

THE GUIDER

VOL XXX No. 5

MAY, 1943

CONTENTS

<i>A Guide and Ranger Concert</i>	Page
<i>Three Things Remain</i> , By CATHERINE CHRISTIAN	69
<i>Delegations in Wartime</i>	70-71
<i>Job-Cart Trips</i>	72-73
<i>Scottish Joint Conference of Scouters and Guides</i>	74-75
<i>Games for Small Numbers</i>	76
<i>The Child Nurse Badge III</i> , By JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH	77
	78



CONTENTS

<i>The Baden-Powell Memorial Fund</i>	Page
<i>Knots in Camp</i> , By P. LITTLE	79
<i>Down the Lanes with Gypsy Petalengro</i>	80
<i>S.O.S! S.O.S! S.O.S!</i>	81
<i>Headquarters Notices</i>	82
<i>Appointments and Resignations</i>	83
	84

A GUIDE AND RANGER CONCERT

TELEGRAM RECEIVED BY THE COMMISSIONER FOR RANGERS
Many thanks to all Sea Ranger ships for kind birthday greetings.

THEIR Majesties the King and Queen attended a concert given in aid of the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund on Friday, April 9th. Among the performers were the Guides of the 1st Buckingham Palace Company and the Sea Rangers of S.R.S.

Among the audience—at the invitation of Sea Ranger Princess Elizabeth and Patrol Leader Princess Margaret—were the Chief Guide, Lady Somers, Chief Commissioner; the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, Chairman of the Executive Committee; the Hon. Lady Cochrane, Chief Commissioner for England; Miss Shanks, Commissioner for Training; Miss Anne Hopkins, Commissioner for Rangers; and Miss H. K. Anderdon, General Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

On arrival, the Headquarters party was welcomed by Their Majesties before going into the hall where the concert was to be given.

Before the concert Miss Hanbury Williams, County Commissioner, told the audience that this was just one of the many concerts being given by companies and crews all over the country in aid of the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund.

PROGRAMME

FIRST HALF BY 1ST BUCKINGHAM PALACE COMPANY GIRL GUIDES

The aim of this programme is to show the work the Guides are engaged on in this, their second year. The central item in each section portrays the Guides at work; the introductions and two of the endings are from the realms of fancy.

Accompanists — Mrs. Morshead, Miss Thomas, Fife Band of H.M. Grenadier Guards, to whom the thanks of the Company are due.

1. **ATHLETIC BADGE** (A Guide must have good carriage; be able to skip and perform physical exercises, besides playing in team games, with swimming as an alternative to one of them).

(1) *Royal Salute*, by the little Wooden Soldiers. Officer in Command, P.L. Princess Margaret.

(2) *Physical Exercises, Skipping*—Guides of the Flora Gardens S.G. School.

(3) *The Awkward Squad*—Guides of the Royal School. Inspecting Commissioner, Miss Hanbury Williams.

SEA RANGER H.R.H. PRINCESS ELIZABETH



[Photo: Dorothy Wilding.]

*Love thou thy land, with love far-brought
From out the storied Past, and used
Within the Present, but transfused
Thro' future time by power of thought.*
—TENNYSON.

SECOND HALF BY SEA RANGER SHIP President III

OPENING: Song — "All Over the Place"—Ship's Company.

Semaphore—Bo's'n Kathleen Jephcott.

Buzzer—Sea Ranger Edna Ward.
Morse—Sea Ranger Joan Harvey.

LAND DRILL—Bo's'n Eileen Halls.
Sea Rangers: Princess Elizabeth, Mary Morshead, Joyce Clifton, Mary Cullen, Freda Nelson, Anne Crichton, Iris Woods.

SAILORS' HORNPIPE—1st Mate, Edith Enson; 2nd Mate, Eileen Jolly.
Sea Rangers: Nellie Whetstone, Joyce Evenden, Edna Newman.

EMERGENCY TRAINING (Outbreak of Fire; Stirrup Pump and sandbags)—Bo's'n Eileen Hull. Sea Rangers, Sheila Howard, Margery Prill, Kathleen Pendleton.

EMERGENCY TRAINING (Severe bleeding and how to arrest it)—Bo's'n Mollie Dunster. Sea Rangers: Kathleen Smith, Doris Pinchen, Winnie Hayward.

SEA SHANTIES—Ship's Company.

After the concert Their Majesties received the Headquarters party again and chatted to them for some time.

While the Chief Guide and the Commissioners were having refreshments before leaving for home, Their Royal Highnesses Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret joined them and talked to them till the time of their departure.

As a result of the concert the company and crew have sent £86 4s. 6d. to the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund.



THESE THINGS REMAIN

By

CATHERINE CHRISTIAN

tree must thrust its roots down if it would stretch its branches up. A nation must fasten its roots deeper into the past to become greater in the future.

The same is true, in a slightly different sense, of all great works of art. When Rodin, drawing corpses in the morgue, to perfect his own knowledge of anatomy, saw the face of a suicide girl, and immortalised her for a time in the mask of "l'Inconnue," he was concerned with the story of her life or the moral aspects of her decision. He was concerned with the secret, smiling beauty of her face and into the clay that obeyed his craftsman fingers he moulded an answer to the riddle, Death—the answer Sanskrit scriptures have given: "Never the spirit was born; the spirit shall cease to be never; Never was time when it was not; End and Beginning are dreams. Birthless and deathless and changeless remaineth the spirit for ever. Death hath not touched it at all, dead though the house of it seems."

A bomb may have fallen, it may fall, on all the statues Rodin ever made. The truth he wrote in stone will live, to blossom again beneath the fingers of other craftsmen, in other shapes. Narcissus bloomed on the slopes of Mount Olympus the year after Thermopylae and in English gardens the year after Dunkirk. But if the children who ran through the April grass in England this spring have no eyes to see the pattern that makes them a part of immeasurable greatness, there is a danger they may look upon themselves in their isolated smallness, and so be small indeed, as some have been who did not see—poor, stunted trees, without roots, having no branches to lift up to the sun.

"If we fail to perceive the shape of things to come and are unable to distinguish, among the confusions of contemporary existence, a form that is completing itself, is not the failure a failure of imagination in ourselves? We feel within us that there is a vital force awaiting completion—if we did not feel that, there would be small reason to live and none for a struggle to live well."

Every time a child sings with pleasure a song that is old and echoes in the past of her country, every time that, for enjoyment's sake and for the skill of it alone, she abandons herself to become a part in the intricate design of a traditional dance, every time she disciplines her hands and exercises her brain in adapting some old design of her work, she gives herself, unconsciously, an incentive "to live well." Such skill, added to skill in country things, the rhythm of seasons, the song of birds, the vast tapestry of the growing earth, builds into body and mind, into the senses and the spirit, a gradual perception of design in living, a conviction of plan and purpose beyond the idle will of the individual.

Just as a beginner in orchestral work distinguishes only the part assigned to his own instrument, against a confused background of sound, but learns slowly to hear the symphony and so to fit his own part

ON a dusty museum shelf in a remote country town there stands a little terra-cotta bowl. It would hold eggs very well. It would hold primroses even better. It is such a good shape and such a good colour, and it was made for use by a man who knew his job and lived about four hundred and thirty generations back.

There is a little tune that has the cuckoo's note in it. A tune Guides get hold of and hum with the maddening repetition of a chiff-chaff on an orchard bough. A man called Chaucer wrote some words to it about a thousand years ago, or rather less—probably because it haunted him and he had heard it so often as a child that he wanted to be free of its inconsequence running in his head through the warm spring days.

There is a stitch—they call it cross-stitch, still—that disciplines the eye and comes, like the drugging rhythm of a little drum-beat, between the mind and too much thinking. In Egypt women used it, building up long borders of formal trees, and quaint, outrageous birds, and beasts, on robes of gossamer linen, while their men went out to war. In Mediæval Europe they used it, weaving dark tapestries that shut them in from far thoughts of a Sepulchre from which there might be no return. Peasant women use it now—with old, frayed threads, on cloth faded and worn—embroidering the patterns that are traditional in lands where an enemy rules.

Why should we, who are young, or concerned with youth, trouble ourselves for tradition now, when we stand waiting among ruins for a door to open into a new world? Why should we seek to pile up for the children of a new age the outworn furniture of ages that are past? Of what possible value can it be to Mary or Bassia or Januta or Thérèse to learn the dance, the song, the stitch her grandmother knew?

There has been a set of the tide lately in our Movement towards such studies. An enthusiast minority has established its claim to be heard with Music, Drama and Handcraft weeks, with the G.I.S. training week-ends on National Culture and the National Days. What, ask the unconverted, has all that to do with Guiding in the long run?

The answer is, in the long enough run it has everything. If education is not to be instruction—teaching a child how to tie a reef knot—but evocation—invoking the child to discover for herself the one best way to tie a knot that will not slip and will untie easily (which means, in essence, arriving by a valuable, instead of valueless, process at reef knots), then let us evoke lasting values first. A type of handcraft, a tune, a dance survives, not by chance or luck alone. Something in its essence, in its quality, must be dynamic—must contain life as yet un-lived, as certain minerals contain stored electricity. The traditional culture of a people will survive as long as it has something to give which they are of a quality and a perceptiveness to take. A



into it with discretion and with skill, so it is not enough to teach our children the traditions of their own land alone. First, they must acquire, for the good of the whole, a technique that is sufficient in the part that is by heredity theirs. But the aim of teaching them to play at all is the appreciation of the symphony as a whole, and beyond even that, appreciation of the truths expressed in music. So, from their own traditions let them go on to the traditional culture of other lands and learn to know the peoples of those lands through the lasting values preserved in their folk-lore, songs and dances. Now, more than ever before, when circumstance has scarred the face of Europe and swayed and distorted individual life far out of its normal focus, the true values lie deep in those things which remain. Lasting truths are reflected in tradition—and the truth alone can make a new generation free. To sing traditional songs, to tell old stories, to dance the rhythms of one's own land, to create beauty as it has been most rightly created by those who were born and bred on the same soil, is to become a gracious, fitting part of a design with meaning to it. We are heirs of a heritage, and our nobleness should oblige us to accept the obligations of heredity and pass on what is now ours, mellow with the love and well husbanded in the present to the children of the future. It also obliges us, like visiting royalties, to assume on occasion the uniform of countries in which we may be guests—to enter into the traditions of those people with whom we seek to be allied in more than fear of a common enemy, and to make them, for a time at least, our own. Truth is the light your eyes can see, but eyesight improves with practice, and those who live with wide horizons have long sight. Let us look wide in the culture we are practising, and let us practise it indeed, for in it we have the reason to live—and the reason also to live well.

**LIST OF SONGS
CHOSEN BY THE
COUNTRIES**

In order that all British Guides may know eight representative songs and be able to sing them at International gatherings, each country has decided on two songs which should be learnt by all British Guides.

These songs are marked below in figures 1 and 2. The other four songs given under the heading of the country, should be learnt by the Guides of that country.

ENGLAND

(1) "Summer is icumen in," (2) "Rio Grande," "Greensleeves," "Heave Away, My Johnny," "Sir Eglamore," "Early One Morning."

ULSTER*

(1) "Londonderry Air" (to Derry words), (2) "Sweet Babe, a Golden Cradle Holds Thee," "Tis Pretty to be in Ballinderry," "In a Shady Nook," "The Ould Lammis Fair."

The sixth song will be announced later.

SCOTLAND

(1) "Ye Banks and Braes," (2) "Bonny Dundee," "Can ye Sew Cushions," "Colin's Cattle," "Sleeps the Noon," "The Piper o' Dundee."

WALES

(1) "All Thro' the Night," (2) "The Rising of the Lark," "The Ash Grove," "Robin Ddiog," "Going with Deio." (Sixth not yet decided.)

* Ulster Guides have their own Camp Fire leaflet obtainable from Ulster Girl Guide Headquarters, 50, Upper Arthur Street, Belfast.

FOR PIPERS

The usual Pipers' Summer School will be held at Aiderswasley Hall, Whatstandwell, Nr. Matlock, Derbyshire, August 10th-31st. Students may attend for one week or more. These courses are of particular interest to all who wish to teach piping. Every grade of piper is catered for, from beginner to the most advanced. There will be practise in quartet playing and a small orchestra. String players are asked to bring their instruments.

Carefully graded classes for the making of pipes and recorders.

Those who wish to qualify as teachers may take the journeyman and advanced examinations. When writing please mention THE GUIDER. Trains to Derby and on by branch line to Whatstandwell.

All particulars from the Secretary, Mrs. Rigg, Meadowrise, Stockmead, Washington, Sussex.



Guides in East Africa are making full use of the opportunities they now have for helping and meeting their Polish sisters.

The Commissioner for Uganda writes:—

"We have made contact with the Scouts and Guides in the Polish settlement near Masindi. We found the Guide spirit there very strong. The Scouts and Guides had been warned of my visit. There are some 350 Guides and their younger sisters, whom we should call Brownies. They have arranged themselves in Patrols of ten; about five Patrols in a Company, each with a girl Leader. They marched past the saluting base in Companies, followed by the Scouts. Their marching was very smart. Enthusiasm and determination radiated from the face of every child there. After the march past I was asked to inspect them. A few Guides still wore the uniforms they had brought with them from Poland. They have lost pretty well everything else, but they have clung to their uniforms!

"BY THEIR ARTS YE SHALL KNOW THEM"

From the beginning of history music has been one of the ways by which man has sought to express his emotions, his yearnings and the human experiences of his passage through time. Never perhaps more so, in simple terms, than through those forms known as traditional song and dance—combinations of melody with story and action.

Every grouping of the human race, as it settled down in its allotted corner, has evolved an interpretation of its own experience, reflecting as in a mirror the circumstances and surroundings in which it has been called upon to live out its destiny.

Song and dance in particular belong to the traditional lives of all peoples alike, accessible to all, common to all, and the world in consequence is patterned in these ways with infinite variety.

From this variety there is much to be learned, and those of us who seek a truer knowledge of our fellow-creatures will do well to study these human reflections, no matter how far in time and place and philosophy of thought we may feel removed from those with whom we seek the communion of a better understanding.

The series of articles being published in THE GUIDER on the traditional arts (songs) of all lands will serve a very useful purpose, and should be of great interest to all Girl Guides and Girl Scouts everywhere, not only as a study, but as something in which all can share as well as exchange with each other as friend will exchange with friend.

May this thought inspire all those who step across the world along the path traced out by the songs and dances of peoples.

ARETHUSA LEIGH-WHITE,
Director, The World Bureau.

that they have sent Christmas parcels to Polish Guides in Tanganyika.

There are six Companies of Guides in Zanzibar, all very keen, their one Guide writes: "Guide work of the whole is very slow, mainly Tenderfoot and Second Class, but they enjoy it all. We go for hikes occasionally into the shambas; all-day picnicing is too tiring in this hot weather, so we have afternoon hikes. We do our fire-lighting, tracking and so forth, and sit down and sing after our late tea, before coming home."

MESSAGE FROM LADY SOMERS

It is important for us to keep the cultural side of our training in mind and to make sure that our standard of singing and dancing is worthy of the songs and dances which have been handed down to us. If we neglect our national culture we should be robbing the children of an important part of their heritage, and by allowing them to cultivate a poor taste in songs we should be permitting them to misrepresent their race. Guiders should encourage their Guides to know something of our national legends and folk lore, to know the local history of their own district and to take a pride in the historical background which is theirs. It is for us to develop in the Guides a love of the characteristics of their own country, be it England, Scotland, Northern Ireland or Wales. With this end in view we have launched a campaign to improve our camp fire singing, so that in time to come, when we meet at home and abroad, there will be certain songs which we all know, whatever part of the country we belong to. A list of the songs chosen by the four countries is published on this page, and the words and music will appear in THE GUIDE, starting on May 6th; and I hope that in a short time Companies all over the country will be singing them.

Finola Somers
Chief Commissioner.

Guiders wishing further particulars of either of these courses should apply to:—

The British Drama League,
9, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

**BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE
TRAINING COURSES**

The British Drama League is running a training course which should be helpful to Brown Owls and Guiders with young Guides in their Companies.

It is intended for those whose special interest is in children under fourteen.

The sessions are to be held each week on Thursday (7.15 p.m.-9.15 p.m.) from May 27th to July 29th.

The subjects will include drama and recreation, choosing a play, production, etc. Each session, except the last three, will be complete in itself.

The British Drama League is also holding a general drama course over Whitsun, from June 11th-14th.

DELINQUENCY IN WAR-TIME

Speech by MISS MELLANBY (Governor of Borstal Institution)
at the Division Commissioner's Conference



I WONDER if you would be very offended if I treated you as though you were in the same line of business as I am? I do really quite genuinely feel that you are. I suppose there is no other organisation in the country more intent on preventing delinquency during war-time than the Guide Movement. It is a sad fact that we do get a good number of girls who have been Guides, but your work is enormously preventive. Our work is to deal with those who have actually become delinquent. They appear, possibly, rather a different type from the average girl you have to deal with; a great many of them would never dream of becoming Guides, because they wouldn't dream of looking ahead, or of joining any organisation which would tie them; for the same reason they would not join a girls' club. They never look ahead, but live, as it were from hand-to-mouth—there motto is "Why worry?"

I always discuss delinquency with the girls; it is of great interest to them to talk over the reasons for their coming to Borstal. They are surprised and pleased that their ideas are just as intelligent as anybody else's and that there is a reason for their coming. We have girls mostly from poor homes in a working-class community. I have discussed that excellent book *Girls Growing Up* with them lately. I find that the whole of that book is corroborated by those girls. The type of girl we get leaves school at 14, and she goes into work that is offered to her in her neighbourhood—whether it be a hat factory or something else. There is no point in saying that she would like to do, because there is no chance of doing it. I asked a class of seventy if they had any idea of the jobs they would like to do or the careers they would like to take up; whether any of them had been able to make a start on them. Twelve of the seventy had thought about it; of this twelve, only three had done anything towards achieving that ambition. I asked how many of them failed to achieve it because they couldn't take the trouble, or how many through other circumstances—lack of a secondary school scholarship or the need to earn money for the home. They had to sit down to think what prevented it. The other girls had just gone into a nearby factory for the work it offered. At fourteen they are tremendously thrilled at the thought

of earning their living, and the way they earn it doesn't really matter at all. They corroborated that half these girls didn't try to find out what the factory was making—it was just a case of "Twenty-eight shillings a week starting on Monday." It doesn't matter in the least what you are doing! If more money is offered at some other factory, just transfer! There is no great moral obligation to these girls to stick to one job. I asked them what length of holiday they got a year—they had no idea because invariably they never stayed in one job long enough to get one. It meant twenty-eight shillings for one moment and a certain amount of time in the factory, and then the process starts all over again. As I say, a girl doesn't stay long enough to have a holiday, and therefore another point about her life is this.

Very few of these girls have ever seen parts of the rest of England, Scotland or Wales beside the town in which they live. Quite a number of them have seen only one place in their lives; some may have seen two or three. By the way, those who spoke didn't mention Guide camps, but they did mention school camps, and the majority knew perhaps one or two other places in the country—terribly limited for people who love to see different places and different things, but in those days that was all the opportunity they had.

In those days they earned far less money, but they could spend all of it on clothes; there was no limit to the number of cheap shoes they could buy. The working-class girls lived really on a high standard—they imitated the better dressed people in a cheap quality so that they could afford a variety in dress. They would reckon on about fifteen pairs of shoes a year at 5s. 11d., rather than one good pair at 32s.; they would just wear out one pair and then buy another; they never had them repaired, so they got a pleasant variety. They wouldn't think of having their clothes cleaned, or even washed or mended—they just wore them to rags and bought more. Clothes had a tremendous attraction for them.

The pre-war girl, if she did stay put in one particular town, had innumerable boy friends, but they were probably local boys, unless she was one of those specialists in the Army or Navy; they never mixed—a girl who liked Army boys could pass a sailor without turning a hair!

That was the pre-war girl—a dull job, very much restricted in her environment, very much restricted in her friends.

Now for war-time conditions. For the first time the girl finds she is in demand in the labour world. Everyone wants girl labour; she can pick and choose much more than she could; she knows people want her work. She earns a great deal more money. We all decided that really was the root of evil. If she earned thirty shillings a week her expenses were thirty shillings and sixpence. If in war-time she earned four pounds, is her expenditure four pounds? Not a bit of it—four pounds and sixpence! Nobody who has a rise in salary is any the better for it; they couldn't say they found it any easier to save or keep in bounds.

They couldn't buy clothes—that is a great source of the sort of delinquency which seems to me to have an obvious reason behind it—but it isn't criminal in intent. Clothes rationing to these girls makes a vast problem. You can just manage if you buy good clothes, but they never do that. It does mean that if you are not going to pay nine and eleven for your shoes and you must pay thirty-two and six, you may save for a long time, which they find impossible. They are not, as, of course, they should be, buying very few and very good clothes. Therefore, clothes do wear out extremely quickly, and it is a great temptation if you have got a great deal more money to have a great deal more clothes. But they can't buy them now, so there is a very great deal of stealing of clothing going on. I foresaw this when clothes rationing began. There is a very definite reason—to have pretty things and to look smart, and it is impossible in these days, however much money you earn, to gratify that desire.

They get much more opening for seeing the world now. If a girl joins the Services, she is drafted to four or five places in the country, and she can see more of the world than before. This has just whetted their appetite for seeing more places. Most girls run away, having no reason to do so except the excitement of seeing places. Two girls who had run away were picked up at Sunderland (or maybe it was South Shields). They had a great time, going in lorries. They had no particular reason for going there, but just saw plenty of country *en route*; they were satisfied for the time being. There is great restlessness on the part of these working-class girls; having already seen a good deal of the world makes them want to see more.

Now for their boy friends. It is sadly true that we are getting far more girls with illegitimate babies and far more with V.D. Every one is in the Navy, Army or Air Force. The trouble is that if a chap is in uniform he looks pretty good, whereas in civvies he wouldn't have been anyone! I think there is a great deal in the fact that everyone in uniform seems a bit of a hero. They were very interested in the subject of foreign, Canadian and American troops. Their attraction is apparently that they satisfy this passion to know about other people and other places, and Americans, of course, have this heavenly slang! Just like movie stars! They talk, too, a great deal

about their homes—and the girls like to know about this different sort of life and like meeting people with a different outlook. That seems desirable in itself, and, of course, it is very natural, too. So that their general conclusion was that you had much more in war-time, and it made you want more still!

Somebody else said, too, when they were discussing another point which is of great importance among town girls—this living in air raid shelters—that it was just heavenly; you could live in a different one every night and with anyone you liked. One girl said that it all seemed so romantic, so glamorous. There is a very deep instinct in them for adventure and thrills. They look around in their own homes and see that youth is very short for the working-class girl; they look at their mothers, who, at forty, look sixty, with innumerable children, no leisure and no opportunity of gratifying it if they had it. These girls see that life is extremely short and that they must make the most of it while they can. They attribute a great deal of this passion for adventure and romance to this, and I think that is perfectly true.

Then we have quite a different type of girl, who really doesn't concern you so much, but she is going to be a very big problem after she leaves the Institution. She is the one who has been a long time in Institutions. Some have been in Institutions almost all their lives, starting in orphanage, and then going from one school to another. This girl is determined to have a character of her own. How terribly easy for her to think that nothing at all matters; life in an Institution, ipso facto, "institutionalises" people. These girls who go from school to school never lose that institution "flavour"; according to the people in one school certain things matter and certain things don't matter much. If you go to another school you find a different scale of values. By the time you have done that four or five times, there is bound to be the feeling that nothing at all matters. You do occasionally get the type of girl who successfully just jogs along; eventually she may turn into a complete rebel.

We had a very tiny little girl, aged 17, who had been in Institutions all her life; she was determined to have the last word wherever she went. Everybody had a very soft spot for her. She had been in innumerable Institutions—some of the Governors had been deeply shocked; others amused, and thought there was a great deal to be said for her. I found out that one of her chief objections to me was that I was very much bigger than she was! I hadn't realised that being small was one of her grievances against life. She said to me one day, "Do you remember when I first saw you? Well, I didn't like you because I was so much smaller than you." I replied, "I suppose you were rather short once." This took the wind completely out of her sails. . . . I was sitting while she was standing, so, of course, the difference in our height wasn't apparent!

Then there is the sort of girl who, as a child, has not had her full share of affection. She feels the lack of it, and must be in the public eye. She fixes her attention on the Head of the Institution; she plays up just to be noticed. If she can't be noticed for good, it must be for bad. She has no idea that she is doing it. I was going one day to see the headmistress of one of the girl's previous schools. I said to this girl, "Do you want me to give Miss Langley any message?" "Yes," she said, "give her my love." That night the girl broke her bedroom window. She thought to herself, "The Governor will be discussing all the girls and I may not come into the picture," so she assured herself that at any rate she would have the satisfaction of being discussed the next day by two people she admired. That kind of girl is going to find life to-day appallingly difficult.

A schoolgirl said, "When you are in places like an institution, everyone is ever so good to you; you don't have an opportunity of understanding about how long clothes last; you are just given another pair of shoes when one pair wears out; you have no idea of what anything costs." I occasionally get them to write down how they would spend £5 for a very poor family. Most of the girls haven't the vaguest idea. One girl said she would buy a ton of coal. I told her I thought it would be rather expensive and asked her how much she thought it would cost. She said it would be about nine shillings! They go out without any knowledge of the value of money.

They get very homesick for the last home they have known, even if it is an Institution. They have no experience whatever of sticking to anything. It is not only the reason, but the excuse. Possibly they will find life in the Forces easier than anywhere else. They won't get on in a hostel where they would have to run their own lives because they are much more inexperienced than most girls. We are trying hard to do what should be done everywhere—to have very definite, specific talks on sex. They are tremendously interested and, absolutely matter-of-fact. They can listen to a talk and ask sensible questions about V.D. like medical students. It is helping tremendously to clear their ideas and to give them information which they badly need.

We also try to realise that half the delinquency in this country would be stamped out if you could make these girls feel that they are invaluable. Their experience before coming to us was that they were of no value to anyone; it didn't matter to the factory if they left—the factory could get another girl to-morrow. Our great object, and I am sure yours, too, is to make them feel that they are of enormous value to the community. It is a very new idea to most of them and is one which impressed them enormously; it has never occurred to them that they might have anything to contribute. We are going very much

on the lines that they are the mothers of the next generation. You can get at them more easily by talking to them about their being mothers; they are so fond of children. They have great ideals, too, about the bringing up of children. Having experienced the life of a delinquent, they know the snags, and will see to it that their children don't go the same way; none of their child care, taken by one of my mothers, they know the snags, and will see to it that their children don't go the same way; none of their child care, taken by one of my

We have always a series of talks on this subject under the sun about children in staff, and they discuss everything under the sun about children in these classes. Then I went the other night to see a girl sitting up in bed writing an essay on "The Advantages and Disadvantages of the War." We had had talks on this subject from time to time; but she is a girl I never suspected of having any interest on any subject. When I asked her what she was writing she said, "They are really your ideas, all that you have told us in class." I explained to her that though they may have been mine in the first instance, she had evidently accepted them herself, so that now they were hers as much as mine. They must be her ideas or else she wouldn't be writing about them.

They enormously enjoy being asked for an opinion about anything; they will give you an extraordinarily fair-minded one. I asked them if they thought it would be a good plan to ask the boys of the local youth club to come up to the Institution. I told the boys that I thought it would be a good idea, but that I would discuss it with the Borstal girls. The girls at first thought that it would be "smashing." Then I said, "Do you think it really would be 'smashing,' ing." Then I said, "Do you think it really would be 'smashing,' ing, once a fortnight, to have them up for a dance?" So they really say, once a fortnight, to have them up for a dance? "No; it would be too tantalising and not natural."

They will think about any subject you like—say, the community and the part they can play. They are interested in the Beveridge Report; they clearly realise that it is going to be of enormous importance to them. If they don't take an interest in these things, nothing will get done at all. It seems that the greatest hope for the future of the girls lies in making their war-time values persist in peace-time. We must not go back to the old idea that the working-class girl doesn't matter; that she need not be expected to have an intelligent point of view; that she need not be taught the thing she is deeply interested in; if we do, we are bound to have delinquency. All their lives, they have gone on the principle that if they didn't hurry up, they wouldn't get anything at all. We must educate them to realise that there is an obligation on them—to give something as well as to get something.

UNIFORM, EQUIPMENT AND LITERATURE

Owing to inadequate supplies of Uniforms, Equipment and Literature, we are unable in these times to supply goods to other organisations. Commissioners, and Guiders ordering goods either from our own shops or from agents, are asked to give the name of their District Company, or Pack.

ALTERATIONS TO SECOND CLASS TEST

Second Class.—(Before being awarded the Second Class Badge the Guide must show that she is trying hard to keep the Threefold Promise.)

Section I, Clause 1.—As in P.O.R.

Section I, Clause 2.—Delete.

Section I, Clause 3.—Receive and answer a message in Morse across a reasonable distance out of talking range.

Section I, Clause 4.—Add as alternatives to present para.—Contribute six interesting notes made from personal observations to a Patrol Nature Log Book, or keep an individual Nature Log Book containing at least fifteen interesting entries made from personal observation, or stay still alone for half an hour in the open, and afterwards report on anything she has seen or heard or smelt.

Section I, Clause 5.—Be able to stalk and track.

Section II, Clause 1.—Be able to square lash and show practical use of six of the following knots: Reef, sheetbend, clove-hitch, timber hitch, bowline, sheepshank, fisherman's, round turn and two half hitches and packer's knot.

Section II, Clause 2.—Make a fire out-of-doors, using not more than two matches, and cook on it.

Section III, Clause 1.—Know how to be healthy and show what she is doing to keep the Rules of Health (the Guide Health Leaflet to be used).

Section III, Clause 2.—Cover a mile at Scout's pace in 12 minutes (30 seconds' error allowed each way), or have done four walks of at least three miles.

Section III, Clause 3.—Delete.

Section IV, Clause 1.—Treat simple cuts, burns, fainting and choking, and stop bleeding (with pad and bandage on the wound only); know simple treatment of shock; apply large arm sling and bandage sprained ankle.

Section IV, Clause 2.—Make a Morse Signalling Flag (24 in. by 24 in.), or alternatively make some other article useful to others.

Section IV, Clause 3.—Strip and make a bed properly, and show she is putting her knowledge into practice at home.

Section IV, Clause 4 (new paragraph).—Be able to telephone, and know the local bus routes. (Telephoning may be omitted if there is no telephone in the neighbourhood.)

* Training on Section III of the Second Class Test will be given by Mrs. Blanckenberg of the Central Council of Recreative Physical Training at Headquarters on Tuesdays, from May 4th-June 22nd (see English Training School).

SIGNALLING PHONETICS

Here is the phonetic alphabet as used widely at the present time; Guides and Rangers should get accustomed to using it from the beginning.

A ABLE	H HOW	O OBOE	V VICTOR
B BAKER	I ITEM	P PETER	W WILLIAM
C CHARLIE	J JIG	Q QUEEN	X X-RAY
D DOG	K KING	R ROGER	Y YOKE
E EASY	L LOVE	S SUGAR	Z ZEBRA
F FOX	M MIKE	T TARE	
G GEORGE	N NAN	U UNCLE	

TREK CART TRIPS

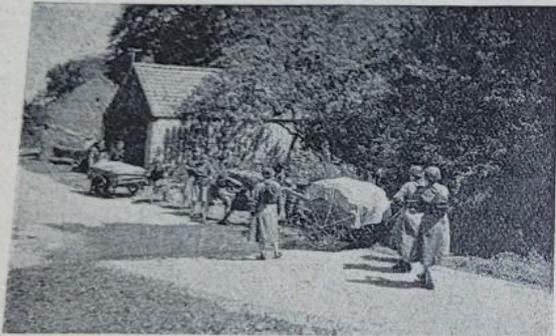
A TREK-CART is invaluable to those who wish to travel independently, but prefer not to carry heavy packs. Easy trips with short distances are ideal training for Guide Patrol Leaders with camp experience. More adventurous trips can provide the ideal holiday for the Ranger Company, for they need not be strenuous, but provide the refreshment of change of environment. Lastly, prospective G.I.S. volunteers could not do better than to find a suitable leader, borrow a cart and train themselves in woodcraft and adaptability by working through a strenuous trip in difficult surroundings.

They may find the following hints helpful.

Packing

Great care should be taken in packing a trek-cart. The amateur will find it well worth while to spend considerable time in experimenting until skill brings competent speed.

(a) It is essential to obtain an exact balance when the cart stands level. To obtain this the shaft must be supported while packing is in process. Test balance and do not be content with anything less than the perfect "finger-balance," i.e., a natural balance requiring no more than one finger to steady it as the cart stands. Check that all packages are firmly in place and unlikely to shift. Bedding rolls, etc., must be tightly rolled, or they will gradually give and upset



Crossing a ford.

balance. Check the cart for balance after the first steep hill; readjust if necessary. To do this it is sometimes only necessary to hold the shaft firmly and to jerk it sharply upwards or downwards, afterwards re-wedging any package that appears to be slipping and causing the trouble. Do not, in mistaken pride, continue to pull a cart that is weighing downwards or upwards, as this will tire out the team in a very short time. A well-balanced cart goes so easily on the level that it is generally difficult to convince each individual of a new team that the others are not doing more than their fair share of pulling.

(b) Think as you pack. Friction may cause serious damage to equipment through careless placing of spikes, hard corners, etc., or to the cover if it is allowed to billow out and rub against the wheel.

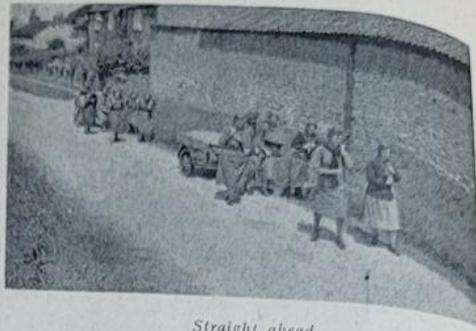
(c) Think as you pack. First aid or mackintoshes may be needed at a moment's notice. Jerseys and wash-and-brush-up equipment and food should be get-at-able without undue unlacing of ropes. This means that all equipment must be in a known place. The only way to ensure this is to make one or two of the team entirely responsible for the actual packing in of equipment each day.

(d) The purpose of the cart cover is:—

1. To protect from the weather. Amateurs have been known to think that a cover looked neater tucked inside the side and tail boards. This is an excellent way of forming a small lake in which to keep the bedding on a rainy day! "Catchment areas" are apt to form on a slack cover in the rain. Try to pack so that there is natural drainage down over the outside of the side and tail boards. The actual securing depends on the individual cart and load. Work out a good method.

Rhythm

No hard and fast rules can be laid down for this. Teams should "find themselves." Singing is helpful on long, dull stretches and enables the team to settle in to a good, well-paced marching rhythm, which is a great help at the end of a tiring day and in all hard going. Teams should move in step in going up hills; a slow step and even rhythm is best, with the two on the shaft walking "stretcher step."



Straight ahead.

A team should work out its favourite technique for going down hills. Where the surface is suitable some teams like to finish the descent at a run which takes them up a bit of the next slope; others dislike this practice. When holding back on very steep slopes, do not go too slowly, as it is the time taken, not the distance covered, which will tire the walker.

Remember that much of the success of the day depends upon keeping the weakest of the team in good condition. A steady pace is the quickest in the end. It is better to begin slowly and then increase the pace when people have got their second wind, than to start too fast. Avoid short halts and rushing at hills. Unless the team is unusually well-matched it will be an undue strain upon individuals to keep in step all the time. Some may like to take the easy patches in freestep and to call upon the team for extra effort by getting into step, for hills, hard patches, or when tiring. Others may prefer to reverse this procedure. The change of rhythm from free walking to keeping step will be restful in itself.

Arrangement of Team

A trek-cart will generally take equipment for 5-8 persons. A pulling team is 6: two on the shaft, two on the long ropes, two on short. On very steep hills a seventh pushing behind may be helpful, but this must be done with great care, or the balance of the cart will be altered and work hindered, not helped. Those on the shaft can usually tell best if team work is good, so directions can be given by one of them. Though shaft work should normally be light the shaft pair have the heaviest work on the hills, so jobs should be arranged accordingly. Shaft work is easiest for a well-matched pair: height and agreement upon the most comfortable position for the cross-piece of the shaft, being of almost equal importance. Change round positions, from shaft to rope and rope to shaft at regular, but not too frequent, intervals, to rest muscles; this can well be done without a halt. Do not allow one of the team to monopolise any favourite side or position, as this may tire another member unduly. Those walking free behind the cart have the following responsibilities:—

1. To warn the team of overtaking traffic.
2. To give hand-signals for turns, etc., in good time. (Always allow a car fairly close behind to overtake the cart and pass before turning; the faster vehicle has the right of way.)
3. To check that ropes are being well used and that load remains trim.

Hauling

The leader should give a warning of "ropes" when a sudden halt or turn requires vigilance and the use of both hands to lift or shorten ropes. When going up hill those on the shaft should press against the handle with their bodies; when going downhill the arms should be straight, as when taking the strain in rowing. Pull on the ropes should be as direct forward as possible. To fan out is to waste effort. The beginner should learn to "feel" her rope all the time; a rope pulled at the wrong angle, or allowed to go slack will soon be cut through on the wheel rim. If slack is not taken in automatically at a halt a rope may be entangled and snapped in a moment. In a slight change of gradient only the partners on the short ropes need change from front to back; for steep hills all ropes must change. This change should be made in good time before the descent begins. Partners should move together; it is wise to use both hands in controlling the ropes.

Avoid unnecessary strain on the arms, as they tire quickly. A hauling loop can be made in the rope and worn over the shoulder. For long, stiff pulls a pad between the rope and the shoulder may prove very welcome. When going downhill the rope is naturally brought over the shoulder and forwards; when going down-hill the rope should go back over one shoulder and down into the other hand. Avoid all jerks at any time.

Personal Movement

Uphill: In order to pull strongly, bend forward from the hips. Lift the foot well at the beginning of the stride. The actual strain should come from the knee of the front leg, and spring from the rear ankle should be avoided.

Downhill: Avoid stiff movement with straight knees—as this thrusts the foot painfully forward in the shoe and jars the spine. Move smoothly, bending the knees well, especially the back one. A loose hip movement should save the spine from all jarring.

Halts

Coil ropes neatly.

Do not put the shaft on the ground at halts, as this strains the shaft and is apt to shift the load; it also offers a temptation to the tenderfoot to use the shaft as a seat! Find some suitable rest, so that the shaft is supported at a good angle and the wheels are braked. Make sure that there is no danger of the cart tipping over backwards, if someone knocks against it; a runaway cart might be very dangerous, might smash up and—at the best—would necessitate repacking.

Avoid standing about with a heavy pack on the back. At a short halt find something against which to rest the pack, so that the weight is lifted from the shoulders. At longer halts take off the pack and rest the muscles by a complete change of position: sit, lie down, or lean well over and rest on the cart.

Taking Down and Assembling Cart

It may be occasionally necessary to take down a cart to get it past some obstacle, etc.

This is a very easy task if the job has been practised as a team for a number of times. As the axle should be kept well greased, learn to handle and carry parts without dirtying the clothes. Note which way the wheels go on. (Damage to wheels and side-boards can be extensive after one turn if a wheel is put on wrong side out. Small, loose parts, such as washers and split pins, should be tied and fastened to some part of the cart to avoid loss in long grass, etc.)

Rough Country

A trek-cart may be safely taken for short distances over rough country, even when well laden, if reasonable precautions are taken. The danger lies in a sudden strain or weight coming at an angle on one wheel. Avoid this by going very slowly, by humouring the cart. Never rush a depression or bump. Look ahead and plan out the best route. If necessary, back and find a way round a bad patch.

Check up nuts and bolts after such going.

Carry a screw spanner and a couple of spare split pins.

Summing Up

Systematic care in details will repay itself a hundred-fold in smooth and pleasant going. Trouble is easier to avoid than to rectify. Never waste energy.

Husband your strength, not out of laziness, but in order to have a reserve. Endurance is essential.

ROVING CAMPERS

Have you been thrilled by the call of the Guide International Service? Have you wished that you, too, might answer it? Have you longed to go in for the same kind of training as the G.I.S. volunteers? If so, the Roving Campers' Scheme will appeal to you. It is planned for those people who realise that physical fitness and ability to fend for oneself in the open are two of the most priceless assets in a time of emergency.

Everyone nowadays is appreciating the fact that, to be any use in Europe after the war, or at-home in many of the circumstances that will arise during the period of rebuilding our waste places and reshaping our national pattern of life, one must be a fit person—capable, self-reliant and adaptable. The kind of person in fact who is visualised as being a Roving Camper.

Perhaps you are not yet old enough to volunteer for the G.I.S. Perhaps you cannot leave home but would like to help with reconstruction in your own country. Here is a means by which you can train yourself now on the right lines, so that you are ready for whatever turns up. The Roving Campers' Scheme is not a test, though it may be possible to test for it after the war and to issue certificates to Rangers who have qualified. If you would like to qualify and be tested when the war is over train yourself now.

To become a Roving Camper you have to qualify in the General Test and in the particular section to which you want to belong, e.g., Foot, Cycle, Trekcart, Pack Pony or Boat. One word about the distances to be covered—the distances given are those which would be required of a Roving Camper if a test were instituted under more normal conditions after the war. They are the thing to aim at, though possibly now you cannot achieve them. You may be doing very strenuous war work and be physically too tired to undertake what you would accomplish in the ordinary way. If that is so, do not at present aim so high—set yourself a standard which stretches your powers but not to the point of making you less fit to play your part in the war effort.

Of course, the ideal thing is to have a team of Roving Campers, but if only one or two in a Company want to go in for it, there is no reason why they shouldn't; they can, any way, tackle the foot or cycle sections.

Here is a challenge to the Ranger Branch, the scheme of Roving Campers. Any Ranger qualified as such and having an H.E.S. Armlet would indeed be a worth-while person. The G.I.S. is only a part of our plans for helping with reconstruction. Hundreds of us will be wanted at home, and so—BE PREPARED.

ANGELA THOMPSON,
Commissioner for Camping,

One of our famous R.A.F. squadrons has for its motto, "Nobody Unprepared," and the Ranger Branch might certainly say this of their programme to-day.

"After the Armlet?" and "How can we train for the G.I.S.?" are two questions repeatedly asked; and here with this Roving Campers' Scheme surely is the answer in the main for the summer months in addition to any other specialised training already in hand.

I do hope Rangers and Sea Rangers will venture forth and try to become first-class Roving Campers and enjoy the opportunities it will bring and let us have news of their adventures.

ANNE HOPKINS,
Commissioner for Rangers.

General Test

A Roving Camper—

- (a) Keeps herself fit and in readiness for long distance journeys, according to her section.
- (b) Can be relied upon to look smart in uniform on all occasions.
- (c) Has collected, and keeps in readiness for immediate use, a complete set of personal equipment, which she can pack in a neat and practical way, serviceable for expeditions in any weather and suitable to the section to which she belongs. Carries her share of team equipment suitably stowed.
- (d) Understands the "Courtesy of the Road" and can travel with her camping outfit in a crowded bus, train or steamer, showing consideration and helpfulness towards the general public. Knows the rules of the road applicable to her particular section.
- (e) Is able to travel by map and compass.
- (f) Does her full share in the pitching of a fully equipped lightweight camp by her team, where the maximum time allowed for pitching is 40 minutes.
- (g) Spends at least six nights sleeping in the open (or tent) every 12 months.
- (h) Knows how to show respect for the interests of farmers and landowners. Has studied the most suitable methods whereby she can unobtrusively give into practice "a respect for the life of the countryside and puts these methods into practice."
- (i) Knows the whereabouts of the regular Guide, Scout and public camping grounds in her locality and is able to direct strangers to them. Makes a sketch map for this purpose. Knows the local war-time restrictions on camping.

Note.—The camping activities connected with this scheme come under the ordinary camping rules.

Foot Section

A Ranger who has qualified in this section:—

- (a) Has walked 10 miles in one day carrying her personal camp equipment and share of team equipment, and arrived at her destination ready to go on some active duty to walk farther as desired. Maximum weight of all equipment carried, including food, 15 pounds.
- (b) Does at least two training walks every twelve months of not less than 10 miles—one of the walks with full personal equipment and share of team equipment.
- (c) Has made the acquaintance of a farmer and his household in order to gain further knowledge of farm life, so as to enable her to use her special opportunities as a walker for applying Clause (g) of the General Test.
- (d) Can travel at "Scout's Pace" with ease and skill.

Cyclist Section

A Ranger who has qualified in this section:—

- (a) Has cycled 40 miles in one day, fully equipped for camp, arriving at her destination fit and ready to go on some active duty or to cycle farther, as desired. Maximum weight of all equipment, including food, 30 pounds.
- (b) Does at least two long rides every twelve months, one of not less than 50 miles and one of not less than 30 miles—one of the rides with full personal camp equipment and share of team equipment.
- (c) Can mend punctures, adjust brakes and understands the lubrication and general care of a bicycle.
- (d) Knows the different formations her team uses when travelling under varied traffic conditions and is practised in changing from one formation to another.

Pack Pony Section

A Ranger who has qualified in this section:—

- (a) Has walked 10 miles in one day with a pack pony, she has carried her share of personal equipment and arrived at her destination fit and ready to go on some active duty or to walk farther as desired.
- (b) Does at least two training expeditions with pack pony and share of personal equipment, every twelve months, of not less than 10 miles.
 - i. Can catch, halter, lead, groom, and saddle a pack pony.
 - ii. Understands the care of ponies during a camping expedition, a long distance trek and during extremes of heat, cold and wet. Knows suitable methods of tethering horses and the possible accidents characteristic of each method.
 - iii. Understands the principles of feeding and watering ponies; the loading of a pony, weight which can be carried; and the prevention and relief of sore back and girth gaul.
 - iv. Can clean and care for pack saddle and bridle, etc.

Trek Cart Section

A Ranger who has qualified in this section:—

- (a) Has walked 15 miles in a day, taking her full share as a member of a trek cart team, arriving at her destination fit and ready to go on some active duty or to walk farther as desired.
- (b) Does at least two training walks every twelve months, one of not less than 15 and one of not less than 10 miles, one of the walks with a team pulling a packed trek cart with equipment.
- (c) Is a practised member of a team, showing experience in general procedure with regard to:—
 - i. Loading (e.g., balance, stability of load, safety from loss or friction, availability of emergency kit and stores, covering of cart).
 - ii. Travel (e.g., hill-work and any proved helps to team staying power, such as singing, marching in steps, etc.).
- (d) Understands the routine care of a trek-cart in use and store and its unlimbering and assembling.

Boat Section

All the General Test is suitable for those using boats as their means of transport when on roving expeditions.

A Ranger qualifying in this section:—

- (a) Has towed, rowed or paddled craft, or been an active and essential member of a sailing boat crew on an expedition not less than four hours, taking her full personal equipment and share of team equipment, and arriving at her destination fit and ready to go on some active duty or travel farther as desired. Maximum weight of all equipment carried, including food, 300 pounds (for canoeing, this maximum should be reduced).
- (b) Does at least two training expeditions by water every twelve months, one of not less than six hours and one of not less than four hours. One of the expeditions with full personal equipment and share of team equipment.
- (c) Knows boat orders and how to be an active member of a boat's crew. If using canoes, the different formations her team uses when travelling as a team under varied conditions and is practised in changing formation.

Use of craft which is not propelled by the physical effort of the Rangers or Sea Ranger (e.g., mechanically propelled or towed craft—other than towed by the crew) does not qualify Rangers or Sea Rangers as Roving Campers.

SCOTTISH JOINT CONFERENCE OF SCOUTS AND GUIDERS

THE GUIDER

[May, 1943]

THE theme of this historic conference was Co-operation. About six hundred Guiders and Scouters had been expected; over a thousand came. There were representatives from Poland, Norway, India and Ceylon, while telegrams of good wishes were received from the French, Belgians and Americans.

Lord Glentanar, Chief Commissioner for Scotland, who opened the conference, felt that this large attendance was a sure sign of the realisation by both Movements that co-operation was essential to their development. He said that despite the suggestions given in P.O.R., there was little co-operation in actual practice, which showed four possible lines: meeting points in training and recreation between the young people; between Scouters and Guiders; mutual assistance and the pooling of material resources, but emphasised, as did other speakers, that in all matters we should keep before us the paramount necessity of producing manly boys and womanly girls.

Sir Percy Everett spoke of the difficulties facing both Associations in war-time and of how they had been overcome. The difficulties in the occupied countries were far greater than ours, yet they had not defeated Scouting and Guiding there. He added a word on the blessings of war-time Scouting and Guiding; the happiness of doing this work, the value of the war service of Scouts and Guides, the great courage and devotion they showed in times of danger, the tributes paid by Their Majesties, the Services and the Government to Scouting and Guiding. "Where there is no vision the people perish." "But," said Sir Percy, "there is a vision in Scouting and Guiding, and we are not going to perish."

Lady Stratheden, County Commissioner, Roxburghshire, spoke on the possible contribution of Voluntary Youth Organisations in the post-war period. Education in the future would be a preparation for living rather than for earning a living; on how good a preparation it proved would depend the demands on the voluntary organisations, and if we were to give the maximum force and power, we must work in co-operation with each other and with the Government.

We must be bold, humble, have open minds and use our freedom to try new ways, to fail, and try again. She believed our greatest contribution to the new world would be to show friendship in action, which meant both service and co-operation. Meanwhile, it was for us to give youth the realisation of their glorious opportunity, the faith that with God's help they could make the future.

Each talk was followed by useful discussions. On this particular subject the view was expressed by one Guider that the individual vitality of an organisation was of the first importance; co-operation ranked only second.

At the next session, on the International Aspect, the speaker was Mme. Malkowska, founder of Polish Guiding. Regarding co-operation, she said: "Men and women have to work hand-in-hand, for was not that the thought of our Creator?" Youth, must, however, be trained for comradeship; it was not a gift from heaven. A Polish word for woman meant "someone with vision"; but to have vision meant time to think, and quiet peace. It was the nature of man to fight; the nature of woman to protect life. She gave many instances of practical Scout and Guide co-operation in Poland, which had mainly sprung quite naturally from the ideas of the young people themselves. We need not search for ways of keeping the older Rangers and Rovers in the Movement if we would only give them the opportunity to make suggestions themselves. A well-organised conference, at which they could form their own decisions, would produce striking results. The G.I.S. was a tremendous opportunity for co-operative service, and she pleaded that the units going to Poland would concentrate on caring for the thousands of homeless children wandering there. As possibilities in this country, she mentioned combined welfare work in villages, or the taking of a farmhouse where homeless children might be looked after. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto the least of these little ones, ye have done it unto Me."

The Scottish Chief Commissioner, Mrs. Carnegie of Lour, gave the Epilogue. She spoke of the work the two Movements were doing for the future; the character training, the sense of their responsibilities as well as of their rights, which they gave to the children. We must prepare the ground now for the young people who will return after

the war, with much to teach; we must learn to understand each other, and make ourselves fit to attempt what we have undertaken. If the conference had done anything towards this, she prayed that with God's blessing, the seeds might bear fruit.

The conference sent greetings to the Chief Guide and to the Chief Scout, Lord Somers, and a message of sympathy to its Chairman, Mrs. Stewart of Murdoastun, who was prevented from attending by the death of her mother.

"FIT FOR ANYTHING"

FITNESS is the first essential of efficiency, and pre-Service is the time to get really fit. When we go for our "medical," no one wants to give the doctors the chance of shaking their heads and telling us that we are corks. The Services have little use for people. When we have made up our minds to go into this total war right up to the hilt, to wear the uniform we want, to work on the land or sweat in the factory, we know we must be fit. There is no easy way to fitness, and it is like being on top of the world when we are fit for anything.

There are two sides to this question of getting fit. There are some things we must not do and others we must do regularly. Smoking to excess doesn't give our wind, our heart or our stomachs a chance; it must therefore be strictly controlled. Too many late nights are also a definite hindrance to fitness; we cannot burn the candle at both ends for long, without getting badly burnt ourselves. To concentrate on what we must do regularly is the best way of cutting out the things that prevent us being really fit.

To get "up in the morning early," and do the exercises broadcast every morning at 7.30, with Coleman Smith and May Brown, and the cheery music of two pianos, is a grand way of starting the day. You will come to enjoy it so much that you will soon wonder how you existed without regular exercises. Of course, it is often cold at that early hour, and most of us feel a bit sleepy and tired when we are wakened, but remember we are at war, and dawn is the time when most battles begin. We don't expect the enemy to study our sleepiness or coldness. So be upside with the people in the Services who stand on guard at dawn and, the shift-workers who are doing duty at all hours of the day and night. You surely won't mind setting that alarm a bit earlier or getting someone to waken you for the "Up in the Morning Early" exercises.

These exercises are graded according to age and are never too difficult. Even if you don't do them to perfection at the start, you will get some benefit from them. If you want help in understanding them and descriptions of the movements, there are little booklets by Coleman Smith (*10 Minutes with Coleman Smith*, published by Fred Muller, price 6d.) and Frank Punchard (*Up in the Morning Early*, published by The University of London Press, price 1s.), which are useful.

Coleman Smith is Gymnastics and Sports Master in Glasgow Academy, and has long experience of keeping youngsters fit. He has also the most cheery and pleasant microphone personality you could wish to hear.

May Brown has organised the "Keep Fit" movement for women in Scotland and has done a great deal for girls in factories and workshops. She has a most persuasive manner at the microphone, and if you get up to hear her one morning, you won't want to miss her the next.

As one who has done these exercises regularly for the past three years, I can speak for their usefulness in making and keeping you fit, and giving you just that extra strength that is such an asset in these days, and making you feel—not only in theory but in actual practice—fit for anything.

When we think of the needs of the post-war world, and the part to be played by the young men and women of to-day in all the problems that will have to be solved, surely there can be no doubt that we must be fit in every respect to take our proper place in the rebuilding of the nations.

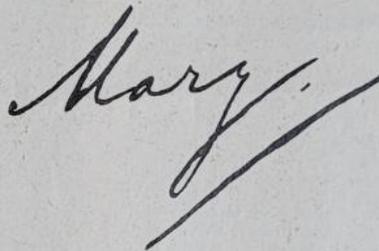
MELVILLE DINWIDDIE.

S.O.S.

Ranger Cadet or Guider wanted at Blacklands, June 7th, for a fortnight, to assist Warden, chiefly in Camp Canteen. Must be prepared to work hard. All expenses paid, camp life, congenial society. Two friends would be considered, also fortnight could be split into two weeks. Similar help wanted July 15th to end of August.—Apply Commissioner for Camping at Girl Guide Headquarters, 11-13 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, and mark envelope "Blacklands."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL TO LEEDS GUIDERS

"I know that in these difficult days, with so many activities going on, and especially with new youth organisations springing up, it is often disheartening for Guiders. May I remind you that the Guide ideals of service are more than ever needed at present and that the future of Guiding depends on how we work now. I send my best wishes to one and all."



March 18th, 1943.

THE GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE

Training Week-end. There will be a General Training Week-end at Salisbury, May 22nd and 23rd. It will be similar to the one recently held in Oxford, covering aspects of Relief Work in general. Applications for further particulars should be sent to Imperial Headquarters.

Useful to Study. Volunteers who have some spare time to put in, and wish to do extra training, might set themselves to learn at least two extra useful accomplishments before next Christmas. These should be of a practical nature. Swimming, skating, skiing, map-reading by compass, and finding direction by sun and stars in totally unknown country, have been suggested. Also milking—cow and goat—horse-riding and driving, tractor driving, and knowledge of car maintenance and repairs. Any of these accomplishments will add to the efficiency of the teams if individual Volunteers take the trouble to acquire them. Suggestions as to other useful fields of study or practice along these lines would be welcomed by the Committee!

The G.I.S. Fund. This fund is now open, and it is hoped that it will receive support not only from individuals, but also from Companies and Districts. Some very generous contributions have already been received, but the financing of Volunteers, who, while having the most excellent qualifications, cannot afford their expenses, and the purchase of suitable Team Equipment, will need money. It is hoped that many of those who cannot go abroad themselves will wish to help in this way.

Equipment. Knitted dishcloths and good, strong drying-up cloths will be needed in quantities by the field-cooking teams. Any Company that likes to start collecting and storing these now will be in a position to help the first teams to get moving with the right equipment at short notice.

GAMES FOR SMALL NUMBERS

Black-out Signals. The lights are turned out. Captain signals a letter with her torch. The Patrols form the letter signalled and the best gets a point. (The first Patrol finished calls out and the light is then put on.)

Morse Medley. Captain signals a series of letters. Every now and then she sends Z. When the Guides hear this letter, they at once go in search of an object the name of which begins with the letter immediately before Z. For example, NATZ is signalled, and the Guides rush to find something beginning with T. Points can be given for the first object produced, and the Patrol with most wins.

Pressmen. Have the same newspaper for each Patrol. Ask questions and see which Patrol can find the answers first.

Catering Game. Have the names of dishes on cards round the room. The Patrols go round and collect a suitable dinner for a schoolgirl or invalid, breakfast for working man, etc.

Bean Bag on Foot Relay. Patrols in rank, last one with a bean bag. This is passed up from hand to hand to the P.L., who balances it on her right instep and walks with it round a post at the end of the room and back to the end of the Patrol. She then picks up the bag and passes it up the Patrol to No. 2, and so on. (With small numbers have a second round with bag on left instep.) If the bag falls off the Guide's foot, she starts again from the front of the Patrol.

Active Concentration. Patrols in circles with ball to each. The ball passes round. Whoever holds it when one blast is blown on a whistle, bounces it and passes it on in the same direction: two blasts=bounces it, catches it and sends in opposite directions; three blasts=about turn, bounce, about turn and send on in the same direction. P.L.s count faults.

S. M. FINDLATER.



The new Sea Ranger poster, reproduced in full colour, is now on sale at Headquarters, price 6d.



RANGER HOME EMERGENCY SERVICE FOR LONES

Part I Discipline

The following was set for Lones by Miss Lander and approved by Miss Hopkins, Commissioner for Rangers.

"Lones must try to join a weekly keep-fit or drill class, under skilled instructors.

As well as a quick response to orders, discipline means punctuality, reliability and accuracy and Lones should check themselves on these points by keeping, in a notebook a daily record for a month on the following points:—

1. Has real punctuality been maintained? Have you been in time (not one minute late) for every meal and all engagements, important or not?
2. Have you carried out every job you have undertaken thoroughly to its completion?
3. Have you been accurate in all statements, never letting yourself exaggerate to make the story sound better?
4. Have you responded *instantly* and cheerfully to every request or instruction from parents, employers or others. It is not enough to say "Yes, I will come—when I have finished the chapter" or "this row." When you have kept a record in this way for a fortnight, if you are attending drill classes, or a month if not, test yourself to see if you can complete a week without one failure. Be strict with yourself and go on trying until you can manage it.

In addition to the above Lones should get signatures from their Captain, their employers or teachers and their parents or guardians to say that they are reliable and disciplined.

All letters requiring answers, should be answered within 24 hours and the Company letters should be forwarded promptly on the correct day.

For regular attendance at H.E.S. meetings Lones could substitute. Write a letter or post card regularly, one a week, on the same day, reporting progress in H.E.S. to Captain.

Lone should make quite sure that they know how to wear the new uniform, which may only be worn by Rangers from 14-21 years old.

Correct Uniform. Navy beret with Ranger cloth badge over left eye, navy shirt and grey jersey or shirt. Navy triangular tie worn Scout wise with points through red woggle. Guide belt and brown shoes and stockings or brown or grey socks. Seas wear Sea Ranger hat or beret, black tie, royal blue woggle and white lanyard. Navy jersey or white or navy shirt and brown or navy socks. The Lone Tenderfoot is worn in the middle of the tie below the woggle. The County badge is worn on the apex with the first class badge above it. Lanyards are worn only by Leaders and Seconds. All Lone Rangers should be ready for blitz or evacuation with clothes mended and ready and knapsacks packed.

RANGER AND SEA-RANGER PRE-SERVICE TRAINING CHART

This fascinating and helpful chart, designed by the Commissioner for Rangers, is now ready and on sale at Headquarters, price 1s. 4d.

It is full of information, from how a Ranger should tie her tie, to the way a buzzer is assembled. It might well be called "The H.E.S. Without Tears." Ranger literature is still rather lacking. Leaflets and books are in hand, but in the meantime order your Chart, so that you may steer a straight course.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On March 25th, Helen Ruth Goodchild, Brown Owl of 2nd Grange Park (St. Peter's) Pack since 1931, and Brown Owl of 3rd Winchmore Hill (Halliwick Extension Brownies) from 1933 until the Home evacuated at the outbreak of war.

Miss Goodchild will be sadly missed from the District. Emily Sydenham, beloved member of the 2nd Middlesex Post Rangers, on February 22nd, 1943, after many years of suffering very bravely born. Holder of the Badge of Fortitude.

Correction

On March 11th, after three days' illness, Agnes E. Mayson, for 11 years Tawny Owl of the 7th Keswick Brownie Pack.

*Prepare for Service
with the Sea Rangers*



THE CHILD NURSE BADGE—No. 3

1. Prayers

In teaching first prayers we are really trying to do two things:—
 (a) To give the child a training in the habit of praying.
 (b) To give first teaching about the nature of God.
 If we only give the child a little verse or prayer to say by rote every night for prayers then we are giving training in (a), but none at all in (b), because he probably does not understand, and anyway is not thinking about, what he is saying. He will like to learn a short prayer as it makes him feel that saying prayers is an accomplishment and important, but we ought to help him to add something in his own words. There are three kinds of prayer he can learn while quite small:—

(1) *Thanking.* Help him to think of anything he wants to thank God for, a fine day, a party, something he has seen or done, or for someone who has been ill and is now better again. He can also thank for some act of his own, for help to be brave when he fell, or for strength that made it possible to climb the high ladder.

(2) *Being Sorry.* He can be encouraged to feel that God is grieved if he is greedy or selfish or hurt someone, and he can tell God he is sorry and ask for help not to do it again.

(3) *Other People.* He will probably have ideas of his own who he wants God to bless, and he can be helped to extend these thoughts to new people outside his family, soldiers who fight for us, sailors who bring us our food, boys or girls in other countries we have read about, or someone he has seen during the day who seems to need help.

It is better, I think, for the grown-up to kneel with the child, and show by example how to fold hands and shut eyes. It is a good plan for older children to make their own prayer book, with their special prayers and the names of people they want to pray for, decorated with drawings and patterns.

The object of all prayers must be to link up the child's everyday life, his troubles, happinesses and needs with the thought of God as Father.

2. *Know what simple apparatus children of different ages need to amuse and teach themselves.*
 Quite simple things will keep a child amused and happy, here are a few suggestions:—

Out of Doors. Being out is usually fun in itself if there is a garden and a corner to mess about in. Clothes must be such that it will not matter if they do get rather wet and muddy. Games with water are a necessity sometimes; in the summer you can sail paper boats in a tub, water the garden with a cocoa tin with holes punctured in the lid with a nail and hammer, make sand pies and "potted meat" with little jars and bits of parsley to decorate, dig and plant "seeds" with a wooden spoon or a spade made from a piece of wood from the top of a box.

Indoors. Building play. Bricks or wooden blocks of different shapes and sizes. Cotton reels to thread on string (one end of the string must be stiffened with glue and shaped to make an end like that on a boot-lace, but longer). Small boxes that can be put one inside another. Handwork. Pencil and paper (good pencils that really make a black line), crayons, paints. Post cards with drawings or patterns on that can be crayoned and pricked round with a pin to hold up to the light. Plasticene. Scissors and old magazines with coloured pictures to cut out. Imaginative play. A little doll made out of a match stick and wool, with a match box and odd bits of material for a bed, and bricks or books to make it a house. Dolls' clothes to wash with a basin of water and a few soap flakes. Boxes of mixed buttons and cardboard plates make splendid tea-parties, nearly anything can be brought into use.

3. *The Rules of Health as applied to a child between two and five years old*

Some of this has already been dealt with in preceding paragraphs, here are some extra notes.

Cleanliness. This is, of course, of the first importance. Hands must be washed before each meal, nails are to be kept short and clean, hair well brushed at night and washed weekly, clean clothes at least once a week. The child must never go to bed in any clothes worn during the day, if he wears a vest under his night clothes it must be a different vest from that worn in the day time. Surroundings have to be kept specially clean because a child is so frequently on the floor, and equally important is the cleanliness of cooking pans and utensils. On the other hand the child should not be constantly fussed to keep clean, it will not matter how dirty he gets in the garden as long as his clothes are easily washed and he has clean hands for eating.

Internal Cleanliness and Clean Habits. A child's bowels should work every day, and if he has a regular habit of going to the lavatory after breakfast, and a good diet, he should not need medicine. A child of two will be able to say when he wants to go to the lavatory, and should be able to go through the night without any danger of wetting the bed. It is a good plan to get him out of bed last thing before the grown-ups go to bed, if he is put in the chamber in a dim

light he will probably hardly wake up at all. Some children have less control than others, they should not be scolded for accidents but given confidence and encouragement.

Sleep. Growth takes place during sleep, so children should be in bed at a regular time even on long summer evenings. The room must be well aired and the bedclothes not too heavy. A child should have 12 hours' sleep each night.

Fresh Air. This has already been stressed. Every opportunity must be taken of being out and having open windows.

Food. This has been dealt with in the section about meals.
Exercise and Rest. A child gets plenty of exercise but needs to be saved from himself by being given time for rest. Some very active small children are better if taken out in a perambulator in the afternoon rather than allowed to walk.

Clothing. The general rules are the same as in the Guide Second Class, all clothing should be easily washed, have no tight elastic and be warm and light. Shoes and socks, and in fact all clothing, should be big enough. For outdoors in the summer, when the sun is hot, a hat must always be worn, even if nothing much else is. The clothes for a boy and a girl, winter and summer will be something like this:—

Girl		Summer	
Day	Winter	Day	
Wool vest.		Cotton vest.	
Wool or wool mixture bodice.		Cotton dress and knickers.	
Knickers with linings.		Sandals.	
Wool frock or jersey and skirt.		Summer ankle socks.	
Warm socks, knee length.		Cardigan, if needed.	
Strong, flat-heeled shoes.			
Night		Night	
Thick nightgown, or pyjamas, vest if very cold.		Thin nightgown or pyjamas.	
Boy		Day	
Day		Cotton vest	
Same underclothes as for girl with warm underpants.		Washable drill shorts.	
Flannel or corduroy shorts.		Washable drill blouse.	
Flannel blouse or jersey.		Sandals.	
Wool knee-length socks.			
Strong shoes.		Night	
Night		Thin pyjamas.	

4. A day in winter or summer

A specimen day is given at the beginning, there will not be very much alteration in the child's day in winter or summer, except that, of course, in good weather much more time can be spent in the open, tea can be taken out, and most of the playing will be done in the garden.

I have described what ought to be possible for every small child, and we ought to try to make it so; you may, though, be called upon to help with children who for various reasons cannot do all the things suggested. There may perhaps be no garden to play in, and no time to take them for walks, and no bathroom for a nightly bath. When this is so we have just to do the best we can to make life as happy and healthy as possible for them, adapting the things we know to the circumstances. It does not come into the test, but every Guide looking after a small child should know exactly what to do for choking, a burn or scald, and a scraped hand or knee; if you are not sure, find out.

Testing. This is rather a difficult badge to test in a really practical way, but it has to be done, merely theory proves nothing of the Guides' ability to deal with a real live child. It would be better if possible for the examiner to visit her and see her taking her test with her own brothers and sisters or with children of a neighbour that she knows, than to give her unknown children in unknown surroundings to deal with. Commonsense and reliability and a real love of children should be the chief things to look for.

JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH.

NOTE OMITTED FROM ARTICLE 1—DIET

Soup made with milk or vegetable stock and containing sieved vegetables, lentils or beans make an excellent dinner. Pastry rich foods are to be avoided, meat cooked a second time, pork and such things as crab or lobster are indigestible and unsuitable, as is much dried food.

In all planning of a diet for small children these are the questions we should ask ourselves.

1. Does he get some of each kind of food every day?
2. Are the foods fresh and wholesome and easy to digest?
3. Is the food cooked and served in a clean and attractive way?

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS

I have been asked by three Guides of boarding school Companies in my District whether you can give us any advice upon the testing of the new Child Nurse Badge Syllabus in boarding schools? We all agree that the new syllabus is far more comprehensive and practical and of greater value to the Guides, but it is a bit of a problem to know how to test them in such a practical way, when there are no children young enough on the school premises, and they are not allowed out very much to take tests with the usual District examiners because of infection, etc. One looked after for part of a day!

I have no doubt other boarding school Companies may have come up against the same difficulty, and I should be grateful if you could give me any advice on the matter.

May, 1943]

THE GUIDER

AND A REPLY—

I am afraid I quite overlooked the difficulties of testing for a boarding school Company, but have been thinking it over and would like to make the following suggestions—

1. I feel strongly that there must be a practical test however difficult to arrange. I do not think anyone would be justified in wearing a Child Nurse badge who had not proved her ability to deal with real children, and not just paper ones (I've been finding out for the last seven years how very different they are).

2. I think that in some boarding schools this would not be impossible to manage. I helped with a school Company last year, and there seemed no difficulty about arranging for those taking the Child Nurse badge to come and both children in the village as a practice; however I quite see that in some cases it would be impossible for the theory to be done at school, but the practical tests in the holidays? They could be vouched for by the local examiner or some other approved person. The test would perhaps be more real and a better test if the Guide did really help with some of the children during the holidays, it would combine a good turn, too, these days!

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) JOSEPHINE GRIFFITH.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

THE GRAND TOTAL OF THE FUND TO DATE (APRIL 15th) IS
£85,502 8s. 7d.
This is an increase of
£4,010 3s. 3d.
since the Fourth Target Month ended.

FUND NEWS FROM OVERSEAS

It is grand to hear of the rising tide of enthusiasm for the Fund now that it has got really going overseas. The December copy of the *Wigwag*, the official journal for New South Wales Guides, has just arrived, and what do we see as a heading to the Fund page—nothing less than "Energy, Enterprise and Enthusiasm"! So the Fund slogan is going round the world, and what a lot of these ingredients are going into the New South Wales drive! Their first Target was for parachutes, raising the sum of £298; the second Target was for wireless transmitting and receiving sets for the Army. The result was £570—nearly double their first effort. Congratulations, New South Wales! We are waiting eagerly to hear what success you have over Target number three. What is it, by the way?

An exciting little chit has found its way to us in a letter from New Zealand: "B.-P. Memorial Fund—watch out for the February issue of *Te Kama* for particulars re the commencement of this appeal on February 22nd next." We are watching, New Zealand, and hoping great things of you. Good luck to your efforts!

South Africa opened their Fund last summer. We have not heard exactly what their plans for raising it are, but we do know they started with a bang, collecting £334 right away. The Guides and Wayfarer Guides are joining in wholeheartedly.

Canada has set herself as a goal a gift of a 25-cent National Savings stamp from every Guide.

India opened her Fund on Thinking Day, and we are longing for further news.

Northern Rhodesia has raised the truly wonderful sum of £556 to date in three Target periods, following as closely as possible our Target Months over here.

Look at this list (as shown in the April *GUIDER*) and see how magnificently Guides overseas and in foreign lands are supporting the Fund:—

Dominions and Colonies. Bermuda, £60; British Virgin Isles, £1 12s.; Burma, £8 10s.; Fiji, £50; Jamaica, £74 19s. 10d.; Montserrat, £5; Northern Rhodesia, £566 4s. 3d.; Palestine, £200; St. Kitts, £3 15s.; St. Lucia, £60; Tanganyika, £60 14s. 6d.
British Guides in Foreign Lands. Brussels, £7; Montevideo, £7 14s.; Portugal, £50.
International Guides in Egypt, £61.

Large gifts from large places—and large gifts from very small places—are rolling in—all telling the same story of love and thanks to B.-P.

Here's one that has just come direct to us from a Company in Tasmania—£5 5s. from a little Company tucked away on the east coast, 25 miles from any railway. The Guides "go to it" in just the same way all the world over. These particular Guides, ten of them, cleaned windows, scrubbed floors, weeded gardens, etc., and we understand they are the first Company in Tasmania to start the ball rolling over there. Well done!

Then there is a further gift we have had of £30 from nine Guides and four Brownies—a British Company and Pack out in Portugal. How did they do it? They made soft toys and needle-cases out of felt, etc.; babies' clothes and various other items; then they held a bazaar, including a white elephant stall, and also sold a tricycle! Altogether they worked like Trojans, with this magnificent result.

£33 15s. has just arrived from British Honduras, with a message that it is the result of their first drive, and they hope to have one every six months; they add that they fear the succeeding drives won't be able to compete with the first—but we've met with the same feelings over here, and then watched all previous records broken!

It isn't possible to mention everyone in these short notes, but from time to time we want to include further news of your Fund activities, Guides overseas. So tell us all about yourselves, won't you, and keep us up to date as possible.



The Chief Guide with a champion Pigeon Post, 1943.

(Photo: Fox.)

This picture of the Chief Guide is now on sale: printed in sepia on stiff art board, it can be obtained in two sizes.

1. Size 8 ins. x 7 ins., price 1s. each, plus postage.
Special Note.—Owing to scarcity of cardboard for packing purposes, Headquarters regrets that it cannot undertake to send these pictures out with an extra sheet of board for protection. **We are therefore asking you, when applying for them, to send us your order in the envelope and packing which you wish us to use in sending the picture or pictures back to you. Mark your envelope "Chief's Picture," and then when we open it we shall preserve it for re-use with the help of an economy label! Note size carefully.**
2. Size 4½ ins. x 4 ins., price 3d. each, plus postage.
Please help us, when ordering independently of other goods, by enclosing stamped addressed envelope.

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

To the Editor

Dear Editor,—As a Guider with many years' experience of Guiding in various parts of England and in places abroad, I would like to make a suggestion which I feel would perhaps help our Guides to realise better the world-wide sisterhood of our great organisation and the part it can play in bringing nations into unity after the war.

My idea is that each county should be asked to hold an Overseas Week (just as "Wings for Victory" weeks are being held all over the country on varying dates) and that each Division in a county should have a special day in the week when it would be possible for Guides who have lived abroad and have knowledge of Guiding in other lands to talk to Guides, show films, etc., and generally arouse interest in how Guides live, or what they do in at least one place overseas.

If it is brought to their notice Guides in the British Isles are tremendously keen to learn of Guiding overseas, and I think that if a lead were given by each county a number of Guides could be found who would be only too willing to talk of their experiences in other lands, also Guides attending the suggested Overseas Training mentioned in the March *GUIDER* could be linked with this scheme. Overseas weeks if successful could be held annually and followed up in numerous ways such as (a) various companies in a Division "adopting" a Dominion, Island, etc., and learning all they could about it and its Guide history and later the Companies pooling the knowledge gained, or (b) a Division should choose a Dominion, Colony, etc., and have an inter-Company competition for the production of the best scrap book of pictures, data, etc., of the place chosen.

Yours, etc.,
(Signed) KATHLEEN PHILBIN,
District Commissioner, Esher.

BOARD OF EDUCATION GRANTS IN AID OF THE SERVICE OF YOUTH

After obtaining permission from the County Court of Honour through District or Division Court of Honour, application for a grant should be made to the Secretary of the County or County Borough Youth Committee. In cases where no such Committee has been established application should be made to the Local Education Officer. In some counties application in the first place should be made to the District or Borough Youth Committee. The Local Youth Committee may recommend assistance being given according to circumstances in one of two ways:—

(1) By the Local Education Authority under Section 86 of the Education Act, under which Local Education Authorities are empowered to aid voluntary organisations to maintain and develop their work, either by cash grants or by the provision of instructors and the use of premises and equipment. The approved expenditure of authorities is recognised for 50 per cent. grant by the Board under the Higher Education Grant Regulations. In this case the Local Youth Committee will pass the application to the Local Education Authority, which will then decide whether the application is suitable for grant aid or not and take appropriate action.

(2) By the Board of Education direct under the Social and Physical Training Grant Regulations 1939, on Form YW1, obtainable from the Local Education Officer. Applications made on this form should specify definite objects for which aid is sought, stating the amount which can be provided from other sources and the amount of grant-aid required. On completion, Form YW1, together with a copy of the latest audited statement of accounts and an estimate of the income and expenditure for the next twelve months, should be forwarded to the Secretary of the Local Youth Committee. The Local Youth Committee must forward the application to the Board, but may give or withhold its support in doing so, as it deems fit.

The Board of Education also reserves the right to grant aid direct.
Grants for under 14's. Section 86 of the Education Act also enables Local Education Authorities, if they so wish, to grant-aid voluntary organisations dealing with the under-14 age groups. This has been done in some Counties by allowing Packs and Companies the free use of school premises for their meetings and by making an extra payment to the caretaker concerned, no charge being made for heat or light.

KNOTS IN CAMP

"YES, Janet, I think you know all about the Union Jack now, so let us hoist it and you'll see how two of the knots you have learnt can be used."

So says Captain to her recruit; and isn't this a much more interesting way than just testing knots with loose bits of rope?

Have all Guides hoisted a flag, using the clove hitch round the toggle and the sheet bend for the strop? It is astounding how many experienced Guides stand quite dazed when faced with a loop in a flag's strop in one hand and a halyard in the other!

It is so much more exciting for Guides to tie all knots for a purpose, so for this reason always show Guides a knot in use which they can copy rather than tell them how to tie it; what they find out for themselves is much more valuable than any amount of explaining by Captain.

Take the reef knot. They can learn this practically on their ties, which are really triangular bandages; and so they know how all bandages should be tied off and that this is the chief function of a reef knot on land.

Every Guide should aim at being a camper, and camping is a reward of practice and preparation. The child who camps for the first time, with no preparation behind her, brings discredit on her Captain and Company and does not get the best out of camp.

So think out with the Guides the many ways in which all the knots will be used in camp and how well they can be practised practically in Company meetings.

The packer's knot, for instance, will be needed by all campers to tie up their bundles of blankets, to cord up poles and boxes of camp equipment. For useful practice this knot can be used for tying up parcels, starting with the packer's knot (or a round turn and two half hitches) and finishing off with half hitches. If in doubt, ask anyone who has done up prisoners' of war parcels, and they will demonstrate this, and the best, method of doing up a parcel securely. If the string is too short, then show the use of a sheet bend, which is quite the firmest way of joining rope or string.

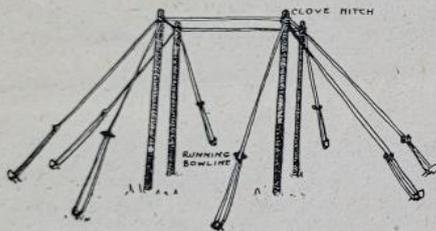


FIG 1

The bowline is used in camp (a running bowline for improvised guy lines) must be learnt in the right way, from the foundation in which a small bend is made on the standing part of the rope and the bowline loop is then made to the size required. So often Guides only use a quick way of tying a bowline round their own waists, which is seldom of a practical use; whereas to be able to make an improvised lead and collar for a stray animal is far better practice, and it is useful.

The timber hitch is a knot which is needed for the beginning of diagonal lashings and is useful for hauling wood (it works best when there is a steady pull). A country company can use one of its meetings for wooding, taking loads of wood to old folk as a company good turn and, incidentally, learning the best kinds of woods for burning.

The sheepshank can be practised on a guy line (easily fixed up with a piece of rope and a tent peg), so that the Guides will see the necessity of a knot which shortens rope without cutting it and which can be quickly let out when the rope shrinks. Be sure to show them the dodge of fixing it firmly by putting small sticks through the two loops, otherwise as the rope slackens it will come untied.

The clove hitch is one of the most useful knots in camp and at all times. It is the beginning of square lashing and is used for the skeleton work of screening when there are no rigid, horizontal bars, by running the rope from the pegs and round the top of each upright down to the peg forming a guy line (fig. 1). Then it is a quick method of making light fencing, such as may be required for deterring cows from the store tent; it is used for hoisting the flag by putting a clove hitch round the "stalk" of the toggle, and it will be found useful in the store tent for fixing covers on jampots and steamed puddings. These are but a few ideas, others will be found by the Guides themselves. Remember to tie a half hitch with the short end if there is only one pull on a clove hitch, otherwise it is liable to loosen.

The fisherman's knot, too, can be used for culinary purposes such as the above, and, when blackberrying, jam jars can be used with a loop of string fixed with this knot, as baskets are rare objects in

camp. This is the only knot which can be successfully used for tying wet ropes together, and the Guides should always have an opportunity of practising this with heavy, wet ropes, so that they can prove this for themselves.

What about the ropes belonging to camp equipment (yes, and the Company ones, too)? Are they all whipped? Here is a good way of whipping, using only one piece of twine. Take a piece of twine or string about 4 to 8 inches long, according to the thickness of rope to be whipped. Lay the twine on the end of the rope with one end going up and one end going down the rope (fig. 2), then begin to wind with the loose loop from the end of the rope inwards (fig. 3). Do this until you cannot wind any more, or until the whipping is long enough. Now pull end A hard until it is taut, then tighten up by

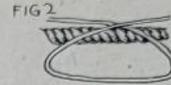


FIG 2



FIG 3



FIG 4

pulling end B (fig. 4) and cut off the ends. This method is the firmest and simplest, as there are no ends to pull right through, which invariably loosen the whipping. See that the guides whip all the ends of ropes, such as the halyards, clothes lines, ropes for cording-up boxes of equipment, etc.

Why not spend a Company meeting (of course, out of doors, practising all the knots for their right purpose as used in camp? On a wet day in Company headquarters this could be adapted by running a Patrol competition, when each Patrol arranges a tableau of camp activities, bringing in all the knots. (Incidentally, a good opportunity for testing Second Class knots.)

Remember that the best campers are always those who have prepared themselves for camp, so that knots, etc., are second nature to them, and hoisting a flag, when taking part in a colour party, is a real thrill and not something to be dreaded because they are "not quite sure." Camp is the fulfilment of the hard work and willing practice put in at Company meetings during the year.

(Illustrations of knots have not been given as these are so well shown in *A.B.C. of Guiding*, 1s. each, stocked at Headquarters, which all Companies should possess.)

P. LATTER.

A SERIES OF TALKS WITH DISCUSSION

A series of talks with discussion on the work of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, to promote International understanding, and to encourage discussion of post-war opportunities, at Gas Industry House, Grosvenor Place (Hyde Park Corner), London, S.W.1. on Thursdays at 6.30 p.m., dates as follow:—

1948.	Speaker.	Subject.	Chairman.
May 20—	The Lady Baden-Powell, World Chief Guide	History and Development of the World Association	Mrs. Leigh-White, Director of the World Bureau.
May 27—	Dame Katharine Furse, Advisor to the World Committee	Policy and Experience	Mrs. Mark Kerr, Head of Publications.
June 10—	Miss A. M. Maynard, Training Sub-Committee to World Committee	Practical Activities	(Not yet settled.)
June 24—	Mdm. Olga Malkowska, Substitute Member to World Committee	Fellowship, Based on Spiritual and Ethical Values	Miss Angela Thompson, Commissioner for Camping, G.G.A.
July 1—	Mrs. Leigh-White	Loyalties	Miss Anstice Gibbs, Vice-Chairman, Execu- tive Committee, G.G.A.
July 8—		Open Discussion	Miss G. E. Bretherton, Vice-Chairman, World Committee.

The Course has been arranged by the World Bureau, under the auspices of the Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, and is for Commissioners, Guides, Cadets and Rangers.

N.B.—It will assist considerably if applications, made on the detachable form, can be received not later than Monday, May 17th.

Any seats not previously reserved will be available on the evening by application at the door. Charge to cover expenses: 4s. for the whole series, 1s. for single session.

DOWN THE LANES

with

GYPSY PETULENGRO



MAY, known to the Romanies as "Gruven-Lulagi-Chnu," or, literally, the month of the Cowslips, is here, and on a moist meadow, only a stone's throw from the village main street, young folk are busy collecting the butter-coloured Cowslips that are growing on high stems above the young green meadow grass. The voice of the Cuckoo calls at daybreak from a clump of tall trees that grow by the straggling stream that runs at the foot of the meadow, and the notes of this lazy old bird are loved by all who hear him.

The martins, too, have returned, and in the eaves of the old grey stone cottages that form the village street, they are already busy either building new nurseries or renovating the old ones.

In these cottage gardens, bees are busy among the snow-white blossom of plum trees, with frequent trips to the little squat hives below.

In the hedges the bloom buds of the Hawthorns are rapidly unfolding, and then there are already clusters of delicate pink-tipped crab apple blossom on unpruned, scraggy trees.

The distant landscape grows brighter every morning, and every shade of green can be found on the diminutive fields, divided by unmortared, grey stone walls, that make the scene like an old-time patchwork quilt.

And both over the fields and the village street the larks soar and sing loudly, and as some drop like a stone to the meadows, others rise and continue the anthem.

And many other birds can be heard if not seen, and high up in the tall elms tiny wood wrens are sending out tinkling notes that sound like "glass bells."

Yes, May is a wonderful month for all, and especially those who have the good fortune to live away from towns, or those who get away at least for sometimes.

I mentioned in the last issue of THE GUIDER that I would tell you how to make a hedge that was not only ornamental, but useful, and in these days when iron railings have been removed for sterner jobs than keeping out dogs, this little hint will be doubly useful, as the hedge will grow quite thick and substantial in one year.

I mentioned the willow from which we Romanies get material for making clothes pegs, baskets, flowers, etc. Well, there are different kinds of willows, but the best one is the kind that you usually find growing beside streams and ditches—the White Willow, known to botanists and nurserymen as *Salix Alba*. Cut a few twigs from these trees, as many as you require to make your hedge, or one for every nine inches if you are making the low ornamental garden path hedge which I mentioned, and make a little slit at the bottom of the twig. Push these into the ground (which should be well watered), about four inches deep. Keep them moist for a week or two and they will soon strike root.

If you are going to make the ornamental hedge cut off the tip of the twig as well. Make the slit the same as you would make at the bottom and stick both ends in the ground, making a "bow" of the twig. Place the next twig about four or five inches towards the centre of the first "bow," and repeat this all the length of the part you wish to make the hedge.

If possible, cut your twigs all to one length and plant them at equal spaces; the extra trouble will be well spent.

In a few days you will see buds appearing, and these will grow into twigs very quickly. Leave them until they have grown as high as you want your hedge and then trim them off. The trimmings can be used for many purposes, such as making dainty little shopping baskets, or trellis work, and we use them for making a useful mat for taking mud from the boots before wiping them on an ordinary mat.

If you want to make a strong hedge to replace your railings, use fairly thick cuttings of the willow, and drive them into the ground at least a foot when planting them. When they start to sprout you can weave the sprouting part like a lattice work from one stake to another with marvellous effects, and in one season's growth there will be enough sprouts to completely block the view of anything you wish to make private.

Don't think you won't get good results if you plant thick stakes instead of twigs; you will probably get better results, and I will tell you of one case that will interest you.

In the early days of radio a gentleman asked me if I could supply him with two poles on which to fix his aerial. I went to a willow

bed and picked two of the straightest and tallest young trees and cut them down. I was asked to put them in position for him, and did so, and he was very pleased. When I called round that way the following year he asked me to call and see his aerial poles, and I at once guessed what he was going to show me. Both poles had struck root and had a marvellous top to them. And once at the Gaumont British "lot," where I had my caravan pitched on fairly damp ground, one of the doormats I mentioned above took root, and a square yard of young willows was still growing there when I left for other quarters.

Well, Khooshti-Bok and good growing.

BOOK REVIEWS

You and Your Ships. By A. C. Hardy. (Nicholas and Watson, Is. 6d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This book can be highly recommended to Sea Rangers and Guiders wishing to extend their knowledge of different types of shipping. Written since the start of the present war, it contains up-to-date chapters on Merchant Navy power, the Battle of the Shipyards, and Naval Merchant Ships; but it will principally be useful as a mine of information on such types as passenger liners, passenger cargo liners, bulk cargo carriers, coasters and narrow sea craft, pilot cutters, auxiliaries, and fishing craft.

It is illustrated with excellent drawings of almost every type of Merchant Navy ship, and the book supplies a real need in the Sea Ranger world, where it should find a place in every Crew library.

S. C.

A Book of Ships. By Laurence Dunn and A. C. and M. J. Hardy. (Puffin Picture Book, No. 11. 9d.) Stocked at Headquarters.

This inexpensive little Puffin, though intended primarily for children, contains nothing that will not be of interest to Sea Rangers, and would be a good companion to *You and Your Ships*, reviewed above. More than 20 different types of ships are illustrated, and much can be learnt from its pages on the subject of the loading, stowing and carrying of different sorts of cargo. Sea Rangers preparing for their A.B. test will find this little book just what they need.

S. C.

WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

May 4-11—How to Train and Test (Guide).

May 18-20—Diploma'd Guiders.

May 22-29—District Commissioners.

June 1-8—Pre Warrant and Guide Training.

June 11-18 (Whitsun)—Guide and Brownie.

June 22-29—Ranger.

July 2-9—Extension Guiders

July 12-16—County and Division Commissioners.

July 20-27—Patrol Leaders.

July 30-Aug. 6—Brownie.

Aug. 10-17—Ranger and Guide.

Aug. 20-27—Test Week for Headquarters Instructors.

Aug. 31-Sept. 7—Refresher Course.

Sept. 10-17—Guide.

Sept. 21-28—District Commissioners.

Oct. 1-8—Guide and Brownie.

Oct. 12-19—Woodcraft.

Oct. 22-29—Ranger.

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

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

For Guiders to whom it is more convenient to arrive in the morning, a picnic lunch will be provided (at 6d.) if the Secretary is notified beforehand. Otherwise, tea is the first meal of the Training week.

Buses which pass Foxlease gates leave Southampton at five minutes past each hour, and Brockenhurst at half past each hour. The last buses are 8.5 p.m. from Southampton and 8.30 p.m. from Brockenhurst. Taxis are seldom available.

TRAINING AT WADDOW

April 30th-May 7th—Guide.

May 21st-28th—Guide.

June 11th-15th—Guide.

July 16th-20th—Guide.

August 17th-24th—Guide and Brownie.

These trainings will be held in the hut and grounds at Waddow. All other arrangements as in a camp, sleeping in tents, etc. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, who will send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the trainings.

Fee 3s. 6d. per day.



S.O.S! S.O.S! S.O.S!
CITIZENS OF TO-MORROW
CALLING

"We are the future. Some of us are strangers here and have only spent a few months in this world of yours, which seems to us rather crazy. Others have been here quite a long time, three or four years in fact, some even five. At first it was extremely uncomfortable; things went bump in the night and interfered with our sleep, and we spent a lot of time in stuffy places they call shelters. We couldn't develop properly and get on with preparing ourselves for the serious work we shall have to do one day. Some of us even considered giving up the effort.

Then someone they called the Government realised how difficult things were for us, and sent us to quiet country and growing in peace.

homes, where we could get on with the job of sleeping, eating, playing and growing in peace.

We aren't capable yet of doing a lot of things for ourselves, though we're perfectly prepared to be independent if someone teaches us how. But we need to be shown how to both feed and dress ourselves. We have to learn to walk and talk and be people. For that we need nannies—or Mothers—and many of us haven't got them because they're getting on with this war. We're not feeling sorry for ourselves or anything, but if it is to be our job to see that the world doesn't get into this state again someone ought to take us seriously now and help us train ourselves as healthy, sensible citizens.

We need Nursery Nurses. Who will volunteer to look after us? We are the future of Britain calling the girls—and particularly the Guides—of to-day."

Guides who left school at the end of the Easter term and who are considering which career they will take up, have a first-rate opportunity for National Service in the care of evacuated babies and children under five. This is service of a kind which will outlast the war, for the welfare and upbringing of those who are children now will ensure the stability and stamina of future generations of British citizens.

Girls are seriously needed as trainees in residential nurseries in country homes in various parts of Southern England. Many Guides who took up this work at the beginning of the war are now old enough to be taking their full hospital training and those are vacancies to fill.

Girls are taken between the ages of 16-19. Pay is, at sixteen £30 per annum, at seventeen £32 10s. per annum, and at eighteen £35 per annum. Full board, lodging and uniform is provided.

This is a fine preliminary training for hospital nursing, and at some of the nurseries training for the Nursery Nurses Diploma is offered. This Diploma is a suitable qualification for private nursery work. We know that we can rely on Guiders telling their Guides—particularly those who hold Child Nurse Badge—about this work.



ANNUAL COMPETITION FOR HOSPITAL COMPANIES AND PACKS

Brownies and Guides. Each Pack and Company to send in its best 12 drawings (which may be coloured or line) of flowers (preferably wild), with a short written description on the back of each. Any Brownie or Guide unable to write may dictate the description. Drawings to be kept to post card size.

Brownies. A short story, invented by the Pack, on the subject of "Lend a Hand."

Guides. A short story bringing in the whole Guide Law, either as being broken or kept.

Both stories should be kept to under 500 words.

Any queries on the competition should be sent to Miss Latter, Forest Lodge, Pen Selwood, Wincanton, Somerset. Competition entries should reach Miss Latter by June 30.

CHEAP FARE VOUCHERS

The usual cheap fare vouchers are available from Headquarters for those travelling mid-week (i.e., Tuesday, Wednesday or Thursday) to ordinary Guide camps, etc., provided the journeys do not exceed 50 miles.

HEADQUARTERS INSURANCE POLICIES

GUIDER'S INDEMNITY POLICY

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

PERSONAL ACCIDENT AND ILLNESS INSURANCE

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

The object of this insurance is to cover the moral liability of Guiders for accidents sustained during organised Guide activities throughout the year, including camp. Counties, Divisions, Districts, Companies and/or Packs should insure their total membership on an annual basis. If this is not possible, then the total number attending any one camp may be insured for the period of the camp only, but it should be noted that when insuring for the whole year the rate of premium is exactly half that required for camp only.

It has been arranged that this policy shall also cover National Service work done in uniform and approved by the County Guide authorities concerned, with the provision that the cover shall not extend to those forms of National Service which are insured by, or would, but for the existence of this policy, be insured by the local authorities under whom the Guiders have volunteered their services. It must be clearly understood that in no circumstances does this policy cover accidents directly caused by war i.e., bombing, gun fire, gas, etc. Cover for individual cycling is excluded under the terms of the policy.

Rates of Premium

Annual Basis, 12s. 6d. per hundred, i.e., 1jd. per head (to the nearest maximum penny).

Camp, £1 5s. per hundred, i.e., 3d. per head (for the period of camp only).

Units insuring on and after March 8th on an annual basis are quoted a reduced premium of 8s. 4d. per hundred, i.e., 1d. per head, to allow for the months of the policy already expired on condition that they intend renewing at the full rate next November for the following year.

Application for insurance must be made on one of the official forms to be obtained from the Secretary, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, and no applications can be completed until the premium has been paid.

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

A form will then be sent to the applicant to be filled in. This must be returned to Headquarters as soon as possible. All bills and accounts for expenses incurred must be sent in directly the claim is complete, and wherever possible accounts should not be paid until the claim has been passed by underwriters.

The existence of this insurance policy must not be disclosed unless unavoidable, as frequently charges are unnecessarily increased when it is known. Only if claims are kept as small as possible can the present low rate of premium continue. Guiders and parents should act exactly as they would do if no such policy existed.

FILMS FOR HIRE

On hire from Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

16 mm. Sound Film
For This Our Heritage. A film recently taken, showing the Ranger and Sea Ranger H.E.S. Pre-Service Training offered to girls of 14 to 20 by the Girl Guides Association. Time: 20 minutes; 1 large reel. Coloured. One exhibition: 15s. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 10s.

16 mm. Silent Films
Windsor. The March Past before the National Guide Service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, June 19th, 1938, with Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Mary and the Princesses (in uniform). Time: 6-7 minutes. Coloured 5s., Black and White 3s. 6d.; one exhibition, plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 1s. 6d.

The Fourth Law. Taken in 1927 by British Instructional Films. This might be called a period film. It is a picture of Guiding in that year. Time: 45 minutes; 3 reels. Black and White. One exhibition: 12s. 6d. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 4s. 6d.

Woodlarks. Scenes at Woodlarks Camp Site for Extension Guides. Time: 7 minutes; 1 reel. Black and White. One exhibition: 2s. 6d. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 1s.

A Day at Sea. The Sea Ranger Training on board *Implacable* and *Fourpenny* at Portsmouth, August, 1937. Time: 30 minutes; 2 reels. Black and White. One exhibition: 10s. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition 4s.

Our Chalet. An interesting film of life in summer and in winter at the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Chalet at Adelboden, Switzerland. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. Black and White. One exhibition: 5s. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 2s.

Our Chalet and "Implacable." Shots of Our Chalet and the Sea Ranger Training by a different photographer. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. Coloured. One exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 3s.

Pax Ting (1939). Scenes taken at the International Camp held in Hungary just before the outbreak of war. Time: 20 minutes; 2 reels. Coloured. One exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each. Each subsequent exhibition: 3s.

A Day in Camp (1939). The title speaks for itself. Time: 10 minutes; 1 reel. Black and White. One exhibition: 6s. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 2s.

Imperial Headquarters. Shots taken of the building and staff at work in 1939. It also shows the Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret when they visited Headquarters with the Princess Royal. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. Coloured. One exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 5s.

Guide Gift Week. Scenes of the presentation of the various gifts made from this fund. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel. Coloured. Only postage is charged when hiring this film to members of the Movement. To others, one exhibition: 7s. 6d. plus postage each way. Each subsequent exhibition: 3s.

The Girl Guide Movement in Scotland; 3 reels. Also a cut copy of 1 reel dealing with the 14-18 age group. (Obtainable only from Scottish Headquarters, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.) One exhibition: 3 reels, 12s. 6d. plus postage each way; 1 reel, 5s. plus postage each way.

Lantern Slides

History of Guiding
International Guiding
Hiring fee, 1s. per set.
Postage, 1s. per set.
Lecture notes with each set.

Owing to the very limited number of films and the heavy demand for them, we regret that we cannot accept provisional bookings.



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

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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed.

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

"The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES
MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

APRIL 14th, 1943

PRESENT

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.
(in the Chair),
The Lady Baden-Powell, G.D.E.
Miss Anstice Gibbs,
Miss Bardsley,
The Countess of Clarendon
The Hon. Lady Cochrane,
Mrs. Davies-Cooke,
Mrs. Percy Everett,
The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs.

Mrs. T. W. Harley,
The Lady Merthyr,
The Lady Somers,
Miss K. J. Strong,
Miss Wallace Williamson,
Miss Ward, J.P.,
The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.
By Invitation—
Miss Shanks,
Lady Stubbs.

APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Loaves for Scotland—Mrs. David Brodie of Lethen in place of Miss Cynthia Fraser, resigned.
Island Commissioner for the Seychelles—Mrs. Logan.
Adviser for Moral Welfare—Miss Whattson.

RE-APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Camping—Miss Thompson.
International Commissioner—Mrs. Mark Kerr, O.B.E.
Old Guide Recorder—Mrs. Fryer.

G.F.S. DIOCESAN DIRECTOR

Mrs. Barnes has been appointed Diocesan Director of G.F.S. Guides for London.

BOOK OF RULES

Further alterations for the reprint of the *Book of Rules* were considered.

H.E.S. TRAINING

A letter from the Ministry of Labour states that if Rangers would mention the fact that they had had the H.E.S. Training when being interviewed for employment or registration it would be of assistance to the Interviewing Officer.

DIVISION COMMISSIONERS CONFERENCES

Many letters of appreciation had been received from Division Commissioners who attended the Conferences, and the hope has been expressed that the Conferences will be repeated.

PARTNERSHIP IN THE SERVICE OF YOUTH

Copies of this leaflet drafted and issued by the Standing Conference of National Juvenile Organisations can be obtained from Headquarters, price 3d., postage 1d., or from the Standing Conference. Commissioners and members of Youth Committees are urged to read this, as it gives the agreed views of all the larger voluntary youth organisations, on a number of important points.

A leaflet, "The Purpose and Function of a Standing Conference of National Juvenile Organisations in Youth Work," obtainable from the Secretary, Standing Conference of National Juvenile Organisations, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, is of interest in particular to members of local Standing Conferences and of Youth Committees.

ABRIDGED REPORT AND CENSUS

It has been decided that an abridged Report and Census is necessary again this year, and that the numbers given should be those as on July 31st, 1943. Report forms will therefore be sent out immediately the new supply has been printed, with the request that they should be returned to Headquarters without fail by October 31st.

SQUARE CENTRES

These Youth Centres now have official recognition by Imperial Headquarters as a development of Guiding, and Centre Leaders are eligible for membership of the Headquarters Provident Fund. The work is being carried out in three Centres in Scotland, and is attracting girls and boys not hitherto attached to any Youth Organisation.

The Scottish Executive Committee propose to extend the scope of this work and with this in view are training Leaders at the Square Centre, Granton, Edinburgh. Two trainees have already been appointed as Leaders at Methil and Coatbridge, and other trainees are required so that Centres may be started in different parts of the country.

The Square Centre has received the approval of the Scottish Education Department both in its training and its work with the girls and boys. A grant of up to £2 a week towards expenses while in training can be given in order to allow Guiders to resign from their present employment if necessary.

Will Commissioners forward the names of suitable Guiders who wish to take the training, to Miss Greta Collyns, 39, Learmonth Grove, Edinburgh, 4?

AWARDS

GALLANTRY

Silver Cross
Patrol Second, Barbara Mack, aged 15. 1st Cammaray Company, Sydney, New South Wales.

Barbara was waiting for the ferry to take her across the Harbour when she saw a little boy (age 8) struggling in the water. There were no lifebelts available, and Barbara at once dived fully clothed into the water which was about 20 feet deep. The child was about 20 yards out from the wharf; he grabbed Barbara when she reached him, but shortly afterwards collapsed. He regained consciousness when she had brought him to land and artificial respiration was applied.

Certificate of Merit

Patrol Leader May Corbett, age 14. 1st Whipnade Company.
On August 18th, 1942, the Dunstable Swimming Pool was visited by a sailor, home on leave, with his wife and child. The sailor, who was unable to swim,

was floating on a large rubber ring; he drifted towards the deep end, slipped from the ring, and found himself in considerable difficulties. May Corbett, who is a powerful swimmer, promptly dived into the pool, swam to the sailor, who was about 15-20 feet from the side of the pool, and assisted him to shallower water, which he reached in an exhausted condition. May's plucky and prompt action undoubtedly saved the sailor's life.

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish
Mrs. Monroe, Provincial Commissioner Punjab.
Beaver Mrs. Donald, Commissioner for the Gold Coast.

FOURTH

Badge of Fortitude
Ranger Ethel Tyson, 3rd Bookham Rangers, North Surrey.
Ranger Emily Sydenham, 2nd Middlesex Post Rangers.

Certificate of Merit

Miss Frances Robinson, Birmingham

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

BERKSHIRE TRAINING CAMP

Training camps will be held as follows:—
28th-30th May—for training only.
11th-15th June (Whitsun)—for training and testing.
Place: Englefield House, nr. Theale, Berks (by kind permission of H. A. Buryon, Esq.).
All campers, new and experienced, and particularly G.L.S. volunteers, will be welcome at either or both camps.
Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, Miss M. Mortimer, Blagrave Farm, Mapledurham, Reading.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Two training camps will be held in the County. These camps are for training, not testing.

(1) June 11th-14th—Near Gerrards Cross, charge 2s. per day.
APPLY BEFORE MAY 22nd to:—
Miss Bateman, Wycombe Cottage, Marsham Lane, Gerrards Cross.
(2) July 8th-12th—Near Buckingham, charge 2s. 6d. per day.
APPLY BEFORE JUNE 20th to:—

Miss Gordon, Ashdene, Beaconsfield.
Buckinghamshire Guiders having attended one of these camps, and wishing to be tested for Campers' Licence may bring some of their Guides to a Group camp near Gerrards Cross from August 3rd-10th. For further particulars apply to:—
Miss Stewart Brown, Rosegarth, Bull Lane, Gerrards Cross.
Guiders bringing own food will be welcome at both camps by the day. Guiders from other counties are invited to apply for places at either camps.

WALES

Welsh Trainings—Preliminary Notice

1. Guiders' Training Camp, June 10th-15th (Whitsun), Montgomeryshire.
2. Students' Training Camp, July, dates later.
3. Training for Commissioner, Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guiders, August 6th-13th, at St. James, West Malvern, by kind invitation of Miss Alice Baird.
This will be preceded from August 4th-6th by a training for Instructors and Guiders who will then act as Patrol Leaders during the ensuing week.
Applications or inquiries to Miss I. H. Kay Gorsty, Hyssington, Montgomeryshire. Secretary will be announced later.

GENERAL

EMPIRE YOUTH DAY JEWISH YOUTH SERVICE

The Association for Jewish Youth is holding an Empire Day Service on Sunday, May 16th, at 3 p.m., in the East London Synagogue, Rectory Square, E.1.
The Service will include members of all Youth Organisations and Guiders, Cadets, Rangers and Guides are warmly invited, but not Brownies.

The Guide Contingent will assemble at 2 p.m., punctually, in the Gymnasium, Stepney Jewish Girls' Club, 2, Beaumont Grove, E.1. Nearest underground station Stepney Green, buses 10, 25, 96, trolley bus 661. The contingent will rehearse near the club and will march to the Synagogue.

One Union Jack and one World Flag will be carried at the head of the contingent; no other Colours to be brought.
Companies or Guiders and Rangers in non-Jewish Companies may bring their food and picnic in the gymnasium from 1 p.m. Drinks will be provided.

Great attention must be paid to uniform and marching in threes should be carefully practised.

Please notify approximate numbers, also if space is required for picnic, by May 5th to Miss Raphael, London Room, Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

