Prize, £5.

Manuscripts must be entered by February 25th, 1945. Details and Entry Form can be obtained from—Youth Department, British Drama League, 9, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.

THE COMMISSIONERS' PAGE

CHRISTIANITY AND THE YOUNG CITIZEN

SUCH was the title given to an exhilarating Conference recently held in London. The Conference had the merit of breaking fresh ground in that it was not sponsored by any of the recognised Conference-promoting bodies well known in the world of youth and it drew together a great diversity of people with many outlooks and many faiths but all having this one thing in common, a concern for the well-being of the Young Citizen and for the future of our country.

The Chairman, Caroline, Viscountess Bridgman started things off with an able survey of the aims and purpose of the Conference. She was followed by Mr. George Haynes, the Secretary of the National Council of Social Service. Mr. Haynes stressed the importance of keeping "Youth" in perspective so that the problems of youth are seen in right relation to the general background of modern life. After he had touched on some of the reactions of young people to the stimulus of war and had sketched a few of the difficulties of the post-war period he summed up by saying that fear was the great enemy and religion the answer to fear; that young people were in reality intensely interested in religion and that during the next ten years, which will prove a turning point in history, we must not be apologetic about religion.

In the afternoon the Conference divided into three groups, Anglican, Roman Catholic and Free Church, but after tea united again for one of the high lights of the Conference, a session entitled "Why I am a Christian" with three Speakers, Mr. C. S. Lewis, Church of England, Miss Barbara Ward, Roman Catholic and Dr. Hugh Martin, Free Churches. It was impossible for an ordinary mortal to take notes of what Mr. Lewis said. In a brilliant speech he held up to ridicule what he called the semi-scientific explanation of life. It was refreshing to find oneself in a Christian audience rocking with laughter at what some people hold to be the only really modern view of creation. Two phrases stick in the memory; in describing some theories of evolution he mentioned that we were always being told that the hen came from the egg, but it is constantly forgotten that the egg came from a hen! Again he said that only Christianity explained life, the universe and science itself, and finished with the telling sentence: I do not believe in the sun because I can see it but because by its light I can see everything else.

One knew that Miss Barbara Ward had a great reputation, even so one could not help feeling sorry for her as she stood looking so young and slight facing the big audience whom she had to address directly after the applause for Mr. Lewis had died down. But one need not have worried. From the moment she began to speak she gripped us. She was on fire with the love of God and she showed us that it was the Saints who had made her a Christian, the "God-fearing people," the people dedicated to Christ's way of life, these are the people needed to-day, needed to lead the young, needed to rebuild the world.

Dr. Hugh Martin, in a speech that was a perfect foil to the brilliance of the other two, told with simplicity and sincerity his own personal story, how and why he had become a Christian.

Saturday saw denominational groups again at which people had an opportunity of finding out what their own Churches had to offer in the way of help, and I think many of us were deeply impressed with the pioneering and understanding spirit which we found in those at the Headquarters of our Churches' Youth Departments.

On Saturday afternoon, speakers from various Youth Movements talked on "The first approach to religion." They were free to give us their own personal views or to tell about the first approach as it was made in their own movements. Again, the outstanding speaker was a young Roman Catholic girl. She was a factory worker speaking as a member of the Young Christian Workers, and she told with passionate conviction how they were trained to fight evil in the factories, evil convictions and evil influences and to work for the reign of God.

The obligations of the individual member were dealt with from the Anglican point of view by the Bishop of Willesden, the Roman Catholic standpoint by Bishop Matthews and for the Free Church angle by Dr. Dunning.

On Sunday, after Holy Communion at St. Margaret's, Westminster, or Mass at Westminster Cathedral or a Free Church Service in the hall the Conference assembled for the final sessions, a masterly speech by Lord Elton, reminiscent of parts of *St. George or the Dragon*, a summing up by Lady Bridgman, and an epilogue by Lady Eldon, to whose faith and enthusiasm the whole conference was due.

Before taking leave of one another, the Guide folk met Lady Somers to discuss the future. They were unanimous in hoping that whatever we may do on our own as a movement, this Conference would prove to be the first of many of its kind held up and down the country and that it would be followed by some opportunity for further study. It had proved immensely valuable meeting members of other movements and other denominations and together thrashing out some of our problems and

their remedies. The most outstanding things about the conference in the opinion of the Guide people were, firstly, the wonderful sense of unity and then the great challenge that was given to the laity; the removal of misunderstandings in connection with the Churches' approach to Youth and, lastly, the dynamic quality of the faith and conviction that made the days so memorable. One came away feeling as if one had been present at a meeting of some young and vigorous Society destined to play a big part in the days to come and then one remembers that it was that same Society so often in the past taunted for its empty pews and its failure and one thanked God and took courage.

NOTE.—It may be of interest that the committee which, under the Chairmanship of Lady Eldon, planned and carried through the Conference has already met and begun to lay plans for its follow up.

A FAITH FOR YOUTH IN A CHANGING DAY

Dr. Macleod speaking on "A Faith for Youth in a Changing Day" said only a full faith would suffice for the radical changes that were upon us. Each must find that full Faith and declare it openly. The Guide Movement was not out for the lowest common denominator of all faiths but for a tolerant co-operation between the highest factors of each faith. Thus Christian Guiders must find and express again their Christian Faith at its highest.

The Guides themselves were dependent on the Guider being really a Believer. But many Guiders were themselves in difficulty with their Faith. They were loyal to the Founder but confused by what it meant in practice.

Dr. MacLeod then defined three causes of modern difficulty. One was that they were no longer living in a Christian environment, but a secular one. Another was that, till recently, we seemed to get on without reference to another World, so complete seemed modern civilisation, and now this world was proving insufficient for a satisfying life. Finally we were all more individuals than any previous age—and more aware of it.

It was these three characteristics that had been seized by the Dictator Countries. Faced with them, each, from different angles, had said, "We will give you a new culture: you need not worry about another world: and we will take over your individuality and satisfy it in the Group." Thus, by ruthlessness, they got quick results.

Faced by the same difficulties it was up to the Christian to pledge themselves to Christ and in His Light they would see that the difficulties were really encouragements. It was true that an old culture was dying but it was because God was fashioning a better culture: it was true that all the interests of life were "this worldly" to-day, but that was because God had rich things in store for this world: and individuals were being made self conscious to achieve these things.

If we wanted Youth to listen we must start with their present enthusiasm. Physical fitness, physical sciences, new social orders—these were the interests of Youth and they thought Religion had to do with another, a "spiritual" side of life. We must learn again the real meaning of the Incarnation which was that God came in a physical body, and thereby enlightened Nature, and thereby demanded Right Social Orders. God must be revealed in and through the Natural world. This had been the genius of the Founder of the Scout Movement: he had expressed the ideal through the natural. Thus the Scout Movement and the Guide Movement had a great contribution to make to modern youth. But they must first gather their Guiders and let them express their real difficulties about the Faith and then relate Christ as intimately concerned in, and not "over against" the material considerations of the present day.



We have been asked to give news of Lone Companies in the Notice Board, so we start with the Autumn Annual Reports from the Eastern Area.

YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING. There are fifty Lones in the North Riding. The 1st Rangers are in abeyance for lack of Guiders and the 2nd has a waiting list. The 1st Guide Company is full up and the 2nd is filling. The Lone camp had to be cancelled owing to lack of Guides and transport and staggered holidays, but arrangements are under way for camping in 1945.

Three Lone Rangers are entering for the Armet during this winter and four have passed the Home Guard Signalling test.

Twelve Lone Guides have been enrolled and the 1st Guide Company has gained 8 Second Class, 14 Proficiency Badges, one 1st Class and one War Service Badge.

A whole-day out-of-doors meeting was held at Kirby-Moorside in August and was attended by two Guiders, four Rangers and nine Guides.

(To be continued next month)

WOMEN OF THE FUTURE

SPEECH

by

Miss Maynard (Chief's Diploma)

at the

Guide Guiders Conference - London

OCTOBER 15th.

A HUMOROUS poem, the theme of which depends upon the fact that many birds with the poorest plumage have the sweetest song, whilst those of gay feathers are often shrill in voice, ends with the couplet:—

“ There lies a moral here no doubt,
But what it is I can't make out.”

I am not proposing to hunt for this question. Why do organisations with a poor programme attract girls, while the Guides with a good one often lose them? Contemporary history is fairly shouting at us about the futility of our education which has sought to fight nature rather than follow her, and yet for most parts people stand bewildered as if they thought:—

“ There lies a moral here no doubt,
But what it is I can't make out.”

Some people are pinning their faith to the new Education Bills, but we know that the wisest legislation and the longest education will fail unless it is built on a faith that is worth a sacrifice and in obedience to the law of Nature.

Now we know that the Scout and Guide Movement is based on a law of Nature and has a faith worth a sacrifice. It is the ideal preparation of the child for life: noted psychologists and educationalists have professed it to be so. And, more important, it has been acclaimed by children. They have joined in their thousands without bribes or coercion in every land where it has been introduced.

Therefore why, at a time when a great searchlight is flooding children's recreational activities, has Guiding failed to arrest the attention of people generally, or get the greater co-operation of those who believe in our ideals? And why was there not a stampede of girls of Ranger age anxious to do their bit to join the ranks of the one great informed body, prepared and being prepared to serve.

“ There lies a moral here no doubt,
But what it is I can't make out.”

But the sooner we do, the better for everybody, and the interesting thing is that no-one seems to give us the same reason.

Some people say: “ You know, it is the uniform.” Now I know our overall is not the best cotton dress, but we might alter it a bit if it doesn't fit us; there is nothing against it. Anyway it is going to be altered. Another thing is that we don't want girls to come in because of the uniform. They did that in Denmark and it was a bad reason. Neither do we want them to keep out if they don't like the uniform.

Now, camping: Camping is a thing we have really a right to be proud of. Where there is a Guide camp, it is a good camp, and those children are going to that site again, by invitation, and that is a great achievement, and it has been done by rules, regulations and hard work, much of which we have disliked. But we have made our mistakes too. Some young people said: We did not go to Camp: we were tired after the discipline of the term, and we didn't want the Camp Adviser coming round; and dressing up for Colours, and Parades. We wanted to be free. So we went in mufti. Captain took us and we just wore shirts and shorts. I said: “ Was it a well-run camp?” “ Oh, yes,” they said, “ we knew how to camp all right.” Most of us have met that. Somerville College once did not go to Camp because they did not want the interference. Yet what a chance for those Guiders to take their non-Guide friends and show them how to camp. You say that is all past history. We may have made mistakes. Anyway we do see the danger now, and THE GUIDER is getting a good deal of courage in putting in letters of criticism as well as others. We must move, and there is no such thing as movement without friction. So we must not mind that.

People will sometimes tell you that religion is another reason why Guiding has not caught the public attention. I once asked a girl: “ You have good stuff in you. You ought to be a Guide. Have you ever thought of joining?” “ Too pi.” “ What do you mean?” “ Well, all the Captains are pi, aren't they? I don't think they would approve of my boy friends.” Have you had that sort of answer? It is not uncommon.

It brings us right back to the chief reason why we don't go quite as far as we should go: that is ourselves. So I thought that we might look and see what is wrong with ourselves. You have had a great deal of encouragement. I am going to do the other way. That doesn't matter. You can think what you like! But I think it has a good deal to do with the non-cooperation of other educationalists. You know every Movement and every Association tends to get, when it is established, a kind of smug conceit, as it were, and when other educa-

tionists and people talk to us we are quite willing to suggest, or to say “ We told you so; we have always preached that; we have always said that. And do your Committees think they have to discover it again themselves and we have to stand by and let them do it?” But you say, as we may well say, “ But we are right. How can you want us to stand aside when we know we are right. We have done the thing. We have got something to be conceited about. Our flag flies in every country all the world over. Ask Mr. Renou to tell you about that Jamboree when thirty countries after the last war got together and lived together in peace, while other people wondered how they could get peace. We know. We live in peace. We have something. Think how 10,000 Scouts carried the Chief Scout shoulder high and acclaimed him Chief Scout of the World. Such a thing has never been done in the history of the world. All countries, creeds, classes, can get together, because they have one big ideal. Haven't we anything to be conceited about?” Yes: but our trappings, we can let those go. I will tell you why we have not anything to be conceited about.

First, it was not our invention. Secondly, a great many of us do not even believe in the Founder's methods now: that is, judging by some of the Companies one sees.

And thirdly those who do believe in them don't always practise them. We don't like criticism altogether. We do sometimes have outside people and we invite them in to talk, and we get rather irritated. We don't like even our inside people to criticise. I hear: “ Oh, So-and-so won't do: she is so critical.” But we have got to have the friction and the critical people. Don't be frightened of them: they are pearls. I know. I have had quite a bit lately myself. Criticism is pearls if you will only take it and use it. Think of Alice in Wonderland. They threw stones at her window and they turned into little cakes and she ate them.

I think we are rather too much like crabs. You know a crab grows to a certain size, then its coat gets too small, it is very uncomfortable; and we are rather like that now, perhaps; we daren't take it off because we are so vulnerable then. We are rather afraid of what we really are. The crabs go and hide when they lose their shell until they have hardened up again. And every now and then a Movement has to do that. So I want us for the moment to go and hide and just see how big we are, and how big we really could grow before we harden up again.

I know I am speaking to the converted, as it were. You do really believe in the ideals; of that there is no doubt. You want very much that your girls should be good Guides, keen Guides, keep the Guide Law; and when they don't, you think to yourself:—

“ There lies a moral here no doubt,
But what it is I can't make out.”

There is only one reason, and the Chief Scout has told us; we keep forgetting. We are fighting the waves instead of riding them, asking of the children something which it is not in their nature to give, and we are asking it because it is in our nature to ask.

So I want to look for the moment at the different natures. There may be something in our nature stopping and spoiling our work, and we have to fight that while we have our shell off, and always keep it before us, so that we may not put the children off, spill the pearl.

Take the over-religious Guider, the one who cares very much about the ideals, that her Guides should be good Guides: Guides Own will figure largely: Church Parades will be a feature: the meetings will end with Prayers; and when she sees her girls drifting a bit they will have little letters from her. I have met some of those girls. They just felt a little pushed. They don't want, it is not in the nature of anyone to want, to come into the net to be done good to. Where are we breaking Nature's laws there? I should like to say to those who care about the souls of their Guides—and you can't care too much—that you should pin a little motto to your Guide uniform and look at it from time to time:—

“ You can bring a horse to the water,
but you can't make him drink.”

unless he is thirsty. That is equally true of body, mind and spirit. I know grown-up people who cannot take cream now because it was forced down their throats when they were children; and we all know about lessons. Now spiritual thirst is wonderful. But it is no good talking to them until they are thirsty.

“ Is it her faith makes her so beautiful,
Or does she beautify her faith?
I would give worlds to know.”

You have to be the older sister living it. They know you have something at the back of you which makes all the difference. You enter into

their joys so fully, so happy with them all; but you have not asked them to go to Church with you, you have not prayed with them using words they are not using. But they wonder: "What is it about words they don't mean go and teach them. God forbid that I should say such a thing; nobody wants teaching more. Some told me her teacher had told them that Christianity had done no good in the world, it only brought war. Tell them about Lord Shaftesbury; tell them about Dr. Barnardo, give them facts. They will ask for it all right. And don't be frightened when they tell you they don't believe in the Bible. They don't know what they believe in. But they believe in what she has got something. We can tell them. I don't know what I would have done without my faith." Just be patient. You cannot make a horse drink by taking him to the water—unless he is thirsty.

Now there is the opposite side, not the over-careful, but the utterly careless Guider who is quite indifferent as to what Guiding is doing for her girls. You know she always forgets to write for those badges, and it is always: "Oh, when will Captain test me for my Morse?" She keeps saying it will be next week. And the child gets disheartened and keeps saying it will be next week. And Captain has an excuse for turning down every disappointed. And Captain has an excuse for turning down every disappointed that comes up in the Court of Honour. When I asked my secretary to type out my talk, she said: "That exactly describes my Captain." I said: "Was she a gym mistress?" "Yes." I said: "And was she from such-and-such a college?" She said: "Yes." How did you know? "Well, that particular college made Guiding compulsory. They use it as a means to an end. I don't know if it exists in that way now. I went there and I did not see Guiding, but I saw something in Guide uniform. What happened was that you sent people who had never been converted themselves. How could they convert others? Those children had come in longing for bread and were getting a stone." It was desperate, my secretary said, "and in the end we shut it down." She is also Secretary of the Old Girls of her school. I asked her: "How many of your girls are running Guides now?" She replied: "As far as I know, nobody." It has taken me two years to get her interested again. Lazy people are bored and you would not come. You are converted. But these people do exist and we cannot afford to have bored Captains. We are too lazy if we are bored. You have got somehow or other to send them to Foxlease and get them converted—or liquidate them!

And now there is another type, which I think does exist here. I would like to call her "the pleaser." They do everything to please. They are happy people, a very nice type of Guider, very jolly, very fond of the girls. They have come in because they want to please. But they are so anxious to please that they can't say No. They can't turn a person down, they can't fail a person for her tests. And the only way to realise the harm they do is to know a Guide personally who belongs to one of those Companies. I have a little niece who belonged to such a Company, and if any of you have a chance to come into touch with a girl belonging to a Company like that, you will learn more from lectures. That niece of mine was terribly keen on passing her tests; she had worked so hard and she came back very disappointed. When we asked her how she had got on she said: "Oh, it was nothing. She only asked me a few questions." It is awful to see the faith of a child being smashed up like that. Then she went to another Company and it all came back again, and once more she was thrilled with it all.

These people who cannot say no cannot face up to the difficult girl. They must placate. They say: "I have a difficult type of girl, and it is just those people we want to help." Little realising that they are not helping her. They cannot suspend a girl. There are really quite a lot of them, and very often they can be made into the best type of Guider.

I know a Commissioner, one of the very best people in the Movement, who was once my Lieutenant, and she said to me once: "Shut that Brownie Pack down. It is doing more harm than good. There is no discipline. No order." I saw the Pack and there was a young timid girl who thought she was running the Brownies, but the Brownies were running her, checking her, coming late, doing everything they should not. But I did not shut it. I got hold of that girl. I said: "This can be altered. This is not the Patrol system. Let them run themselves—but don't let them run you. They have no respect for weakness. You with your turned-up hat are going to make no difference if you are weak." I have a great message of hope for these people. You know what happened with that particular Commissioner? She was one of the prefects at Roedeane, and then she became my Lieutenant. At Roedeane of course the children obeyed her; she was a wonderful person; she was prefect. Then she came to my Company and found that all that did not matter twopence, and the children cheeked her—not always to her face, but just round the corner. She was very disappointed. She came to me in tears and said: "I cannot do it. I cannot manage these children." I said: "You will do it. You have got to do it." And she did do it, and she got such a standard, and eventually became Division Commissioner.

I would like to tell you one little story of my own experience to show you how easy it is if you will only be brave. I once had charge of two little boys, when I was nineteen, and their parents were abroad. I thought that was wonderful, because I always adored children, and they were charming children, obedient, delightful, full of curiosity and everything. We went to lodgings, with their nurse, who had brought them up so well. And gradually they found they could have everything they wanted, and they never obeyed me, but I did not mind, and I went on like that until they never obeyed nurse either, and they began to refuse

their food, and got unmanageable and tiresome, and they got that restless feeling because there was no grown-up they could really trust. And one day I saw nurse writing a letter with a very stern face and I said: "You are writing to give notice." She said: "I am. I can do nothing more with them." I said: "Put that letter away and give me a week." And I said to myself: "I have ruined those children, and it has got to stop." So I just had to do it. I came down the next morning and I said: "I am awfully sorry. I have tried this experiment, and it doesn't work. I have let you have your own way and look at it, what awful children you are. Now in future when I say no, it means no." They listened to me all right but they did not believe it, and soon a quarrel started and I had to put one of them out of the room, and then I had to put them to bed. Well, they were in bed at 11, out again at 12, in again at half past . . .! They sat down to dinner, and of course they pushed away the meat and wouldn't eat it. We didn't force them to eat it. We just said: "People who can't eat the meat can't eat the pudding either." And so we went on. It was a terrible day for all of us. But the next morning they said: "We are going to be good." Then they tried coaxing and wheedling, and I very nearly fell. But I would not. I said: "Wait." And do you know in three days those children were back where they had been before, and they never changed again. It can be done.

When you go to your Company, the best form of defence is attack. Say to yourself: "What standard have I got to have? Because I have taken this very serious job on. What am I going to say passes? Fix the standard; get your Lieutenant to back you up, get all your leaders to back you. If you have wrong leaders, you have to revoke! But just go for them. Say: "Look at you, coming in late. And now we are going in for this competition. . . . They will listen to you; they will be so surprised. But they won't think you are going to do anything. But when you do something you have won. Don't take it. Do some little thing. If the worst comes to the worst, shut the meeting down and send them all home. They will know you mean business. If you can feel "I don't think I can manage children," you must carry on until you have got that Company round to something you can be proud of, and then hand it over. But of course then you won't want to hand it over!

Before I go on I must tell you the motto you want to pin on to your uniform if you are one of the pleasers:—

"Those that put their hand to the plough and look back are not worthy."

If you have taken on a Guide Company you have got to win through.

Now the opposite to the "pleaser" perhaps is the autocrat. Those people take to Guiding like a duck takes to water. As Dr. Crighton Miller would have told us, it reinforces their personality, and they are rather fond of power. Now we want them, too; we want strong people in the Guide Movement. There is really a lot for them to do if they will just remember their weakness.

The Patrol system ought to ease the situation, but the autocrat has so many ideas of her own to get through, and this competition to win, and that Rally to attend, that they have not time for the Patrols to try things out on their own. The point is that they do not always know that they are not running on the Chief Scout's lines. They are charming to people who agree with them. But are anathema to those who do not. It is a good Company very often, a bright Company and a smart Company. But they turn out, some of them, to be lost sheep when they go up into Rangers. They don't know anything. They are waiting to see what the examiner wants or the Captain wants. They have been regulating all their lives to please the autocrat.

Now Guides who come up into Rangers ought to be thrilled with the feeling of being able to tackle the unknown. That is how we want to produce them. If we are producing mole-like obedience, that is a terribly dangerous thing; even Hitler realised that.

I want to make you realise that though these people, these autocrats are wanted, they must learn when to stand firm and when to stand aside. The Chief Scout could be an autocrat, too. If it was a matter of principle nothing would budge him; but when it was not a matter of principle I have seen him stand aside and let other people muddle through, and even back them, when he could have shown them so well what to do. I remember times when I, in my conceit, thought I knew, and I could have asked him, but he encouraged me to go ahead, because it was part of growing and learning; and it is one of the hardest things to stand off and see someone making a muddle when you could easily show them. But you have got to, when it is not a matter of principle.

I remember some cadets with whom I was in contact and they belonged to a Company whose Captain was very proud of it, and she asked me to go and inspect it. (Of course she meant go and praise it. We often do mean that, don't we, when we ask someone to inspect?) It was all her, even the very camps, where she thought they were using their initiative, were all her. One of the girls said: "I wish we could have a different sort of camp. We did suggest going to camp on our own, but Captain was hurt." Are you hurt or pleased when the children do things on their own? Does it please you when you are needed? Naturally it does. But it should please you to feel you are not needed. So let me give you a motto for those of you who are strong:—

"The power to act freely comes only by being free to act."

And you must see to it that your Patrol Leaders are free, without any suggestion on your side, to act. Vance, in an excellent book *Leadership for Women*, speaks of Givers and Getters. Givers are mostly Guiders. They give of their time, their rations, their goods, their advice, and

everybody's trouble is their trouble. They say: "Now, what are we going to do about it?" Now the greatest people in the world have all been Givers. The people who have moved the world have all been Givers; and not always the great people either. A nation of Getters dies, but a nation of Givers grows. The other day I found a rather nice Giver. There was a woman, a caretaker at a London School. The school had been bombed and she went into the country to recuperate. Then they told her the school was all right again so she said she was going back. "But you only get ten shillings a week," the country people said. "Yes." "But you are going back to be bombed for ten shillings a week?" "But there would be nobody else," she said, "to clean the school if I don't go back." People like that are just saving the nation. She did not know she was a hero. That was her job, her duty. But they could not understand it, and they are still talking about it. "Would you believe it? She is going back for ten shillings a week!"

Every Nation, Association, Movement, Society is much alike. When it is growing, everybody is a Giver putting everything into it. But there is a great danger about Givers; they produce Getters, obviously. That is a danger we have to watch. But they need not produce Getters. When this Movement was trebling its numbers as it went along, I remember the Chief Guide told us she was binding in the mob and as she went on writing letters to different people and getting more and more people, she was not giving anything, she was asking them to give. She wrote this sort of letter: "This is something so worth while doing, and you are the person to do it." She told you that and you thought: "Yes, I can do that bit." And you came in and did it.

So it is not necessary that a Giver should produce a Getter. But it does happen in history. Look at it. New nations, nations like America, those pioneers were all Givers. Then, when you get stabilised and you get rich, you still want to go on giving; you give to your children, and you make Getters of them. America spoiling her children, Britain spoiling her children. We have told the children from the beginning it is up to them to get as much as they can. I asked two boys this week: "What do you think you are being educated for?" "To learn how to get money." That was all they thought. Children go to the seaside, not for Father and Mother to have a holiday, but so that they can dig in the sand. They are told to think, we do everything to make them think, that their object is to get. They talk of rights, not duties. Suddenly you want them to turn into a Giver, and you are surprised that they don't. They are having holidays, where I come from, to dig potatoes; but the boys are not digging potatoes; they don't want to. What are we fighting for? There they won't even dig potatoes. You make them Getters right along the line; then suddenly you say: "Come and be a Giver," without giving them any reason. And they can be Givers. Look at the Scouts and Guides; we know what heroes they are; look at Russia. A little boy there said: "I cannot go out to play; I have work to do." If any little English boy said that we should think him a prig. But they think it is their country, it is growing, they are all out to give. It is rather disappointing, isn't it? We don't want them to suffer; how are we going to turn them from Getters into Givers?

If we think about it we shall remember that when the Chief Scout started Scouting our country was quite all right; there was no great crisis; we were comfortable, well-off, lots of us; and yet he got people to be Givers. Actually, of course, a child much prefers to give, I have seen children longing to give up their seats and parents saying "Sit down." You know you like to get up and give your seat to someone when you are a child. We come back to our Founder again, and see where we have gone off the line. He starts his book—and everybody ought to read it over and over again—"Every boy wants to serve his country." Quite naturally. He does not say: "The world is in a shocking condition and it is up to you to bring peace." He does not preach. He does not speak as the prophets spoke of justice and mercy, of our lack of love and truth. All that is not the child's way. All he said was: "Do your good turn, and Be Prepared." And they wanted to be prepared, so he got them going, and he said: "Everybody wants to help their country. Join the Scouts and then you can. And you have

got to be prepared. The Scout is this, the Scout is that. The Guide is this, the Guide is that. A Guide's honour is to be trusted . . . and so on.

We . . . of all have to clear our minds as to what our aim is. Is it Peace? No. If we are going to try to bring God's Kingdom here on earth as it is in heaven, it won't be peace. Every time the Girl Guides stand up for one who is not fairly treated, it won't be peace. When your Guide speaks the truth and makes it very awkward for all the others round her who have not been truthful, she won't have peace. Peace rather suggests the angels in heaven playing on their harps; but that will never appeal to a child. They want something more virile than that; and they can get it. It is just that they have to be Guides, do their good turn; and see that their honour is to be trusted.

It is quite true that the public generally, although they realise there are such things as Scouts and Guides, are not arrested by it. It has not spread. But something has spread beyond the Movement, and that is the good turn.

The Guides and Scouts in uniform, there may not be so many of them, they are not arresting people's attention; but the ideals have spread far beyond the Movement. The feeling that you do owe your neighbour something, that you should do a good turn, that you should not spend all day thinking of what you are going to get. That has gone beyond. So we should not worry that we are not a tremendous mass Movement. Remember: "It is not the majority always but the minority who have done things in the world."

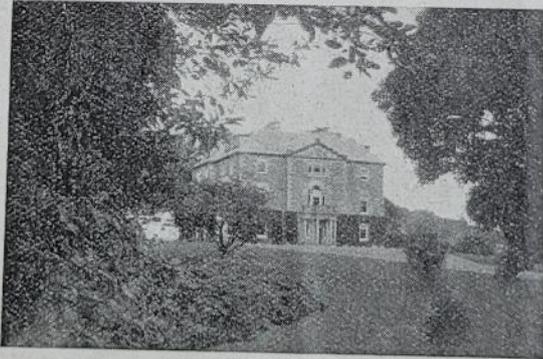
Have you noticed it is people in their teens who get converted? Imagine for a moment everybody here is in her teens. You know it was in your teens that you thought: "Oh, if only I could give my whole life to that!" Or perhaps you felt hot and disturbed because of the unfairness in the world, because the poor people were not getting their chance and you would like to do something about it. But it all whittled away, and we put on the old, small shell again, most of us. Now we have got those girls in their teens, and it is then that they get that vision; it is then that nearly everyone gets a vision of what they could like. Then is the time to give them a vision of what they will come. Don't explain. Don't mind. Go into the Guide Movement and be prepared. Practise. Give them the chance to speak the truth, to be trusted. Speak to them as man to man. The Chief Scout did not talk down to those boys as children who have to be looked after you can." That is how we must talk to them. We are never so grown-up as in our teens. We are more whole-hearted then, more logical, more honest. I don't think anybody here does talk down, but there is that tendency sometimes, especially with the Pleasers, to think the children have to be treated just a little differently; but they have not.

I have just one little story to finish with, because I cannot say too often how quickly that vision goes and how quickly the person can change from being a Getter to a Giver. What can some people give? Take the place where you would think they could not give, the Extension Guides, the children on their backs. What can they give towards the benefit of this world, towards bringing God's Kingdom near?

There is a certain ward at Carshalton in which there is a little Guide Company. No. 1 block had been destroyed by bombs, and the children had to go into Block 3. Those children had got together a little motto for the raids and it was "We are tough." One day another bomb came and all the windows of 3 Ward smashed and one little girl was crying, and the Patrol Leader said: "Here, stop crying. Don't you know we are tough?" The girl said: "I'm not crying because I am frightened, but I have got some glass in my face." Can't that do something? What a spirit! That spirit, spread, is more worthwhile than any actual tangible things we can do. So if we can teach that, take it the Chief Scout's way, follow nature, we shall win them. Where we are going to hinder the work so, is if we let those ideals fade. Get on the natural lines, don't ask for what is not in their nature to give, give them that great ideal, and don't despair. It doesn't take ten minutes to turn from a Getter into a Giver.

SCOTTISH TRAINING SCHOOL FOR GUIDERS

Netherurd House, West Linton, Peebleshire, has been acquired by the Girl Guides Association (Scottish Branch) for use as a Residential Training School for Guiders through the great generosity of the owner, Major E. G. Thomson, M.C., who has leased the house rent free to the Association. Netherurd is ideally placed and is easily accessible from Edinburgh, Glasgow and the Border country. The house is in perfect order, and although it will not be possible to furnish it fully until after the war, it is hoped that essential articles of furniture and equipment may be obtained shortly, and that Training Courses to accommodate approximately twenty-five Guiders will be held at Netherurd from the late Spring of 1945 onwards, thereby fulfilling a need which has been felt very strongly in Scotland for some time. There are always



children waiting to become Guides, but there are seldom enough Guiders to meet the demand. This new venture will surely go far towards rectifying the deficiency.

Scottish in character, Netherurd House is square stone-built and simple in architecture; it is sheltered by trees in the immediate vicinity, and stands on the fringe of high moorland sheep-farming country. Peaceful through the changing seasons, in springtime when the curlews wheel and sing overhead, and in autumn, golden with bracken and falling leaves, here is a setting worthy of all the best traditions in Guiding, a centre to which Scottish Guiders may look forward with pride and expectancy, not only for their own benefit, but in the hope of welcoming their sister Guiders from over the Border and beyond.

THE TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

The OPEN CADET COMPANY

A SHOP ASSISTANT, a domestic worker, a sixth form girl, a bank clerk, a university student, a typist, a post office worker, a factory worker—and so the list goes on. The open Cadet Company—made up of girls of many different occupations, many types of education, and from several different Districts and Companies.

The Guider naturally feels a little overwhelmed when she views her Cadets for the first time and it is well to remember that she tackles a practically new Company every two years. There are times, of course, when it is necessary to admit a new Cadet in the middle of "term" but it is advisable to try to fix on definite times for new Cadets to enter. Many a time the Guider says to herself after the first meeting: "Goodness, shall I ever turn them into good Guiders?" The question is, how is she to set about the job?

First of all she must have patience, endless patience. The change-over from Guide or Ranger to Cadet is a very gradual process and it is no use expecting miraculous results in the space of a week or two. The removal of badges and company ties and the acquiring of a Guider's overall (especially in these days) all take time but, if the Guider is wise, she will set about this uniform question with vigour. It is amazing how quickly the Company feeling begins to grow once the Cadets are all wearing white ties.

The Guider needs to have a good knowledge of the Districts and Companies from which the Cadets are drawn, for it makes much difference to her scheme of work. Allowances should be made from the start for the differing abilities of her Cadets. The Guider's problem is not what she should include in the programme but what can she safely leave out. She must be prepared for shocks and surprises, and must be constantly on the lookout for the Cadet who is slow on the uptake, for the Cadet who, by the very nature of her education and occupation, is quicker in picking up some subjects than others are and is perhaps a little impatient with the others, and for the Cadet who is excellent at the theory of the thing but, oh! so dreadful in practice. Each Cadet in the Company has a different "jumping off" spot and each needs individual attention. Elasticity is the keynote in the programme. It is wise, in any case, to make a point of giving the Cadets something very new for the first few weeks, as we must avoid having the Cadet going home and saying: "I've learnt nothing new. I knew that as a Guide." She must feel that she has started at once to learn to be a Guider.

After the first few meetings, when the Cadets begin to know one another, Leaders can be chosen and detailed programmes can be prepared—programmes in which each Cadet can now begin to take her part—and definite preparation for the investiture test can start. This getting to know one another is vital to the well-being of the Company. Guides often meet one another at school and they live in the same neighbourhood, Cadets in schools and colleges are in constant touch with one another, but the open Company is different and time must be allowed for conversation on non-Guide topics. The Cadets like to hear about different jobs, and it is good for them to make comparisons and to be able to talk about books, pictures and theatres and all imaginable subjects. There must also be time in the programme to hear of the successes and difficulties of the Cadets who have reached the stage when they are helping with packs and companies. Questions of discipline with individual children often crop up and much valuable training can be given when these questions, brought by the Cadets themselves, come up for discussion. The Guider should be prepared to look after the interests of her Cadets and, if she feels that they are not happy in the pack or company where they are training, then the matter must be talked over with the Commissioner or Guider concerned.

What methods shall the Guider use when she is teaching? This depends on her own ability. She will naturally use the method by which she feels she can get the subject over in the best way, but the Cadets suffer badly later on when they go to Guiders' trainings if they have only

been used to one method. Therefore the Guider should try to include them all. Lecture, discuss, demonstrate, impart and draw out knowledge.

What about the difficulties of punctuality and attendance? Examinations, night school, home ties and overtime are all genuine excuses, but the Guider can insist on the courtesy of notification beforehand of lateness or absence whenever it is possible, so that she can plan the programme accordingly but, if the attendance is small, never for one moment must she feel "it isn't worth it for so few." In some cases it is advisable to hold the meetings fortnightly only.

In many ways co-operation is easier for the Guider of the open Company than for the Guider in schools and colleges, but so often opportunities are missed. A joint meeting of Cadets and Rangers at regular intervals, and attendance by the Cadets at the local Guiders' training evenings and at County events to which the Cadets are invited—this gradual emerging from Cadet to Guider can be made so much easier if the Cadet Guider will take the trouble to take her Cadets out of the Company. In the same way there should be plenty of specialised help coming in to the Company.

How often have I heard a Cadet Guider say: "Yes, we're doing quite well but we should be so much happier if we had a home of our own." This question of a room for the open Company is a constant difficulty. The Cadets come from all directions and the room must be central, but a big, cold, bare school-room is not the ideal place. The Company is often small and it is difficult to get to know one another in a room which echoes every word that is said. Expense is often a problem too, and Cadets have little time for making Company funds. Usually the District or Division is willing to help in this matter or possibly a member of the Local Association will help; she may have a room to lend which is big enough for games and yet small enough to feel homely. Do let us make a point of training the Cadets to make the rooms where they will hold their pack and company meetings as beautiful as possible: a vase of flowers, twigs or evergreens can make such a difference. What about a room over a shop? There are still some to be had and, if heating is a troublesome question, the Cadets can usually manage to provide the fuel for one night in turn.

We have begun to realise lately that, although the girl of Guide age has had to shoulder a great deal of the responsibilities of the home during the war years, the girl who is working has had practically no opportunity of putting into practice what homecraft knowledge she has. Somehow, somewhere, this must come into the Cadet programme. The Cadet Guider must seize whatever opportunity comes her way, as Homecraft must stand out in capital letters in the Guide programmes of the future.

It is almost impossible for the open Company to plan a week's camp, but camping must come into the programme. Use a site nearby for the week-ends where the Cadets can learn to camp, then they must be urged to go away to camp sometime during their holidays, if at all possible. There are always company camps crying out for extra help, or there are possible other Cadet camps who will be only too willing to welcome a Cadet from another County.

A last word of warning to the Guider. Never under any circumstances talk down to the Cadets. It is a great temptation sometimes, especially when dealing with a subject in which you know you are efficient, and a temptation which is probably more likely to occur in the open company. Hit the nail on the head, give straight talks to the point—yes, by all means—but never forget that, just as Brownies are not "little people," neither are Cadets "little Guiders," and they would be just as quick to resent any such implication as the Brownies. Don't imagine that it is only we, the present Guiders, who have something to give: in point of fact, if we can keep a sufficiently receptive and open mind, we shall find that they too, the Guiders of the future, can teach us many things.

M. W.

FOXLEASE COTTAGE

The Canada Cottage, which has been let unfurnished throughout the war, is now our own again as the tenants have returned to Southampton. It is therefore available to be let to parties of Guiders and their friends after about January 10th, 1945. It accommodates up to five people, and has a sitting room, bathroom and kitchen on the ground floor and three bedrooms upstairs.

At first the accommodation will have to be somewhat like camp as a good deal of the furniture has either broken or is in a much poorer con-

dition than it was five years ago, and some of it had seen many years of hard wear then. The three bedrooms are adopted by English Counties, but the ground floor is looked after by Canada. As Canada cannot give replacements just now it would be the very greatest help if any Guider had any furniture that she could give or lend. The shortage is chiefly small armchairs for the sitting room, but rugs, china (dining room and kitchen) and cooking utensils would be very gratefully accepted. Eiderdowns and sheets are also very short as Guiders will guess. If you can help will you very kindly write the Guider in Charge, Foxlease.

EXERCISES WITH KNOTS

No. 1
OF A NEW SERIES



FIG. 1

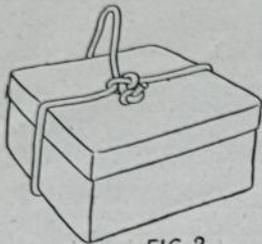


FIG. 2

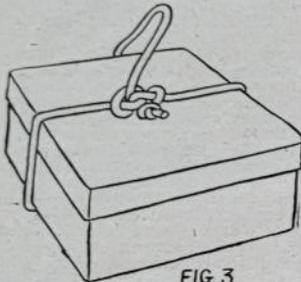


FIG. 3

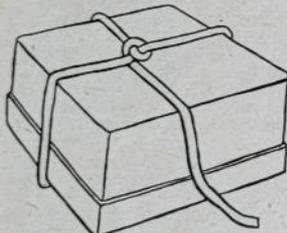


FIG. 4

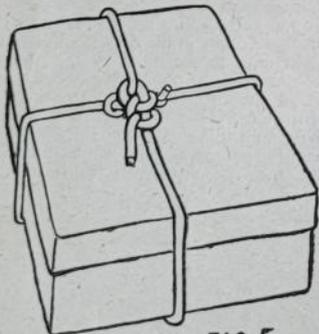


FIG. 5

some poles to take by bicycle, try fixing them on so that you can ride with safety, and so that they do not scratch or damage the bicycle.

With the knots described so far, you can tie up almost anything. It is more important to be able to make things secure, and to learn by experiment which parts to take a turn round in order to have the pull in the right direction, than it is to be able to tie a difficult knot in a piece of string without knowing where to use it.

TAKE a piece of thick string, cord or thin rope about a yard long, and tie an overhand knot (Fig. 1). Put the other end through this, making a slip loop. Put this round a box, book or something, and pull tight. You will find that the overhand knot will pull out. Tie it again, and tie another at the end of the cord as a stop, and it will hold (Fig. 2). Pull tight and secure with a half hitch (Fig. 3). Take round the block at right angles to the first way, and where it crosses the first loop hitch it on in some way, perhaps as shown in Fig. 4. Continue round to where you began and secure with two or three half hitches (Fig. 5).

Another way of making a loop that you can pull up is by tying a double overhand knot at one end of your cord (Fig. 6), making a small fixed loop. Put the other end through this, put it round your box, pull tight and secure with a half hitch as before.

A better slip knot than either of the ones described is the packer's knot (Fig. 7). With the short end of cord take a turn round the long end, then take it back round itself in a figure of eight, and put the end down the first loop of the eight. Pull tight, and you will find that this does not slip like the first knot that you used, and so does not need another knot as a stop.

Find out by experiment which of these three slip knots, (a) uses least cord, (b) is quickest to tie, (c) is easiest to untie, even when it has been pulled really tight.

Make yourself some really awkward bundles of things to tie together or make into parcels in this way, and throw them about when you have tied them up to see if they will stand rough treatment.

Here are some things to practise doing:—

(1) Roll up a coat or mack, and tie it to the back of a bicycle saddle.

(2) Pack some boxes and bundles into a hand-cart, wheelbarrow or pram, and tie them on firmly with ropes so that you can tip it up without their falling out.

(3) Supposing you had

The double overhand (Fig. 6) is the quickest way of making a loop that will not slip, so if you were throwing a rope to anyone who was drowning, you would make a loop in this way, big enough for them to put their head and arms through, before you threw the rope. It is hard to undo when it is pulled tight, but of course this would not matter in such a case. Practise making an overhand loop quickly, with rope strong enough to pull someone out of a deep pool in a river.

Try getting into the loop yourself, to see if you have made it the right size, and practise making one the right size for a big man or a little boy. Tie the other end to a fence or tree, so that you would not be pulled in by a heavy man grabbing the rope, and practise throwing it to fall on some fixed point.

The two half hitches with which you finished your parcel are useful for tying a rope to almost anything, for example, a horse to a fence, or a boat to a ring. Take a turn round the fence or through the ring, and then make two half hitches (Fig. 8). Always put the rope over and through, as shown in the diagram.

By the time you have done all the things suggested here, you will probably find that the ends of your rope or cord are frayed, so you may like to finish this first session by whipping the ends. Use string to bind rope, and strong thread for cord. If you like, use coloured string or thread, binding each end with a different colour. This sometimes is useful to help to distinguish the ends when tying a complicated knot.

Begin by laying the string along the rope, and bind tightly several times (Fig. 9). Then insert a loop of string of the same thickness, and continue to bind, but more loosely (Fig. 10). Finally, put the end of the string through the loop, pull very tight, and cut off. The loop of string,

of course, is left over, and can be used again for the other end.

When whipping cord with thread, you can use a needle to start and finish, and sew the ends firmly into the cord.

This whipping can also be used for binding the handle of a hockey stick or fishing rod. (To be continued next month.)

COLOUR AND LINE WEEK (Foxlease, March 20th—27th)

To understand the Arts through Guiding. The week is being planned on our well tried method of "learning by doing," and will include opportunities for: (a) Drawing, as a means to the observation and recording of "the varied workmanship of nature"; (b) designing, for dramatic production, etc., and, (c) writing and lettering, etc., for log books. Individual help will be given and therefore complete beginners will be as welcome as the Guider who already has some skill.

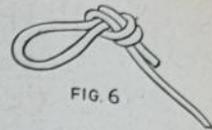


FIG. 6

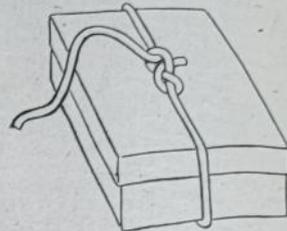


FIG. 7

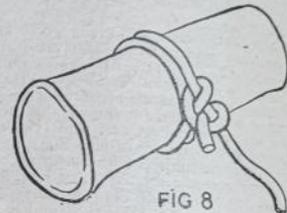


FIG. 8



FIG. 9

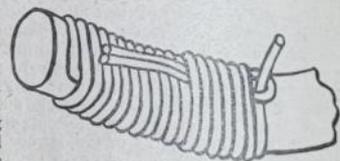


FIG. 10

ENTERTAINMENT

by
Mrs. Eric Streatfeild

"ENTERTAINMENT" is a great word. Look it up in the dictionary and it's surprising to find the hospitable warmth contained in its many meanings. But the meaning with which we are concerned is "a performance which delights"; a great many Guides, goaded on by their companies, are proposing to hold one of these in what is called the "near future."

Our entertainments invariably delight the performers themselves—that's easy; the harder thing is to delight the audience (who, after all, have paid for their seats and are expecting something of the sort). If they are really to enjoy themselves and not be just tolerant and kind, great preparations will have to be made all round, by every soul in the company. The idea of having an entertainment in fact has to be taken seriously from the very beginning. Even if the date can only be dimly discerned somewhere in 1945 the company can begin to practise for it by means of acting games and exercises. We practise our drill and our marching and anything else we mean to do before a rally; we even practise our singing (rather more earnestly than before if we have had a visit from Miss Chater); but never do we dream of practising our acting, never do we dream of finding out who speaks well, moves well, is without self-consciousness, is expressive in face and gesture, and should be developing these faculties. Nor do we discover who is none of these things and will never act. We say "Let's do a play," and plunge in, very often with the thing doomed from the start by mis-casting.

A company that spends its odd quarters of an hour seriously miming and acting to each other, half watching and the other half performing, and then changing sides, is learning the idea of acting—that it's not just a case of getting words by heart and saying them aloud, but of discovering what they mean and somehow feeling and expressing it so that an audience can understand. Also they are giving their Guider a chance to see who does it best. Children are critical and discriminating; they very soon know who is good and who isn't, and they're quick to imitate and improve on each other's efforts. The clever and shy children gain in confidence playing these games, the company "comic" finds her level, the giggler starts her cure of that maddening and most infectious disease, and the whole company gets used to the idea of acting.

Having accepted the fact that there's going to be an entertainment and made the children understand that it's a delightful but serious undertaking, what does the careful Guider do next? If she is wise she looks round for a helper, a producer if she has no particular gift or experience that way, an assistant if she feels herself to be competent. The series of crises which invariably star the course of a show, from its inception till the last moment when the curtain is up on *God Save the King* and she realises that hardly any of the children know more than the first line, are much more bearable shared. Besides even a Guider is mortal; she may get influenza, yet rehearsals once started must go on.

The co-producer should come to a half-hour of acting games and see the children put through their paces before the all-important business of casting begins. The play, meanwhile, will have been chosen. The company, of course, come into this; the play is read to them, its particular suitability explained; they can even decide for themselves between two equally good ones; but the real choice is the Guider's, with her co-producer. It's sad to hear afterwards, "Yes, I knew it was a silly play, but my Guides were so keen to do it." The show is going to cost time and energy that's precious, it mustn't on any account be wasted on something not worth doing.

The usual programme for a Guide company who cannot as yet tackle a full-length play is: a one-act play, a group of miscellaneous items, another one-act play, and to end it, a ten-minute camp-fire sing-song winding up with the "in aid of" talk by the Commissioner. This programme has a good deal to commend it. It uses up a lot of people—important in these days of big companies and waiting lists; the plays can be rehearsed separately, even simultaneously; the items give a chance to the dancers, instrumentalists, and people who can mime and act but for some reason or other can't be in the plays.

The plays should be contrasted, the more serious put first. If Rangers are helping they might do this, if possible, including some boys in the cast, to give it a good send off. Then a mixture of every age can do the mixed items, running them on quickly one after the other with no waits. The Guider must decide beforehand whether or not she means to allow encores (which have a trying way of disorganising everything "behind" and are better forbidden). The order of them should be arranged to suit the stage manager; for instance, before and after *Sir Eglamore*, who perhaps has his Dragon coming up through the audience with half-a-dozen Brownies in her tail (dragons for some reason are always feminine in gender), she will want a solo or duet to allow time and place to prepare the reptile and recover from her. Spoken and acted ballads, stories read by a grown-up and mimed (here the Pack might again be worked in) danced songs, dances of any kind, if by people who can dance, can give variety to this part of the programme. After this period of turmoil for those in the wings comes the second play, during which those of the company who are not in it can get into uniform, the camp blue if possible, ready for the camp fire. Children can get out of acting clothes wonderfully quickly when they want to—they will all be there by the time the singing is under way. Proceedings now become more and more in-

formal. If the Guides want to sing their *Camp-fire's Burning* let them sing it as they come in with their sticks—it's easy enough—with someone reliable to turn on the red light when the fire's made. The lights can dim for *Oh how lovely is the evening*, but remember that words are difficult to hear, so tunes at all costs must be good; also that rounds are dull to listen to, though fun to sing, so two or three of them will be enough. Keep a rousing song for the end when lights go up and the speaker is given a welcome, and be sure everyone knows every word of one verse of the National Anthem that will bring the audience to their feet and finish your evening.

Now here is some advice for a Guider embarking on this modest kind of entertainment. The H.Q. List (free for 1d. postage) will give some ideas on the subject. Most of the plays are coming back into print now. Don't choose one too young for your performers; for instance, don't set your Brownies singing nursery rhymes they learnt in the Infant School, or your Rangers doing fairy stories.

Casting comes next in importance. Choose out a few salient lines of a part and try several people in them. If a promising child with the right kind of responsive face finds it difficult to raise her voice—naturally enough when the person she is speaking to is close beside her—send her out of the room to say her lines from there. That will give you the carrying quality of her voice and get her used to the sound of it.

Be clear in your own mind about positions and teach them from the beginning. Rehearse with properties. Never let stray children watch; they always want to at first, but they are quickly bored and become stale as you can. Rehearse children alone or in threes and fours as much as you can. Be prepared to give them the inflection you want and make them work till they get it. Only when a child knows exactly what she has to say and exactly how to say it will she begin to be at home in her part; only then can she forget herself and be natural, and allow the vitality which is the charm of children's acting to show itself.

In the long ago days before the war some companies had worked up a tradition of acting; every couple of years or so they gave an entertainment that was rather more ambitious than the one before. One London company travelled all the way from a parish room to one of the largest theatres in London. Ranger companies produced *Lady Precious Stream*, *Tobit and the Angel*, or *Nine to Six*, and found themselves playing it half a dozen times for different charities. And, of course, such companies were a godsend when the time came for District and Division pageants or pageant plays. There has been no time or attention for such things in our crowded war days, but now that we can see more spacious times ahead let us return to what is after all a natural bent of the English, and start our acting again. "Nowhere," said the conquering Norman, looking round at the vanquished but still cheerful inhabitants of this island, "are faces merrier or entertainments finer." Children's entertainments can be particularly fine, so let us make them so.

READERS' FORUM

Are you Short of Elastic?

Dear Editor,

Elastic is one of the commodities in short supply in the country to-day and substitutes have to be found. Sometimes it would almost seem that the same situation prevails in Guiding and that our substitute is Red Tape. As a small movement years ago, each unit was working independently, but as the numbers grew some centralisation and international organisation became necessary. Now, year by year, our numbers increase, our rules change, and probably become more involved. But are they really so? Does it not say in P.O.R., that these are Rules, not Laws, and are they not meant to be interpreted with common sense and individual application to each special circumstance, not to be taken literally and applied without thought?

Yes, probably the fault lies with us and our interpretation, and not with that mythical "Headquarters" which is to some of us, like the Government, "to many people, the responsible authority for all the ills of the world." How can any body of people make rules that will fit a small village company, and a company in a large city, if the letter, and not the spirit of the laws is applied?

Our Guides and Brownies weary us with their perpetual questions. "Why" is for ever on their lips, but is it on ours often enough? Do we not frequently take the line of least resistance and do what "it" says and not always think what "it" means? We grumble and we criticise, but are our grumbles made in the right quarter and our criticisms constructive? All constructive criticism is welcomed and receives a hearing and serious consideration and often though we in our small sphere cannot see the reason for a rule, it has been found necessary to make it because of conditions prevailing elsewhere. Informal meetings where Guides can discuss difficulties with each other and with Commissioners are helpful. If anything tangible results we can always send our suggestions to Headquarters and await results.

But above all let us THINK for ourselves, be practical and do something about our difficulties instead of just talking. Probably the tool with which to cut the Red Tape we so often feel fettering us, is common sense, and of that we cannot have too much in the Movement. Where it is possible I suggest that elastic should be the substitute for Red Tape, so that we can stretch a point when necessary, always remembering that Guiding is a game, and "fun" for all, is its main rule.

M. WEATHERILL,

4, Newcomen Terrace,
Redcar.

B.O. 1st Redcar Pack.

RANGER POST-WAR PLANS

As a result of representations from various parts of the country and the necessity for adapting the Ranger Training to suit post-war needs, the following syllabus is suggested.

Comments are invited from members of the Ranger Branch and from others who have experience of girls of Ranger age. Letters should be signed and the sender should state the nature of this experience.

Ranger Companies should write, through their County Ranger Advisers, to the Ranger Commissioner for the Country. County Commissioners may prefer to write direct. Comments and constructive suggestions should be submitted before the end of February, 1945.

Much thought has been given to the balance of the proposed training and it is hoped that it will be carefully considered before any comments are sent.

The proposed scheme includes:—

- A. Pre-enrolment Test.
- B. Ranger Test (Home Emergency Service).
- C. Specialised Certificate work as at present, which may be started at any time during the Ranger's membership in the Company.

A. THE SUGGESTED PRE-ENROLMENT TEST.

1. Study of the Law and Promise from a Ranger point of view.
2. Know the flag of her own country, the Union Jack and the World Flag, and understand their symbolism and significance.
3. Go on an expedition, spending the night away from home, and walking at least three miles or bicycling ten.
4. Attend Ranger training regularly for three months.

- Queries.*
- (a) Would the words "symbolism" and "significance" be fully understood by all Rangers?
 - (b) Is the Pre-enrolment Test too short? It has been suggested that the adding of the words "and be able to hoist them" after "World Flag" would bring in some knots with a definite purpose.
 - (c) It will be noted that the Guide Tenderfoot Test as such has been omitted, and that, although most of the content of this Test has been included, the Ranger does not finally pass the same test as other members of the Movement. Is this approved?
 - (d) In Item 3 are the walking and bicycling distances sufficient?
 - (e) As Item 3 might be an uneven test, would it be advisable to state that the Ranger should spend a night away from home in a manner not previously experienced?

An alternative test is suggested as follows:—

1. Understand the Law and Promise from the Ranger point of view.
 2. Know the origin and development of the Movement, and know the flag of her own country, the World Flag and the Union Jack, and understand their symbolism and significance.
 3. Construct and erect a flagpole, using at least 2 poles. This must include the following knots: square and sheer lashing, sheet bend, clove hitch, and correct slip knot for guys.
 4. Show a definite improvement in carriage and posture. Know how to wear her uniform correctly and keep clothes mended and in good order.
 5. Recognise by leaves and twigs 8 tress, and know their value as burning woods. Light a fire out of doors, and cook a two-course meal on it.
 6. As a final test the Ranger must spend a night away from home on an expedition, walking at least 3 miles or bicycling 10 miles. This may be arranged in consultation with the local C.A.
- No girl may be enrolled until she has had three months' regular attendance and has passed the Pre-enrolment Test.

B. THE PROPOSED RANGER TEST.

It is suggested that a Token Certificate should be awarded for each section of this test, i.e., Outdoor, Citizenship, Emergency, Homecraft: that a final test will not be necessary before the Armet or its equivalent is awarded to a Ranger who has gained all four Token Certificates. Sections should be tested on a county basis, and in order to assist the C.R.A. the county should draw up a panel of testers, who will be qualified to test in the various sections.

Queries.

- (a) Should there be a time limit (e.g., 3 years) for the completion of the 4 sections in order to qualify for the full test?
- (b) Should Captains be responsible for making their own testing arrangements?
- (c) Are there any suggestions for an alternative name for the test? Could H.E.S. not be retained since Home and Emergency are still part of the test and Service is the keynote?
- (d) Should the final award still be an armet? (The new H.E.S. embroidered badge is very attractive.)

THE TEST.

- (a) A high standard of reliability, punctuality and discipline must always be maintained.
Query.—Is this enough or should the record in some form be retained?

- (b) Through a challenge, evolved by the Company, the Ranger must show that she understands the Health Rules, and is doing her best to raise her personal standard of fitness and cleanliness.

Outdoor Section.

1. Go to a week-end camp or make an expedition involving an over-night hike (fire-lighting, outdoor cooking and use of map and compass to be included).
2. Know how to use and care for a knife, axe and saw.
3. Do one of the following:—
 - (a) Swim 50 yards.
 - (b) Walk 3 miles in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour, or in hilly country in 1 hour.
 - (c) Bicycle 10 miles in an hour.
 - (d) Dance for half-an-hour (National or Country dancing).
4. Memorise a message of not less than 20 words, including names, figures and addresses, and deliver it correctly after covering a mile on foot, even if frequently interrupted on the way.

Citizenship Section.

1. Study the functions of local and national government.
2. Study the life and customs of one other country.
(Alternative suggestion)—
Describe typical home conditions of a family in one country other than her own.
3. Visit three different types of dwellings and report on their advantages and disadvantages.
4. Have a knowledge of the Highway Code as a means of helping to prevent accidents.

Emergency Section.

1. Deal with outbreak of fire, and be able to use at least one type of fire-extinguisher.
2. First Aid: Be able to deal with the following—Severe bleeding, shock, asphyxiation (including electrical shock), burns and wounds.
(Alternative suggestion)—
Be able to deal with the following:—Severe bleeding, shock, asphyxiation (including electrical shock), fractures (for prevention of further injury), burns and scalds; also with, cuts, blisters, choking and grit in the eye.
3. Prove ability to do three of the following:—
 - (a) Stop a leaking tap.
 - (b) Clean an oil lamp, or fit a new gas mantle.
 - (c) Mend a fuse and replace a bulb.
 - (d) Clean a choked sink.
 - (e) Repair a spring blind.
 - (f) Change a wheel of a car.
 - (g) Mend a puncture in a bicycle tyre.
4. Be able to give and receive messages accurately over the telephone and write clear verbal instructions.

Homecraft Section.

1. Cooking: Cook and serve a simple two-course meal indoors.
2. Child Welfare: Demonstrate on a life-sized doll to a competent tester that she can bath, dress and change a baby under a year old, and produce a certificate from a mother saying she has done this.
Query.—Would it be advisable to include a clause on the elements of child welfare so that Rangers would realise the necessity for discipline and cleanliness and the understanding of young children?
3. Handwork: Make either a personal garment or an article for house-furnishing, such as curtains, cushion, lampshade, etc.
4. Culture: Do one of the following:—
 - (a) Read 3 first-class books, modern or classical, and be prepared to discuss them.
 - (b) Go to 3 full-length films or plays, as varied as possible, and compare their merits.
 - (c) Select 3 ballets of contrasting styles and give reasons for your choice.
 - (d) Visit an art gallery and discuss three selected pictures.
 - (e) Know the fundamentals of three different types of architecture and be able to compare them.
 - (f) Study the effect of colour and line in dress and interior decoration.
 - (g) Become familiar with three musical masterpieces (by concerts, gramophone or broadcasting) and be able to give reasons for choice; or
Introduce 3 folk tunes (songs or dances) new to the company, and be able to discuss them.

January, 1945]

THE GUIDER

COUNTY OF LONDON TRAINING

Further suggestion. To include within this Test a group of alternatives, viz., the A.B. Test for Sea Rangers, and equivalent test for Air and Land, with an alternative test for Rangers on the lines of carrying out an expedition by walking, bicycling, riding, driving, etc., the collecting of equipment and the knowledge and skill connected with the chosen method. This test could be taken apart from the Ranger Test and would carry its own recognition, e.g., A.B. Badge, the advantage being that all sections of Rangers would have the same test, the specialised part being the only alternatives.

General Queries.

- (a) Would it be advisable to suggest that Rangers not wishing to take the test might prefer to use the syllabus as a training programme?
(b) For Guiders. Has the idea of service been kept sufficiently before the Rangers? If not, how should it be included?
(c) Should the test be made available as soon as possible with a period (e.g., one year) to allow for transition from the present test so that companies already embarked could finish the latter?

WHERE TO TRAIN
FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

Table listing training weeks for various months and locations, including English Headquarters, Woodcraft, and various Ranger and Guide courses.

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.

Table titled 'FEES' showing costs for single, double, and shared rooms per week and day.

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, from 6.30-8.30 p.m. Secretary: Mrs. Carrie, Hammonds, Little Baddow, nr. Chelmsford.
III. N.E. LANCs. Course 1—Mondays, March 5th-April 16th, at Accrington. Secretary: Miss M. Williams, Beechwood, Mytton Road, Whalley.
IV. S.E. LANCs. Guide Guiders Course 3—Pre-warrant. Tuesdays, January 30th-March 20th, at Manchester.
V. S.W. LANCs. Guide Guiders Course 2—Tuesdays, January 30th-March 20th, at Liverpool. Secretary: Miss Moorhouse, 15, Buckingham Road, Liverpool 15.
VI. MIDDLESEX Guide Guiders Course 4—January 25th-March 15th, at Hounslow. Secretary: Miss Verbinen, 28, Cranmore Avenue, Osterley.
VII. SURREY E. Guide Guiders Course 2—First Class. Mondays, January 22nd-March 26th (10 weeks), at Croydon.
VIII. SUSSEX Course 5—Wednesdays, January 31st-March 7th (6 weeks), at Brighton. Secretary: Miss Langton, 61, Dyke Road, Brighton 1.

- Ranger Guider's Week-end: January 26th-28th. At Headquarters. For London Guiders only. Commissioners welcome. Fee: 2/6, or 6d. per session.
Applications for programmes to: The Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road.
The following training has been arranged in Areas. Further particulars to be had from the Secretaries on receipt of a stamped addressed envelope. Guiders from other areas may apply and will be accepted if numbers permit.
NORTH Secretary: Miss F. M. Johnson, 266, West Green Road, Tottenham, N.15.
EAST Secretary: Miss W. Best, 48, Waterhall Avenue, Chingford, E.4.
SOUTH Secretary: Miss Taylor, 51, Melbourne Grove, S.E.22.
SOUTH-EAST Secretary: Miss R. Lewis, 1, Sandhurst Road, Orpington, Kent.
SOUTH-WEST Secretary: Mrs. Boulton, 73, Church St., Wimbledon, S.W.19.
NORTH-EAST Secretary: Miss Mauler, 6, Whitehall Road, Woodford Green, Essex.
WEST Secretary: Miss Gough, 44, Agate Road, W.6.

SCOTTISH TRAINING

Training for Guiders experimenting with Air Ranger companies will be held at Mains, Milngavie (near Glasgow), by kind permission of Mrs. Douglas, Glasgow County Commissioner.

Dates:—January 19th or 20th-21st, 1945. Help with Air subjects will be given by First Officer de Bansen, A.T.A., and general Ranger training will be included. Guiders who have not already been notified directly, can obtain details from the Scottish Commissioner for Rangers, Miss M. L. Martin 158, Beechwood Drive, Glasgow, W.1.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

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.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WEST HAM

Student Nurses Required.—Rushcliffe Salary Scale, plus 10 per cent. increase adopted by the Council. Four weeks' annual holiday with board allowance. Period of training two years. The appointments are subject to a medical examination in connection with the Local Government Superannuation Act, 1937, and to the statutory deductions from the salary. Applications, stating age and experience, and enclosing photograph, should be addressed to the Matron.

GILWELL PARK, CHINGFORD, ESSEX

A Cook-Housekeeper and a House Orderly are required for the above from February 14th, 1945. Applications stating full particulars, should be sent to The Camp Chief, 25, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Nurse Companion wanted for Old Lady in house of ex-Commissioner living 14 miles north of London. No need to be trained, but must be kind and willing to help. Apply Box 89.

Wanted for G.I.S., framed ruc-sac and lightweight sleeping bag.—M. Fry, "Virginia," Castle St., Carisbrooke, I.O.W.

Furnished Flat wanted January by two Social Workers. Preferably N.W. or S.W., not suburbs.—Please write Box No. 88.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

Every description undertaken by Miss Midgeley, 46 Harthall Lane, King's Langley, Herts. All classes Duplicating, Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

for Brownie budgets, raising funds by sale of handwork for the Edinburgh Extension cripple aid fund, and keep daily a lent prayer for the G.I.S. Working has a membership of 20, nearly all busy people engaged on some form of war work, there are B.R.C.S. members, a borough councillor, ambulance drivers, and members of the N.F.S., two are the busy wives of clergymen. All members pay 1/- a year subscription to branch funds, and must attend at least three out of four meetings in the year. Actually at the moment they are meeting much more frequently than this. All members on joining renew their promise, and they have for convenience divided into patrols named after the Dominions. The Secretary keeps a service book in which each member writes her name, telephone number, and the kind of service she is prepared to give and the hours most suitable to her. They have placed their services at the disposal of the Division Commissioner, and as her requests come through the Secretary is able to suggest the right person. Their first job was to assist in arranging and serving tea to the Chief Guide. They treasure a letter from her saying how pleased she was to see the Trefoil Guild in action. The Secretary of this branch writes, "We all feel that there is a great future for the Trefoil Guild, particularly later for the girls who will be leaving the Forces, who have been Guides but will, when they leave, be too old for Rangers. I feel now is the time to prepare some scheme to make the Guild attractive to them."

Colwyn Bay Old Guides were formed in 1936. They are now Trefoil Guild. All their members are working at a variety of jobs, nurses, dispensers, domestic servants, civil servants and married women running their own homes. For many married members the monthly meeting is the only night out. Their special work is knitting garments for children whose fathers are in the services, in one year over 100 children were fitted with clothes. Supper seems to be a great feature of the monthly meeting, members taking it in turn to provide this. Everyone pays 2d., and the member catering gets 2/- for expenses.

Ashton-under-Lyme branch of the Trefoil Guild have adopted a Prisoner of War. They raise the money for his parcels by means of a "games social," and the members also write to lonely soldiers. They acted as stewards at the Guide sports, and they are making emergency layettes from patterns and materials provided by the emergency welfare centre. The secretary would very much like to correspond with another branch to exchange ideas.

JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH.

£98,622

Further Gifts since November 15th, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	102	5	6			
Scotland		5	6			
Total				107	11	6
Total up to November 15th, 1944				94,766	0	4
Interest by Investments				3,748	15	6
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (Dec. 15th)				£98,622	7	4

BEASTIE BIOGRAPHIES

by PHYLLIS BOND

II.—The Fox



SO rarely does he show himself that to most people the sight of a fox is a memorable event. Yet he is not uncommon; he lives a furtive brigand life, devoted to his mate and woolly, rollicking cubs, fending for them, and by craft and the wisdom of experience holding his own against the enemy, Man.

Except in the mating season the Fox is a solitary creature, but in December or January he sets out to woo a mate, and mates for life. In favourable places his courting cries are often heard. The dog fox gives two short toneless yelps, and after a pause repeats them. The vixen responds with a weird scream that shivers to a wail, a blood-curdling cry even to those who know it.

In the spring the vixen borrows a burrow from some rabbits (or occasionally acquires a flat in a badger set) enlarges and adapts it, stopping up every entrance but one. Here, in March or April, four to six cubs are born, and for the first month lie snugly below ground. If the vixen suspects too great human interest in her litter she will move them to another earth, carrying them one by one in her jaws. As the cubs grow the dog fox helps to bring them food. Foxes have their own hunting range and do not poach on each other's territory, but usually a fox does

not kill close to his own earth, and it is quite common to see rabbits frolicking casually about the entrance. All animal food is acceptable: chickens, partridges, moorhens, frogs, rabbits, rats and a large number of mice find their way to the fox household. The family keep in touch with one another till the autumn when they separate.

The fox normally lies up all day, and hunts at night. He is a wasteful killer and in such a place as a hen-run, where the fowls fall an easy prey, he will kill left and right for lust of killing, without attempting to carry them all away. He buries the remains of a meal in a haphazard fashion and returns later to finish it. He has been credited with many wily tricks, and there is no doubt he plays on the curiosity of his intended victims to get within striking range. Foxes have been seen chasing their own tails, rolling and playing to mystify rabbits while drawing nearer to them, and taking cover in long grass and waving the brush above the tussocks to attract inquisitive geese.

The best chance of seeing a fox is early in the morning or in the evening, but a Guide who has discovered an earth and hides a little distance to leeward may see the cubs come out to play at any time of day. Signs of an inhabited earth when cubs are growing up are bits of rabbit skin and bones scattered near the earth, and broken bracken fronds where the cubs have played. At other seasons the presence of foxes in the district is shown by their droppings (composed chiefly of fur and crushed bone), warning cries of birds, specially jays and pheasants, feathers bitten through—scattered on the ground, and the scent which often persists for some time where a fox has passed, especially in damp weather. Tracks are neat, usually without claw marks, placed in one line like a cat's, and take a carefully concealed route, sneaking along ditches and making use of every kind of cover.



HOW TO USE A FORM of COVENANT by the G.I.S. (B) APPEAL ORGANISER

ON one of those rare and beautiful mornings when everything goes according to plan, and the sun shines, and nobody feels cross, I received a letter.

The opening sentence was: "I would like to help the G.I.S." Signed by a solicitor, it was the kind of letter one expects to receive only in a dream.

"As funds will probably be required over a period of years," the writer continued, "I think my contribution might be most help to you if it took the form of a covenant, or agreement, whereby I undertook to pay a subscription for seven years, or the duration of the war. In this way," he added charmingly, "you could recover the full income tax on my subscription, and thereby double it."

For a moment I felt slightly dazed. When it became clear that this dream-letter was not just a wild trick of the imagination I replied, as you can imagine, and enclosed the Form of Covenant.

Almost immediately, as it might happen in a fairy tale, the kind solicitor answered. "I have your letter enclosing Form of Covenant," he wrote, "and return this completed and signed, together with my cheque for £50 with my very best wishes for the success of the Guide International Service Scheme."

"In other words," said I to myself, and to anyone else who would listen, "the G.I.S. Fund is to receive from this one friend a gift of £50 a year, untaxed, for 7 years."

The moral of my tale is obvious.

If one kind hearted gentleman feels inclined of his own free will to send in beautiful letters containing a beautiful cheque and a beautiful Form of Covenant, why should others not do likewise?

It is true that the solicitor in question happens to be related to one of our G.I.S. Volunteers, and is therefore personally interested in the G.I.S. Fund.

At the same time, I believe there are many generous people who will wish to help us, as he did, when this Covenant scheme is tactfully presented.

I am asking you, therefore, to take part in a small conspiracy. I want you to help all our more wealthy and sympathetic friends to grasp the nettle, so to speak, by showing them the Form of Covenant reproduced on this page.

It may be very embarrassing for you, but I think it will certainly cause things to happen which will help the G.I.S.

After all, it is possible to get most things in this world if we are tactful... by the simple method of planting an idea for the other man to claim as his own.

COVENANT

TO SUBSCRIBE FOR A PERIOD OF SEVEN YEARS

I,, do hereby covenant with THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION (Incorporated by Royal Charter), of 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, that for a period of seven years from the day of 1944, or during my life, whichever period shall be the shorter, I will pay annually to the said Girl Guides Association (Guide International Service Fund) such a sum as will, after the deduction of Income Tax, result in an immediate annual payment..... to the said Association, such sum to be paid from my general fund of taxed income, so that I shall not receive any personal or private benefit in either of the said periods from the said sum of £..... or any part thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this day of 1944.

Signed, sealed and delivered by the said

In the presence of:—
Signature of Witness
Address
Occupation

(This Covenant will enable the Association to re-claim Income Tax on the subscriptions received during either of the said periods.)

THE GUIDER CHRISTMAS PRESENT TO EUROPE

In case you missed your December GUIDER and would like to take part in this scheme to help the G.I.S. we print below a precis of the article which appeared in December. If you have already done so—we thank you and think you will like to know that already our Christmas present to Europe has reached £31 10s.

Suggestions and requests have come to Guide Headquarters from

G.I.S. (B) FUND FORM TOTAL AS WE GO TO PRESS £50,000

am enclosing £ s. d. from myself and my

District
 Company (Title as Registered)
 Pack
 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, Ulster Girl Guides, Welsh Girl Guides, Scottish Headquarters.

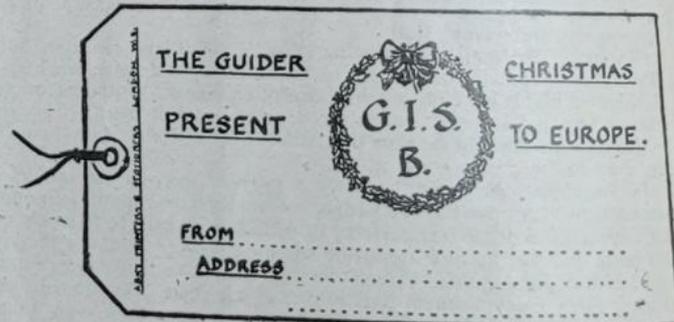
It is important that this form should be carefully filled in as receipt will be made out accordingly, either to sender or District/Company/Pack mentioned.

people who have volunteered to forgo these extra rations if they could be sent to liberated Europe instead. But this is impossible. Few people would enjoy these extras, knowing that thousands of children in Europe would be hungry this Christmas, and yet self-denial in that direction will not help those who need help most. Therefore, if we must have those extra rations, very well, we will, but why not also help our less fortunate allies at the same time? Will you join in our scheme to pay double for all special rations: pay the usual price in the shop and the same amount to the Guide International Service Fund? They need funds urgently to carry on and extend their helping hand to the children of Europe and are already doing grand work along those lines.

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. Please enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for your receipt. Please DO NOT SEND ANY RATIONS, we cannot store or forward them.

Thank you on behalf of all who urgently need your help.

THE EDITOR.





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, 17-18, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-18, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. "The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year in Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

DECEMBER 13TH, 1944.

TRIFOIL GUILD

Rangers unable to continue active Guiding may, at the discretion of the County Commissioner and County Ranger Adviser, join the Trifolium Guild under the age of 21. Each individual case will be considered on its merits.

STANDARDS

As an alternative to the present shape of Guide Standards a small square banner, more comparable in size and shape to a regimental flag, will be permitted.

BOOK OF RULES

(a) *Needlewoman Badge*. Rule 54, page 52. In future the two garments required for the Needlewoman Badge may be ones that have been made by the Guides at school.

(b) *Home Emergency Service Test*. Rule 62, page 64.

Emergency Training. Owing to difficulties experienced in parts of the country where the A.R.P. period is unable to test owing to the "Standing Down" regulations, permission was given for the A.R.P. Clauses in the H.E.S. Test to be omitted where these conditions prevail.

APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Rangers for Wales.—Mrs. Traherne.
 Colony Commissioner for Bermuda.—Miss Mary Tucker.
 Gibraltar.—President: Lady Eastwood.
 Divisional Commissioner: Mrs. McDougal.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

WANTED

Headquarters is considering a proposed scheme for opening a Homecraft Training Centre, for which a house would be needed. The house should be in the Midlands or easily accessible to London, and should have approximately 8 Bedrooms, 3-4 Reception Rooms and a moderate garden.

If any Commissioner or Guider knows of a suitable house to let at a low rental, or of one which would be loaned to the Association for a period of from two to three years, would she kindly get in touch with the General Secretary?

EMPIRE KNOWLEDGE AND INTERNATIONAL KNOWLEDGE BADGES

Guides entering for these are advised to get in touch with the Post Box Secretary before they begin to work for these badges, as under war-time conditions it may take some time to find a Pen Friend in the country chosen. Remember to send your name, address, company, interests, age, and the country in which you hope to find a Guide with whom to correspond. It is wise to give a second and third choice of countries.

CORRECTION

Page 198, December GUIDER—last paragraph should read: "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 Country (not county) and ask for permission to experiment on lines such as those suggested in this article."

AWARDS

LIFESAVING

Gilt Cross

Patrol Leader Margaret Robinson, age 14, 28th Carlisle Company, Cumberland.

On August Bank Holiday afternoon Margaret was bathing in the River Eden with several others. She suddenly heard some girls on the bank shouting and realised that a boy who had been playing with a floating log had got out of his depth and was in difficulties. Margaret pushed the log to him to hold on to, but he was unable to do so and went under. She immediately went to his rescue and grabbed him when he came up, but he seized her and they both went under together. Margaret managed to kick herself clear and seized the boy by his hair and finally brought him to the bank, about 15 to 20 ft. away. There the boy's brothers took him from her and other people helped Margaret up the bank as she was very exhausted. The boy had to be given artificial respiration for some time and it was about an hour before he was sufficiently recovered to be able to go home. Both Margaret and the boy were covered with mud. The Eden is a very treacherous river with a strong current and sudden holes and people are discouraged from bathing in it for this reason. Both Margaret and the boy are 14. He is unable to swim at all and she is not at all a strong swimmer.

Guide Peggie Lock, age 12, 4th Cambridge Company.

Bryan Harlow, age 6, was paddling on the bank of the River Cam: he tried to reach a rubber ring which had been thrown into the river, but it was beyond his reach and he slipped into the river. Peggie Lock heard screams from the bank, where Bryan's mother and 11 aunts were sitting, and she swam to the middle of the river, quite out of her depth, and grabbed Bryan's leg as he was going down for the second time. Peggie can only just swim, and Mrs. Harlow admits that no one else made any attempt to rescue Bryan.

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish (amended notice)

Miss Mona Burgin, Commissioner for Camping, New Zealand.

Medal of Merit

Mrs. Kennaway, Division Commissioner, Honiton, Devon.

Red Cord Diploma

Miss M. Cobham, Devon.

Blue Cord Diploma

Miss G. Staley, Bristol.

Headquarters' Instructor Certificate

Bronze

Miss E. Walker, S.E. Lancs. (Testwork, Nature.)

Guide

Miss E. M. R. Laing, Aberdeen City. (Camp Fire.)

Sea Ranger

Mrs. I. Walters, Sussex and London, (International Code, Pilotage, Boat Orders and Procedure.)

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, December, 1944.

- ENGLAND
 BEDFORDSHIRE
 LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Martell, Four Winds, Clophill Road, Maulden.
 LUTON SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss D. J. R. Heard.
 BIRMINGHAM
 KINGS NORTON.—Dist. C., Miss M. K. Bulmer, 37, Middleton Hall Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham 30.
 BRISTOL
 BRISTOL NORTH 2.—Dist. C., Miss M. J. Stark, 19, Darnley Avenue, Bristol 7.
 BRISTOL NORTH 5 (new District).—Dist. C., Mrs. Hazell, 25, Welsford Avenue, Eastville, Bristol 5.
 CAMBRIDGESHIRE
 HAVERHILL.—Dist. C., Miss Potter, 11, Broad Street, Haverhill.
 NORTH-EAST CAMBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bowyer, 39, Highfield Avenue, Cambridge.
 RESIGNATION
 NORTH-EAST CAMBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hensher.
 CORNWALL
 LAUNCESTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dingley, Polhills House, Stoke Climsland.
 RESIGNATION
 LAUNCESTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Dunn.
 CUMBERLAND
 HARTSIDE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Birkett, 15, Carleton Road, Penrith.
 RESIGNATIONS
 ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Hugh Simpson.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Little.
 DEVONSHIRE
 BARNSTAPLE.—Div. C., Mrs. Trechmann, Westaway, Barnstaple.
 BARNSTAPLE.—Dist. C., Miss Harrison, Pilton Vicarage, Barnstaple.
 RESIGNATIONS
 BARNSTAPLE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Trechmann.
 DARTMOUTH AND KINGSEAR.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss H. Patrick.
 HONITON.—Dist. C., Miss Mitchell.
 DORSET
 DORCHESTER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Furze, Rylestone, Martinstown, Dorchester.
 RESIGNATION
 DORCHESTER.—Dist. C., Mrs. Turner.
 DURHAM
 GATESHEAD 1.—Dist. C., Miss E. Crankshaw, 11, Summerfield Road, Gateshead-on-Tyne.
 RESIGNATIONS
 GATESHEAD 1.—Dist. C., Miss E. Telford.
 THORNABY-ON-TEES.—Dist. C., Miss M. Wynzar.
 WYZZAR.
 ESSEX
 SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Dist. C., Mrs. Silk, 39, The Crossways, Westcliff-on-Sea (transferred from Temp.).
 THORPE BAY.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Walker, Rocklands, Clifton Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.
 WESTCLIFF-ON-SEA.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss C. Angel, Rocklands, Clifton Terrace, Southend-on-Sea.
 RESIGNATIONS
 ESSEX NORTH.—Div. C., Lady Marjorie Merriam.
 SOUTHEND-ON-SEA.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Walker.
 THORPE BAY.—Dist. C., Miss G. Meyrick.
 GLOUCESTERSHIRE
 RESIGNATION
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 HAMPSHIRE
 ITCHEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Felstead, Weston Vicarage, Southampton.
 HEREFORDSHIRE
 CREDENHILL.—Dist. C., Miss E. Armitage, Stretton Sugwas, Hereford.
 HERTFORDSHIRE
 RESIGNATION
 LETCHWORTH.—Dist. C., The Hon. Mrs. Serocold.
 KENT
 DOVER NORTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Binfield, 22, Leyburne Road, Dover.
 DOVER SOUTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Binfield, 22, Leyburne Road, Dover.
 RESIGNATIONS
 ASHFORD No. 2.—Dist. C., Mrs. L. Jones.
 GILLINGHAM SOUTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bayly Jones.
 SHEARNES.—Dist. C., Mrs. Leyland.
 TONBRIDGE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Sunderland.
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 COLNE.—Div. C., Mrs. Wigley, 8, Earl Street, Colne.
 NELSON.—Div. C., Mrs. Cornes, Thornleigh, Reedyford, Nelson.
 CRAVEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Glen, Sherbrooke, Barnoldswick.
 PENDLE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Leyland, Claines, Lidgett, Colne.
 RESIGNATIONS
 COLNE.—Div. C., Miss A. Schofield Clegg, J.P.
 NELSON.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Haworth, J.P.
 NELSON.—ASST. Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Cornes.
 CRAVEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Leyland.
 PENDLE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wigley.
 LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST
 HIGHER BROUGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. Sheard, 9, Rothsay Road, Higher Crumpsall, Manchester 8 (transferred from Temporary).
 HULME.—Div. C., Miss L. A. Roberts, 159, Withington Road, Whalley Range, Manchester 16.
 NEWTON HEATH AND PLATTING.—Dist. C., Miss E. Jensen, Danely, Crumpsall Lane, Manchester 8.
 RESIGNATIONS
 HULME.—Div. C., Mrs. Scott Dickson.
 BROUGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. Disney.
 HIGHER BROUGHTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. Atkinson.
 RAWTENSTALL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wood.
 LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST
 GRASSDALE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Heron, 236, Brodie Avenue, Liverpool 19.
 NEWTON.—Div. C., Miss Hayes, Redclyffe, Newton-le-Willows.

NEWTON.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Bradbury, 37, Rob Lane, Newton-le-Willows.
 NEWTON.—Asst. Div. C., Miss M. E. Hayes.
 LINCOLNSHIRE
 SKEGNESS.—Dist. C., Miss V. Wyre, Northwood, Laythorpe Avenue, Skegness.
 SKEGNESS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilson.

LONDON
 BALHAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Yeatman, Grey Oak, Hoadly Road, S.W.16.
 EAST DULWICH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rands.
 PLUMSTEAD.—Dist. C., Miss A. N. Aylott.

MIDDLESEX
 UPPER EDMONTON.—Dist. C., Miss Kellam Smith.
 NORFOLK
 HOLT.—Dist. C., Miss V. Sprout, Magavella, Blakeney (transferred from Temporary).

GREAT YARMOUTH No. 3.—Dist. C., Miss Howe.
 LAKENHAM.—Dist. C., Miss Monk.
 NORTH GREENHOLE.—Dist. C., Lady Cook.

NORTHUMBERLAND
 EARSIDON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Forrier.
 JESSIMO AND SHELFIELDS.—Dist. C., Miss A. Ralmes.
 WANSBECK AND BLYTH.—Div. C., Miss E. Mitchell.

OXFORDSHIRE
 GORING-ON-THAMES.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Maitland Wilson, The Red House, Goring, Reading.
 RESIGNATIONS
 DEDDINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. E. Bacon.
 OXFORD UNIVERSITY.—Dist. C., Miss D. MacNamara.
 WOODSTOCK.—Dist. C., Mrs. Howard Green.

SOMERSET
 FROME.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Rees, The Nutgrove, Chew Magna, nr. Bristol.
 NETHER STOWEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eames, The Little House, Stringston, Holford, nr. Bridgwater.

RESIGNATION
 NETHER STOWEY.—Dist. C., Miss L. E. White.

STAFFORDSHIRE
 LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Spencer, 128, Broad Lane, Wednesfield, Wolverhampton.
 BLOX VICH AND GREAT WYRELY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Ford, 94, Victoria Avenue, Bloxwich, Walsall.

EAST SMETHWICK.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Piper, 46, Sycamore Road, Smethwick.
 WEST SMETHWICK.—Dist. C., Miss C. L. Evans, 24, Yew Tree Road, Londonderry, Smethwick.
 WARLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gill, Queensville, Birch Road, Hagley Road, Birmingham 32.

RESIGNATIONS
 EAST SMETHWICK.—Dist. C., Miss C. Evans.
 WEST SMETHWICK.—Dist. C., Mrs. Gill.
 WARLEY.—Dist. C., Miss E. A. Piper.
 BLOXWICH AND GREAT WYRELY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wiggin.
 HAYWOOD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Brackenbury.

SUFFOLK
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Mrs. Bell-Jones, 15, Constitution Hill, Ipswich.

SUSSEX
 LEWER.—Div. C., Miss A. Windham.
 NEWHAVEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Mills.

WARWICKSHIRE
 CITY OF COVENTRY.—Asst. Div. C., Miss C. Legender.

WESTMORLAND
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Lady O'Dowda, Little Parrock, Grasmere.
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Renshaw.
 EDEN VALLEY NORTH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wild.

WORCESTERSHIRE
 KIDDERMINSTER EAST.—Dist. C., Dr. Addenbrooke, Consterdyne, Kidderminster.

YORKSHIRE EAST RIDING
 PICKERING.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Ford

YORKSHIRE NORTH RIDING
 MIDDLESBROUGH 1.—Dist. C., Miss E. R. Clarke, 125, Oxford Road, Middlesbrough.
 MIDDLESBROUGH 3.—Dist. C., Miss A. B. Graham, 9, Clepstone Avenue, Middlesbrough.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING (NORTH)
 HORTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hartley, 184, Wrose Road, Bradford.
 SHIPLEY.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fairbank, 5, Parkfield Road, Shipley.
 THORNTON.—Dist. C., Miss D. Riley, 34, Bingley Road, Heaton, Bradford.

RESIGNATIONS
 HORTON.—Dist. C., Miss A. Broadbent.
 MIDDLETON.—Dist. C., Miss M. Lee.
 SHIPLEY.—Dist. C., Miss W. Rodgers.
 WOODHOUSE.—Dist. C., Miss P. M. Hopper.

YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING (SOUTH)
 DONCASTER NORTH B.—Dist. C., Miss M. Handley, 18, Washington Road, Woodlands, Doncaster.
 DONCASTER NORTH C.—Dist. C., Miss M. Handley, 18, Washington Road, Woodlands, Doncaster.
 DONCASTER WEST.—Dist. C., Miss G. E. Bashforth, 8, Low Road, Warmsworth, nr. Doncaster.

MANOR.—Dist. C., Miss F. R. Slage, 33, Chorley Road, Sheffield 10.
 PORTER BROOK.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Wilde, 39A, Whirlowdale Crescent, Sheffield 7.
 Please note that SELBY AND GOOLE DIVISION has divided as follows:—
 SELBY.—Div. C., Mrs. Wyllie, Brayton Lodge, Selby.
 Containing the Districts of:
 SELBY.—Dist. C., Miss Kettlewood, The Barns, Cawood, Selby.
 GOOLE.—Div. C., County Commissioner acting.
 Containing the Districts of:
 GOOLE TOWN.—Dist. C., County Commissioner acting.
 RAWCLIFFE.—Dist. C., Miss Stephens, Rawcliffe Hall, Rawcliffe, nr. Goole.

RESIGNATIONS
 DONCASTER NORTH B.—Dist. C., Miss G. E. Bashforth.
 DONCASTER WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hain.
 HALLAM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Renwick.
 MANOR.—Dist. C., Miss E. Watts.
 PORTER BROOK.—Dist. C., Miss M. Greaves.

YORK CITY
 RESIGNATION
 EBOR.—Dist. C., Miss J. Horton.

WALES
 ANGLESEY
 RESIGNATION
 BODORGAN.—Dist. C., Miss F. Barrington.

CARDIGANSHIRE
 CARDIGAN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Berrington Davies.
 NORTH CAERNARVONSHIRE
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss M. Williams, Greenlands, Conway Road, Llandudno.
 CAERNARVONSHIRE (before dividing)
 RESIGNATION
 COUNTY BADGE SECRETARY.—Miss M. Williams.

EAST GLAMORGAN
 RESIGNATIONS
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss N. Hockin.
 CARDIFF.—Asst. Div. C., Miss E. Owen.
 GRANGETOWN.—Dist. C., Miss Jarrett.

WEST GLAMORGAN
 RESIGNATION
 GOWER.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Perrycoste.

MONMOUTHSHIRE
 WEST MONMOUTHSHIRE 4.—Div. C., Miss N. Edwards, Britannia Villa, Pengam.
 PENGAM AND FLEUR-DE-LYS.—Dist. C., Miss M. Edwards.
 PONTYPOOL TOWN.—Dist. C., Miss T. Ford.
 Please note that CWMCARN DISTRICT has been disbanded.

RADNORSHIRE
 BUILTH WELLS.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss G. M. Phillips, Dol-nant, Builth Wells.
 LANDRINDOD WELLS.—Dist. C., Lady Delia Venables-Llewelyn, Maelog, Cefn-lyls Road, Llandrindod Wells.

SCOTLAND
 ANGUS
 Correction: In the May GUIDER, Miss J. SHANKS' resignation was shown as Division Commissioner for EASTERN DIVISION, together with Mrs. McCRAE Wilson's appointment as her successor (transferred from Temporary). This was incorrect. Miss J. SHANKS is on National Service, but has not resigned, and Mrs. McCRAE Wilson continues to hold her TEMPORARY DIVISION COMMISSIONER'S warrant for the EASTERN DIVISION.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE
 RESIGNATION
 TILlicULTRY AND COALSNAUGHTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Logan.

CITY OF GLASGOW
 RESIGNATION
 No. 3 (NORTHERN DIVISION).—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Melvin, 101, Kirkland Street, Glasgow, N.W.

ORKNEY
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Traill-Clouston, Smoogro, House, Orphir (transferred from Temporary).

RESIGNATION
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. FLETCHER.

ULSTER
 CO. ANTRIM
 Please note that BALLYMENA AND BROUGHSHANE DISTRICT, Antrim Mid Division, has divided as follows:—
 BALLYMENA.—Dist. C., Miss P. Owens, Audley Terrace, Ballymena.
 BROUGHSHANE.—Dist. C., Miss M. Redmond, Tildarg, Ballygarvey, Ballymena.

CITY OF BELFAST
 DUNCARIN.—Dist. C., Miss M. Law, 12, Somerton Park, Belfast.
 RESIGNATIONS
 CLIFTONVILLE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Law.
 DUNCARIN.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Stewart.
 DUNCARIN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss M. Watters.

DERRY CITY
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. M. Donnell, Owenmore, Caw, Londonderry.
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Stewart, 19, Rosemount Avenue, Londonderry.
 WATERSIDE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Eaton, 14, Limavady Road, Londonderry.

RESIGNATIONS
 COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Malseed.
 WATERSIDE.—Dist. C., Mrs. Donnell.

COUNTY DERRY
 NEWTOWNARDS (new District in EAST DIVISION).—Dist. C., Miss K. Gordon, 86, North Street, Newtownards.
 COUNTY DOWN
 MARALIN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Graham, Dromore House, Dromore.
 RESIGNATION
 MARALIN.—Dist. C., Miss Johnston.

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