

THE GUIDER

VOL XXXI. No. 7

JULY, 1944

CONTENTS

Salute to Adventurers Blue Peter by Rosa Ward	Page 97 98
G.I.S. TRAININGS AND FUND NEWS:	
Local Notice Board: Overseas Notice Board	99
Folk Lore in the United States of America by Julia Williamson	100
Training Rangers for Courtship and Marriage	101-102
Welsh Guiders Training at Shrewsbury	102
TRAINING SUPPLEMENT:	
Guiders Warrant Training	103-104
Choices Before the Guide of Fourteen to Remain a Guide	104



CONTENTS

Uniform	Page 105
Everyman's Art or Pot-hooks for the People	106
Team Equipment for a Trek Cart Expedition	107
Learning by Playing by A. D. Howie	107
Where to Train	106
The Commissioner's Page: Camp and the Commissioner	109
Extracts from a Speech by Mr. James Griffiths, M.P., at Welsh Guiders Training	110
Headquarters Notices	111
Appointments and Resignations	112

SALUTE TO ADVENTURERS

THEY'RE OFF! The first British Guide International Service Team has left for service abroad. The moment for which we have all been planning and waiting for so long came and went almost unnoticed. For weeks the volunteers had been coming in and out of Headquarters and we all felt so proud of them in their smart khaki uniforms with the Guide International Service (British) flashes and badges. They would disappear for a day or two, and we knew they had gone off on a job, then they were back again. We knew there was a chance that they would be off before long, and perhaps some of us speculated as to just when they really would set out on their great adventure. One evening one of them admired a bowl of wildflowers in one of the offices; now that they have gone our thoughts are constantly with them, and there must be many who will receive fresh inspiration for their work from the knowledge that they are getting on with what is probably the stiffest job that Guiders have ever tackled. It is a comfort to us to know that, however grim conditions may be where they are, there will be wildflowers there too, to cheer them, and it may perhaps, add to their cheer to know that although since the day of their departure we at home have gone into the lowest form of insect life—the Bumble-bomb, there are still wildflowers in the offices at Headquarters, and that the nightingales in a Surrey wood sang louder on the night when Hitler launched his much vaunted secret weapon than on any night this year. The nightingales, like the British people, have other things to think about, and many of the thoughts of those who wear the Trefoil are, at this time, with our first Guide International Service team. We greet them, we wish them well, and we pledge ourselves to work even harder to raise the great fund which is to back their venture. The Guiders in this first team are: Miss Margaret Pilkington, of S.W. Lancs, Leader of the team; Miss Muriel Lees, of Sussex; Miss Georgie Hall, of Herts; Miss Rosamund Wansburgh, of London; Miss Beryl Gibson, of S.W. Lancs; Miss Alison Duke, of Cambridge; Lady Marjorie Stopford, of Herts; and Miss M. Jarman, of Cambridge. Miss Maud Travers, of Ulster, travels with the team, although she is not actually a member of it, having been appointed Health Welfare Worker for a District. Two Scouters are attached to the team—Mr. John Henderson, of Stirlingshire, and Mr. Geoffrey Crane, of Norwich.

We are proud, also, of Ivy Crew, a member of the 1st Foots Cray Ranger Company, Kent. Countess de Armil, who has been released from a German prison camp, has brought news of her to her Company. Ivy, who is a Norland Nurse, was captured in Brussels, since when she has worked, the Countess says, heroically, nursing the sick and the children. "Even after she had been to hospital with scarlet fever," said the Countess, "she returned to take up her nursing. If ever anybody deserved a medal, that young woman did—her hard work, kindness and sympathy were a tonic to us all."

Just as we have had no idea, all this time, of the fine job of work which Ivy has been doing, and of the trials and difficulties she has had to face, in very truth carrying her Guide Promise into a wider, although ironically narrower world, so there are others of whom we can know

little or nothing, who at this time are doing splendid work unheard of and unclaimed. Their work may simply have been unnoticed because it is the type that goes on steadily day by day, in some out-of-the-way place; or it may be under the seal of secrecy. Whatever it is, Ivy's story has made us realise that, all the time nowadays there are many of us who stand in real need of the constant spiritual backing of the whole Movement. We always remember the Guide International Service in our prayers—let us also remember all those others who though perhaps they are not known to us personally, yet are linked to us within the bonds of Guiding, who are at this time adventuring some great and difficult thing, or who are doing the equally difficult thing of standing faithfully to their posts—posts which, to them, may seem unimportant in the light of the tremendous happenings of to-day, but which may be compared to the tiny grains of sand which make up the cement to bind a whole wall together into the impregnable structure of defence. We, who have firewatched at Headquarters throughout the war, know well from experience, what strength can be drawn from the concentrated thought and prayer of a vast Movement such as ours. It is within our power, now, to give that strength to all adventurers, known and unknown to us, whom we salute to-day.

MARGARET TENNYSON.

CABLE RECEIVED AT HEADQUARTERS

Arrived. Excellent journey. Hot, happy, healthy.—G.I.S. TEAM.



BLUE PETER

"Fortune attend you there
Good luck go with you"

As the war progresses, the time inevitably draws nearer for the call to action of our G.I.S. teams. We, whose ambassadors they are, would wish them God speed against that day. How can we best tell them of our hopes and aspirations for them, of our good wishes and our prayers?

All down the ages people have set forth singly or in bands to follow various quests. There have been quests in search of treasure, quests for new lands, quests for freedom from persecution. There have been religious quests taking the form of pilgrimages to Holy places and others the search for the Holy Grail. All quests entail hardship and risk, and therefore require preparation beforehand. Many of our G.I.S. Volunteers, and certainly those who will be the first to leave these shores, have been preparing themselves during the last eighteen months. What concerns the rest of us is how we can contribute towards these preparations and convey to the Volunteers the feeling that we, here at the base, have their interests and their cause tremendously at heart.

It is known of our troops that, given equal weapons, equipment and training, they are amongst the finest soldiers in the world. We feel that the same can be said in the relief field, of our G.I.S. Volunteers, and so we must see to it that as far as lies in our power they are provided with adequate equipment for the work in hand—not necessarily the most expensive, but the best thought-out and the most serviceable. This is where the G.I.S. Fund comes in by helping to send out our teams with equipment that will not only ease their task and give them a sense of security, but will also increase their effectiveness on behalf of those whom they go to serve. More than this, we want them to feel that they must not be hampered in their work by lack of the wherewithal either of money or kind, with which to carry it out to the best advantage.

So much for the practical forms of equipment—there are other kinds perhaps less obvious but none the less essential.

We who are left behind have much to convey to those who are venturing into other lands, as, indeed, will they to those of us who remain to grapple with things here. How can we impart this to each other better than by the common language of literature, music and art, and by our heritage of legend and of the stories of heroic lives?

To some, poetry is the best medium. In his recently published anthology, *Other Men's Flowers*, Lord Wavell tells us what a big part poetry has played in his life. It breeds "the essential quality of courage and of a gallant outlook on the pains and pleasures of life," and poems stored in the memory can act as a "charm in danger and trouble."

Poetry, however, does not appeal to all and, in any case, variety is needed. Every Volunteer will probably take a book of her own choice with her when going abroad. These will range from classic novels to modern fiction and the subjects may vary from the quiet countryside to the philosophy of early thinkers.

There are some to whom pictures make a more direct appeal; and although old masters cannot be taken about in a kitbag, much satisfaction can be gained from post-card size reproductions that can be carried in the pocket note-book.

Music, which is difficult to take about in tangible form, can be stored in the memory, as indeed can poetry as well as pictures; the pictures need not only be those painted on canvas, but of remembered things imprinted on the mind's eye.

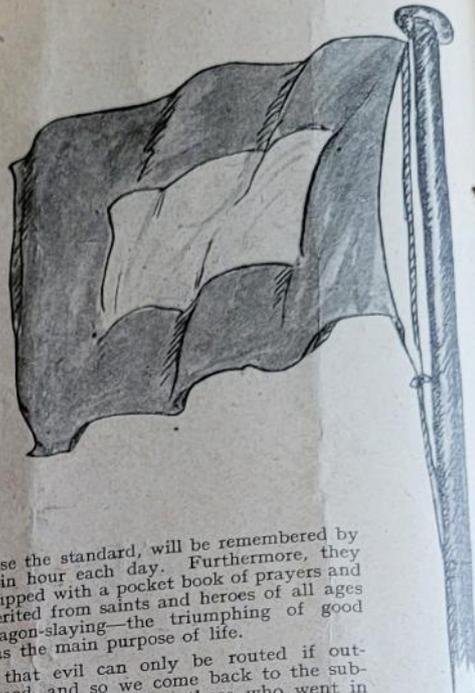
It happens that these musings are being written on the eve of St. George's Day—the day dedicated to that soldier-saint who is patron not only of more than one country, but of soldiers, Scouts and, in fact, of all Christendom.

*St. George, he was a fighting man as all the tales do tell,
He fought a battle long ago and fought it wondrous well.*

In this battle, his test was all the stiffer because he had so much to lose—riches, position, success, high hopes; all these he relinquished in order to take his stand alongside those who were suffering for a cause on which his heart was steadfastly set.

*With his helmet and his hauberk and his good cross-hilted sword
He rode a-slaying dragons to the glory of the Lord.*

Our G.I.S. will need to be equipped for dragon slaying. Often a laugh will be as effective a weapon as any, but there are times when something rather grimmer will have to be wielded. We can help with both types of armament, though the Volunteers will be better at producing the laughs than we, there being nothing to equal the fun that can be had from the joyousness of good team-work carried out under difficulties. When heavier armament is needed they will be strengthened by the knowledge that they, and those on whose behalf



they go to raise the standard, will be remembered by us at a certain hour each day. Furthermore, they are being equipped with a pocket book of prayers and thoughts inherited from saints and heroes of all ages to whom dragon-slaying—the triumphing of good over evil—was the main purpose of life.

We know that evil can only be routed if outweighed by good, and so we come back to the subject of quests. In olden days those who went in search of the Golden Fleece had to return past the rocks of the Sirens. These beautiful water sisters made such wonderful music that travellers forgot all else in listening to it. Thus they were lured towards the rocks, where their ship broke to pieces and they themselves were drowned. When Jason and his crew were returning from their quest, he knew that the good ship *Argo* must pass these rocks, and he determined that some how or other they would do it in safety. Among the ship's company was Orpheus, the master musician, and to him Jason entrusted the safety of *Argo* and her crew. As they neared the danger zone the breeze dropped and the sea became calm and the air so still that nothing stirred, even the sea birds seemed bewitched, and except for the sailors bending to their oars there was no sound or movement anywhere. Then across the waters stole the music of the Sirens, so sweet and soft and soothing that the sailors began to relax their oars. The whole world seemed still, and the only sound was that of the irresistible, seductive music; and the ship began to drift. Then it was that Orpheus with effort lifted his lyre and his music mingled with that of the sirens as he played of peace and stillness and beauty. And still the ship drifted. Then Jason with a mighty effort stirred himself and called upon Orpheus to play more stirring music. "Play to us of strivings and victory and heroic deeds," he cried. And to us of strivings and victory and heroic deeds, and his music, with its call to valour, rose above that of the Sirens, and the sailors hearing it, bent to their oars and pulled with a will, and gradually the good ship *Argo* drew away from the evil place and the whole stirred to life and action at the challenge and vigour of his music.

Poetry, pictures, music, legends, the stories of those who have triumphed over evil. Those of us who go forth and those who remain can share these things and by them be linked together in purpose.

But that is not enough. "That which thy fathers have bequeathed, earn it anew if thou wouldst possess it." Only by like action can we claim kinship with those valiant hearts and ensure that the things for which they fought are stamped forever on the future of civilisation.

*Grant us the will to fashion as we feel,
Grant us the strength to labour as we know,
Grant us the purpose, ribbed and edged with steel
To strike the blow.
Knowledge we ask not—knowledge thou hast lent,
But, Lord, the will—there lies our bitter need.
Give us to build above the deep intent
The deed, the deed.*

Finally, a word from those who remain to those who go forth. To them we would say:

*Strong be the faith that guides your wending,
Staunch be your heart to woe unbending,
Great gifts from God on you descending—
Such is our prayer for you.*

ROSA WARD,
Chairman, British Guide International Service.

G.I.S. CAMPS

It is hoped to hold the following camps for G.I.S. Volunteers:—
 August 25th-29th in the Lake District.
 Last week of September in Scotland.
 Applications for these camps should be made to Headquarters through the C.C.A. only.
 There will be a test trek in the Lake District, August 29th-September 5th. This is by invitation only.

G.I.S. (B) FUND NEWS

£23,343 TO BACK GUIDE RELIEF TEAMS

The British Guide International Service Fund is going up steadily. The total is now £23,343—which includes a cheque for £292 1s. 1d. received from Canadian Guides; another £200 from Guides of Keighley, Yorkshire; £6 from a Guide in Transvaal who is Secretary and Trainer for the Wayfarer Guides of Transvaal; £2 4s. from former Guides now young married women with children of their own—of the 1st Holton le Moor Company, at present in abeyance for lack of children of Guide age—and last, but far from least—£1 from two Guides (sisters) in Stockport, who earned it by "charring" for their mother while her charwoman was ill, helping their father to build a greenhouse, looking after the rest of the family for a week of their holidays so that their Mother could go away for a rest, and cutting the hair of the two younger sisters at 6d. a time. One of the Guides writes: "My greatest desire is to be a G.I.S. Volunteer, but as this is not possible I have to help by scrubbing floors, etc."



LONE NOTICE BOARD

THE CAMP COMPANY LETTER

July is a very convenient month in which to devote the whole of the Company Letter to camp. This can be done in several ways, but perhaps one of the most successful is to take a typical day in camp and present the various events in chronological order.

Colours can be made quite simply by threading a short piece of fine string through a small Union Jack saved from the last flag day. Thread each end of the string through a strong page of the Letter so that the string lies flat on the page and then secure each end of the string on the reverse side of the page. The flag can now be moved up and down to the limits of the string, and Guides can hoist the Colours when they receive the Letter and lower them when they send it on.

For breakfast, give five minutes to each Guide (who should procure an independent timekeeper) to write down her recipe for making porridge. Answers to be placed in the envelope when the time is up. The envelope might take the form of a billy-can. Orderly work must have a page to itself with plenty of illustrations. Revise the timber hitch for the Wood Patrol and several types of competition can be used to test their knowledge of the various virtues of different woods. See if they know which wood is best for smoke signals, etc. Spend one page on the construction and use of the hay-box—this can be cook's page. Then there's the question of gadgets, and here illustration are essential. Get each Guide to make one camp gadget of her own choice, in miniature, using, say, an empty matchbox, a few spent matches and some cotton. These could be sent to Captain for inspection. Strained or even sprained ankles do sometimes occur in camp, especially among members of the Wood Patrol, so devote one page to the revision and practice of this important bit of first aid. So the day goes on right through the programme until it is time for camp fire. A really gripping story with a few well-known camp songs will round off the Letter until Taps and Lights Out have brought to an end another exciting day.

Present as much of all this material as is possible in the form of games or competitions and get the spirit of adventure into them. Let the Guides work out each event for themselves working, if possible, in patrols. They will then get a glimpse of what camp really means and determine more than ever to squeeze in a week in camp somehow at the very first opportunity.

G.I.S. (B) FUND FORM

TOTAL AS WE GO TO PRESS £23,343 8s. 1d.

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

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

COUNTY TO WHICH ATTACHED for GUIDING
DIVISION
DISTRICT

Donations should be sent to ENGLAND

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

SCOTLAND

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

ULSTER

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

WALES

Miss E. C. Pryce,
 Crossford,
 St. Asaph,
 Flintshire.

Cheques and P.O.'s should be crossed and made payable to:
 The Girl Guides Association.

Girl Guides,
 Scottish Headquarters,
 Ulster Girl Guides,
 Welsh Girl Guides.

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

OVERSEAS NOTICE BOARD

GREETING TO GUIDES OF THE EMPIRE

The Guides of the South-West Division of Hertfordshire, England, celebrated their second Festival of Guiding on Wednesday, June 7th, 1944.

Their messages to their sister Guides throughout the Commonwealth and Empire put into words the thoughts and wishes of Guides throughout Great Britain.

Service Women. "I speak for those of us who have temporarily gone from South West Herts, taking our Guide Promise out into a wider world in a very special way, by serving our country in one of the Women's Forces, the W.R.N.S., the A.T.S., the W.A.A.F., the Nursing Services or the Women's Land Army.

"We are tremendously proud to be old enough to do our bit at this time and in this way, and we welcome to our country those of you from all parts of the Empire who have come to serve beside us. Many of us have been thrilled to see a shining Trefoil badge tucked away beneath a Service tunic.

"When peace comes again and you return to your own homes overseas, we hope you will take with you a great love for the Mother Country and a warm remembrance of our gratitude and affection."

Rangers

"The Rangers and Sea Rangers of South-West Herts send greetings to their sisters in all parts of the Empire.

A great responsibility is ours at this time as we prepare to take our place in a country at war or in the world after the war. We have come to realise what it means to live within the freedom of our great Empire, and we shall try to go forward side by side with you, following its best traditions with a gallant spirit and high-hearted happiness."

Guides

"The Guides of South-West Herts, at this their second Festival, send a message of goodwill to their fellow-Guides throughout the Empire.

"We look forward to peace again, with its opportunities of meeting each other at vast camps and gatherings and, filled with the same ideals and living up to the same Guide Law, we send you across the seas greetings and warmest wishes."

Brownies

"From the Brownies of South-West Herts we send good wishes and love to other Brownies, Blue Birds and Sunbeams all over the Empire. We know that you, like us, are learning to lend a hand, and we often wish that we could really see you and talk to you. When we grow older and are able to travel to distant lands, perhaps we shall meet, and then we shall find many friends already there because we have all been playing the same game."

Please will Editors of Guide Magazines throughout the Empire help us to reach as wide a circle as possible by reprinting these messages in their magazines.

The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibbs, now County Commissioner for Hertfordshire, from which we have received these messages, hopes particularly that they will reach the South Jarra District, Melbourne, Australia, for that was at one time her own.

TRAINING RANGERS FOR COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE: SOME SUGGESTIONS

(For some of the suggestions made in this article, and for permission to quote extensively from this book, we are most grateful to Dr. Edward Griffith, the author of *The Road to Maturity* (Gollancz, 6s.). It is a book all Ranger Guiders should read.)

Introduction. Even from the narrowest point of view, this is a most necessary part of training for citizenship (though not every Guider may realise it when she is helping her Rangers to pass the Pre-Enrolment Test); but, far more vitally than this, it is a preparation for life that we must see that every Ranger has. The Guider's task is not easy. Some Rangers are well informed already, some are misinformed, some are ignorant; they come from many types of home, and they are rapidly developing opinions of their own and becoming critical of other people's standards. The Guider should see that the facts are known, and for this she may need to get the best expert help available to deal with physiological details. But it is for the Guider herself to create the right atmosphere and background, and to put the whole subject in its right and very fundamental place.

Means of Approach

1. Through the Guider's direct teaching on a wider understanding and application of the Law and the Promise. She may then open up the subject, indicate the Christian standard, and suggest the world does for thinking it out. The subject may sometimes be more easily approached through the fourth Law than the tenth. She must be prepared to find that the Ranger attitude is critical. Girls of this age are becoming conscious of contradictory standards; what they have been taught is not, they find, what the world does. The Guider will have to justify her faith in the Christian point of view; she will have to think it out for herself, and she will be much helped by reading. Some books are suggested at the end of this article.

2. By an apparently more casual approach through discussion of a film or a book. This will lead to personal contact with the individual or small group, and may follow or pave the way for a more definite talk or lecture.

3. Through discussions or debates or Brains Trusts, in which the introduction of some kindred subject may lead on to discussion in groups of all sorts of problems arising out of friendship and courtship. This kind of thing has been much to the fore recently over the wireless, when the necessity for sex education has been most frankly urged by boy and girl club members talking it over together. Equally frank and clear-sighted have been some of the mixed debates at the Edinburgh Square Centre on such subjects as "What Makes a Balanced Friendship?", "What Are the Qualities Required to Make a Happy Marriage?" After such a beginning, the request may come from the Rangers themselves for some definite outside help.

4. As a direct talk, or series of talks, on the physiology of sex, or some such title, arranged after discussion with the Rangers.

5. Through Ranger work—that is, through preparatory expert talks on Child Welfare or Mothercraft or Health or Public Health courses.

It is worth noting that the Rangers themselves sometimes most definitely want instruction, not only on the facts but on the problems of friendship with boys. They may, however, be shy of suggesting it. In one Company, two engaged girls came and asked for some practical preparation for marriage, which they were sure they would not get from any other source. Or a wrong attitude may become apparent in the Company and may lead to a discussion of the whole question.

Method and Material

1. Even if you feel that some preparation has already been made in the school or in the Guide Company, get in expert help to give the physiological instruction fully—the facts of marriage, conception and birth—and, most important, see that the Rangers have impressed upon them the difference between a man's physical and emotional make-up and their own. So few girls can realise how easily a man's passion is aroused by quite unthinking and unconscious provocation. See that the fact is stressed from the physiological angle first that it is the girl who must control, even if she does not initiate, the friendship. In this connection Guiders may like to know of the White Cross League pamphlet, *The Gift of Sex*, which is written for men, but might well be read by women, too. Dr. Griffith deals in *The Road to Maturity*, with the danger and silliness of that kind of behaviour which is nowadays called "necking."

That is what I mean when I say that one should respect the personality of the other; one should do nothing to harm other people; one should respect their integrity and the value of their bodies. These activities do harm to the other. In marriage the activities are all right, because they have a rightful end—children and mutual love. At other times they cause excessive emotional strains. The girl, therefore, whilst recognising her power and the effect she may have on the male, should not encourage him, and, what is more, should not permit these intimacies when she has no intention of allowing them to reach their rightful fulfilment. She cannot, because the couple aren't married.

The expert will deal also, though without undue emphasis, with the physical dangers of a relationship outside marriage, and with the perils of promiscuity, V.D. and so on. They are all best handled from an impersonal standpoint by someone who will command attention. The married woman doctor often proves a good choice.

The Guider may feel, perhaps, that the necessity for this rather "negative" instruction is being exaggerated at the moment. Unfortunately, not only do official statistics prove that it is most urgent, but the boys and girls themselves, as both the Square Centre and the broadcast debates show, demand that it should be given fully and at once; some of them have deplored the fact that it has not been given them at school in the ordinary course. At the same time, the emphasis should not have to be laid, as it is so much in the Forces, on dangers and disease. It is instruction in ideal sex-behaviour which is so needed and so lacking.

2. This last point carries us further. All this knowledge has to be applied quite plainly and directly to the individual experiences of friendship and courtship which the Rangers are beginning to enjoy. It is the girl who sets the standard. Build therefore on these points:

(a) *What makes the happy, successful marriage?* Mutual respect between two balanced personalities, since Christian marriage is founded on the equality of man and woman as human souls before their Creator. A wise choice of mate is therefore essential; he must be the right person to live alongside, with whom the girl can have tastes and friends in common. He must not be just any man, because the girl is afraid of being overlooked, or left out, or thought to be different from her friends. But the right kind of men are attracted only to worth-while girls, and "having a good time" may lower standards and taste, even if it does nothing worse. Friendships with men can be delightful and stimulating and can help every girl to take her share in enriching life for others and herself, but let there be nothing in those friendships to cheapen those ways of expressing affection that will one day mean so much with the right person.

Here is a list of the qualities that go to make a happy marriage, as they have been worked out in discussion by a very lively, realistic group of boys and girls:—tolerance, love and self-sacrifice, faith and loyalty, good companionship, knowledge of sex, understanding and sympathy, agreement on the question of children, enough money to live on in a home of their own, and a home life based on Christianity. The boys and girls are emphatic in their belief that marriage is no mere convention, and intimacy before marriage is wrong because it violates the sacred rights of personality.

In discussing this latter point, the Rangers may be shown that a relationship is incomplete and unsatisfactory, both physically and emotionally, because the right conditions for it cannot possibly exist. Dr. Griffith works out most clearly these "right conditions," and after showing how "such temporary relationships lead to unhappiness, frustration and various other ills," concludes:—

"The remedy lies in an early planned marriage. There is no reason why you should not wait a few years till you find the right partner; you will not hurt yourself or do yourself harm by waiting. Nor is it necessary to experiment before marriage; the experience may do you a great deal of harm and blunt your finer sensibilities. . . . Much will depend upon your life purpose, your method of life, your friends and your activities. I know dozens of young people who have married early, established a firm emotional relationship, and started their families. They appear to me to be happy, contented and well adjusted. I know many others who have taken the other course. I cannot say that I am impressed with their results. No! The ideal, though often difficult of achievement, will prove far more satisfactory and lasting to yourselves and is, of course, far more socially valuable."

(b) *Why is monogamy practised in this country?* Here point to the value to children of a happy security in their home life. Experiments in promiscuity have been tried in all good faith (in Soviet Russia, for instance), and have been found wanting. Christian teaching on this point is not only decisive—it is also the common-sense and the scientific point of view. This will be the place, too, in which to emphasise the unhappiness of the illegitimate child, deprived, not only of a father's care, but often of a mother's, since she must work to keep it.

(c) *What supplies the motive power?* This means not by any means only the motive power to resist temptation, but all that is demanded by the effort to build up and keep a high standard—to prepare yourself for the demands that marriage will make, or any other creative life-work will require. You will need the dynamic other creative life-work will require. You will need the dynamic and positive force of a religion that is not just repressive, as, unfortunately, is has so often been made out to be. Control does not always just mean saying "no" to things that are pleasant. It means the determination to get the very best out of a thing, even at the cost of sacrificing some lesser pleasure. We can see this control at work in the patience of the athlete or the musician or the scientist. Why not then in the making of a fine friendship, especially if it is going to be the basis of a good marriage?

THE GUIDER

(d) How can you tell when you are really in love? This puzzles many girls and boys, especially those who know they are easily attracted by physical good looks. Time will teach them much; meanwhile the answer Dr. Griffith gives will give them food for thought. He says:

"I cannot answer your question. Love, when it comes into your life will change you entirely. It develops your sensibility and feeling for the other; it refreshes and revives the soul and gives you an added purpose in life. It makes you tender, thoughtful, considerate and unselfish; it cleans the mind and strengthens the emotions. But, whilst a real physical activity is essential to love, you must endeavour to find someone with whom you have a real community of interest, a similar life pattern and similar fundamentals."

(e) What happens to your creative energy if you don't marry? There is need for a wide variety in the answer to this. This energy is an actual physical force, and those who do not marry will find an outlet for it which may be a great source of enrichment to themselves and to the world. It is this force which stimulates (i) our taste for adventure and discovery, leads men to explore, to excel in games, to do pioneer work in politics, research and social work—much of which is obviously open to women, too; (ii) sociability, out of which develops leadership, healthy ambition and in reform and social work; (iii) creativeness, which will be most valuable in a good cause, as it is in a mother or father towards their children.

8. All this should lead on naturally to the constructive and the concrete, the preparation in homecraft and in mothercraft, which should be kept well to the fore. It can be done by practical work and by discussion on building and planning good homes and on how women can influence public opinion to see that everyone has the chance of these. But while keeping first the right incentive to a high standard, make the Rangers aware of the unhappiness that follows mistakes. Mention also the special dangers and difficulties created by war, including the number of girls who, to avoid calling-up, have plunged into the unsatisfactory second-best of a hasty, perhaps a forced marriage.

On the other hand, stress the advantages brought about by the war in some ways—the comradeship of men and women in work on an equal footing as never before. Bring the best of this co-operation into post-war planning. Nowhere is this more important than in the family unit, the basis of it. This brings us back to the focal points:—

- (a) Preparation for marriage in health, homecraft and knowledge.
- (b) Learning to choose wisely, on well-thought-out standards.
- (c) Partnership, and the training for self-sacrificing love on which the happiness of the family depends.

SOME BOOKS

For the Ranger Guider—

1. *The Gift of Sex*—published by the White Cross League. 6d.
2. *The Road to Maturity*, edited by Edward Griffith. A most comprehensive, clear and constructive treatment, with contributions by many experienced people. Gollancz, 6s.
3. *Men, Women and God*, by Rev. A. H. Gray. S.C.M., 3s.

For the Ranger—

1. *We All Want to See Life*, by Naomi Whelpton. Published by the S.P.C.K., 2d.
2. *The Way of Freedom*, by Dr. Enid Smith. Published by the Alliance of Honour, 1d.
3. *The Transmission of Life*—published by Headquarters, 6d.
4. *The Facts of Sex*—a leaflet published by the Y.W.C.A.

WELSH GUIDERS' TRAINING AT SHREWSBURY

ONCE again Wales has crossed the Border, and this year in even greater strength than before, so that only Shrewsbury School was large enough to hold us all. Shrewsbury proved to be a good centre for some two hundred and thirty Guiders who came from all parts of Wales, and also an appropriate one, for as Mr. James Griffiths later reminded us, it has many associations with the Principality and was once known as Amwythig.

The Training was formally opened on the afternoon of April 12th by the Chief Guide, who, to our very great pleasure, we had with us for a few days. Her own standard was carried before her by an international colour party as she walked from the main gates to the Alington Hall through a guard of honour of Welsh Guides and Rangers. Looking round Alington Hall as she spoke from the stage, where the County Standards made patches of bright colour upon the grey curtains behind her, one saw among the blue of the Guiders' overalls and the Ranger grey a sprinkling of men and women in mufti. These were representatives of the other Youth Organisations, among them the Y.W.C.A., the Urdd, the Scouts, the G.F.S., the Girls' Guildry, the B.R.C.S., the Girls' Clubs, the C.C.R.P.T., St. John's, who had been invited to join in this Training week. They were attached to the Ranger Group, and entered wholeheartedly into all its activities, tying themselves on to ropes for rescue work, drilling, and some even suffering the Sunday inspection! In other

sessions they had their own contributions to make to the discussions, and we could learn from them as well as they from us.

The Alington Hall was the focal point of the Training. Here we heard several distinguished speakers: Mr. Clement Davies, Sir Arnold McNair, Mr. James Griffiths, Mr. Wolfenden. Here, on the Friday, Directors of Education and Youth Organisers from many counties of Wales contributed to an open session on "The Development of Youth Work in the Counties," chaired most ably by Mr. J. W. Fisher. Here we saw the International Guide and Ranger films, and here we met for Guides' Own on the Sunday evening, when Professor Victor Murray gave the address, his subject, "The Spiritual Aspect of Work with Youth." Not easily forgotten, that address was a challenge to each one of us and an encouragement.

At the back of the hall was an exhibition of various aspects of Guiding. Under the World Flag was an exhibition of international examples of an old Welsh craft—scarves woven from wool collected and dyed by a Guide Company. Here, too, the requirements for the H.I. Certificate in Welsh culture were set forth, and some of our Guide publications in Welsh. There was also an Extension stall, Headquarters bookstall, and Brownie, Guide and Ranger exhibits of all kinds, the Sea Section showing charts and models and much more!

The other great meeting-place for all groups was the Tuck Shop, where we came for elevenses, for hot drinks after camp fire before the sunshine on the grass (so often to be carried out into the separating to the different Houses where we lived. Here we had that same warm welcome which we were to find so characteristic of the school, everyone, from Head and Housemasters down to the Training men, showing us so much kindness.

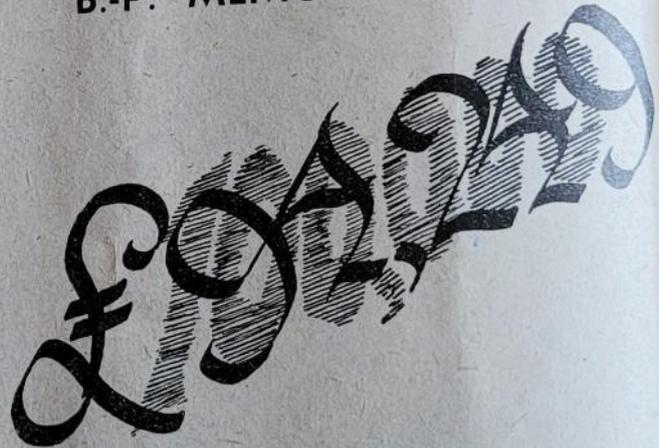
The school grounds were spacious enough to hold also the Training Camp, whose thirty members, in addition to carrying out their own Training programme, would make the long trek up to the hall for the speeches, and again after supper come up for camp fire. Not all of them were campers of experience, but even the newest camper must rapidly have become expert at the art of bed-making in complete darkness!

Visiting the camp, one wished oneself under canvas with them, but how much more one longed to be a member of the Sea Section when the Ranger Group saw Miss Kay, Chief Commissioner for Wales, being ferried across the river and piped on to the landing stage of the school boathouse. We watched the Seas signalling, envied them their boatwork and admired their dexterity in splicing and knotting. We have learned much as a result of this week, but chiefly, I think, two things remain in the mind. One is the great sense of unity in our Movement in Wales, so that even the least of us feels a member of a team in which Commissioner and Guider alike have a job to do.

The second is a better understanding of the other Youth Movements and a new intention to co-operate with them in the service to which we are all pledged. We travel towards the same goal; we have seen that our paths cannot lie so very far apart.

E. M. W.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND



FURTHER GIFTS SINCE MAY 15th, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENGLAND	109	2	6			
SCOTLAND	55	0	0			
	£164	2	6	164	2	6
International—						
Egypt	1	10	0	1	10	0
TOTAL				165	12	6
TOTAL up to May 15th				94,083	11	0
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to Date (June 15th)	£94,249	3	6			

TRAINING SUPPLEMENT GUIDERS' WARRANTS

THE BROWNIE PACK

(8) *What is being done to help Brownies to understand the Brownie Promise and Law?*

This is a matter in which the Brown Owl has a very special responsibility. In the Pack the child makes for the first time her Promise "to do her best to do her duty to God and the King." She will renew it, we hope, as a Guide and a Ranger and grow in the understanding of it, but the foundations laid in the Pack must be sound. Certain practical parts of the Recruit Test in the Pack must be and the tying of ties, but the Brown Owl will not instruct in plaiting. She will naturally begin by trying to find out what the children themselves think "Duty to God" means, so that she can build on their ideas and not merely give them hers. The ideas will vary very much with each individual, and it is essential to link on new teaching to something the child already understands. There is one great advantage: at the Brownie age the children are absolutely unembarrassed and sincere and will say exactly what they think, and not, as so often in later years, what they think the grown-up wants them to say.

"Duty to the King" is easier to explain in war-time than it usually is. The King, fortunately, needs so many things—quite simple things like paper, rags, bones and books that the children can help to collect. There are, too, the rather more difficult tasks. The King wishes his country kept tidy; he wants his people to be ready to eat the food that is set before them without fussing (even if they don't particularly like carrots!). They must not want the kind of food that comes from overseas at the risk of his sailors' lives. Practical hints such as these are of more value at this age than abstract patriotism.

Helping at home has a special significance now when all grown-ups are extra busy with war jobs, and are often so tired that they need all the help that the children can give them. To have a trained child who can lay a table correctly and be trusted to wash up without breaking things is an asset in every home. Most mothers have a pile of mending to cope with and would be grateful to have someone who could darn and sew on buttons.

The Brownie Law—"The Brownie gives in to the older folk; the Brownie does not give in to herself"—often means to a child, "A Brownie gives presents to older people but doesn't spend her money on presents for herself!" For, to a child, "give" means "present." It is necessary, therefore, to teach the right meaning by means of practical examples that are likely to occur in the child's own home. For instance:—"If you were playing a lovely game with your friend, and Mother asked you to go down to the shop and buy her a loaf of bread, and you were cross and didn't want to go, whom would you be giving in to?"

We need, all through our Brownie training, to make the Promise and Law something that is really related to the Brownie's daily life—a precept she is always trying to fulfil, and not just a vague promise made on "the day I got me clothes." Surely it is this striving to live up to a code that makes our organisation different from so many others. A child may go to a play centre or belong to a club, but it takes daily effort "to be a Brownie."

THE GUIDE COMPANY

(9) *Is it evident that the Guides are receiving practical training on the Promise and the Law?*

It will in the long run be very evident from the character of the Company whether these fundamental things are being put first in its training. Meanwhile, it will be fairly obvious from the management of the Company and its programme what opportunity is being made to teach and to practise the Law and the Promise.

Is the Captain herself giving individual attention in the teaching and testing of this part of Tenderfoot and Second Class? It would be a grave mistake to remove all responsibility for this from the Leaders, however, and it is most important that the Captain should not neglect this aspect in her plans for her Leaders' training.

How does the meeting end? Is the Captain aware of her opportunity here to begin in a simple way to build up and enrich the spiritual heritage of her Guides? When she has set a certain standard she will be able to hand over a part in this to the children themselves, letting each Patrol be responsible for choosing a thought for the week (bearing on a Law perhaps), a passage for reading, a verse to remember, a prayer to be said. The Guides will value what they have thought out and chosen and they will learn to take their turn with dignity and sincerity. Put the right books in their way and give help when it is asked for. Special occasions—Enrolments, Thinking Day, Empire Day, the Company birthday, for instance, will provide special opportunities.

Company will bring the best opportunity of all, not only because the

right beginning and ending of every day can be made inspiring for every child, but because a Guides' Own will come naturally and fittingly into the Sunday programme. So begun, it may well become a Company tradition for which time may be found after camp is over. It need not be the ordeal that it often is for the Captain, if she will realise how great a part the Guides may be trained to take in it themselves. From the material they choose for Guides' Own, and from the collection they make from week to week for the end of the Company meeting, the children will take an interest, perhaps, in making their own prayer books and in putting together one for the Company. Nothing that they themselves give thought and care to will become perfunctory or automatic, and the training and stimulus that their Guiders can give them will be a most valuable thing.

What does the Captain expect of her Guides on Sunday? Does each girl realise her responsibility here? What plans have the Court of Honour made about Church Parades? Do the individual Guides make it their practice to go to church or chapel every Sunday?

Is that clause in Second Class which inquires into the progress of the Guide in character made a reality in the Company and kept in the mind of the Court of Honour? It provides a splendid emphasis on the right values if the Guiders make good use of it.

In fact, is every opportunity taken of raising both individual and Company standards all the time? The Guides must first be taught the meaning of the words of the Law and Promise, it is true, but teaching must not stop there. They must be helped all along the way by examples introduced in the legends, in stories, in unhurried Patrols or at camp fire. Do the Guiders read and have they something stimulating and sound to pass on? Do they realise how eagerly Guides will discuss if given a lead?

Is there enthusiasm about the good turn, and is it being developed into a practice of service inside and outside the Company? Are the Leaders being trained to help their individual Guides, by giving little jobs, for instance, to the child who is unreliable or diffident or untidy?

Are those sometimes alarmingly comprehensive Laws being translated for the Guide into the little homely demands of everyday life—the "politenesses" that make up courtesy, the alertness and observation that see the needs of others, the interest in animals that will train sympathy, the accuracy in little things that means truth, the checking of a grumble that builds up a cheerful courage and the immaculate cleanliness that leads to self-respect.

THE RANGER COMPANY

(9) *Is there any means of knowing whether the Promise and the Law are real in the life of the Company?*

A Ranger Company very quickly acquires a reputation. Every Company and Pack does, of course, but because Rangers are older and more responsible and because their programme and their individual interests outside Ranging bring them more clearly into the limelight, they often seem to be particularly open to the criticism, and perhaps less often the admiration, of both Guiders and other people. Much is expected of them. What will their Commissioner think of the tone of the Company, for this is her obvious means of judging the reality and the sincerity of its endeavour to keep the Promise and the Law? She will know something of the difficulties, the interruptions and the distractions and the conflicting loyalties of this difficult stage of growing up, the problem of building up a steady tradition in a short time in a group of girls, some of them Guides, some not, some eager to train, others rather unwillingly compelled to "join something." What will she hope to find the Guiders trying to do?

First, she will expect to find them balanced people themselves, women of understanding and tolerance, with a sense of humour and an ability to lead unobtrusively and with a certain detachment. Particularly must they be able to lead their Rangers to think out, and then endeavour to live up to, a high standard. They must be quite plainly living the Law and the Promise themselves. Insincerity may deceive themselves or the Commissioner, but it will not deceive the Rangers, keenly alive as they are to all the conflicting standards that puzzle them in the world as they find it.

Then she will like to find that the Captain prepares her Rangers very thoroughly for Enrolment, taking this valuable opportunity to put the challenge of the Law and the Promise to each individual, finding out her own special difficulties and the needs of her environment, lending books, perhaps, stimulating thought. She must give time to the individual, but she must see that time is given to thoughtful discussion in groups, too, or in the Company as a whole, not only on personal but also on social standards of behaviour. All sorts of practical problems will be confronting girls who are at work and in contact with other people, and they will be very ready to debate them. Consider such questions as:—

Is real honesty as possible in business as it is at home?

THE GUIDER

How far are "white lies" unavoidable if courtesy and tact are to be considered?

Is "having a good time" with boys really harmful and how far should it be allowed to go?

Does it matter how I make my living?—putting first things first—in the result of such an attitude—of "putting first things first"—in the apparent, though gradually, in all sorts of little things—in the very self-respect of the Company and the way it wears uniform, in its manners, not only to Guiders and visitors, but to its own members, in the way it makes and carries out decisions, in its punctuality and reliability, and its welcoming of opportunities of service. These are all things in which the example of the Guiders will be telling all the time. The Ranger age is searching for ideals and imitation is its most helpful as well as its most dangerous instinct.

It will be interesting to know what decisions have been arrived at about church parades and about individual responsibility here. All kinds of problems may arise, and every shade of opinion be expressed; the important thing is the immensely valuable opportunity here to strengthen what is already sound, to fortify what is perhaps wavering, to begin to build where there may be as yet no foundation. Here, as in lesser things, no Captain can be self-sufficient; she must herself be learning all the time and able to pass on readily those books and that teaching that she has explored.

NEXT MONTH QUESTIONS APPLYING TO ALL GUIDERS

- What of the Guider whom I hope to recommend for her Warrant?
- Can I feel satisfied that the ideals of the Promise and Law are the inspiration of her own attitude and actions?
 - Does she seem to be aiming at the true leadership whose purpose is not the achieving of an effective result for her own credit but the best development of each individual?
 - Will she be a credit to the Movement in her personal appearance, manner and outlook on life?

CHOICES BEFORE THE GUIDE OF FOURTEEN TO REMAIN A GUIDE

VERY often there is no choice, because in starting as a wage-earner, a girl may not be able to continue in her Company; but for the purpose of this article we are assuming that it is possible for her to do so. What then are the things that are likely to appeal to her still at fourteen, and what are those the Captain will consider in helping her to make her choice?

The first and most obvious consideration is the chance to be a Patrol Leader, for though children of twelve and thirteen may be able to lead up to a point, it is only in the early teens that a girl really develops the necessary qualities. Few Guiders will question the statement that to be a Leader is to be given the finest chance, both of self-development and of service, with all the satisfaction that these bring, that the Movement has to offer. It would take an article in itself to enumerate its many facets, but suffice it to say here that a girl who is fit to be a Leader, and who either has not been able or has failed to take this chance, has missed forever a golden opportunity.

Analogous with this, though, as the Guide may not be a Leader, not necessarily identical, is the attraction to very many girls of being with younger ones. Experienced workers tell us that where this is the case, it provides a very valuable outlet. Often a girl can be prevailed upon to develop all the best that is in her because of the younger ones, and this is an incentive which the wise Guider will not lightly cast aside.

Badge work is another attraction (and we must use the word advisedly) which is likely to appeal to young people, even over fourteen. To begin with, there is the first-class test, probably well on its way to completion, and it would seem the greatest pity not to add to the value of the training given, the crowning sense of achievement. It is something to be a First Class Guide, and every girl worth her salt will try to qualify for the title. Then the Proficiency Badges will probably have lost neither their appeal nor their educational worth. The popularity of the Little House emblem (1,212 in 1943) is a case in point of how subjects with little attraction for girls can be made to appeal through the judicious use of the badge system. Human nature, being what it is, does respond to such an incentive and sometimes we press Guides "to put away such childish things" too soon. Where badges are won on a high standard, they show work well done, and many interests of lasting value have been aroused by them.

It is often said these days that girls, when they go to work, want to cut themselves off from everything connected with the child stage, including their old Guide Company. This may often be the case, but frequently the reverse is true and the strong loyalty which a Guide usually feels for her Company, with all its traditions, is not always taken into account. It is undesirable as a rule that a girl

should cast off all her old anchorages at the same time—School, Sunday School, Guides, friends; and it is just this feeling of wanting to cling to some safe and familiar circle which may make the young wage-earner crave the fun and friendship her Guide Company gives her. By remaining in it she will usually be kept in touch with the life of the Parish, which otherwise might be cast off with the rest. A Guide Company can often be a bridge at this crucial stage, and some of its most useful work will then be done.

This brings us to questions the Guider must ask herself. Is her Company running on such lines that it will satisfy girls of fourteen and over, with all that they demand? If it is, then it may be the saving of many a girl during this difficult period in her life, and we must not be so engrossed with the Tenderfoot and Second Class stages that we fail to give the older ones the things that will appeal to them. Not only this, but are we giving them Guiding to the full, so that when they do stay on in their teens they get really good and worthwhile training?

Think of the possibilities: Woodcraft and Camping; Badge Work; Home and Health Training; Games; Singing and Acting; Leadership; International Friendship—these and much else, all bound together with the spiritual ideals which Guiding gives. Subsequent articles will deal with other choices, Rangers and Cadets; most of these things she will find there in some form, but let her get full measure of all that each stage has to give before passing on to the next. For the schoolgirls the joys of childhood are not yet outworn at fourteen, and the Guide Company, with all the laughter and adventure the children bring to it, also provides an atmosphere that encourages sane, healthy growth, in contrast to the sophisticated outlook on life adopted by the working girl.

Psychologists warn us of the effects of unnatural development, and though Guiding alone cannot counter all the effects of the premature forcing into the adult-world which industrialism demands, it can do a very great deal for those who come within its scope to give them what should be theirs by right—the full-term of their childhood and adolescent years.

War years have intensified this problem of the premature development of young girls, but let us hope that the phase will soon pass and that with the raising in the near future of the school-leaving age, a more normal period of growth will be given them. If in the meantime, though, we have allowed this feeling to grow that Guides grow out of their Companies at fourteen, we shall fail to hold them. We must visualise the average Company having girls of fifteen and sixteen as Leaders and Seconds and adjust our thoughts and training to this idea. If we do, we shall find that these girls respond and welcome all that Guiders still have to give, and not only they as individuals but the Company as a whole will gain immeasurably and reach heights undreamed of in our times of self-depreciation and doubt. B.P.'s methods are still unchallenged—it is up to us to interpret them and make them live to each new generation.

V. M. SYNGE,

Commissioner for Guides for England.

(To be continued)

READERS' FORUM

To the Editor, THE GUIDER

June, 1944.

Dear Editor,

While agreeing with all that the Commissioner for Camping says in her answer to Mrs. Oakley's letter, I cannot think that it deals with the fundamental points at issue. True, the Guide Movement has a unique reputation in the outside world for its camping, but as we were the first girl's organisation to take it up, and as practically the whole of the Movement has been devoting itself to it for thirty years, it would be surprising if it were not so! The Patrol Leader's Permit is indeed a great step forward, but the point at issue is the Guider's Licence.

Surely it cannot be that the chafing that has been felt by Guiders as a whole over this question of red tape, is without foundation? Guiders are an intensely loyal and usually docile brand of women and accept the rulings of Headquarters without question. The fact therefore that the camping rules are so often questioned, as throttling down initiative and free development, is symptomatic that perhaps something is at fault. Can it be that anxious C.A.s had more in mind the fettering of our occasional black sheep than the encouragement of the average capable and sensible Guider in the framing of these rules?

I should like to suggest therefore that a mixed Commission of Commissioners, C.A.s and city and country Guiders should, starting from scratch, review the whole question. The result might or might not lead to many changes; but what it would mean would be that the Movement as a whole would know that chosen representatives of all the interests concerned had framed the rules and so would accept them wholeheartedly. We all wish to maintain a high standard of camping, but we equally want as little impediment as possible in the way of busy and often overworked Guiders taking their own Companies to camp.

Yours sincerely,

VIOLET JOHNSON.



UNIFORM

WE have to think so carefully before we buy any new article of uniform now, even if we can get it, that a few short notes on how to wear and care for uniform may be a help.

We have a responsibility, too; when we go out in uniform badly kept and badly put on, people do not say, "Really, that Miss Smith! She is so untidy!" No; they say, "Really, that Girl Guide! She is so untidy!" So do let us look at ourselves in our uniform very critically and see whether we cannot all pull up our standard a bit farther yet.

not a credit to the Guides." Movement! It does have untidy people as its leaders. So do let us look at ourselves in our uniform very critically and see whether we cannot all pull up our standard a bit farther yet.

Hat
The hat is to many of us the most difficult part of our uniform to manage to our satisfaction. To begin with, we never wear a hat at all; then, if we ever do, we put it on at just the right angle, and, anyhow, it doesn't fit well on, as a Guide's hat must. But we belong to a uniformed organisation. Every uniform includes a hat of sorts, and that hat has to be put on in a certain way.

First, for the care of the hat: it needs very regular brushing, and great freshener, as is a new ribbon round the base of the crown, and the way, when you buy the ribbon, do get the right width ($\frac{1}{2}$ inch), and fasten it so that the bow or join is made under the turn-up of the hat. If your hat is an old pattern and, you feel, too deep in the crown, separate crown and brim, cut off the necessary amount, sew together again and replace ribbon. A dent in the crown is wrong; it may revive with a good cleaning agent; if not, it is a surprisingly easy job to make a new one on top of the old. Sew on the cockade with the rounded part at the bottom and fasten the top close against the cockade. Lieutenants and Tawnies wear their Tenderfoot or Recruit Badges on the turned-up side of the hat, above the County Badge.

Then for wearing the hat (and this involves hair-dressing, of course): it must be put on straight and "well on"—not allowed to adhere in a mysterious manner to the back of the head.

The hair needs to be very neat and not exaggerated in style. Keep your eyes well open for other girls and women in uniform, and I think you will realise that it is essential to keep hair off the collar in order to look neat. So, even if you wear it long in mufti, work out a plan for rolling it up when in uniform.

Tie and Badges

I am often asked by Guiders if they may wear a triangular tie like their Guides. The answer is emphatically "yes." When you next buy a new tie you will find it a far more economical proposition, and you will be able to challenge your Guides or Brownies at inspection to come with their ties fresher or more neatly tied than your own.

Fold the tie as a narrow-fold bandage, and arrange it before ironing, so that it is not more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide. Then, when tying the knot do see to it that the ends are on different sides of the knot, which is pulled up neatly. As the tie should nearly reach your belt (about $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above), you may have to sew tapes on the back to enable it to tie easily. There's quite a snag about these ties; they wear so well and remain so neat it is easy to let them go too long between the washes. If you are wearing an open-ended tie, which is quite correct, be careful it is not too long. It, too, should end clear of the belt. Cut out a bit at the back or turn up the under end if it is too long.

Badges come next. The Tenderfoot Badge is worn by all Guiders half-way down the tie, between knot and end, and in the middle. I emphasise this as I have met Brownie Guiders who thought they should wear the recruit badge. This is not so; we all wear our enrolment badge on our tie. In order to keep your badge really up to the necessary standard, you must clean it every day, using a good polish and a brush about once a week and an impregnated cloth the rest of the time. Remember the back—or your Guides will catch you out.

The warrant brooch is quite the most awkward bit of uniform to put on correctly. It is pinned on the tie just below the knot, in such a way that the top half of the badge rests against the knot. It is difficult to get it central and straight, but it can be done! This is not a very easy badge to clean either, but it does respond to treatment.

If you hold your First Class, do wear the metal badge. It is worn level with the Tenderfoot Badge or a little higher on the left side of the uniform, below the Service Star if that is worn.

The Guide's Overall

"The Headquarters blue dress is official wear for all occasions. These words in P.O.R. must have brought comfort



to many a harassed Guider or would-be Guider in these days of clothing coupons.

There are few pitfalls for even the most raw Guider in the wearing of this dress. A title-tape, denoting the Guider's Company, may be worn on the left shoulder if desired. The wearing of a Service Star is also optional—if worn, it has no background of cloth and the number of years' service in the Movement is indicated on the one star.

Now this simple and practical uniform is, in most cases, smartly worn, but there are, unfortunately, occasional lapses from this high standard! We would all recoil from the thought of wearing a slightly soiled summer frock, but most of us, without being unduly observant, have seen many a Guider wearing an overall long past its first freshness! Starch is a great difficulty at present, but makes an enormous difference to the appearance of the overall.

Last, but not least, when we are able to save coupons to buy a new dress, do let us get one that fits. So often the none-too-slim Guider sports the briefest of overalls, well moulded to the figure. Even "shrunk" cotton material seems to grow smaller after repeated washing!

Above all, when we put on our overall, let us remember that we are "on duty" and hold the good name of the Movement in our keeping, for if we are neat and smart in appearance we give an impression of efficiency, while one untidy Guider brings discredit on the Movement.

Shoes and Stockings

Every woman knows that shoes and stockings are important accessories to dress, and selects them with as much care as any other part of her turnout. The same thing applies to those we wear with uniform. The shoes must be neat and serviceable, the stockings the correct leafmould colour, well braced up and the seams straight.

Shoes should be kept on stretchers, or, if these aren't obtainable, stuffed tightly with newspapers till the creases are out. It is important to clean off mud and dust with a good brush before applying polish. Stains and marks of rubbing can be removed with leather soap which is to be had at most ironmongers and leather shops. This is applied with a damp rag or sponge and helps to keep the leather supple. Choose a good polish of the right colour. Apply a little only and rub it in well, as this feeds the leather. This is especially important if the shoes have been very wet. Polish with a clean, soft cloth or buffer, and don't forget to put them away with the stretchers in.

A good way to dry wet shoes is to have old stocking feet or bags of that shape filled with bran to slip inside the shoes. This draws out the damp. Next morning take out the bran bags and put in your stretchers.

Belt

Nowadays, when we consider ourselves lucky if we inherit a belt, we are often faced with the problem of making a rather tired and scratched belt come up to the standard of the rest of our uniform.

Here is one method. First take off all the old polish and grease with methylated or some other spirit and clean off any stains with leather soap—and again get that right off with spirit. Then rub well with a smooth, flat bone or the square edge of a medicine bottle. Pressure must be used till the rough fibres are quite pressed home. Then rub in cobbler's heel-ball with a circular movement all over the leather, again firmly, and apply polish, rubbing that well in, too, with circular movements on small patches to feed the leather well. Finally, give a general rub of polish in the usual way, and your belt should be looking good.

It is always wise to clean your belt when you take it off as it polishes better while it is still warm.

M. N.

NOTICE TO COMMISSIONERS

If you receive an offer of help from any Cadet will you please do your utmost to use her and to give her every encouragement and help? Cadets are reliable and responsible and will do well all they undertake.

NOTICE TO CADETS

Cadets who go home for holidays are asked to participate again this year in Guide activities locally. Each Cadet should send immediately, to her home Commissioner, a post card stating her name and address, the dates when she is available and the work she would like to do if it can be arranged.

WHERE TO TRAIN (see page 108)

Mary Smith
Rose Cottage
Tolpiddle

Everyman's Art or Dot-hooks for the People

Ann Jones
The White House
Ringwood
1944

Victorian patterns

DURING the war, while most of us have spent our time doing such severely practical things as filing forms, serving sausages and packing parcels, frequently relieved by spells of washing-up, have you not longed to do something creative, something in which you could express your personality as you can never hope to do in terms of sausage? Don't you want to stop all the machine-minding, organising, queuing, and make something lovely with your hands, something that is durable, beautiful and satisfying? If so, have you ever thought of the possibilities of writing? No, I don't mean that you should try and become a Bernard Shaw. I mean that every time you write a letter you have the wherewithal at your disposal for making something that can be lovely to the eye—a work of art. Perhaps you have not thought much about handwriting since the days when you assiduously practised making pot-hooks. It was a great day when you were promoted

from *lll* to *vvv* Do you remember? Or were you not brought up on pot-hooks? I was and I loved them. The art of writing is a thrilling thing. Do you know how the first alphabet came into being? How our alphabet came? Is it an accident that two of the most fundamental arts of mankind—the art of building and the art of writing—should harmonise with one another? Look at the beautiful Roman letters taken from Trajan's Column, and the Roman Alphabet, which has given us our modern writing, and look at the majestic Arch of Titus, which stands in the heart of Rome. How well they match! How perfectly the round Norman arches of Southwell Minster blend with the round, clear writing done in England in the 11th Century, and the beautiful, pointed, Early English arches of Cleeve Abbey with their contemporary writing.

Has it ever struck you that Victorian handwriting was all in a set convention, because their lives were bound by the proprieties and conventions? mother and bridesmaids, law, cousins wrote alike, swear, writing to not very in-cause we e-dom? Per-because our machine-colourless few modes which to ex-selves. Soon get how to do not burn, destroy all writers!



Have you people with rule the control and amiable folk brown? (I colour Mr. I do hope they are so nice to prove Perhaps you have handwriting from point of view. I is fun to find out For instance, I



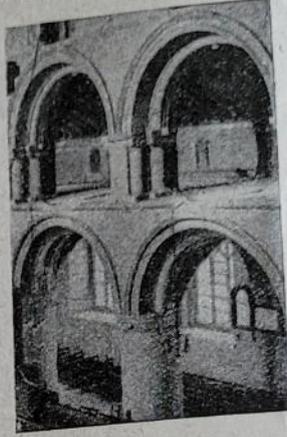
Roman writing and building

people who make their generally strong characters, fully decorative hand because musicians have been known to write as though they were not conscious of what they heard!

The other day a lively girl of thirteen had to stay in bed under the doctor's orders. Her aunt, who was responsible for looking after her, cast about in her mind as to what she could give her to do. Usually her interest soon flagged and there was a constant demand for something new, so the aunt rather dreaded the day in bed. How-

ever, she gave the child some sheets of paper and some red and black ink and suggested she should write and decorate a story. The effect was magical; the child was enthralled for hours, and in the end produced quite a pleasing piece of penmanship as well as a serial thriller!

Guides have to produce good Log books, grammes, posters every Company, be real works of no, if the Guiders give them the help and inspira- We cannot all capable of doing and illuminating, write a good hand a semi-formal do notices, etc. article and the illustrations have by a Guider who ordinary hand-lays no claim to skilled penman- We require a workmanship in



continual chances or bad writing notices, pro- are needed in These could all art and run to knew how to right kind of tion. be professional fine penmanship but we can all and even acquire hand in which to The title to this captions to the all been written can only do an writing, and who being able to do ship. high standard of our needlework,

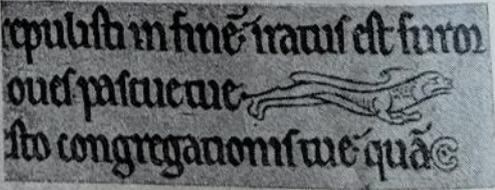
om̄a opera dñi dño

Norman writing and building

cooking, laundry and other badges, but often we accept anything when it comes to this most fundamental of the visual arts. We hope soon, in THE GUIDER, to have articles which will introduce Guiders to this fascinating art, an art that can be practised even in war-time, for we can still get the necessary materials and our consciences can- not prod us back to the cooking-pots, for we have to write in any case; so let us write well. In the days gone by, these islands have produced some of the most lovely writing and illuminating in the world. We have a native tradition which is one of the goodly things in our heritage. Let us study and treasure it—and in our small way follow it.



heard that blue eyes world and organise who are born wonder what Churchill's eyes are; brown! It would be it is not true!) made a study of the character have not; but it bits on one's own, have observed that

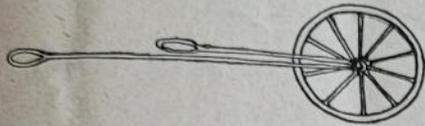


Gothic writing and building

July, 1944

TEAM EQUIPMENT FOR A TREK CART EXPEDITION

Now for the loading of the trek cart! The Leader is, of course, responsible for the team as a whole, but it is a good thing to have one member in charge of the equipment to ensure that nothing is left behind at any of the stopping places, to know exactly where each item is packed and to see that the cart is loaded in the right order with things likely to be required first, easily accessible. The balance of the cart is very important, and it will be necessary for one member of the team to hold the shaft and judge when it is well balanced, i.e., the weight evenly distributed over the whole cart so that the shaft does not tip up or drop. A waterproof cover is essential and should be sufficiently large to cover the load and reach well over the sides of the cart so that there is no possibility of rain running into the cart. This requires securely roping down so that the load cannot move and to prevent wind getting under the cover.



The next item is the pulling of the cart. It is usually best to have two ropes, one long and one short, on each wheel. These may actually consist of one rope to each wheel, which is fastened as in the sketch, but in this case it is as well to remember that it has to be fixed to the wheel before the second end loop is spliced! The long rope should reach well beyond the shaft of the cart and the other rope reach just short of the people on the shaft. This makes it possible for the cart and team to take up the least possible amount of space on a road when traffic is likely to be met, and it must be remembered that it is necessary to observe the rules of the road like any other vehicle! It is easy to forget just how much room a trek cart and its team can take, and we must be considerate when using the highway.

The short ropes act both as a brake and to pull, and unless the down gradient is particularly steep it is not usually necessary for the long ropes to go to the back of the cart to act as an extra brake. Whenever possible it is as well for the pairs on the ropes, i.e., the two long ropes and the two short ropes, to be evenly matched for pulling strength, as if the pull is stronger on one side than the other it makes the work on the shafts difficult, as the cart tends to turn to one side. Also, the pair on the shafts should have a similar length of stride if possible, as this makes the work much easier. It is also important to remember that they should walk out of step, as otherwise the cart sways slightly from side to side. However, all these points are quickly realised and practised when a team is on the road. The Leader is responsible for the welfare of the members and should arrange for a change of positions on the cart as often as seems necessary according to the type of country and the individual Rangers. It is much better to tackle only short distances and enjoy the trip than to accomplish a large mileage and have everybody tired out.

So much for the team, but what of the cart. Do you know beforehand how the cart is constructed and can you remove the wheels if necessary? It is important to be quite sure how to dismantle the cart if a stone wall has to be negotiated with only a stile which is too narrow for the cart! It would be a thousand pities to have to keep to the highroad instead of the more exciting bye-ways, just because the team had not mastered the very simple job of removing and replacing wheels. A trek cart is a most accommodating and willing creature, but remember that it likes to be well treated and given its share of good grease!—M. B.

[The author would like to point out that the above are only notes and not a comprehensive article on the equipment necessary for a trek cart expedition.—E.D.]

NEWS FOR RANGER GUIDERS AND RANGERS

THE RANGER SUPPLEMENT

The new Ranger Quarterly Supplement is out. The first number appeared in the June 30th issue of *The Guide*. It is obtainable, price 2d., from Headquarters, as long as supplies last.

Rangers wishing to receive their own paper regularly, should send 1s. for one year's subscription, direct to Headquarters. The Supplement appears in *The Guide*. It cannot be bought separately from the copy of *The Guide* in which it appears, but it is not necessary for Rangers to take *The Guide* regularly in order to obtain it, provided they place their order well in advance. The next number will appear on September 29th.

THE GUIDER

LEARNING BY PLAYING

BY A. D. HOWIE

A YOUNG child is a young animal, and in the same way as a puppy or kitten dashes about for the sheer joy of moving, so a child loves to run and jump.

To pass a Brownie test, a certain standard of physical agility, dexterity and control is demanded, but this proficiency should be reached gradually, through easy stages of training, in the form of games and play.

When a Brownie has to work for a test, there is a danger of confining much of the physical activity of the child to the limited syllabus of that test.

Hopping, skipping, playing with a ball and bowling a hoop are natural play activities with nearly every child. These forms of exercise can be taken very freely in many ways and they can be used in their simplest forms as games and activities.

In this way a child will become proficient in all of them without much effort, getting a great deal of enjoyment as she goes along.

A test will then be taken in a Brownie's stride and she will have learnt all that she needs for the syllabus, and much more, by playing. There is a rhythm in skipping and hopping, so free use of music can be made, not forgetting that children love nursery rhymes and can sing or speak them as they play.

The activities in the Brownie tests can be divided into Hopping, Skipping, Hoop work and Ball work. Here are some leading-up practices for them:—

Hopping

1. Skip freely anywhere to a tune, song or rhyme.
2. Skip in twos, circle, line.
3. Skipping dance.
4. Hop on the spot, holding the other leg behind.
5. Hop along a straight line.
6. Hop in and out of a little circle or hoop.
7. Hop round a big circle.
8. Hop round a figure-of-eight. If marking is difficult, the figure of eight can be made by laying two hoops or ropes on the ground a little distance apart. The Brownie can hop around the outside of both hoops.

N.B.—Hopping is very tiring. Never take it for too long at a time and be sure that both legs get a turn. Many children when they hop curl up their backs. Encourage them to hop upwards with their heads in the air.

Bowling a Hoop

1. Working in twos, bowl the hoop from one to another. Bowl between the legs, standing facing your partner.
2. Working in a large space—playground or field—let the Brownie have a hoop to herself and bowl from the side.

N.B.—Use the flat of the hand and hit the hoop along the top.

Skipping

1. Jump with feet together, continuously, with and without a rebound. Use music to teach the rhythm.
2. With two people turning a long rope, let the Brownies stand in the rope and skip, run under the rope and skip in all together.
3. With a rope each, let them practise freely turning the rope forward and backward.
4. Run anywhere, turning the rope.

N.B.—Use ropes without handles; knot the ends of the rope. In this way the length can be adjusted and the same rope can be used for learning knots. See that the rope is long enough. The arms should be held sideways when skipping and the rope should touch the front of the ankles.

When teaching steps—feet changing, knee raising, etc.—work without a rope first until the Brownie is familiar with the rhythm and movement.

Ball Work

1. Roll the ball between two and field it off the ground.
2. Playing alone—teach (a) throwing up and catching; (b) bouncing and catching; (c) batting the ball up with one hand and alternatively; (d) juggling.
3. Throw and catch in twos, short distances at first. Teach position of hands in catching.
4. Throw against a wall and catch.
5. Place a hoop on the ground and aim into the hoop, starting close in and moving away a yard at a time.

N.B.—Never let the children throw a swift ball to each other when learning or they may get hurt and lose all pleasure in playing with a ball. Play any ball games and races and they will soon handle a ball with confidence and ease.

WHERE TO TRAIN (see page 108)

THE GUIDER

It will be the greatest help to our forward policy to gather these views from the country as a whole, so that we may be assured that our policy for Guides up to the age of sixteen is the best that can be devised. We ask you, therefore, for your closest co-operation.

Questions for Discussion.

1. Is the First Class standard within the reach of the average Guide of fourteen? Would any simplifications or modifications be desirable?
2. Does our work tend to develop the practical side to the virtual exclusion of the cultural and aesthetic?
3. Has your County any criticism or suggestions which would contribute to the well-being of Guides as a whole?
4. Are the opportunities for out-door realised and utilised to the full?

For Town Guides.—Are the Woodcraft parts of the tests feasible for the city Guide?
For County Guides.—Are the opportunities for making wider contacts realised to the full?

WHERE TO TRAIN
FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

July 4th-11th—Brownie and Guide (Advanced).	Sept. 20th-Oct. 2nd—First Class week-end.
July 12th-21st—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).	Oct. 6th-13th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).
July 22nd-August 1st—Students.	Oct. 17th-24th—Guide (Intermediate).
August 4th-11th—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).	Oct. 27th-Nov. 2nd—Ranger (Intermediate).
August 12th-20th—Imperial Dip Week.	Nov. 7th-14th—Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).
August 20th-Sept. 8th—Guide (Advanced).	Nov. 17th-24th—Commissioners.
Sept. 8th-15th—Woodcraft.	Nov. 28th-Dec. 4th—Brownie and Guide (to be classified later).
Sept. 16th-20th—Guide and Ranger—all grades.	Dec. 12nd-20th—Christmas Party.

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 Guides would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS CONFERENCE

It has been arranged to hold this at Foxlease from August 18th-25th, and Dipses hoping to attend should send their names now, or as soon as possible, to the Secretary Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

WADDOW TRAININGS

July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger. August 15th-22nd—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 5s. 6d. per day.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAININGS

RESIDENTIAL TRAINING

A residential Guide and Ranger training will be held at the Grove School, Hindhead, Surrey (by kind permission of the principal) from August 28th to September 4th, 1944. The sessions will be taken by experienced trainers, and by candidates for the Blue Cord Diploma and Headquarters Instructor Certificate. The fee will be £1 for the week. Application, enclosing a deposit of 2s. 6d. and a stamped addressed envelope should be made as early as possible to: The Secretary, the Imperial Training Department, the Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Course in English Country Dancing
A course in English Country Dancing will be held at Imperial Headquarters from September 18th to 25th.

The sessions will be:—
Monday to Friday: 6.30 p.m.—8.45 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday: 2.30 p.m.—8.45 p.m.
and the dances included in the course will be those in the Guide Country Dancer Badge, the Ranger Folk Dancer Certificate and the English Folk Dance and Song Society Elementary Certificate. The course will be taken by qualified trainers of the English Folk Song and Dance Society, and those attending will have an opportunity of entering for an examination for their Elementary Certificate at Cecil Sharp House on Monday, September 25th.

The fee for the course is 12s. 6d.
Applications should be made, enclosing a deposit of 2s. 6d. and a stamped addressed envelope to: The Secretary, The Imperial Training Department, The Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

ENGLAND

GUIDE GUIDERS CONFERENCE

Although it will only be possible for two delegates from each County to attend this conference, it is earnestly hoped that all Guiders of Guide Companies will think out the questions appended below and send their views through these delegates. Wherever possible Counties are arranging meetings for discussion.

STOP-PRESS NOTICE

Student and Cadet Week, Foxlease, July 25th to August 2nd.
Open to Students (whether members of the Guide Movement or not) and Cadets aged 17 or over.
Application should be made immediately to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants.

GUIDERS' RALLY
(ENGLAND)

For the first time in our history a Rally is to be held on Saturday evening, October 14th, 1944, for Captains and Lieutenants of Guide Companies, at the Friends' House, Euston Road, N.W.1. In addition to the delegates to the Guide Guides' Conference, there will be one thousand places available.

The Dowager Marchioness of Reading, C.B.E. (President of London Girl Guides) and the Chief Guide will speak. Officers from the women's services and other national organisations are being invited, as well as representatives of world Scouting and entertainment and Community Singing.

Applications for seats should be sent after August 15th to the English Department at Headquarters marked "Rally" and a stamped addressed envelope enclosed. It is regretted that it may not be possible to accept applications from countries other than England, but the names of those applying will be put on a waiting list and tickets sent if available after September 15th.

SCOTTISH TRAINING

There will be a series of Residential Trainings this summer again at Loreto School, Musselburgh, Midlothian (by kind permission of the Governors), as follows:—
Music and Drama and Ranger training Friday, August 4th-Tuesday, 8th.

Commissioners' training—Tuesday, August 8th-Friday, 11th.
Brownie and Guide training—Friday, August 11th-Tuesday, 15th.
(Each training will start on the evening of the first date and finish after breakfast on the second.)

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

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

Applications, accompanied by a stamped addressed envelope, should be sent as soon as possible to the secretary, Miss F. M. McLeod, Dalvey, Forres, Morayshire, from whom further details can be obtained. The closing date for entries is July 24th.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

G.I.S. CAMPS

It is hoped to hold the following camps for G.I.S. Volunteers:—
August 26th-29th in the Lake District.
Last week of September in Scotland.
Applications for these camps should be made to Headquarters through the C.C.A. only.
There will be a test trek in the Lake District, August 29th-September 5th. This is by invitation only.

OVERSEAS

Lunch Hour Meetings.—In the Council Chamber at Imperial Headquarters between one and two p.m. Members and their friends are asked to bring their own sandwiches, coffee will be provided.
Thursday, July 27th.—Speaker: Miss E. Pitt. Subject: *Australia*.
August.—There will be no meeting in August.

BRITISH DRAMA LEAGUE

"Indoor-Camping" Summer School—August 8th-14th, 1944.
The British Drama League cannot secure residential premises for its usual Summer School, but owing to the kind co-operation of Warwickshire County Education Authority, is able to offer a short, concentrated and practical course suitable for Youth Leaders, Teachers and young people, at the Senior School, Stratford-on-Avon, during the Shakespeare Festival Season. Preference will be given to B.D.L. members and those concerned professionally with the Teaching of Drama. The Staff will include: Mr. Robert Atkins, Mr. Leo Baker, B.A., D.F.C., Miss Anny Boalsh, Mr. Ian Kelway, Mrs. Collingwood Selby and Miss Frances Mackenzie, M.A.
The Senior School is a modern day school and classrooms will be converted into dormitories. Camp beds, mattress and blankets will be provided, but students must supply their own towels, pillows and sheets.
For application forms and further particulars please apply to Miss Heather Conway, British Drama League, 9, Fitzroy Square, W.1.

THE COMMISSIONERS' PAGE CAMP AND THE COMMISSIONER

THE Commissioner has a big part to play in fostering camping in her County, Division or District. If she is a camper herself she will appreciate its value and do all she can to encourage Companies to be camping Companies. If she is not a camper there is still much that only she can do.

Camp Advisers act in a double capacity; they are advisers to the Guiders, coaching them and encouraging them, and they are also the technical advisers to their Commissioners, always ready to give any help they can over those things which are not necessarily part of the equipment of every Commissioner. Ideally this co-operation between a Commissioner and her C.A. should be very close for, apart altogether from any help it may be to the Commissioner, she can be the most enormous support to the C.A. in what is, at times, exacting and responsible work. Indeed there are circumstances in which the C.A. cannot act herself and can only advise the Commissioner. Such an occasion is the closing down of a bad camp. This is done by the Commissioner on the advice of the C.A.

In order to keep camping constantly in the minds of the Guiders and so that the C.A. may frequently meet the Guiders and be in close touch with her Commissioner she should be a member of the Division or District Courts of Honour.

Generally speaking the C.A. is responsible for judging the technical camping ability of Guiders and the Commissioner is responsible for their suitability from the point of view of character and health. This responsibility the Commissioner has to exercise both prior to the Guider entering for the Camper's Licence and after she has gained it, on every occasion when she takes her Guiders or Rangers to camp, till she becomes so proficient that she is given a Season Permit. Every Licence candidate has to have her Commissioner's recommendation before she may enter for the test. In those cases in which the Commissioner is not sure whether to recommend a candidate or not, she will be wise to talk things over with the C.C.A., in fact it is a help to the C.C.A. to know as much as possible about candidates before they come in for the test. C.C.A.s are usually willing to give possible Licence holders every chance, the only situation they do not enjoy is when a Commissioner says, "I know my Miss Snooks ought not to have a Licence but I haven't the heart to tell her, so I am sending her in for you to fail!" When recommending a Licence candidate a Commissioner should remember that in the event of her getting her Licence, she, the Commissioner, will have to sign her "Application to Camp" form and declare that she is a fit and proper person to take other people's children to camp. I am afraid I have rather laboured this point but I wanted to make it quite clear that the Commissioner's signature is by no means a matter of form.

One very important function of a Commissioner is to spot likely people, bring them on and fit them to take responsibility. Good young Guiders should be watched, encouraged to get camping experience and "nursed up" for their Licences or maybe Q.M. Certificate, or Camp First Aid test. Here again it is profitable to talk the matter over with the C.A., for she also is on the look out for talent and perhaps she may have lived with the Guiders in question in camp and that is a very revealing process!

Commissioners can also keep a watchful eye on their C.A.'s careers. It may be that a good Green Ribbon C.A. would make a Trainer if she were given the right amount of help, and a talk with the C.C.A. might be the means of bringing this about. May I stress the talk with the C.C.A.? This is a much better plan than talking to the candidate herself lest her hopes should be raised in vain. One word about Trainers in general—one of the greatest assets of our Diploma'd Guider and Headquarters Instructor system is the variety of types of trainer for which it provides. There is the specialist who becomes a Headquarters Instructor, there is the essentially practical person, good with her hands and keen on woodcraft who becomes a Green Cord, there is the person who is perhaps rather more of a thinker, good at discussions, keen on knowing the reason for things, she may become a Blue Cord. All these people with different qualities are needed and they should make their own contributions. Sometimes a mistaken idea gets about that an H.I. is a step towards being a Diploma'd Guider or that a Green Cord Trainer may in time go on and take her Blue Cord. Some H.I.s do in actual fact become Dips., and some Green Cords prove very all-round people and do qualify for Blue Cords as well, but this is exceptional and it would be a bad day for Guiding if Trainers were reduced to a stereotyped pattern because they take the same diploma. Com-

missioners can help by spreading right ideas about the different kinds of Trainers and by showing that this is no question of gaining prestige, but is a matter of each person serving where her own particular qualities can be best used.

When being tested as Headquarters Instructor or Diploma'd Guider a candidate may have to be failed or told that she is not ready and that she will do better work in the end if she waits a bit and comes up again later on. As a rule a candidate takes such decisions very well. It is only occasionally when she gets back to her own District and her friends commiserate with her that she begins to take it badly! A wise Commissioner can do so much to help in such circumstances.

Green Cords could sometimes be used in their counties far more than they are at present. Besides actual training in campcraft they can give much help with all the outdoors side of Guiding and many Commissioners like to make use of them all the year round in this way.

Throughout the war the character of Guide camping has, of necessity, greatly changed. Many campers, I for one, do not regret the trim white horseshoes out in the open and hope that the present green and brown camps, tucked away behind trees and on the edge of woods, will continue after the war. We do not regret the fact that we have had to camp near home and so fill our programmes with real woodcraft and scouting activities and, though sea camps are sure to become popular again as soon as safety permits, we hope they will not supersede all the country camping which has been such a feature of the war. We hope that land camps and forestry camps have come to stay. We think that the war has also proved the value of our camping tests, for the extent to which parents have trusted their children to us, even in dangerous areas, is a very remarkable thing.

What of the future? There is no doubt that, in many places, if camping is to continue and develop as we hope, land will have to be reserved for it. As a general rule many small sites without "every modern convenience" are more to be desired than one or two large sites with everything permanent and to hand, though these are useful as nurseries for camping, jumping off places from which to go on to more adventurous country. We should not be tempted to emulate other organisations by going in for large camps. The small Company Camp is the ideal thing and should be the aim of every Company. Commissioners can greatly help C.C.A.s by supporting them when they insist that new Licence holders should only run very small camps their first time. An Endorsed Licence stands for experience as well as for sound camping and it is very unlikely that a Guider will have her Licence endorsed after her first season. Here again Commissioners can spread the right ideas. Country Commissioners may be able to help with sites for Patrol Leaders who have their Camp Permit. This permit provides the most excellent opportunities for leadership training and it is greatly to be hoped that after the war, if not sooner, many P.L.s will gain one.

During the last year or two there has been much co-operation with other organisations and our Camp trainers have been greatly in demand. This is very encouraging and we are anxious to do all we can to help others who have not specialised in camping to the same degree that we have. At the same time our primary duty is to take Guiders and Rangers to camp and we should not give so much help to other associations that our own Guiders suffer. Commissioners can help to protect their often overworked C.A.s from spending themselves beyond the limit in this way.

In conclusion may I suggest that Commissioners, even though they may not be campers, have something to contribute when they visit camps. Those who are musicians can do much to inspire a love of better singing at camp fires. Those who are good with their hands can encourage good craftsmanship over gadget-making. Housewives can foster good homemaking by praising a well kept store-tent and by encouraging the cooks. A Red Cross Commandant will naturally be interested in the health and hygiene side of camping. Many hobbies and interests can be shared with campers. Happy the Commissioner who is so in tune with her camping fraternity that she is invited to lead them in a Guides' Own. So, in countless ways, perhaps even in such humdrum directions as keeping them up to the mark over uniform or insisting that they are in time for church, Commissioners can help their Guiders in what are amongst the happiest experiences of their young lives.

ANGELA THOMPSON,
Commissioner for Camping, Imperial Headquarters.

SPECIAL PERMISSION NECESSARY FOR YOUNG GUIDERS TO ATTEND TRAININGS

An increasing number of young acting-Guiders under the age of 17, and some as young as 15, are attending the trainings, and this is a matter of some concern to Headquarters. Such very young Guiders cannot as a rule benefit by the training, and may embarrass the work of the trainers; such Guiders should have the approval of their Commissioners, who should only give it in exceptional cases.

If, in special circumstances, a Commissioner wishes a girl of under age to attend a training, she is asked to write to the Guider-in-Charge concerned. "That as a war-time measure and in exceptional circumstances, Commissioners have the power to recommend for warrants for Captains and Brown Owls of 18 years of age, and Lieutenants and Tawny Owls of 16 years of age." Commissioners are reminded that the ruling in the P.O.R. makes it clear that the appointment of such Guiders is only a very exceptional expedient and is not really to be encouraged. It sometimes happens that the Guiders or Rangers of 15 or 16 are thought quite capable enough of managing much younger children, and therefore they are allowed too great a responsibility, especially that a girl of this age should have a full enough understanding of the needs and characteristics of younger children to have responsibility for them. When it is a question of Guiders it is a better arrangement for the Company to function in patrols, each patrol leader being responsible for the training of her own Guiders during the interim period and the older girl (proposed as an acting-Guider) taking the lead as senior patrol leader.

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH BY MR. JAMES GRIFFITHS, M.P. at the Welsh Guiders' Training at Shrewsbury, April, 1944

NOTE. We regret that owing to shortage of space, we are unable to publish the whole of Mr. Griffiths' most interesting speech.—Editor

I WANT to give you some of the experiences I have had during the four years in which I have been associated with Youth Work, what I have learned from them, and, based on that, to look into the future and see what are the chances and prospects for the years to come. We began with some advantages and some disadvantages. The biggest advantage which we had in 1940 we still have and must keep in the future. After a long period of neglect the Government suddenly became youth conscious. In 1940 youth is asked to give everything. In 1940 and since then, the nation has been doubly conscious of the fact that the country owes its life to youth. It has been an obligation and a duty to pay for all this. I wish to pay my respect to all those who have carried on the youth work voluntarily. We must retain this advantage in the post-war period.

We also began with some disadvantages. Since the Service of Youth began and the Government have been even more generous, there have been grants of money; but it has often been difficult to use this money. There has been a great lack of premises. This difficulty will remain with us even after the post-war period. We must ensure valuable labour and material to build adequate youth centres in every city. In 1940 there was another disadvantage. When the youth service was beginning in Wales it did not receive too cordial a welcome. Many of the voluntary organisations were afraid of us. The local education authorities at the beginning were not too fond of us. There were people who thought this new movement had ulterior motives behind it. A youth movement exists to serve youth; not to capture youth, not to bind them to someone's purpose; not to minister to their greatest needs and provide facilities which will provide the desires of that age;—the vital time of adolescence when life begins to open out; when life becomes a challenge and an opportunity.

The only right approach to this problem is to provide for youth's deepest needs, for the needs of adolescence. At all times the real test must be, 'Does this service, this club, this activity, help to serve the deepest need of youth?' Does it help them to go through this transitory period and make them able to fulfil the great tasks of citizenship. I do not want to see this youth movement become a movement to capture youth. In 1940 there was a great need for the service of youth. Though the position has improved during the last few years it has not improved to a great extent. We have only touched the fringe of the problem. There are wide fields of service still available. In 1940 in the age group of those age 14-20 there were three millions in England, Scotland and Wales. When the movement was begun an estimate was made which showed that at least half of the people of these ages were growing up in this period outside any corporate influence other than the family. They did not belong to any clubs. At one time all youth belonged to church or chapel and their young people's activities and came under that influence. Now we have a young generation which has largely grown up outside this. It is a bad thing for young people to grow up outside the corporate life and common discipline. They should work together, help each other, getting fun and joy out of being together and seeing each other getting on. All these young people need so much, to help them to grow up properly.

There were great voluntary organisations working in this field at the time, but although they had been able to get hold of large numbers of young people and help them, there were still many outside. What was to be done? The last thing to be done was to discourage the work done by the voluntary organisations. Therefore, it was decided to 'bring about, or to arrange, a marriage.' Voluntary organisations were doing fine work, but handicapped. They cannot possibly do all that is required to be done. The local education authorities have the responsibility for children until they are 14. In Wales 13-14 per cent. of the children stay on at school after 14. Elsewhere on the average less than 10 per cent. stay on. Therefore, 90 per cent. of the children cease at 14 years of age to be the responsibility of local education authorities. A boy or girl until 14 years of age must attend school. After 14, who cares about these boys and girls? They go out to work, into the towns. The local education authorities are no longer responsible for them. Therefore it was decided to invite the local education authorities to go into this field. In each county where there is a local education authority, they were invited to build up and co-ordinate youth. They encouraged and assisted them to do the work for youth in that area. The first thing they were asked was to make a survey of how many were provided for. The idea was to build up a Youth Movement. They tried to get the voluntary organisations and statutory bodies to work together, not to compete, but to work together for the common good of youth. This service has been going on for five years.

The voluntary organisations have been given every encouragement and many say that since 1939 they have worked in a new

atmosphere. Every voluntary organisation everywhere has increased its membership since 1939.

Now let me talk about the future. The most important thing is that we have just passed a new Education Bill. An important part of this Bill is the establishment of Young People's Colleges. The new Bill proposes that the school leaving age should be raised to 15, if possible by April, 1945. The Government made a concession about the Young People's Colleges. If the school leaving age is raised to 15 in 1945, the Young People's Colleges will come into being in 1948. Young people must spend at least one day each week in a kind of school to be known as Young People's College. The alternative will be that instead of going one day each week, a boy or girl can spend a part of the year in a residential school, for say, three months would be better. If we are to be a democracy these facilities must be available to all children in the land. I hope these colleges will be a living tribute and a monument to our young people. I hope a real sense of leadership will go into the building of these places. Let us regard them as portals through which the boys and girls will go to help make the world.

If we do this, you must see the effect upon your work. The tendency will be for the college to become the centre of youth life. I do want you who are connected with voluntary organisations to think out whether your work is going to be the work which must be done through the Young People's Colleges. Build it big enough to do the work that the Government wants to do in work time, and for the leisure time work that you want to do. Make it a place where they will be glad to go to spend their leisure time. I hope for variety. I do not want to see Youth in one movement. I hope therefore that it will be possible for voluntary organisations and statutory bodies to come together and through these colleges make a centre through which most of the youth work will be done.

I am particularly anxious about the work which is being done among the young workers. I went to the pit myself when I was 13. If I have any qualifications at all to help these youth movements, it is because having been a young worker myself I know what they want. In the main, so far, practically all the youth movements together have drawn their membership from the best homes in the country. I would like to see the voluntary organisations set themselves a task of trying to attract boys and girls, who need the friendship and development of youth work because they miss it at home. These youth movements must provide things which the boys and girls do not get in their ordinary lives unless someone gives it to them. We are living in the 'tin-opener' age. I have just been to the factory where young girls or young boys work, and see the work they do. Young people go into industry, not to learn a trade or skill or a craft, but to do repetitive work—the same thing each day. Deadly, monotonous work, which does not give them a sense of creation at all. Boys do not now go to learn a job, but to do it. At the end of a week, or a month, or a lifetime, they will not be able to say, 'I made this.' They want to do something, the creative impulse is at this time waking up.

Twenty-five per cent. of the boys and girls of this country before the war were employed in distribution. Sunday over, the free day gone; back to the shop, back to the deadly work—'My God, the eternal Monday has come again.' You have to work with boys and girls whose life is an eternal Monday. You must give them the things they need. The sense of doing great things together. The great need of fellowship. The service of youth must give these things if they are to train up these young people.

How many of us in these days ask, 'Is it right or wrong to do it?' Not many. That has gone. We must recover it. It is essential for youth in this period to have a guide by which they can judge and decide. Some of the most crucial decisions in life have to be taken alone; and the service of youth must give them a sense that 'when camp is broken up' they either have to decide or drift, either face up to life and bend it to their purpose or drift with the tide.

Do not be frightened of this work and its problems. There are going to be great chances and great opportunities to work amongst the young people of our country. Down at the bottom these young people are great material. They are caught in a web of machinery. We have got the job of providing that sense of partnership to help them to face up to life. I should like to say a sincere 'thank you' for all the work you have done and wish you well in the future, and hope that all voluntary organisation and local education authorities will come more together. Regard this field as one in which you can work together. Thank you for all you have done and all you can do in the future."



Articles and Reports, Photographs and Drawings for insertion in "The Guider," Letters to the Editor and Books for Review, should be sent, if possible, by the 10th of the previous month to the Editor, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. MSS., photographs and drawings cannot be returned unless a stamped addressed envelope is enclosed. No responsibility can be accepted by the

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. Subscriptions to be sent 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 6s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

14th JUNE, 1944

APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Camping for Wales—Mrs. Michael.
Deputy Chief Commissioner for Ulster—Mrs. J. W. Haughton.
Commissioner for Camping for Ulster—Miss E. E. Johnson.
The appointment of Miss Nancy Green as Assistant to the Commissioner for Camping (Miss Thompson) was made at the May Executive and was inadvertently omitted from the June Guider.

PRESENTATION OF SILVER FISH

The Chief Guide presented the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, Chairman of the Executive Committee with the Silver Fish for outstanding service to the Movement.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

TREFOIL GUILD

It was agreed that the age limit for members of the Trefoil Guild should not be lowered but that ex-Rangers under 21 should be advised either to train as Guiders or to become Lones.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

BERETS FOR G.I.S. VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers who have obtained official permission to do so, may wear navy blue berets when on active G.I.S. work.

INVITATIONS TO CAMP

When sending in advertisements inviting Guides to camp, Guiders are asked to enclose a covering letter from their C.A., or, if no C.A. has been appointed for their Division, from their C.C.A.

No advertisements of this nature can be accepted in future without the approval of the C.A. or C.C.A. concerned.

H.E.S. ARMLETS AND ARMLET BADGES

The present stock of H.E.S. Armllets is now exhausted and the new Armllet badge is available. It had been hoped to provide with this a 8-in. band, but the necessary material cannot be obtained, so winners of the Armllet are asked to make their own band in any navy blue material procurable.

Will Secretaries kindly note that no exchange of old Armllets for the new Armllet badge can be made with Headquarters?

TREFOIL IDENTITY DISCS

It is regretted that owing to the small space available on these discs for the engraving of names, it is not possible to include Christian names and addresses. Only the surname and registration letters and figures can be engraved and we would be grateful if customers would note this when ordering the discs and so save delay and postage.

HEADQUARTERS INSURANCE POLICIES

Full particulars of the Guiders' Indemnity Policy and the Personal Accident and Illness Policy were given in the April GUIDER, page 40.

HERTFORDSHIRE PUBLIC RELATIONS LEAFLET

This excellent leaflet has been published by Hertfordshire and is stocked at Headquarters, price 2d. Headquarters Public Relations Committee recommends all Commissioners to obtain a copy for in it will be found extremely helpful notes on Annual Reports and Meetings, Rallies, Contacts with Youth Committees, the Press, etc., etc.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The following points emerged from the Foxlease Music and Drama week:—

(i) That it is desirable to work with the professional Organisations of Music and Drama in the existing Organisations of the county.

For instance, several of the Organisers of the Carnegie Trust have already been appointed as County Advisers and are most ready to help; and are empowered by Dr. Northcote (the Carnegie National Adviser for Music, who spoke at the Foxlease Week) to do so in spite of the fact that children under 14 are in our companies.

(ii) That when the Adviser is one of these professionals, a Co-Adviser should be appointed who is either an active Guider or who has had recent experience of the Movement.

(iii) That campfire training should be an integral part of general training with its sessions taken by specialists in the subject.

Local Education Authorities will give the names and addresses of Music and Dramatic Organisers working in counties.

CORRECTION—BROWNIE TOTALS

In the June GUIDER, H.R.H. The Princess Royal is reported to have said at the Annual Meeting of the Council that Brownies had increased by 2,000 during the past year. This figure should have been 32,000.

THE RANGER SUPPLEMENT

The first Ranger Supplement appeared in *The Guide* on June 30th. The next will appear on September 20th. Ranger Guiders should turn to page 107 for particulars and pass these on to their companies. Rangers should not now read *The Guider*.

HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY

The Library at Headquarters will be closed during the months of July and August, except for the return of books. As we will be stocktaking we appeal to all those who have borrowed books to return them during July.

NOTICES AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR "THE GUIDER"

Owing to war-time conditions and shortage of staff it is no longer possible to be as generous with time as we have been in the past. If *THE GUIDER* is to be published punctually we must ask Guiders to send in articles, notices and advertisements in good time. Articles should reach The Editor by the 10th of the month previous to publication and all notices and advertisements should arrive by the 15th at the very latest.

THANKS

The Sea Ranger section of the Ranger Branch would like to thank Mr. L. F. Callingham, M.A., LL.M., the author of "Jottings for the Young Sailor," for his generous gift of 50 copies of his book, which have been distributed to 50 new Sea Ranger Crews.

The books will be greatly appreciated, and Mr. Callingham can be assured his gift will be of great service to the Sea Rangers.

AWARDS

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Miss M. W. Kydd, Chief Commissioner for Canada.

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E., Chairman, Imperial Executive Committee.
Miss F. C. Sharp, late County Commissioner, Dundee City.

Beaver

Lady Hartley, late Division Commissioner, Rawalpindi, India.

Headquarters Instructors Certificate

Guide

L. M. Clifford, Kent. Tenderfoot. Drill and Ceremonial.

Brownie

E. Miller, Mrs., Berks. Singing Games. Story Telling.

D. Sheldon, Middlesex. Games. Test Work. Nature. Story Telling.

A. H. Treleaven, Bucks. Games. Nature. Ceremonies.

NOTICES

S.O.S.—COWDENKNOWES

Once again there are vacancies on the permanent voluntary staff at Cowdenknoves and we appeal to our fellow Guiders to help us to carry on this valuable work for cripple children. Our last appeal brought us two girls of about 18 years of age who were waiting to start hospital training. They must leave us now, so we again require help. Will anyone who might be able to come write to the Guider-in-Charge, Cowdenknoves, Earlston, Berwickshire. An offer of even a few weeks would be welcome, though long term help is what we need most.

COLLECTION OF CULTIVATED AND WILD FRUITS

The Ministry of Food urges that Brownies, Guides and Rangers continue and if possible increase their efforts to help with the picking of Blackberries, Elderberries and Bilberries. These should be taken to the nearest Women's Institute Fruit Preservation Centre. The address of Centres can be had from any W.I.

The prices given for fruit are Blackberries 4d. per lb., Bilberries 9d., Elderberries (no controlled price.)

The Ministry wish to thank everyone for their valuable help last year.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Mildred Bailey, District Commissioner, Stranraer and District. Her passing is mourned with a deep sense of loss and with gratitude for her life and personality.

Mrs. Ida Priestley—Division Commissioner for High Wycombe Division from 1918-1943. Mrs. Priestley was a real friend to all her Guiders and was much respected and loved by all who knew her. Lady Baden-Powell visited Buckinghamshire in April this year and presented Mrs. Priestley with the Medal of Merit for Service to the Movement.

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, 6s. post free.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

14th JUNE, 1944

APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Camping for Wales—Mrs. Michael.
Deputy Chief Commissioner for Ulster—Mrs. J. W. Haughton.
Commissioner for Camping for Ulster—Miss E. E. Johnson.
The appointment of Miss Nancy Green as Assistant to the Commissioner for Camping (Miss Thompson) was made at the May Executive and was inadvertently omitted from the June Guider.

PRESENTATION OF SILVER FISH

The Chief Guide presented the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, Chairman of the Executive Committee with the Silver Fish for outstanding service to the Movement.

ELECTION OF CHAIRMAN

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the Executive Committee.

TREFOIL GUILD

It was agreed that the age limit for members of the Trefoil Guild should not be lowered but that ex-Rangers under 21 should be advised either to train as Guiders or to become Lones.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

BERETS FOR G.I.S. VOLUNTEERS

Volunteers who have obtained official permission to do so, may wear navy blue berets when on active G.I.S. work.

INVITATIONS TO CAMP

When sending in advertisements inviting Guiders to camp, Guiders are asked to enclose a covering letter from their C.A., or, if no C.A. has been appointed for their Division, from their C.C.A.

No advertisements of this nature can be accepted in future without the approval of the C.A. or C.C.A. concerned.

H.E.S. ARMLETS AND ARMLET BADGES

The present stock of H.E.S. Armllets is now exhausted and the new Armllet badge is available. It had been hoped to provide with this a 3-in. band, but the necessary material cannot be obtained, so winners of the Armllet are asked to make their own band in any navy blue material procurable.

Will Secretaries kindly note that no exchange of old Armllets for the new Armllet badge can be made with Headquarters?

TREFOIL IDENTITY DISCS

It is regretted that owing to the small space available on these discs for the engraving of names, it is not possible to include Christian names and addresses. Only the surname and registration letters and figures can be engraved and we would be grateful if customers would note this when ordering the discs and so save delay and postage.

HEADQUARTERS INSURANCE POLICIES

Full particulars of the Guiders' Indemnity Policy and the Personal Accident and Illness Policy were given in the April GUIDER, page 60.

HERTFORDSHIRE PUBLIC RELATIONS LEAFLET

This excellent leaflet has been published by Hertfordshire and is stocked at Headquarters, price 2d. Headquarters Public Relations Committee recommends all Commissioners to obtain a copy for in it will be found extremely helpful notes on Annual Reports and Meetings, Rallies, Contacts with Youth Committees, the Press, etc., etc.

MUSIC AND DRAMA

The following points emerged from the Foxlease Music and Drama week:—

(i) That it is desirable to work with the professional Organisations of Music and Drama in the existing Organisations of the county.

For instance, several of the Organisers of the Carnegie Trust have already been appointed as County Advisers and are most ready to help; and are empowered by Dr. Northcote (the Carnegie National Adviser for Music, who spoke at the Foxlease Week) to do so in spite of the fact that children under 14 are in our companies.

(ii) That when the Adviser is one of these professionals, a Co-Adviser should be appointed who is either an active Guider or who has had recent experience of the Movement.

(iii) That campfire training should be an integral part of general training with its sessions taken by specialists in the subject.

Local Education Authorities will give the names and addresses of Music and Dramatic Organisers working in counties.

CORRECTION—BROWNIE TOTALS

In the June GUIDER, H.R.H. The Princess Royal is reported to have said at the Annual Meeting of the Council that Brownies had increased by 2,000 during the past year. This figure should have been 12,000.

THE RANGER SUPPLEMENT

The first Ranger Supplement appeared in *The Guide* on June 30th. The next will appear on September 29th. Ranger Guiders should turn to page 107 for particulars and pass these on to their companies. Rangers should not now read *The Guider*.

HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY

The Library at Headquarters will be closed during the months of July and August, except for the return of books. As we will be stocktaking we appeal to all those who have borrowed books to return them during July.

NOTICES AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS FOR "THE GUIDER"

Owing to war-time conditions and shortage of staff it is no longer possible to be as generous with time as we have been in the past. If *THE GUIDER* is to be published punctually we must ask Guiders to send in articles, notices and advertisements in good time. Articles should reach The Editor by the 10th of the month previous to publication and all notices and advertisements should arrive by the 15th at the very latest.

THANKS

The Sea Ranger section of the Ranger Branch would like to thank Mr. L. F. Callingham, M.A., LL.M., the author of "Jottings for the Young Sailor," for his generous gift of 50 copies of his book, which have been distributed to 50 new Sea Ranger Crews.

The books will be greatly appreciated, and Mr. Callingham can be assured his gift will be of great service to the Sea Rangers.

AWARDS

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Miss M. W. Kydd, Chief Commissioner for Canada.

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E., Chairman, Imperial Executive Committee.
Miss F. C. Sharp, late County Commissioner, Dundee City.

Beaver

Lady Hartley, late Division Commissioner, Rawalpindi, India.

Headquarters Instructors Certificate

Guide

L. M. Clifford, Kent. Tenderfoot. Drill and Ceremonial.

Brownie

E. Miller, Mrs., Berks. Singing Games. Story Telling.
D. Sheldon, Middlesex. Games. Test Work. Nature. Story Telling.
A. H. Treleven, Bucks. Games. Nature. Ceremonies.

NOTICES

S.O.S.—COWDENKNOWES

Once again there are vacancies on the permanent voluntary staff at Cowdenknowes and we appeal to our fellow Guiders to help us to carry on this valuable work for cripple children. Our last appeal brought us two girls of about 13 years of age who were waiting to start hospital training. They must leave us now, so we again require help. Will anyone who might be able to come write to the Guider-in-Charge, Cowdenknowes, Earlston, Berwickshire. An offer of even a few weeks would be welcome, though long term help is what we need most.

COLLECTION OF CULTIVATED AND WILD FRUITS

The Ministry of Food urges that Brownies, Guiders and Rangers continue and if possible increase their efforts to help with the picking of Blackberries, Elderberries and Bilberries. These should be taken to the nearest Women's Institute Fruit Preservation Centre. The address of Centres can be had from any W.I.

The prices given for fruit are Blackberries 4d. per lb., Bilberries 9d., Elderberries (no controlled price.)

The Ministry wish to thank everyone for their valuable help last year.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Mildred Bailey, District Commissioner, Stranraer and District. Her passing is mourned with a deep sense of loss and with gratitude for her life and personality.

Mrs. Ida Priestley—Division Commissioner for High Wycombe Division from 1918-1943. Mrs. Priestley was a real friend to all her Guiders and was much respected and loved by all who knew her. Lady Baden-Powell visited Buckinghamshire in April this year and presented Mrs. Priestley with the Medal of Merit for Service to the Movement.

THE GUIDER

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, June, 1944.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE
 COUNTY RANGE SECRETARY.—Mrs. Henson, Houghton Park Farm, Ampthill, Bedford.
 RESIGNATION

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
 COUNTY RANGE SECRETARY.—Miss Harkin.
 RESIGNATION

BRISTOL
 WEST NO. 1.—Dist. C. Miss D. C. Street.
 RESIGNATION

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
 NEWPORT PAGNELL.—Dist. C. Mrs. Gordon, Sherington Rectory, Newport Pagnell.
 RESIGNATION

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE
 NEWPORT PAGNELL.—Dist. C. Miss K. E. Farrer.
 RESIGNATION

CORNWALL
 TARRANTPOETH (new District in North Division).—Dist. C. Mrs. Jewell, Sunnyhaven, Tarrantpoeth.
 RESIGNATION

CUMBERLAND
 GOSWORTH.—Dist. C. Miss Jackson, Whinarth, Seascale.
 RESIGNATION

DERBYSHIRE
 LONG Eaton.—Dist. C. Miss M. Lewis, 25, Reedon Street, Long Eaton.
 RESIGNATION

DORSET
 BROADSTONE.—Dist. C. Miss E. Pontifex, Daylesford, Clarendon Road, Broadstone.
 RESIGNATION

HAMPSHIRE
 PORTSMOUTH.—Div. C. Miss E. M. Phillips.
 RESIGNATION

HERTFORDSHIRE
 HERTFORD.—Dist. C. Mrs. C. Delmar-Morgan, Stock Cottage, Hertford Heath.
 RESIGNATION

WARE.—Dist. C. Miss M. Page-Mey.
 RESIGNATION

KENT
 MALLING.—Dist. C. Mrs. Willett, Fernbank, New Town, West Malling.
 ROCHESTER.—Dist. C. Mrs. Douglas, St. Peter's Vicarage, Rochester.
 RESIGNATIONS

ASHFORD.—Div. C. Mrs. Roberts Powell.
ROCHESTER.—Dist. C. Mrs. Clarke.
WESTKILHAM.—Dist. C. Miss Burnaby-Adkins.

LANCASHIRE NORTH-EAST
 Please note that BLACKBURN No. 6 District is now known as WILFESHIRE DISTRICT and has been transferred from Blackburn Division to Blackburn Rural Division. Dist. C. not yet appointed.

LANCASHIRE NORTH-WEST
 Broughton-in-Furness.—Dist. C. Miss Green, Field Head, Broughton-in-Furness.
 RESIGNATION

Broughton-in-Furness.—Dist. C. Lady Cross.
 RESIGNATION

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST
 BIRKDALE.—Dist. C. Miss N. Powell, The Blind Home, Roe Lane, Southport.
 RESIGNATIONS

BIRKDALE.—Dist. C. Miss D. Knowlson.
LIVERPOOL NORTH NO. 3.—Dist. C. Miss W. N. Leather.
MELTON MOWBRAY (TOWN).—Dist. C. Miss A. M. Cook, Six Elms, 55, Ashfordby Road, Melton Mowbray.
 RESIGNATION

LONE SECRETARY.—Mrs M. Allen.

LONDON
 ST. PANCRAS.—Div. C. Mrs. Buckley, the School House, Clothall, nr. Baldock, Herts.
 RESIGNATION

West Ham South.—Dist. C. Miss D. E. Sanders.
 RESIGNATION

MIDDLESEX
 MUSWELL HILL.—Dist. C. Miss A. M. Paynter, 206, Muswell Hill Road, N.10.
 NORTH EALING.—Dist. C. (Temp.) Miss B. D. Winsor, 19 Amherst Road, Ealing.
 RESIGNATION

MUSWELL HILL.—Dist. C. Miss M. Leigh-Ly. (Called to Higher Service.)

NORTHUMBERLAND
 HEXHAM EAST.—Dist. C. (Temp.) The Hon. Mrs. Perowne, Bywell Hall, Stocksfield.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE
 RESIGNATIONS

NOTTINGHAM CENTRAL.—Dist. C. Miss E. Blagg.
PARK.—Dist. C. Miss D. Boden.
WEST BRIDGFORD.—Dist. C. Mrs. Heelis.
 RESIGNATION

OXFORDSHIRE
 THAME.—Dist. C. Mrs. P. Ashton.
 RESIGNATION

SHROPSHIRE
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Rotton.
 RESIGNATION

STAFFORDSHIRE
 Please note that the initials for Mrs. Thornycroft (Dist. C. for Rugeley) should be A. G. and not B. M. as published in the May GUIDER.
 RESIGNATION

BURSLEM.—Dist. C. Mrs. Wood.

NORTH SURREY
 EPSOM.—Div. C. Mrs. Scott, 3, Woodcote Park Road, Epsom.
 RESIGNATION

EPSOM.—Div. C. Mrs. Nichols.

WALES

FLINTSHIRE
 EXTENSION SECRETARY.—Miss R. Hadfield, Kenmure, Gronant, Prestatyn.
 LONE SECRETARY.—Miss R. Hadfield, Kenmure, Gronant, Prestatyn.
 RHYL.—Dist. C. Miss N. Pictou, Brooklands, Dyserth Road, Rhyl.
 RESIGNATION

RHYL.—Dist. C. Mrs. Nelson.

CENTRAL GLAMORGAN
 RESIGNATION

RHONDDA.—Asst. Div. C. Miss Orsman.

EAST GLAMORGAN
 RHYMNEY VALLEY.—Div. C. (Temp.) Lady Binney, Coedardhyglyn, nr. Cardiff.
 RESIGNATION

RHYMNEY VALLEY.—Div. C. Miss E. Ware.

WEST GLAMORGAN District has divided into two as follows:—
 EAST GOWER.—Dist. C. Miss McRitchie, Dunavard, Southgate, Swansea.
 NORTH GOWER.—Dist. C. Mrs. Davies, Wern House, Gowerton, Swansea.
MONTGOMERYSHIRE
 CERSW.—Dist. C. Mrs. H. E. Craig, Pendinas, Caccraws.

SCOTLAND

CITY OF ABERDEEN
 RESIGNATION

GILCOMSTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.) Mrs. Barclay.

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE
 SOUTH-WEST KYLE.—Div. C. Miss M. A. B. Kay, 39, Monkton Road, Prestwick.
 RESIGNATIONS

AYRSHIRE AND BUTE
 SOUTH-WEST KYLE.—Div. C. Miss K. Wilson.
 AYR "A".—Dist. C. Miss M. A. B. Kay.

CITY OF EDINBURGH
 ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (Temp.).—Miss E. W. Tod, 22, Featherhall Crescent, WORTH, Edinburgh, 12.
 MURRAYFIELD.—Dist. C. (Temp.) Mrs. J. H. Brown, 32, Drumhugh Gardens, Edinburgh, 3.
 NETHERBOW.—Dist. C. Miss H. T. Lawson, c/o. Sinclair, 2 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh.
 RESIGNATION

MAYFIELD.—Dist. C. Miss M. Broughton.

LANARKSHIRE
 Please note that BISHOPBRIGGS AND CHRYSSTON DIVISION is now known as BISHOPBRIGGS.—Div. C. Mrs. W. Stirling of Kelt, Dunblane.
 EAST CADDIS AND MONKLANDS (new Division).—Div. C. Mrs. Duvoisin, 13, Kew Terrace, Glasgow.
 WISHAW No. 1.—Dist. C. Miss A. McAllister, Glenholm, Dryburgh Road, Wishaw. (Transferred from Temporary.)
 RESIGNATIONS

BISHOPBRIGGS AND CHRYSSTON.—Asst. Div. C. Mrs. Duvoisin.
 WISHAW No. 1.—Dist. C. Mrs. Crane.

PERTHSHIRE
 NORTH-WEST.—Dist. C. Miss W. P. Niven, 15, Darnhill Drive, Perth.
 WEST.—(new District in Perth Division).—Dist. C. Miss Mitchell, 83, Jeanfield Road, Perth.
 RESIGNATION

NORTH-WEST.—Dist. C. Miss P. Mackenzie.

ULSTER

DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. J. W. Haughton, Harperstown House, Cullybacky, Co. Antrim.
 RESIGNATION

DEPUTY CHIEF COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. G. G. Moody.
 CO. ANTRIM

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss T. English, Invermead, Clonevin Park, Lisburn.
 RESIGNATION

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. J. W. Haughton.
 CO. DERRY

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. R. F. Scott, St. Paul's Rectory, Garvagh.
COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. G. G. Moody, Ballymaglin, Bellarena.
 RESIGNATIONS

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. G. G. Moody.
MID DERRY.—Dist. C. Mrs. R. F. Scott.
 RESIGNATION

DERRY CITY
 COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. G. G. Moody.
 RESIGNATION

CO. TYRONE
 OMAGH.—Dist. C. Miss M. McAdam, Campsie, Omagh.
 RESIGNATION

OMAGH.—Dist. C. Mrs. Ellis.

OVERSEAS

BRITISH GUIANA
 ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Turner, Abarry House, Fort Wellington, Berbice.
 RESIGNATION

BERBICE.—Div. C. Mrs. Billyeald, New Amsterdam, Berbice.
CORENTYNE COAST (new District in Berbice Division).—Dist. C. Mrs. Drew, Pt. Skeldon.
 GEORGETOWN No. 3.—Dist. C. Mrs. Cleare, Berbice.
 RESIGNATIONS

ASSISTANT COLONY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. Rose.
DEMERRARA AND ESSEQUEBO.—Div. C. Mrs. Rose.
BERBICE.—Div. C. Mrs. Turner.
EAST COAST.—Dist. C. Mrs. Rose.
 GEORGETOWN No. 3.—Dist. C. Mrs. Talbot.
WEST COAST.—Dist. C. Mrs. Turner.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED

Wanted for G.I.S. training—large frame rucksack and small billycan. Good condition.—McLeod, Townhead Gatehouse, Castle Douglas.

Wanted—second-hand flag trefoil. Please write, stating price required, to Mrs. Abbott, Moor Close Binfield, near Bracknell, Berks.

Required urgently by Ranger Company—trek cart (collapsible), to buy or hire, July, August.—Write Sparrow, 112, Burns Road, N.W.10.

WORKS OF NATIONAL IMPORTANCE—STAFFS. For Y.W.C.A. Services Club Canteen for women in H.M. Forces, run under camp conditions.
 (a) **Leader-in-Charge**, with knowledge of camping, canteen experience and club-leadership gifts. Ability to drive car desirable. Salary £120-150 resident, according to experience.
 (b) **Senior Assistant**, with experience of quartermastering and camp cooking. Salary £100-£120 resident.
 (c) **General Assistant**. Salary £100 resident.
 Sleeping and canteen accommodation in huts. Guiders specially suitable. Women under 41 can be accepted subject to obtaining M. of L. permit. Interviews arranged locally.—Apply (mentioning this paper) to Personnel Secretary, Y.W.C.A. National Offices, 16, Great Russell Street, London, W.C.1.

TYPEWRITING

Miss Midgley's address is now 46, Hart Hall Lane, King's Langley, Herts, where all orders will be executed as usual.

All classes Duplicating, Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2605.