

THE GUIDER

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LORD SOMERS—CHIEF SCOUT OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE A TRIBUTE by SIR PERCY EVERETT

Deputy Chief Scout and Hon. Treasurer of the Girl Guides Association.

LORD SOMERS, the Chief Scout of the British Empire, has passed to Higher Service. All Guides will mourn his death, not only because he was such an inspired and popular leader of our brother Scouts but also because he was the dearly loved husband of Lady Somers, our Imperial Chief Commissioner. And their family life was such a happy one. Lady Somers, their daughter Elizabeth and the Chief were a perfectly splendid little party. I had known Lord Somers well for nearly ten years. We called one another by our Christian names and in a thousand ways he had proved one of my greatest and most helpful friends.

He was a boy at heart, keen on camping, out for adventure, a great sportsman and a first-class cricketer, full of the enjoyment of life, with all the manly attributes that young persons love.

He was Chief Scout for Victoria whilst Governor of that Australian State, and for a time he was Governor-General of the whole Dominion of Australia. He camped and trekked with the Australian Scouts and threw himself heart and soul into all their activities. Never was there a more popular State Chief Scout nor one who was so beloved and respected by all the people of that vast Dominion.

So no wonder our Founder invited him to be Deputy Chief Scout and no wonder that he was acclaimed Chief Scout of the British Empire when our old Chief passed on.

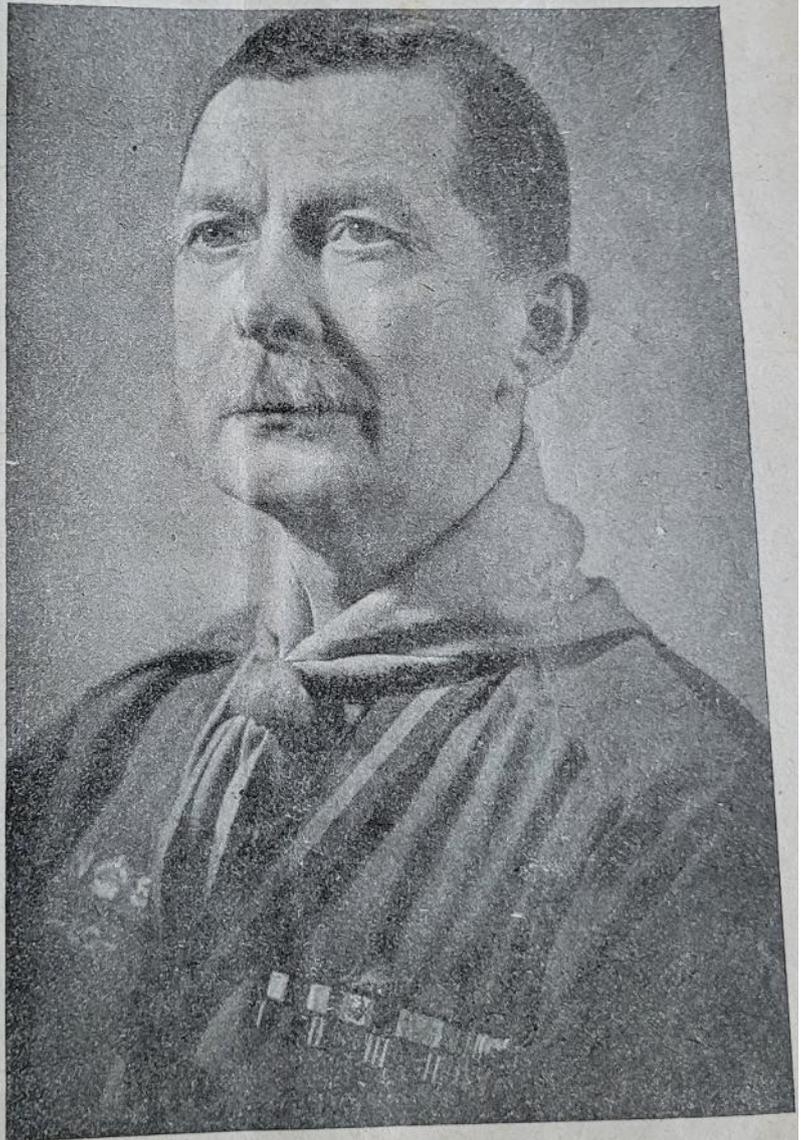
Though suffering from a very painful throat infection he carried on the leadership of the Scout Movement with undaunted courage and cheerfulness. He made extended tours throughout the country so that he might see as many thousands of Scouts as possible and, what we feel more important, that they might see him. Even when he was told, some months ago, that he must not speak in public for a year he faced the situation with good humour and fortitude. None of us know how much he suffered, but we do know what a shining example his life has been to us all.

No one had a greater sense of beauty and service, or a higher sense of duty, and no one loved young people more than he did.

May I quote two passages from Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*, which are singularly appropriate.

"I have heard much of your husband and of his travels and wars, which he underwent in his days. Be it spoken to your comfort, the name of your husband rings over all these parts of the world; his faith, his courage, his enduring and his sincerity under all, has made his name famous."

"I am going to my Fathers, and though with great difficulty I am got thither, yet now I do not repent me of all the trouble I have been at to arrive where I am. My Sword I give to him that shall succeed me in my Pilgrimage and my Courage and Skill to him that can get it. My marks and scars I carry with me to be a witness for me on the other side that I have fought his battles who must now be my rewarder."



NEWS FROM THE GUIDE FRONT

Guide Cadet Commended
Cadet Josephine Barley, of Basingstoke, has been commended by the magistrates for her action in outwitting armed thieves who entered the Post Office where she was employed. Josephine, who is not yet 17, is a Cadet in the Basingstoke District Cadet Company and Acting Lieutenant in the 2nd Basingstoke Guide Company, in which she was a Guide and a Patrol Leader for two years.

Josephine was in the Post Office when a young man and a lad entered and bought some cigarettes from the grocery counter, after which they left the shop, and she heard the shop and went to the Post Office counter, where the lad asked for a 10s. note, he stuck what When Josephine gave him change for a 10s. note, he stuck what appeared to be a revolver through the grille and walked behind the counter, pointing it at the grocery assistant, using threatening language, whilst the young man stood near the Post Office counter holding a sheath knife. Josephine, although the lad was then behind the Post Office counter, very quickly locked the till and cupboard and took the postage stamps, Savings Certificates and date stamp into the office at the back of the shop, where she locked them up, at the same time calling out to her employer's wife, who telephoned the police.

The men and the lad were taken into custody at the railway station, where they were found to be in possession of two sheath knives and an imitation firearm and, on being subsequently charged at the police station with the offence, admitted that they had come down from London that morning with the intention of robbing the Post Office.

The magistrates, in commending the action of Josephine in removing the valuables so promptly said they thought she was probably responsible for averting what might have been a much more serious incident.

Scouts and Sea Rangers Help at Bombed Convent

Senior Scouts and Sea Rangers were quickly on the spot when a convent near London was bombed recently. The Mother Superior has written to the Ranger Captain thanking her for the work the boys and girls did in clearing up and sorting out valuables, etc., from the debris.

Essex Brownies' Gift to China's Children

The Coggeshall Brownie Pack has just sent off a cheque for £36 5s. to the Aid to China Fund. This is their latest effort and brings the sum total of their earnings for Chinese children up to £81 5s. in eighteen months.

Wren P.O. Who Was Too Busy to Save Herself Was a Guide P.L.
Wren Petty Officer B. T. Hogg, who was "too busy to bale out" when the plane, in which she was testing radio apparatus, got into difficulties was a Patrol Leader in a Battersea School Company before she joined the W.R.N.S. She has always kept in contact with Guides and Rangers and Rover Scouts at every place where, as a Wren, she has been stationed, and they will be proud to know that she and the pilot of the plane have been commended by the King "for coolness and skill in bringing the plane safely to earth."

In 1937 She Won Her Brownie Swimmer's Badge—In 1944 She is Britain's Speediest Swimmer

With no records left to break, Nancy Riach, aged 17, of Motherwell, attacked her own record of 150 yards, 1 min. 41 3/5 secs., at the Inter-Allied Gala in London recently—and knocked off two seconds. A spectator said he had never seen man, woman or fish travel so quickly through water at Nancy did in the last fifty yards. She is said to be the fastest woman swimmer Britain has ever produced. No other woman has ever held at one time all the British records—and it all began when Nancy, at the age of ten, won her Brownie Swimmer's Badge.

Guider Leads Y.M.C.A. Relief Team.

A Guider of long standing leads the first team of Y.M.C.A. workers for relief abroad. She is Mrs. Janson Potts, a member of the Council of the Girl Guides Association. Mrs. Janson Potts joined the Movement in 1911 as a Guider. She was Commissioner for Rangers from



Good practice for Child Nurse Badge.

1936-39 when she resigned to take up more active war work.

W.A.A.F. Guide Mentioned
Corporal Milly Foster, W.A.A.F., of Corbridge, a former member of the Corbridge Guide Company, has been mentioned in despatches and awarded the Oak Leaf for her high standard of efficiency as a Service shorthand typist.

H.E.S. Rangers Serve in Positions of Trust
Many Y.W.C.A. Ranger

Companies have been working for the Home Emergency Service test. Rangers who have passed the test are already employed in responsible positions. One Y.W.C.A. Company reports that the first four Rangers to gain the armband are now serving as follows:—

- (1) Engaged in highly technical and confidential work for the U.S. Army requiring "absolute integrity and dependability."
- (2) On the local municipal staff, second in command to the Assistant Town Clerk in control of the emergency blitz arrangements.
- (3) Reserved in sole charge of one department of a large store and in her spare time trainer of a Fire Guard demonstration party.
- (4) Driver of a P.O. van for the duration.

In addition one of the four is now a lieutenant in her old Company and another is District Secretary. Such examples show how worthwhile the H.E.S. training is, not only for war-time, but for the whole of life.

Gloucester Guides Help at Day Nursery

Gloucester Guides have been helping at a local day nursery as part of their war work. On the day on which these photographs were taken the 15th Company was working there, but this job has been shared between all the Gloucester companies—who seem to have had a good time as well as to have given one to their small charges!

Despite Doodles

A Division Commissioner sends us an account of the work of a fairly new Company:—

"After one of the incidents in — the Captain appeared at the inquiry point and offered the services of a very smart group of Guides on bicycles. Soon they were busy in twos at the various bombed houses, scrubbing, sweeping, etc. This was their weekly meeting night.

At the request of the residents they came up again the next evening.

They have met each week, adjourning to the shelter on the Alert. One evening, having received permission, the Guides entertained the shelterers with a sing-song."



Lunch time at the day-nursery.

ASKING FOR MORE

"Three of my Guides were blasted out of their homes last night; can the Relief Fund help them, please?" "Two of my Brownies are being evacuated to-day; please?" "Two of my Brownies' possessions yesterday. Have you any pyjamas to fit them, please?" From the very first day on which the flying bomb made its unwelcome appearance there have been appeals for help "from one Guide to another," and so far not one has been refused. In the first weeks of the "doodlebug season" 87 Brownies, Guides, Rangers and Guiders have been given practical and immediate help from the Guide Relief Fund without fuss or formality or standing in queues. Over £400 has been paid out in grants.

Can you imagine the security it gives to a Guide whose home and possessions have ceased to exist to be given a parcel of clothes and to be told, "Here is a dress from the United States, underclothes and from Australia and New Zealand, a coat from Canada and night clothes from South Africa. Here is a money gift from India or Scotland or every shilling is the good wishes and sympathy of your sister Guides in some part of the world." Their gratitude has been at times almost overwhelming, and thanks to you who have contributed to the Fund we have usually been able to add some little luxury to the parcel of essentials—a jigsaw puzzle for the restless young brother, a cake of soap for mother, a doll for the small sister or a packet of barley sugar for the Brownie who'd been sick on the bus.

In 1940, when so many dangers threatened Britain, the generosity of the Girl Scouts of the United States and of Guides in all parts of the Empire formed the nucleus of the Guide Relief Fund, which has since been able to help so many Guides in various ways. During the 1940-1941 "blitz" grants and clothes were given to Guides who had been bombed out of their homes; when things became quieter they were given the opportunity of much-needed holidays or of an extra year at school or training college. Yet all through this period of comparative quiet the Guide Relief Committee had in mind the possibility of the recurrence of a period of emergency; the gifts which continued to trickle in to the Fund were carefully husbanded and gradually a small nest egg was accumulated.

But our reserves are not unlimited. So far we have made grants and gifts with discretion, but without constant poring over our bank balance, because we have absolute faith that the needs of one section of the Guide community will be met by others more fortunately placed. The moment has come when we need your help—all you Guides who are not in "Southern England." We need to replenish our clothing cupboards with clothes of all kinds to fit the Brownie, Guide and Ranger age groups (secondhand only if they are absolutely clean and in really good condition, please); we need gifts of money, to meet necessities. This need is urgent, and we know you will not fail us. Gifts should be sent to the Guide Relief Secretary at Imperial Headquarters. They will be gratefully acknowledged, and as far as possible donors of larger amounts will be put directly in touch with the Guides they have helped. "Asking for More" is the heading of this article; we do not doubt that our second helping will be on a truly generous scale.

At the time of going to press we have just received news that one county in North Wales has already raised £163 for the Relief Fund in less than a week, as the result of an S.O.S. sent to all Companies and Packs by the County Commissioner. Our most grateful thanks goes to these Guides for such a prompt realisation of our needs.

S.O.S.—LONDON CALLING COUNTY COMMISSIONERS

Our London Guides and Brownies have now been evacuated in their hundreds and are finding shelter in counties far afield. I know I can count on the kindness of all County Commissioners, their Commissioners and Guiders to give them a Guide welcome, and draw them into their neighbouring Companies and Packs as soon after their arrival as possible.

VERENA CLARENDON,
County Commissioner for London.

WHERE TO TRAIN

See Page 123

PRESENTATION OF PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S BIRTHDAY PRESENT

On June 18th, 1944, two London Rangers, Lily Thomas and Kathleen McLean, representing the Girl Guides Association, came to the Muster of S.R.S. President III, bearing large and exciting looking bundles and a bulging ruc-sac. It was the occasion of the presentation of camp equipment to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth (Bosun of the Starboard Watch), the Association's gift for her 18th birthday.

After introductions, the Crew formed up for Divisions and then into a circle before the quarterdeck, with the Princess in the centre; the equipment was placed at her feet, and Lily Thomas wished her happiness and gave her the greetings of all Brownies, Guides, Rangers, Guiders and Commissioners. Kathleen McLean presented a neat little billycan to H.R.H. Princess Margaret, who was also at the muster.

Then came the excitement of unpacking—the tent, bedding, and the contents of the ruc-sac, all neatly packed in cases bound with blue. There was no doubt of the Princesses' appreciation, it was reminiscent of putting one's hand in the Christmas stocking and wondering what would come out of the knobby parcels!

Princess Elizabeth asked the Rangers to accept her most grateful thanks, and to convey her appreciation to all members of the Girl Guides Association. She hoped to use all the things very soon. Everyone then sang "She is the B-E-S-T best" and roared out three cheers.

During the evening the Crew and visitors joined in Drill under the Sergeant Major, Nine holes of General Knowledge Golf, and four group discussions on exports, trade routes and cargoes, using large maps of U.S.A., India, Canada and New Zealand between the groups.

A sing-song conducted by the ship's shanty man, H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth, and finally Sunset. Prayers and Taps closed a very jolly evening.



S.R.S. President III and the Buckingham Palace Company recently went to camp for the weekend. Although Princess Elizabeth and Princess Margaret did not sleep in camp, they spent the days there with the other Guides and Sea Rangers. This photograph, of which the block was lent to us by the kindness of the Daily Sketch, shows Princess Elizabeth doing her share of the washing up.

21st June, 1944.

Dear Lady Somers,

I was so deeply touched by the kind thought which prompted the Guides to send me the beautiful camping outfit for my eighteenth birthday.

Will you please tell everyone how very grateful I am for their lovely gift.

I shall look forward to the time when I can first use it, which I hope will be in the very near future and, let us hope, in happier days.

Yours very sincerely,

Elizabeth

PRINCESS ELIZABETH'S PRESENT

A tent—"Alaskan" from Camp and Sports Co-operators.

A ground sheet, sleeping bag, 2 blankets, small pillow. All in holdall made of tent material.

Rucsac, 2 white cotton damp-proofed bags for clothes, 1 bag for hair brush, etc., small looking glass, oil silk sponge and tooth brush cases, hussif—white linen worked with blue, shoe and badge cleaning outfit in a bag, soap box and tooth mug, mug and plates in a bag, spoons, forks and knife in case, aluminium egg cup, aluminium billy can in a bag, aluminium frying pan in a bag, 2 aluminium screw-top boxes for rations, canvas bucket and basin in a bag, small hatchet with leather sheath.

THE HEALERS OF EUROPE

by
VISCOUNTESS SNOWDEN
(Article and photograph reproduced by courtesy of *The Empire News* and of the Author)

THE whole world is yearning for destruction to cease and for the work of rebuilding to begin. The universal slaughter of gallant youth, the bombing of civilians, the obliteration of beautiful and historic buildings, the destruction of great works of art, the damage to land and crops with consequent starvation for millions, the stoppage of industry (except war industry) and commerce, and the hauling down of moral and spiritual standards can bring no happiness to anybody anywhere. It can only be regarded as best as a painful necessity of war. At worst, it constitutes for all mankind the abomination of desolation!

More fortunate than most are those young men and women who go out in the wake of the conquering Allied armies to succour and to save.

The Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad is already sending out teams of well-chosen men and women to do this work of mercy in Italy and in the Middle East.

They do not go out in a haphazard way to make their own opportunities of work. Whenever the authorities deem the time and conditions ripe in any area over which the armies have passed they notify the Council, and the teams are prepared and suitably equipped, comprising men and women who have had some experience of professional or social relief work.

Among the organisations serving in this fashion are the Society of Friends, the Save the Children Fund, the Women's Voluntary Service and the Girl Guides and Boy Scouts.

The team members rank as civilians and wear the badges of their own societies, though the men are in battledress and the women in the skirts and tunics of the A.T.S. stripped of army buttons and other military insignia. I believe that their salaries are paid by the organisations they represent, while all transport and maintenance charges are met by the authorities.

These relief workers delight in the prospect of their difficult, delicate and often dangerous work. They want to be gone as soon as may be. I recall well meeting a troop of Guides and Scouts ready to sail on a particular date, whose sailing was postponed at the veritable last minute, for some unknown reason.

How sad they were to be halted in this fashion, and they were only to be consoled by the thought that it was a postponement and not a prohibition. I doubt if the thought of any danger on sea or land ever entered the head of any one of these fine, young people.

What exactly is the work which these relief workers are going out to do? There are among them doctors, nurses, hygiene officers, interpreters, driver-mechanics and orderlies, caterers, clerks, stores officers and administrative officers skilled in child welfare and health matters.

Some units are mobile and first aid; others are stationary refugee and relief units.

Of the latter there have been units in the Middle East for some time acting under a body called the Middle East Refugee and Rehabilitation Administration (M.E.R.R.A.). This has been merged in the larger body called the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (U.N.R.R.A.), and I expect this is a line of development which will be more widely adopted as the post-war period advances and the need for larger and still larger bodies of relief workers increases.

By the merging of smaller organisations in the one big inclusive U.N.R.R.A. much overlapping of organisation, much duplicating of administrative machinery and much waste will be avoided.

I sometimes doubt if the British public realises the widespread desolation abroad and the vast needs of the peoples of the occupied and war-stricken countries of Europe, or how important for the building up of a promised new world order is this great work of mercy—or, indeed, and by no means incidentally, how our own immediate welfare is bound up with its success.

Perhaps some of the less happy broadcasts have helped to dull the average listener's comprehension of the tragic sufferings of civilians who have lived in the paths of the armies.

One day we heard in a news bulletin that Italian women had washed their clothes while shot and shell flew all about them; that other Italian women had laughingly fingered the shattered German pillboxes before the battle had fairly ended.

The natural reaction to such stories is certain to be that things cannot be so very bad out there if in such circumstances, or, indeed, possess the soap for the washing.

Yet it is all too true that the destruction is so awful as to be well-nigh unimaginable to the unimaginative, much less to those whose most noteworthy gift does not lie in that region of the mind.

I recall with a shudder some of the conditions which followed the last war in countries not all overrun by the actual armies; skeleton children by the thousand, starved women fighting one another for food for their babies, epidemic diseases mowing down unemployed men in vast numbers, money without purchasing power, wholesale deaths from starvation and widespread suicides from despair.

All this I saw myself in Russia, Austria, Germany and Belgium. So true is it that what affects one affects all.

More people died of disease than fell on the field of battle, and these latter numbered ten millions. Those conditions will be as much worse after this war as the methods of warfare have increased in horror.

THESE WOMEN WILL BE OUR AMBASSADORS

(Editorial comment by the Editor of *Empire News*, in whose paper this article recently appeared)

"They say that the W.A.C.s now in Britain are hand-picked. There is no doubt that we have been impressed by their quiet, responsible manner and their excellent bearing generally."

"Here is an apt parallel to the case of the women Britain will be sending overseas in the wake of the Allied armies during the early invasion period and afterwards in Germany, Italy and occupied countries."

"Just as these visitors to our shores have impressed us, so will our women appear in the eyes of the freed peoples, the young Nazi-trained boy and girl, the Prussian, the doubters and those who are mentally sick after four years under enemy rule."

"British soldiers have always been Britain's best ambassadors. In team with Britain's women they should form a partnership of decency, kindness, tolerance, cleanliness and moral leadership which should bring new confidence to town and village."

"These women will often be going to areas, as did the British troops in the last war, where there has been no fighting or any acute disturbance. They must indeed, then, be hand-picked."

"I dare say the authorities are giving them a very thorough grounding in the conduct, characteristics and something of the history of other nations, but however much they know, one thing will be of paramount importance. They will be Britain's ambassadors, and by their conduct will be judged by eyes at first in many cases suspicious, sometimes hating, sometimes disbelieving, and their responsibility is great if we are to impress foreign peoples with the high part we may be called upon to play in the moral leadership of Europe after the war."



G.I.S. Volunteers in Training.

August, 1944]

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£26,776 11s. 11d.

To minister to the vast hordes of the afflicted is the grand opportunity of the voluntary relief workers abroad, and they will be wanted in ever-increasing numbers as the armies of the Allies advance.

Even more important in some ways than the physical side of the work will be the mental and spiritual. Never was hate—burning, bitter hate—so rife over so vast a part of the world's service as to-day, and understandably so. But it will be the better part of our relief workers' task by wise and tactful speech and conduct to point a better way to a happier future than the way of hate and revenge. I take it that these men and women will wisely refuse to be drawn into political controversy of any sort or kind no matter what their private opinions may be; that they will studiously avoid any taking of sides, this not being their business; that they will show no favouritism in the relieving of distress, but regard alone the needs of the sufferer as his title to all the help that can be given and not his nationality, his religion or his politics.

If for any reason it should be necessary to exercise preference, it is much to be hoped that common sense and the overwhelming need to save the largest number of people in the shortest possible time, so that they in their turn can help others, will be the guiding rules of conduct in the matter.

Our workers will find much to try and much to disappoint them: bitter quarrels among the people they want to help, stupidity, selfishness and ingratitude—the most popular sin in the world. They must be prepared for this.

It is the less admirable side of our poor human nature. In spite of all such discouragement and the heavy strain of constant giving and serving, I am convinced that the civilian army of consecrated men and women who will follow the fighters with peace and healing in their minds and hearts will do more to restore the nations than any number of signed parchments.

"PRO TANTO QUID RETRIBUAMUS . . ."

We, who live here where all is home:
The roads that wind by dip and hill,
The groaning great wheel of the mill,
The bright share furving through the loam,
The hearth-fire, and the storied tome:
All ours, to have or leave at will

How wide, how deep our hearts should be
For these whose lives are struck in two,
Whose lands are fouled and trampled through,
Whose haunted eyes for ever see
Grey wastes of pain and misery:
Destruction, where their gardens grew.

We, in whose ears like honey-bells
Still rings our own kind country speech:
Who walk unhearing each with each
And build our lives where freedom dwells,
In kinships countless as the shells
Tide-strewn upon a rocky beach.

How lightly swung should be our door
To open at a wandering touch.
We, to whom still is left so much,
How gladly furnish from our store,
And bless their footstep on our floor,
And bless our roof that shelters such.

F. D.

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 (Title as Registered)
NAME
(Mrs. or Miss)
ADDRESS

COUNTY TO WHICH ATTACHED for GUIDING
DIVISION
DISTRICT

Donations should be sent to:

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

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

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

WALES
Miss E. C. Pryce,
Croesfordd,
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.

That is the total of the British Guide International Service Fund at present. The following are some of the contributions which go to make it up this month.

Gold Coast G.G.A., £100; A Patrol of Five Guides, £10; a Brownie Pack, £10; "The Swinging Quinbell Club" (a children's club), 14s.; a Wiltshire District, £118; In memory of Mrs. A. Douglas, Middlesex, £2 10s.; In memory of Miss Vialls, Middlesex, £3 3s. Several donations of varying amounts up to £20 have come from other organisations such as the National Council of Women. £2,000 has been received in the last three weeks.

LIVE THE GOOD LIFE

by ALEX LIDDELL

THERE are three components of an individual—the Spirit, the Mind and the Body—each of which needs to be developed in order to "live the good life," as the Greeks put it; that is, to live the fullest and richest life of which a man is capable. During the last twenty years a great deal of stress has been laid on fitness of the body, which is important in so far that ill-health interferes with the proper functioning of the spirit and mind. Latterly, many people have awakened to the fact that the spirit has been woefully neglected in the educational syllabus of our country, and there is no doubt that the Spirit is the most important of these three. In his book, *Education for a World Adrift*, Sir Richard Livingstone says: "It is, however, disastrous to forget that the character must be trained through the intellect as well as by other means and that part of the work of education is to enrich the vision of its pupils; ill-success in every field of life is due quite as much to ignorance of what is good as to incapacity to achieve it."

What we rather vaguely call "Culture" is a knowledge and appreciation of the Arts, the greatest of these being literature, painting and music. Many people in this utilitarian age ask "What is Culture? Will a girl be a better typist because she spends the evening at the opera rather than at the Palais-de-Danse?" No, she will not be a better typist, but she will be a better woman. We are too apt to forget that earning a living is only a part of life, a necessary part, such as eating, but food after all is not the whole object of our existence. There are very few people whose work is their life—a few artists, writers or scientists, perhaps. The bulk of the population is employed, especially in industrial countries, in routine work, which, if not actually soul-destroying is uninteresting. It is, therefore, principally in their leisure time that people can live the good life. Aristotle, the world's greatest educationist, said "The object of education is to help men to use their leisure rightly." In the bad old days of the 19th century, after the industrial revolution, men, women and children used to work in factories and mines all day and a good part of the night, and the question of how to spend their leisure hours scarcely arose. With a more enlightened age, however, legislation was introduced to restrict working hours, and the problem of filling up the free time of the people arose. Unfortunately, the problem was not recognised as such and the vacuum of these leisure hours was filled rapidly by third-rate amusements, and nowadays comparatively few young people have any ideas beyond the pictures, the palais-de-danse and the dog-racing track. The cinema and dancing are not in themselves bad amusements, but neither of them require any effort of the intellect and are, therefore, unsatisfying in the long run.

How, then, can we awaken the intellect of our children so that they may employ their leisure time rightly and live the good life? One of the easiest approaches is through drama. Acting is a natural pleasure to people of all ages. The smallest child will play at "make-believe" by imitating the people about her, or by constituting herself the hero (and all the other characters, too) of some story she has been told. The desire to step into another world persists through life, for this is the chief attraction of the cinema. Unfortunately, at least 80 per cent. of the pictures made are third-rate, both artistically and ethically, and our object should be to steep our children in the first-rate, so that through life they may choose the good and reject the bad. In acting we have not only an enjoyable and appealing pastime, but through it we can open the door to the rich treasure house of English Literature. We English are particularly fortunate in our literature, for we possess the world's greatest poet and dramatist, and although Shakespeare was not consciously a moralist, his sense of good and evil is almost unerring.

Acting in itself is excellent character training. The caste is a team and must discipline themselves to work together. Imagination is needed to express the character of which the words to be spoken are the skeleton. Ingenuity is required, especially in war-time, to conjure up dresses, properties and scenery. Every member of the Company can be employed; those not actually acting can be props

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manager, scene shifters, "noises off," dressers, etc. These children should be impressed with the responsibility of their tasks, for the success of the entertainment largely depends upon them. Who has not seen an amateur play ruined by long and tedious waits between scenes owing to the disappearance of some vital "prop," or the leading lady being unable to do a quick change without a dresser? To produce a successful play needs perseverance, patience and hard work, but the result is eminently worth while, if only for the comradeship which it engenders. There is a special feeling between the better ways, except camping together, of getting to know the girl in the Company blossoms out once she has a part to act; her self-consciousness drops away and the rest of the Company.

Singing has many of the same advantages as acting. It is the gateway to the world of music; it is natural for people to sing, and extremely enjoyable. It needs concentration to sustain a part, to follow the conductor, and it engenders a feeling of comradeship. The Guider is enthusiastic she can do wonders with her Company, but I do not think this is true. My own experience is that all Guides like singing even when they do it badly, but given training they sing well. I was at one time Skipper of a Sea Ranger Crew, and I had the great good fortune to have a singing enthusiast as Captain of the Guides. When she took the girls in hand their favourite songs were "She Sat in Her Hammock and Played Her Guitar" and "One Fish Ball," belted out any-old-how. When she finished with them they were singing Mendelssohn in three parts really well. The Guides and Rangers together were placed second in the camp fire singing, and the Rangers third in the set songs, at the Albert Hall Guide Singing Festival. But better than this achievement was the effect on their way of spending their leisure hours. A great number of them would go to the opera and ballet at Sadler's Wells instead of to the pictures; so they did in fact start learning how rightly to employ their leisure and how to live the good life.

FACT OR FICTION?

WE must see that the Youth have opportunities for self-expression. . . . The adolescent boy or girl is aware of his or her importance. They recognise their responsibilities and they demand from us the right to prepare themselves for their future trust.

"You who are children to-day, are the most important people in the world. We are fighting this war to clear the way for the work you are going to do . . ."

Youth . . . Youth . . . Youth this—the Youth that! Turn away for a moment from the newspapers. Forget the rostrum and the public speakers. Listen to a conversation between an eleven and twelve-year-old, a conversation which actually happened in July, 1944. The children were painting their Company Headquarters in the middle of a field somewhere in Southern England, they had forgotten that the window was open and their Guiders were inside.

Said the eleven-year-old, perched on the top of a ladder: "If you don't get away from there you'll get paint in your hair, my child."

"Oh, will I? And if I'm a child, I'd like to know what you are?"

Eleven-year-old's voice was mincing, "I'm an adult, you're only an adolescent!" then, with a perky glance at the sky from which an increasing roar approached, "Ha, ye olde buzz-bomb! I say, Ann, if you could have quite a different name, what would you choose?"

A cheerful wrangle followed, and presently youth, gay and smugged with paint, went home to lunch, utterly unimpressed with its own importance and chattering like a flock of starlings about all it meant to do in a long, hot afternoon which could never be long enough for the extent of the happily trivial programme being planned. And the buzz-bombs continued to thutter and-rumble and glide overhead . . .

But the Guiders who had overheard that conversation became thoughtful. Youth. No written words could convey the mockery in that reference to adults and adolescents, the contempt in the greeting to the latest form of Nazi frightfulness, or the change to alert interest in the child's voice as it switched off on to a subject which affected it personally. Captain saw herself and her generation suddenly as a colossal joke—or as a hopeless bore. She realised why it had been difficult lately to get the Company to take an active interest in the war—and the ensuing peace. A dozen speakers' voices droned in her ears—she saw hundreds of articles in the daily Press and magazines; in imagination she heard the B.B.C. announcer commenting on evacuation. She took from her pocket a letter from one of her evacuated Guides, written four days after her arrival at her new billet. "When we arrived they put us in a hall for two hours while people came and poked us over and chose which they would have. Most of them wanted girls; some of the boys are still at the hall."

Did that child's letter, written in uncritical innocence, supply the clue to the mockery sensed in the morning's conversation? How

did the facts reported fit in with the statement made by the speakers? Wasn't there something strongly reminiscent of the slave market in the description of that hall in an English country town? Yet "the youth (loathsome phrase) must be given opportunities for self-expression—individuality—personality!" Boys and girls are quick to sense insincerity. Can they be expected to believe in the fine speeches about them, or addressed to them, in articles concerning their present and future welfare and their responsibilities, when facts like that stare them in the face? Confronted with that, and similar contradictions, why should they respond to the dramatic exhortations addressed to them? Would we? Wouldn't we shrug our shoulders and turn to our own affairs? Wouldn't we be propaganda proof? How would we enjoy being massed together under a collective label? Isn't the abandonment of that label at least a part of the solution?

In becoming so violently and obviously youth conscious I believe we are in danger of spoiling the rising generation and so undoing all that we are trying to do. We give these young things the impression that we are our most precious possession. The average child is fairly shrewd. The immediate reaction may well be: "I'm important, am I? O.K.—let's see what I can get away with! My interests come first, do they? Right—why should I bother with what doesn't interest me? I'll do just as much or as little as I want."

That is all very well, while it lasts—though it augurs ill for the future of the community. But imagine the effect on the same child when, after having been used to this doctrine, it is rushed away from danger—danger which to the majority of children is no more than a picked over by critical grown-ups as though it were a remnant in a bargain basement and, finally, left till last because nobody wants it. Bewilderment? I think so. And I think that in such a child I should expect to find fear and unhappiness far greater than any which I have found in children who have spent years in the danger zone. Admittedly these children do not come into the fashionable 14-20 age group, but they have eyes and ears and are impressionable. One day they will reach that age—and then, what?

If youth is really so precious to us, might we not be well advised to talk less and do and be more? It is a fairly certain thing that any Guide or Scout trained reader of this article will hold rather similar views. But are they *doing* anything about it? In their companies and troops, yes. In their own attitude to their Brownies, Cubs, and Guides, yes. We can be very sure of that. But what of the outside world, the Press, the public speakers, the next door neighbours who may be about to receive an evacuated child into their homes? Do some of us, perhaps, lack the courage of our convictions? Are we nervous of trying to set right what is so obviously wrong?

If "the youth is really so precious to John and Jane Citizen, let them be ready to welcome any member of the species, clean or dirty, ill or well trained. Let them be ready to remedy faults in upbringing and not to assist in making bad worse by producing in the unbilletable child a sense of bitter inferiority, of unwantedness; a grudge against the grown-up world which has told it one thing and given it the opposite. Let them remember that this species consists of millions of individual people, each one possessing feelings, likes and dislikes, a character of his or her own. Let them, before criticising the younger generations consider their own generosity of heart, their attitude to life, their sense of responsibility—and remember that growing girls and boys are imitative. If, while Mr. and Mrs. Citizen are concentrating so earnestly on this genuinely important subject, they would pause and remember their own childhood, perhaps they might be more understanding in their handling of it. Do you remember that nice, safe feeling of being within boundaries? Demands were made, but they were within your capabilities, there was usually a comfortably sensible grown-up at hand to advise and control decisions. You were you—your own age, not trying to be a grown-up with a more mature outlook than your years could warrant. Admittedly many of us fretted against the phrase "children should be seen and not heard," but we were spared the awful burden of having to consider a future world which would be our responsibility. Somebody says, "That is why it is in such a mess now." Perhaps, but there is a happy mede. By going to the other extreme, by concentrating with such solemnity on the duties and responsibilities which await the rising generation—in *their hearing*—do we not run the risk of driving them in sheer boredom and desperation, to the opposite extreme of triviality and irresponsibility?

Because our Founder said "there must be a laugh in every meeting," those children who are Scouts and Guides are spared some of the strain of this intense earnestness. While being kept aware of what is happening in the world and of their share in it, they are still allowed the privileges of childhood.

Isn't it time that to this nation-wide interest in youth, sincere in some and insincere in many, should be added an active interest in the individual young person nearest to hand, billetable or unbilletable?

It is, surely, the swing of the pendulum. It is for us, as Guiders, in young people. It is for us to keep the pendulum steady.

MARGARET TENNYSON.

TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

GUIDERS' WARRANTS

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?

It will be apparent to all Commissioners that the above three questions, the last of the present series under Guiders' Warrants, represent the crux of the matter. "What of the Guider whom I hope to recommend for her warrant? Do I, as her Commissioner, really know her? It is impossible for me to answer these questions or to recommend her for her warrant unless I do know her. What matters to her can only be felt and known by knowing her; that much is certain.

Take question A for instance: Can I feel satisfied that the ideals of the Promise and Law are the inspiration of her own activities and actions? There can be no effective training, no training of lasting value unless it is based on spiritual foundations. The Promise and Law, originally worded for children, is something to which the Guider (and the Commissioner) must subscribe and to which she must give thought and consideration in order that where she, herself, is concerned, she may put an adult interpretation upon it and make demands upon herself. Yet, it would be disastrous if, lacking imagination, she were to put a grown-up point of view before her Guides.

In the Company's programme there must be harmony; every part of the child's make-up must be catered for. There must be training for spirit, mind and body, for the first as certainly and surely as for the other two and just as simply and naturally done. Guiders and Guides alike should know that they are pledged to the service of God and that this service is to take effect all their lives and to be part and parcel of daily living.

It is not for us as Commissioners to say what forms of practical expression this service shall take, nor is it for the Guider to do so for her Guides. We must ascertain that she not only sees those things which are essential, but that she has sufficient understanding of the child mind not to present her own ideas, but to lead her Company in such a way that the Company and Patrol good turns are thought out by the Guides themselves, that Company prayers and Guides' Owns are planned by them and become their concern and that arrangements for Church Parades as for everything else appertaining to the life of the Company, are made through the Court of Honour.

We must realise something: given the right Guider (the young woman of adventurous spirit, of understanding mind, with religious principles, the leader . . .) it follows as certainly as the night the day that we shall have real Guiding and that without her it will not be the same thing. We want people with an understanding of spiritual values as Guiders, but we also want them to have gaiety of heart and the light touch to which young people respond. It is they who can show in a convincing way that the life inspired by religion is the most adventurous, the most worth living, the fitting challenge indeed for those undaunted young people who are to be found in so many parts of the world to-day and in our own country.

People so often imagine that it is what you *teach* Rangers, or Guides or Brownies that matters. That is only half of it. What they *catch* counts even more. We must make no mistake about it: our Movement, in common with other youth organisations, is tackling a big job and our training cannot be carried out without Guiders of character, who see both the vision, the unlimited possibilities of Guiding and also the fun and the adventure of it.

If it ever seems to us that our Guiders have very little idea of what is required of them or of those attributes which I am claiming to be of first importance, then it is up to us as Commissioners to give them all the more help, the more encouragement, the greater personal interest. We ought to know our Guiders as people, not only as Guiders, making opportunities to hear about their homes, their jobs, their interests and their hobbies and sharing ours with them. In so doing they will get to know us as friends to whom they may take both their joys and their difficulties. Together we can discuss the Founder's ideals and methods and how the aim of individual character training is to be achieved. The question of the country's need of leaders can also be discussed and the wide scope which Guiding affords as a training both for good leadership and good followership can be explained to the new Guider. In this way the points which emerged at the Guiders' training course, or at the residential training, are brought home in a practical and definite way to the Guider's own Company by the Commissioner and the adjustment between theory and practice is made.

It is for the Commissioner to deal with question C also. Will she be a credit to the Movement in her personal appearance, manner and outlook on life? By her personal example

and the standard she sets and expects, she determines whether Guiding, as represented in her District will bring credit or discredit on the Movement as a whole. Just as the Guider inspects her Rangers, Guides or Brownies, so should the Commissioner inspect her Guiders (and be ready to be inspected by them) and a high standard of turn-out should always be

insisted upon. All over the world to-day, wherever uniform is possible, it is almost invariably old and well worn. We all stand an equal chance of being smart and we have learned how much depends upon ourselves.

Graciousness and charm of manner are important gifts for anyone who is taking the part of leader to girls or young women. The social graces should not be neglected and young Guiders, Cadets, Rangers and old Guides should be given every opportunity of practising the art of being a good hostess and of acquitting themselves well when social contacts are made. The foundation of this art is laid early in our training, for in the Pack the Brownies learn how to greet visitors and how to thank them for coming; and in the Guide Company, run on sound lines, the Patrol Leader accompanies the Commissioner when she inspects her Patrol, and later shows her round the Patrol Corner, introducing her Second and the other members of the Patrol to her; and it is the custom for guests to Camp or Company Meeting to be received by the Guides as well as by the Guiders.

To sum up: the test is genuineness. Is there wholeness in the training? Is it all of one piece? Is the result sincere? Are the individuals learning unselfishness, kindness, courtesy? It is claimed by some people that the Law of Courtesy is the representative of the other Laws, showing whether they in very truth exist; and that grace of manner indicates grace of heart. Probably they would also wish to say with Hilaire Belloc:—

"Of Courtesy; it is much less

Than courage of heart or holiness;

Yet, in my walks, it seems to me

That the Grace of God is in Courtesy."

M. H. S.

THE CHOICE THAT LIES BEFORE A GUIDE OF 14-15—TO BECOME A RANGER

At any time after a Guide reaches the age of 14 she may choose between becoming a Ranger or remaining a Guide.

This has not always been the case. When Guiding first started there was no stated age limit for a Guide and there was no Ranger Branch. Both the Brownie and the Ranger Branches were formed to fulfil a need. The first to provide a preparatory stage before becoming a Guide and the second to provide a post-Guide stage for older girls who had grown out of and beyond the Guide Company and whose desire was for something more grown-up to prepare them for adult community life.

Originally, the Ranger Company admitted no one under the age of 16, but it was found necessary to lower this age of entry first to 15 and then latterly to 14 as a step towards meeting the difficulty of the very obvious leakage from the Guide Company after the age of 14. This leakage had become very noticeable by 1935 and was even more acutely felt by the time that the Report on the Drop in Numbers was issued in 1938.

The Ranger Branch was reluctant to lower its minimum age, as the 14-16 age group is a known problem and would be likely always to be a liability rather than an asset! Nevertheless, if the question of the leakage was to be tackled, it had to be tackled firmly from both ends by the closest co-operation between the Guide and the Ranger Branches working all the time with their eyes on the needs of each individual girl at every stage.

The present situation therefore is that girls of over 14 in a Guide Company (provided there is a local Ranger Company available) may choose at what moment they shall pass from the Guide Company to the Ranger Company, and this moment will vary infinitely according to each girl's physical, mental and social development and her economic circumstances. Under no consideration must there be any compulsion either to keep her in the Guide Company or to direct her into the Ranger Company against her will. She should be free to consult her Guide Captain, free to go and visit the local Ranger Company or Crew or free

WHERE TO TRAIN

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to remain a Patrol Leader or responsible member of the Guide Company until she is 16.

The reasons for the above-mentioned leakage from the Guide Company at 14 or soon after, have been investigated often and some of these will, we hope, no longer hold good when the school-leaving age goes up to 15 and finally to 16, but there still remain a tendency to reach the years of mid-adolescence for the girl less kindly to herself more and more as an individual and to take less well into account the "gang" which is the rest of the Patrol System.

This individualist stage tends to make her fit less and less well into a Guide Company unless she has developed a capacity for leadership or and is being used in the Company as a Patrol Leader. The typical Guide P.L. is the girl who has either a latent gift for organisation or has the maternal instinct fairly strongly developed. These girls will choose to remain in the Guide Company and should be encouraged to do so both for their own sakes and also because they are good material for future leadership. They should be helped to achieve their First Class Badge before leaving.

Under present conditions, Guide Companies (excepting those consisting entirely of schoolgirls) do not usually recruit new members from among the girls of 14 and over who have gone to work. If these girls wish to join the Movement they will naturally wish to join the more grown-up Branch as they consider themselves no longer of the average age of most Guide Companies is likely to be something lower than 13½ and that the Guides of 14 and over will form a small minority. In the past, where Guide Patrol Leaders have remained on in the Company till the age of 16 or even over, a gap in age has developed between the members of the Court of Honour and the rest of the Company, owing to the fact that the girls of 14 and 15 who do not get the chance of being Leaders leave the Company lacking any incentive to remain. By this age, too, they will very likely begin to tire of being so much in the society of younger girls (including the 10-year-old) and will begin to look round for some social activities with those older than themselves and particularly for a mixed group. It is these symptoms which should be watched for by the Guide Captain, as they are a fairly sure sign that the girl in question has begun to pass out of the Guide stage.

This explains why it is probably true to say that on the whole it is the less outstanding Guide who becomes the keen Ranger. Her social and emotional development is prematurely hastened by her

much too early contact with the grown-up economic world, and under these conditions she finds more scope as an individual in the less highly organised surroundings of a Ranger Company.

At present, with the word "Pre-Service" gradually losing its meaning for the 14-16, but still having an appeal for the 17-18, the programme of the Ranger Company will preserve a balance between the H.E.S. armet training and the claims of the recreational, social and cultural activities. There is not the same well-trodden path of Tenderfoot, Second Class, First Class and Proficiency Badges which are so attractive to the girl of Guide age and stage. Hiking and Camping in the Ranger Company can be done in smaller groups or even in twos or threes and in a more adventurous way than is possible when the younger Guides are learning the first elements of campcraft.

The Ranger Company will probably have outside lecturers and visitors to speak on various subjects or other activity. This gives to or organisation a feeling of being treated more as an adult and a sense of having shed both the child and the school stage for something more advanced. The uniform in itself indicates a progression on from the Guide stage, e.g., the wearing of Patrol emblems and shoulder knots seems unnecessary as the Company and the individual are of more interest than the Patrol or small group.

There are further opportunities for rendering service at the Ranger stage and many Rangers can, after two years' training, offer themselves to help with some form of youth leadership and find their particular bent in voluntary work in their spare time.

Now that the Service of Youth (youth being defined as 14-20) is fully established, many Rangers are found representing their organisation on Councils of Youth and collaborating with members of other Movements in initiating youth activities in their localities, thus giving the Rangers experience of a wider world. In many places it is now possible to revive County and Division Ranger Councils and to make the organisation of County Ranger events once more the responsibility of the Rangers themselves.

Stress must finally once more be laid on the need for a real partnership between the Guide and Ranger Branches to serve the girl in her teens by offering her both in the Guide Company and in Rangering satisfying experiences and worthwhile activities suited to her needs and desires at each stage of her development.

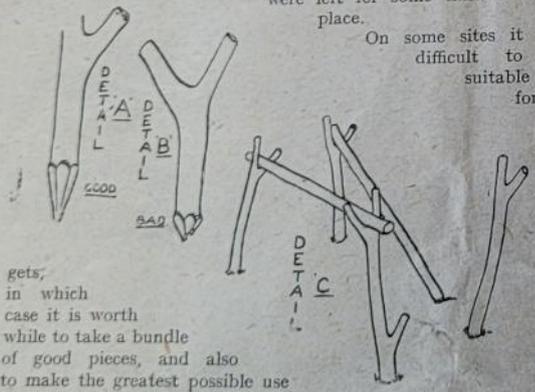
R. POWELL,
Commissioner for Schools and Colleges for England.

CAMP GADGETS

written and illustrated by
JOAN BURGESS

THE chief use of gadgets in camp is to keep things off the grass, for the sake of keeping the things dry and of preserving the grass, which would turn yellow and die if boxes or ground sheets were left for some time in the same place.

On some sites it is very difficult to obtain suitable wood for gadgets.

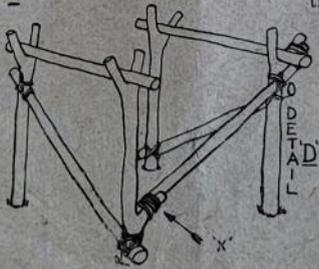


gets, in which case it is worth while to take a bundle of good pieces, and also to make the greatest possible use of nets. Always the owner of the site should be consulted about gadget wood; tell him what you will need—that is, some straight sticks from about half an inch to two inches in diameter, and not dead wood—and ask his advice about where to cut them.

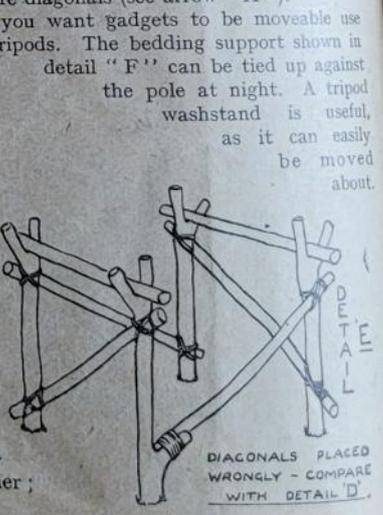
There are places in a wood where it is legitimate to thin the undergrowth, and sometimes there are freshly cut thinnings that you may take, but see that the Guides know not to cut valuable saplings, and not to take stakes out of hedges, where gaps have been carefully stopped up. The best way to look at it is to think of the wood as belonging to you and to future Guides, and to see that a straight little sapling will be the beautifully shaped tree of the future.

Make gadgets strong enough—a bowl of water or a roll of bedding are heavy things and need really strong supports. A horizontal bar supported on forks will bear weight better than square lashings and the fork should be as detail "A," so that you can knock it into the ground. Pointing the stick is best done with an axe on a chopping block. Hold the axe near the head for greater control. Thinner sticks can be pointed with a knife. The point should be as long as possible, and it is worth while taking trouble over the extreme end, so that it will pierce the ground easily. See details "A" and "B" again.

Upright forks with horizontals laid on them, if other than very short, will tend to lean over (detail "C"). Diagonal struts (detail "D") will make this impossible, and should be placed as in "D" and secured with diagonal lashings. Make use of any other forks to secure diagonals (see arrow "X").



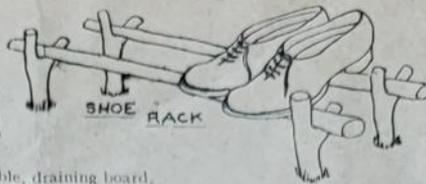
Use square lashing when the upright and the horizontal are at right angles to one another;





for diagonal struts and to make triangles use diagonal lashing. Details of these and of shear and tripod lashings were given in the June *GUIDER*.

Snake Lashing.—To make top of table, draining board, plate-rack, etc. Fasten clove hitch to thick support. Leave two long ends that may be rolled up for ease in handling. Bring these up and over thinner stick, cross at back of thick one, bring up and over next thin stick, and so on.



THE READERS' FORUM

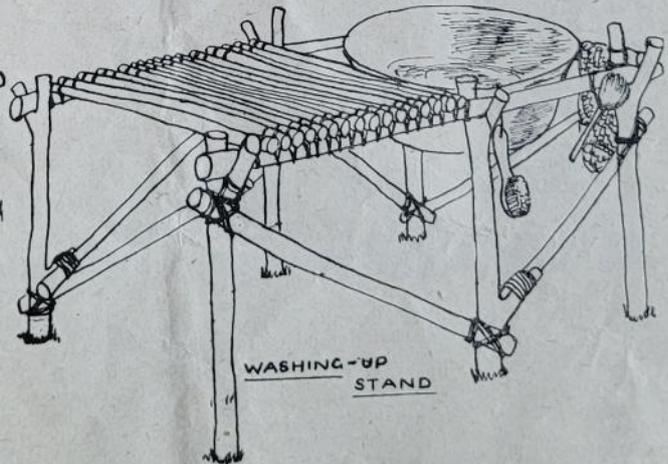
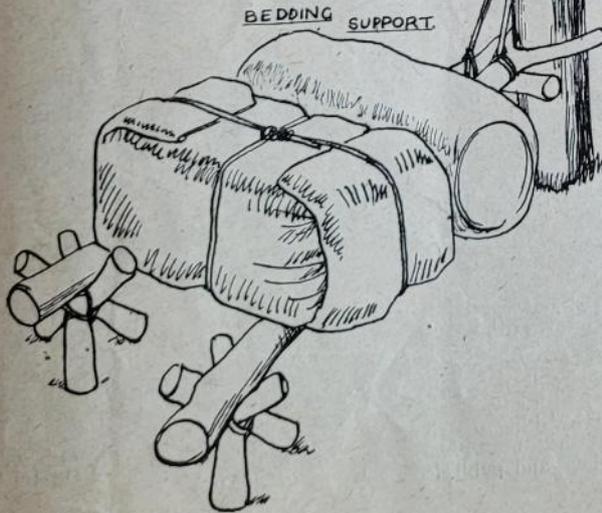
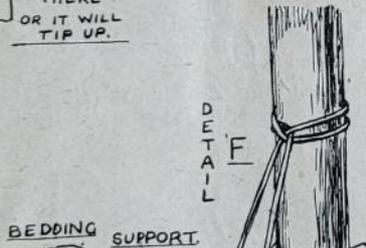
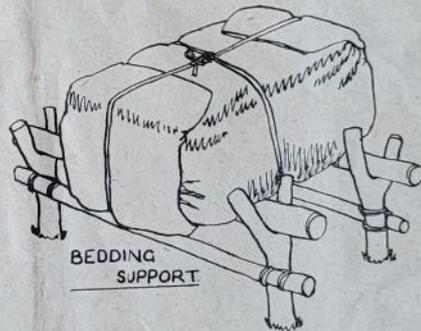
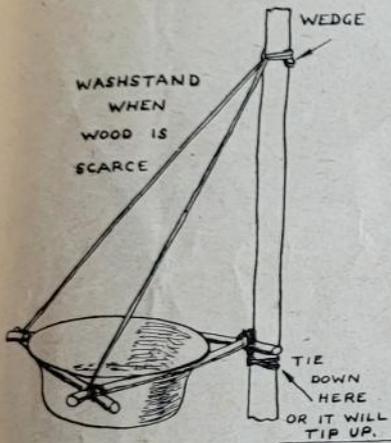
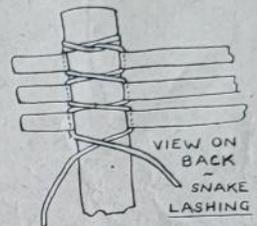
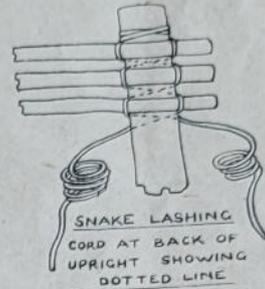
Dear Editor,

May I add one comment to the correspondence on camping? It seems to me that the fundamental point, which has been ignored throughout, is that the camp licence is designed to maintain a standard, not to impose restrictions on people who are capable of reaching that standard.

Everybody, I think, will agree that we must retain some protection from the abuse of camping standards by those who are neither experienced nor capable. One has only to look at some of the camps run under the aegis of no particular authority to realise what can be perpetrated in this way. Those who cannot, or will not, camp at a reasonably good standard, therefore, should not take Guides to camp. But both your May and July correspondents quote Guides whose standards would apparently be good; one mentions much camping experience; the other "the average capable and sensible Guider." Why can the Guiders in question not take the Licence test and stop grumbling about it? It is a perfectly straightforward test, presenting no difficulty to a capable and sensible woman, still less to an experienced camper.

If a Guider's camping is up to the standard generally attributed to the Movement, she will have no difficulty in passing the necessary test; if it is not, it is far better for the reputation of the Movement that she should not take Guides to camp.

Yours sincerely,
C. SHEELAGH TATHAM.



ON THE WAY TO GOOD WRITING

SPACING CONTROL INTEREST

I AM not an expert penman and though I hope I shall improve, meantime I can only describe the road so far as I have gone; even thus far it is very useful. I can space anything I write or anything I want typed, duplicated or printed so that it looks decorative. I have enough control of my pen to produce a fair, informal or semi-informal handwriting. I can enjoy good penmanship and good typography and (as a by-product) I can design monograms to be

embroidered on handkerchiefs or printed on notepaper or otherwise used to embellish and identify.

The spacing of writing, typescript or printing should be planned according to the nature of the document, i.e., a letter, a report, a diary, a record, a memorandum, etc., and according to whether the contents are intimate or formal, frivolous or serious, dignified or dramatic. The widths of margins must be decided and the distance between lines and writing small, with letters close together, the page becomes striped with decorative ribbons, bigger writing, with letters well apart and lines close together, gives an all over effect, as of lace—

or lines and letters may be massed; this has an effect of richness depending on tone of mass and close, even spacing. The size and position of headings and sub-headings must be considered; whether centralised or to one side, whether large or small; then how paragraphs are to be spaced, in close array to give an all over tone or apart, to give a page patterned with sections of writing; in the latter case the proportions and placing of the sections must be carefully arranged. Paragraphs starting with large, flourished capital letters and drawings (decorative and informative or purely ornamental) in margins and between lines, are pleasant for diaries, informal records and personal letters.

Obviously an official document or formal report will avoid dramatic effects, exaggerated or unusual spacing or letters, but good design in spacing will make a page not only more inviting to read and easier to remember, but much more impressive. Bad spacing looks cheap and uneducated, good spacing (even on war-time paper) looks the reverse. When I am plotting out a page for reproduction, I write on squared foolscap; this saves time and trouble getting spaces and margins even.

For hand-written pages, if the paper is thick, I lightly rule the margins and lines in pencil; if the paper is thin, I put under it a page of the same size, ruled heavily in black ink. In deciding the width

of margins, the size of writing, the distance between lines, and the number of lines, the size of capitals and the divisions of the text (the grouping of the paragraphs), these must all be compared to each other and to the size of the page. For formal matter moderate margins, the same width at the top and sides and slightly wider at the bottom of the page or equal at the sides and lower edge and wider at the top, are suitable and as a rule the whole design should be centralised and equally balanced. For a more stylised effect it is well to experiment with very wide margins of the same width all

round or narrow at the sides and very wide either above or below, and for this kind of page, though it must be balanced, the balance need not be equal.

Taste, judgment and fresh ideas about spacing and lay-out, writing and lettering can be got by looking at inscriptions in churches, at



examples of good, informal penmanship in letters or formal penmanship in manuscripts, both ancient and modern, by looking long and repeatedly at books; books about publishers with fine type and skill, books produced by good libraries are very ready to provide full arrangements. Most County Libraries are asked for, and most book sellers are very generous in allowing regular customers (even those whose purchases are few) to look through their stock.

It is important to realise that taste is acquired and is not inborn. It will be acquired by anyone who is sufficiently interested to seek experience and to gain knowledge. It is quite easy to know cotton from linen, but it could not be done by someone who, taking no interest in either, had never really looked at them. The search for visual experience is enormously rewarding and leads to an ever-widening circle of interest.



About monograms. A monogram should make a close-knit, decorative pattern and I prefer it to be evenly balanced; with some groups of letters it requires considerable ingenuity to achieve this. I take semi-transparent paper (greaseproof in times of plenty), fold it in the middle, open it out,

draw half the monogram, refold the paper and trace the main lines on to the second half, open it out again and try to make the remaining half of the monogram conform to those main lines and so balance the first half. For fine embroidery I like monograms made of flourished italics.

A final word of advice, the old saying "A Good Workman never Quarrels with his Tools," is true: because good workmen are



extremely careful to have good tools. At present good notepaper is almost unobtainable and so are notebooks for keeping diaries, records, etc.; but this will not always be so, and meantime good paper can be bought by the sheet, lightweight hot pressed is good for writing on with pen or brush. The best pens are quills and



reeds, but special lettering pens give quite good results, and for ordinary writing I always use a relief nib.

I have not even mentioned colour, but for all writing whose purpose is decorative or amusing two or more colours could be used with advantage. The best books on writing, so far as I know, are "Writing and Illuminating and Lettering," by Edward Johnston, published by Pitman, and "Lettering To-day," edited by C. G. Holme, and published by "The Studio."

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August, 1944

REVIEWS

Direction Finding by the Stars. By J. B. Sidwick. (Faber 8s.) This is a very clearly arranged little book with thirty beautifully drawn diagrams. It would be of use to First Class examiners, and all Guiders and Rangers who want to know more about direction finding. It deals primarily with the use of stars as guides to compass direction and time, but also includes much other practical information such as finding time and direction by the sun, notes on compass bearings and a description of the celestial setup. There are four sky maps showing the principal constellations to be seen at each season of the year, and a table of the positions of the three brightest planets for the years 1944 to 1953. For those who travel there of the charter of "Going South" describing the variations to be noted at different Guides.

Health Cues By Fire. by Munro Leaf. Published by Frederick Warne and Co. 8s. Luck the Brownie Pack which has a copy of this book. They will find that health rules can indeed be fun; fun to learn about and fun to carry out. The book is amusingly illustrated and written in a way which appeals to children. Not only are they told that they should obey certain health rules, but they are told why, which is a thing all Brownies like to know. The health teaching is sound and positive and presented in an arresting manner.

J. G.

Note—The above books should be ordered direct from the publishers.

THE GUIDER

Non-residential Course in English Country Dancing

A course in English Country Dancing will be held at Imperial Headquarters from September 18th to 26th.

The sessions will be:—

Monday to Friday: 6.30 p.m.—8.45 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday: 2.00 p.m.—8.45 p.m.

and the dances included in the course will be those in the Guide Country Dancer Badger, 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 26th.

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.

WELSH TRAININGS

Place: The Hostel, Crickhowell, Breconshire.

Guide.—September 1st-8th. Fee 2s. 6d. Secretary: Miss Daniell, Penraig, Llanelni, Anglesey.

Commissioners.—September 14th-19th. (Trainer—Miss Kay.) Fee £2 10s. Secretary: Miss Winsor, Whyteways, Kennedy Road, Shrewsbury.

Ranger, Guide and Brownie.—September 29th-October 2nd. Ranger, Guide and Brownie. Fee 3s. Secretary: Miss Chorlton, Larkhill, St. George's Road, Colwyn Bay.

PLEASE APPLY FOR THESE TRAININGS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

ENGLISH TRAININGS GUIDERS' RALLY

October 14th at 6.15 p.m. at Friends House, Euston Road, London, N.W.1.

Remember to send your application for a ticket for the Rally as soon as possible after August 15th to the English Department, the Girl Guides Association, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1, marked "Rally" and enclose a stamped addressed envelope.

COUNTY OF LONDON

Music and Drama week-end at Headquarters. September 30th-October 1st. (London Guiders please note change of date.) The sessions will be devoted to Christmas programmes, Carols and Nativity Plays.

All Guiders wishing to attend should apply for particulars to London Room, Girl Guides Association, 17, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

SCOTLAND

SCOTTISH COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

A Conference of Commissioners will be held at the Freemason's Hall, 96, George Street, Edinburgh, on Friday, October 27th, from 5-7 p.m. and on Saturday, October 28th, from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Fee 3s. Coffee 6d. Tea 1s. 6d.

Applications from Commissioners and County Secretaries should be sent before October 18th, to the Conference Secretary, Mrs. P. Ross, Scottish Headquarters, 10, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, enclosing Conference fee and stating whether tea and coffee will be required.

G.I.S. TRAININGS

There will be a training camp in Scotland, September 21st-27th.

* There will be a Category II training camp for G.I.S. volunteers at Hitchin, Herts, commencing October 27th to 29th. Training at this camp will be in preliminary light weight-camping and trek cart work.

Application to be made through the C.C.A. only, before October 1st.

There will be a lecture week-end at Imperial Headquarters, October 6th-8th. Accommodation to be made to the G.I.S. Secretary before September 20th. Accommodation will be found for those coming from a distance. Please state, when applying, whether hospital is required or not.

(* This is the camp previously arranged for June and postponed.)

PLAY-WRITING COMPETITION £25 FOR A ONE-ACT PLAY

The London Diocesan C.E.T.S., in collaboration with the British Drama League, is organising a Play-Writing Competition with the object of encouraging latent talent among younger potential authors, and in the hope of securing constructively written plays for general use among amateurs.

Good plays make a valuable and acknowledged contribution to life both by encouraging an appreciation of their artistry and in the positive influence they can exert upon their audience.

£25 will be awarded for the best one-act play in any of the following classes:—

- (1) Action.
- (2) Social.
- (3) International.

The Competition is open to writers of any age who are interested in people and a "new order."

Each play will be designed for an adult audience and will consist of one act lasting for approximately 80 minutes, having not more than ten characters irrespective of sex.

The prize for the best play will be awarded provided that the play reaches a standard considered by the judges to be reasonable for such a competition.

For full particulars, please apply to The Secretary, London C.E.T.S., 19, Fitzroy Square, London, W.1.

WHERE TO TRAIN

FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

August 4th-15th—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).
August 15th-25th—Imperial Dip Week.
August 25th-Sept. 5th—Guide (Advanced).
Sept. 5th-15th—Woodcraft.
Sept. 15th-25th—Guide and Ranger—all grades.
Sept. 25th-Oct. 3rd—First Class week-end.
Oct. 3rd-13th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).
Oct. 17th-24th—Guide (Intermediate).
Oct. 27th-Nov. 3rd—Ranger (Intermediate).
Nov. 7th-14th—Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).
Nov. 17th-24th—Commissioners.
Nov. 28th-Dec. 5th—Brownie and Guide (to be classified later).
Dec. 22nd-28th—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 Guiders 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 Guiders to fit in training with their free time the dates for the whole year are published now, and any week may be applied for as soon as a Guider is fairly certain she will be able to attend.

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

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

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

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

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

This experimental year will mean that Guiders wishing to spend holidays at Foxlease will not be able to be fitted in. This may seem rather a formidable programme ahead of Foxlease but Guiders who have been there lately will realise the difficulty of training when people of every stage are in one week together. Please come to a week of your grade if you can, and give your 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.

WADDOW TRAININGS

August 15th-22nd—Guide and Brownie.

This training 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 8s. 6d. per day.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAININGS

Residential Training, Surrey

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.

Residential Training, Yorks, W.R.N.

A residential week-end training will be held at Steeton Hall, Nr. Keighley (by kind permission of Miss Clough) from September 15th-19th, and Guiders from other countries are welcome. Sessions will be taken by candidates for the Blue Cord Diploma and by experienced Trainers.

The fee will be 15s.

Applications should be made as soon as possible to Miss Postlethwaite, 7, Park Avenue, Skipton.

AT THE WELSH GUIDERS' TRAINING AT SHREWSBURY

SPEECH BY CLEMENT DAVIES, ESQ., K.C., M.P.

I DEEM it a very great honour to be asked to address you on the first session, but may I also apologise for my real nervousness in meeting so many of you here to-night. The subject you have chosen for me is rather "double-barrelled," but leading, I think, to the same ultimate end. You begin by saying "The young citizen," secondly, "how youth organisations can help towards preventing juvenile delinquencies."

First the young citizen; this is a description of yourself. The term conveys much more than "a member of a city." You are not only nationals, possessing a nationality, but you are citizens. Men and women 10,000 years ago began to form separate communities, and these, in course of time, they designated as a city. In that city they developed a code of life, they established a community having their own standards of conduct at home and conduct in their daily transactions. They developed also their standards of art, literature, education, culture and a moral code, governing their conduct towards one another. That meant a moral code in the men of self-government, applying to each one individual.

They also developed a legal code, governing their legal rights and their own legal responsibility. These communities realised the high value of the mode of life which they had established. They took steps to defend it. They built walls which would encompass and safeguard their treasures—and the greatest of all their treasures was their mode of life. This is also true of the present and of the future. This pride in the mode of life and of your own community is established. In the past they were proud of their cities. St. Paul says, "I am a citizen of no mean city." The proudest claim which a Roman could put forward was his claim to citizenship. "Citizen" has come to be regarded as a term of distinction signifying a high degree of civilisation and conduct; and a person belonging to such a community possessed high standards of conduct. This phrase describes you. You are part of a community having high sense of responsibility, a high code of honour, a high standard of life, a high regard for one another and knowing the other individual and living amongst them.

"How do youth organisations (composed of young citizens) help towards preventing juvenile delinquency?" The first question is "What are delinquencies?" Misdeeds, offences of commission or omission? Men realised that in order to get the foundation of life as they understood it and perhaps as they then or now desired, they had to have a code of rules and regulations. Naturally, men's conception of what is a delinquency—that is, an offence against the code of their time—has varied not only from generation to generation, but it varies to-day from country to country. For a delinquency is an offence against the code of conduct laid down by a community as necessary for the well-being of all.

May I remind you that there was a different conception of freedom. One is apt to regard the Greek civilisation, short as it was wonderful, as the highest form of civilisation; but the Greeks recognised slavery as essential to the well-being of civilisation. Even Plato regards slavery as perfectly normal. We have travelled far since then, but it took us some centuries of slow travel. Only in the sixth decade of the last century was slavery abolished among the most modern, and it required a most terrible and fierce war to bring about that complete freedom in the U.S.A. So, naturally, one's conception varies from generation to generation.

There are, even to-day, primitive communities that cannot distinguish between possession and property. Fairly recently in our history we regarded children, and still later, animals, as being within the protection of the parent or owner. The legislature with regard to cruelty to children is quite recent. Prior to that, the parent was regarded as having complete right to the child. Still later was the owner of animals regarded as having not only an absolute right of property so that he could buy or sell the animal, but in the way he treated it. We have created new laws, new rules, new regulations, and as a community we see that offences against those regulations should be punished. The tendency has been, since the Reformation period, to raise the standard of conduct, of behaviour. That is, to raise the standard of conception of duty—duty primarily to oneself, secondly, duty to others. As our conception of what we like grows, so should our conception of our duty to others grow.

Who, therefore, are the delinquents? Those who by their conduct offend against the code, so that the community, for its own protection, punishes the offender. Prevention is better than punishment. Punishment is the acknowledgment of failure in our methods of prevention. The conception of punishment has changed during the last few years.

In 1933 the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Hewart, was asked to speak on juvenile delinquency. He asked for records of the Lewes Assizes to be turned up, and took an extract for 1833. There were nine young people who were brought to the Assizes at Lewes in 1833. They were stood in the dock before the whole majesty of the Law. The criminal age in English Law is regarded as beginning at 7, and these nine were between the ages of 7 and 11. The worst crimes of which these children were accused was that of a child of 9 who had

stolen a pair of stockings, which she probably needed, and a little boy who had stolen a loaf, which he probably needed. The least sentence was five years penal servitude, and some were sent to five years penal servitude.

In 1861 there were two hundred offences in this country punishable by death. To-day there are two—treason and murder.

To-day we are much more humane in our treatment when judging these juvenile delinquents. We abolish all panels; the magistrates to behave as if it were his child; policemen are not in uniform and the case is not reported.

Punishment is the acknowledgment of a failure in our methods of prevention. What, then, is the best method of prevention? Education, education, education; example, example, example.

The delinquent usually occurs because of selfishness, avarice, greed. He may be abnormal; that is a case with which we cannot deal, a case we should not hope to deal with—that is a case for the medical man. I hope that as we progress the medical profession will have greater responsibility with regard to those matters that are brought before us as a case for the Law, but which should be brought before a doctor as a case requiring medical treatment.

What a vast difference there is between learning and education; between mere knowledge and education. The delinquent may be normal, but his education is lacking in some respect. He may think rules and regulations are unnecessary. He may think he is cleverer than his fellow-men. The form that his ideas will take is that he can outwit his fellow-men by deceiving, breaking the rules and dodging the consequences. If he gets away with it, he is clever.

Yet he is terribly ignorant. If he were not a nuisance he is a person to be pitied. But pity is the acknowledgment of that wrong is much something which is wrong. The rectification of that wrong is much better than the mere sentiment of pity. The self-education of the delinquent therefore has failed. His outlook on life is narrow and warped. He is apt to think only of his own rights and that everyone else owes a duty to him. Therefore, he has to be educated. Daily and hourly we are educating one another by example, association—and our own finest form of education. Hence the great value, quite apart from the message you may get from the pulpit or from the religious services, of the community coming together with a high sense of conduct towards one another, in the worship of God. Hence the value of your schools and the great value of your universities. You can acquire little from the Professors and the Dons. They guide you in your reading and learning, but your education comes from your fellow-students. They have set a code that in some cases comes down through the centuries, and to which everyone desires to conform. The Girl Guides, the Boy Scouts, the Girls' Guildry, the Boys' Clubs and that wonderful new movement, the Urdd Gobaith Cymru—

Clubs and that wonderful new movement, the Urdd Gobaith Cymru—all of them are educational; and they have an effect not only in this country but in other parts.

The other day I spoke to an Inspector of Police in my own county. I told him I was coming here. He is a fine man who has an understanding of the weakness of his fellow-men, and is always proud of standing of the weakness of his fellow-men, and is always proud of someone going straight after a word of warning. I said to him, "Inspector George, can you tell me the effect these Movements have on Youth: the Boy Scouts, the Church Lads' Brigade, etc.?" So he said—and he is looking back over a long period—"I have never had to 'pull in' a boy belonging to any one of these movements." This, I think, is a wonderful tribute.

So I said, "What is it?"

He said, "I don't know."

"Is it that they have a high code which they desire to follow?"

Again he said, "I don't know."

"Is it that there is a team spirit and they don't want to let down the side?"

"That's it," he said. "That's it."

They want to live up to the standards set by their fellow-men. It has an effect not only upon their outlook and mentality, but upon their sense of duty above all things.

Therefore, what is the real police force in this or any country? It is not the man in uniform; it is Public Opinion. The number of police compared with the others is negligible. The mere fact that a man is put in a uniform does not make him stronger; does not do more than this—he recognises that behind him stands public opinion and that the community want the rules that they have laid down and which they think are so essential for the well-being of everybody in that community to be followed and obeyed.

A small boy arrives at a new school. In the afternoon he is doing something quite natural when alongside him appears a boy who came yesterday, and says, "That is not done here." The standards have been set, and the desire of the new boy is to live up to these standards which have been brought down from the past.

All these movements like yours, the Boy Scouts, and the Urdd—what do they really teach us? Principally that duty is far, far greater than right. But far greater is the duty to live; so that you can live the full life which can only be done by doing your duty to your fellow-men. Dependence upon one another. We cannot live

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alone except with our thoughts, and the more we turn those inward the more miserable we become. The happiness of each contributes to the happiness of all, and one may contribute to the unhappiness of many. We learn to live and let live. We learn to be unselfish to take. We learn to do unto others what we would desire to have done to us. We learn loyalty to the community to which we have the honour to belong. I look forward to that great day when judges and police are no longer necessary; when you have been so educated, so enlightened, that you cannot do wrong because within your own conscience comes the feeling that you are not worthy to be a Guide. These movements are not only adding to education but they are improving the standard of community life throughout.

Lady Baden-Powell asked whether Mr. Clement Davies considered that this was particularly a problem of the unsettled period of the war.

Mr. Clement Davies replied that it was the major problem of to-day. The delinquent is much more noticeable at the moment, and we are apt to think that the number is legion merely because a number of small children come before us. Often we see certain scenes which cause us anxiety in our big cities; but if we could bring all these people together they would be a small proportion of mighty London. Our only way is to have as much understanding as we possibly can, as much guidance as we can give, with regard to homes. I wish they could be improved. I feel that we have progressed vastly in this way and that we show deep understanding about them. It is a very deep problem; and may I say this also: there has been a deal of writing about magistrates, but some of us are not too old to deal with the child delinquent. My own experience is that I am much more tolerant to-day than I was when my children were very young. I think it depends to a large extent on the outlook of the magistrate and the understanding that they show.

Lady Merthyr asked whether the speaker would agree with the policy which we hold dear in the Guide Movement. We have a feeling that we might perhaps be helping to counter juvenile delinquency by making our programmes as exciting and adventurous as possible, to give an outlook of something adventurous and exciting to do, not only see in cinemas, etc., in the hope that it may overcome the tendency to outwit their neighbour.

Mr. Clement Davies: "I am all in favour of as much room for adventure as can be given. I can now speak of experience of the past. There has been a great change, especially in Wales, since I was a boy. I always loved Sunday because I was allowed so much freedom in my home, but I know several boys and girls who loathed Sundays because of the strictness. It was just like a black-out on them."

Many of us had a very deep shock when the war broke out and evacuation took place. I don't think the people coming from the areas were to blame. We were to blame for not having our eyes open to the conditions in which they lived. We are starting improvements now, and I look forward to a much brighter future. Better standards, better education, wider knowledge and a greater understanding of one another.

AN ULSTER CAMP FOR YOUTH LEADERS

IN April the Ulster Girl Guides, together with the Boy Scouts and Boys Brigade, received a unique request. The Youth Committee recently appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland asked them to organise and run a Campcraft Course for Youth Leaders from May 27th-29th. As this was to be a mixed camp it was a very new venture for us, but unfortunately it coincided with our own Whitsun Licence Camp so that it was not possible to call upon any C.A.s. As it was the first time that the Government had asked us to help them in this way I felt it was my duty to go myself as Assistant Commandant and I was fortunate in having with me the Ulster Commissioner for Rangers, a District Commissioner and 2 H.T.s; the Commandant of the Camp being Mr. Ernest Moore, Deputy Camp Chief, Ulster Boy Scouts.

The site chosen was very lovely, high up among larch woods in the Holywood Hills, Co. Down. Here I would add that, with a Government department behind you, both site and tent finding even in these days can be comparatively easy! The ground lent itself admirably to this type of camp. Men's and women's tents were pitched in two separate clearings on each side of a wood. The 41 leaders were divided into two mixed groups for cooking, orderly duties and meals, and, with one or two exceptions, the sessions were mixed.

As the camp was intended for those Youth Leaders who wished to gain experience in camping with a view to conducting holiday camps for boys and girls the programme included practical and theoretical training. The following list shows what sessions were given and how the training was divided amongst the three organisations responsible:—

Sessions	Trainers
Choice and Lay-out of Sites	Scouter and Guider
Camp Preliminaries	Guider
Feeding and Cooking	Guider
Health and Hygiene	Guider
Fires and Fuel	Scouter
Games	Guider and Boys' Brigade Officer
Programmes	Guider and Boys' Brigade Officer
Axeing and Knotting	Scouter
Religious Observance	Scouter

Camp Inspection was taken on the first morning by the Commandants, and on the second morning by four of the Youth Leaders. The Quartermastering for the entire camp was undertaken by one of our H.I.s. The campers were mainly leaders of boys' and girls' clubs, with some leaders from the Catholic Scouts, G.T.C. and Young Farmers' Union. With few exceptions none of these had ever camped before under canvas.

Although the preliminaries to this camp entailed a great deal of work the running turned out to be comparatively easy as the leaders showed remarkable keenness and had a genuine spirit of co-operation. There were two days of glorious sunshine, and one wet night gave the campers a glimpse of what they would have to be prepared to face during our "summer."

All were very anxious to learn good camping and were most grateful for the help given. I was most interested to see how closely they observed our standards of camping, and the first morning on seeing our tent brailing rolled up and beds brought out, they quickly followed our example. The close contacts of camp life brought each organisation closer together and helped us to realise that each has its place in the Service of Youth.

The Guide and Scout trainers, who prided themselves on being practical, learned a wrinkle from a Boys' Club Leader: his fire would not light so he used the straw from his palliase and had the breakfast on time! (Effectual, but not recommended in the best circles!) Another wrinkle, this time for Q.M.s. Will they please note that when a hefty iron spoon can stand upright, in the dixie of rice the pudding is ready to be served!

On Saturday evening a very good camp fire was jointly taken by a Scouter and a Guider, and on Sunday evening a most interesting "Question Time" was held. This led to an illuminating discussion on mixed camping which showed that many of these young leaders are all out to run mixed camps. Our organisation suggested that such camps would need careful handling and exceptional leadership.

I feel that this camp was very well worth while, as it proved beyond any doubt that Guides and Scouts in having camping as the crown of their training have a certain strength of appeal to young people that other organisations seem to lack. This gap they now seem anxious to bridge, but I would say that it would be some time before their leaders would face the implications of canvas camping.

The new Youth Committee has been formed to deal with the needs of youth and it is possible that they may again ask for our help in running campcraft courses. Apart from our pride in being called on, we in Ulster would gladly give our services to foster good camping amongst the youth of the province.

EMELIE E. EWING JOHNSTON,
Commissioner for Camping for Ulster.

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

£94,355

FURTHER GIFTS SINCE JUNE 15th, 1944

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENGLAND	67	4	0			
SCOTLAND	36	12	10			
	103	16	10	103	16	10
Dominions and Colonies	2	0	0	2	0	0
DOMINICA				105	16	10
TOTAL				94,249	3	6
TOTAL up to June 15th				94,355	0	4
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to Date (July 15th)				94,355	0	4

THE GUIDER



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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. Subscriptions to be sent in to The Secretary, Girl Guide Imperial Headquarters, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1. "The Guider" is sent direct by post from Imperial Headquarters to any part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 6d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The July meeting of the Executive Committee was cancelled. Further appointments made at the June Meeting:—
Great Brown Owl—Miss Jean Clayton,
Assistant to the Commissioner for Music and Drama—Miss E. Hartley.

BOOK OF RULES

The following alterations to Policy, Organisation and Rules have been approved:—
Rule 13a, paragraph 1 (page 13) to read as follows:—
"The Chief Commissioners for England, Scotland, Ulster and Wales are appointed by the Chief Commissioner in consultation with the country concerned, and their appointments are ratified by the Executive Committee of the Imperial Council."
Rule 57 (Age 29). Brownie Thrift Badge. The following footnote to be added:—
"This badge may be obtained by any Brownie, but it does not rank as a Proficiency Badge."
Rule 63, clause f (page 87) to be deleted.

TREFOIL IDENTITY DISCS

In the June issue of the GUIDER, owing to an error, it was stated that it was not possible to have the christian names and address on these identity discs. It is not possible to have the full christian name and address on the Trefoil wristlet badges, but the initial of the christian name and the full surname together with the registration numbers and letters can be engraved.
We should be grateful if customers, when sending their orders, would kindly state whether they require silver or bronze badges.

TREFOIL GUILD

The Representative of the Trefoil Guild, Mrs. Griffiths, has received requests for Trefoil Guild news to be published in THE GUIDER. Mrs. Griffiths would gladly publish such news but none has been sent to her. She would be grateful if local Guilds would send her their news; her address is The Vicarage, Hutton Rudby, Yarm, Yorks.

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

Badge is available. It has been hoped to provide with this a 3-in. band, but the present stock of H.E.S. Armllets is now exhausted and the new Armllet 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?

AWARDS

GOOD SERVICE

Beaver

Miss E. Archer, late Division Commissioner, Wimbledon, Surrey, North.

Medal of Merit

Miss Aylmer Trayers, Berkshire.

Certificate of Merit

Miss Florence Blyth, Assistant Post Brownie Secretary, Scotland.

GALLANTRY.

Gilt Cross

Brownie Jennifer Smith, age 8½, 2nd Horley Park, Surrey, East.

Jennifer and her brother Billie, age 5, and two other children were walking in the fields of their own estate, ¼ mile from home, when Billie ran on to get some green-stuff for his tadpoles, not realising that he was approaching a cesspool. He slipped in and was at once up to his neck in green slime; Jennifer, unaided, pulled him out by his coat collar as his hands were too slippery to hold, and took him home in a terrified and exhausted condition. The other children were too far away to help and the mother says that if Jennifer had wasted time in running home for help Billie would undoubtedly have been drowned.

FORTITUDE

Badge of Fortitude

Guide Barbara Mason, age 12, 5th Welwyn Garden City Company, Hertfordshire.

HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATE

Miss M. S. McMillan, Fife—Knotting, Compass and Mapping.

Miss M. W. Tyzack, Yorks, W.R.S.—Drill and Ceremonial, Compass and Mapping.

Correction to notice in July GUIDER:—
Headquarters Instructors, Brownies. A. H. Treleven, Bucks. Games, Nature.

GENERAL 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 crippled children. Our last appeal brought us two gifts of about 18 years of age who were wanting to start hospital training. They must leave us now, as we again require help. Will anyone who might be able to come write to the Guider-in-Charge, Cowdenknoves, Earliston, 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.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE G.I.S. TEAM

The British Guide International Service Committee wishes to correct certain erroneous reports concerning the 1st British Guide International Service Team now on overseas service. Statements that the Team is in France are absolutely incorrect. There has never been any question of this Team going to France. It is now in the Middle East, waiting to start work, and we would be much obliged if Guiders would note this fact and help us in correcting this wrong impression.

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 of the July GUIDER 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 month of August, except for the return of books. As we will be stocktaking we appeal to all those who have borrowed books to return them at once.

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. Illustrated articles should be sent early if possible.

THE EXTENSIONS HANDICRAFT DEPOT

We should like all readers of *THE GUIDER* and their friends to know that the Extension Handicraft Depot still has good stocks of toys, children's woolies, string shopping-bags, socks and ankle socks, toadstools, etc., but we advise everyone to think well ahead for Christmas presents, as later in the year the demand for all our stock is certain far to exceed the supply.

Our workers can now undertake knitting orders of all kinds, as well as repairs, renovations and simple dressmaking orders, and we welcome suggestions of other ways in which they can be of use to Guiders and their friends.

Last year's sales showed a most encouraging increase over those for 1942, and we have every hope that this year will be even more successful.

All orders should be sent to the Extension Handicraft Depot at Imperial Headquarters.

FILMS FOR HIRE

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

16 mm. SOUND FILM

For This Our Heritage: A film recently taken, showing the Ranger and Sea Ranger H.E.S. Pre-Service Training offered to girls of 14 to 20 by the Girl Guides Association. Time: 20 minutes; 1 large reel; coloured; one exhibition 15s. plus postage each way ... 10s. 0d.

16 mm. SILENT FILMS

Windsor: The March Past before the National Guide Service at St. George's Chapel, Windsor, 19th June, 1938, with Their Majesties the King and Queen, Queen Mary and the Princesses (in uniform). Time: 6-7 minutes; coloured, 6s.; black and white, 3s. 6d.; one exhibition, plus postage each way ... 2s. 0d. 1s. 6d.

THE GUIDER

The Fourth Law. Taken in 1927 by British Instructional Films. This might be called a period film. It is a picture of Guiding in that year. Time: 45 minutes; 5 reels; black and white; one exhibition 1s. 6d., plus postage each way.

Woodlarks. Scenes at Woodlarks Camp Site for Extension Guides. Time: 7 minutes; 1 reel; black and white; one exhibition 6s. 6d., plus postage each way.

A Day at Sea. The Sea Ranger Training on board *Impletable* and *Frederick* and at *Princescote*, August, 1937. Time: 20 minutes; 3 reels; black and white; one exhibition 7s. 6d., plus postage each way.

Our Chalel. An interesting film of life in summer and in winter at the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Chalel at Auldobon, Switzerland. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel; black and white; one exhibition 6s. 6d., plus postage each way.

Shots of Our Chalel and the Sea Ranger Training by a different photographer. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel; black and white; one exhibition 7s. 6d., plus postage each way.

Gas Tare (1930). Scenes taken at the International Camp held in Hungary just before the outbreak of war. Time: 20 minutes; 2 reels; coloured; one exhibition 7s. 6d., plus postage each way.

A Day at Camp (1930). The title speaks for itself. Time: 10 minutes; 1 reel; black and white; one exhibition 5s. 6d., plus postage each way.

Guides Get Work. Scenes of the presentation of the various gifts made from the Girl Guide Movement to Scotland. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel; coloured; one exhibition 7s. 6d., plus postage each way.

Flights for Victory. Showing the "pigeon ceremonies" in several Counties on February 20th, 1943, in connection with the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund. It includes shots of the Princesses releasing their pigeons, and the Chief Guide receiving the messages. Time: 15 minutes; 1 reel; black and white; one exhibition 6s. 6d., plus postage each way.

The Girl Guide Movement in Scotland. 8 reels; also a cut copy of 1 reel containing with the 14-15 age group. (Obtainable only from Scottish Headquarters, 36, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.) One exhibition, 8 reels, 15s. 6d., plus postage each way.

Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, July, 1944.

ENGLAND

- REDFORDSHIRE**
ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Miss M. C. Hill, Sunnybrae, Markyate, St. Albans, Herts.
- BERKSHIRE**
READING.—Div. C., Miss M. Edwards, 51, Alexandra Road, Reading.
READING.—Div. C., Mrs. Rupert Brewer.
- BIRMINGHAM**
LONDON.—Div. C., Miss A. Thompson, 179, Harborne Road, Birmingham, 15.
- BRISTOL**
BRISTOL WEST NO. 1.—Dist. C., Miss G. G. Clement, 2, Effingham Road, St. Andrew's, Bristol, 6.
BRISTOL WEST NO. 3.—Dist. C., Miss M. Moulton, 25, Tyndall Avenue, Bristol, 2.
- RESIGNATIONS**
BRISTOL EAST NO. 1.—Dist. C., Miss M. F. Bodey.
BRISTOL EAST NO. 5.—Dist. C., Miss M. Sheppard.
BRISTOL WEST NO. 8.—Dist. C., Miss G. G. Clement.
- BUCKINGHAMSHIRE**
RESIGNATION
WOLVERTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. J. Payne.
- CORNWALL**
FALMOUTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Black, Trecose Lodge, Mawan Smith, Falmouth.
- DEVONSHIRE**
SOUTH MOLTON.—Div. C., Miss P. P. Gammon, The Firs, Sowden Lane, Barnstaple.
TOTNES.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss R. M. Windeatt, "Druid," Ashburton.
- RESIGNATIONS**
CREDITON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Quicke.
PLYMPTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Passy.
- HAMPSHIRE**
BASINGSTOKE.—Asst. Div. C., Miss D. Colvin, Foyle Lodge, Basingstoke.
BOURNEMOUTH, EAST.—Dist. C., Miss M. Dickinson, St. Mary's Gate School, Belle Vue Road, Southbourne.
GOSPORT.—Dist. C., Miss M. White, 30 Foster Road, Gosport. (Transferred from Temporary.)
- RESIGNATION**
GOSPORT.—Dist. C., Miss E. M. Briggs.
- LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST**
RESIGNATION
WITHINGTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Spafford.
- LEICESTERSHIRE**
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Sturtup, 27, Bridgefield, Kegworth, Derby.
- LINCOLNSHIRE**
NORTH LINDSEY.—Div. C., Miss V. Spilman, Wrawby, Brigg.
- LONDON**
RESIGNATIONS
BROMLEY-BY-BOW NORTH.—Dist. C., Miss I. E. Smith.
BROMLEY-BY-BOW SOUTH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss I. E. Smith.
ISLE OF DOGS.—Dist. C., Miss Peterken.
POPLAR SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss Peterken.
SOUTH KENSINGTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Macdonald.
- MIDDLESEX**
LOWER EDMONTON.—Dist. C., Miss J. E. Smith, 80, Downhill's Park Road, Tottenham, N.17.
TEMPLE FORTUNE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss C. B. Harris, 7, Belmont Court, Finchley Road, N.W.11.
- SHROPSHIRE**
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—The Lady Acton, Aldenham Park, Bridgnorth.
- SOMERSET**
WINCANTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Rutter, Forest Lodge, Penselwood, Wincanton.
- RESIGNATION**
WINCANTON.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss V. Martin.
- WORCESTERSHIRE**
LICKY VALLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Chance, Caspidge, Finstall, nr. Bromsgrove.
KNIGHTWICK, SUCKLEY AND LUTLEY (new District in Bewdley Division).—Dist. C., Miss M. Walker, Knightwick Manor, Worcester.
UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—Dist. C., Miss P. Norman, The Old Rectory, Hanley Castle.
- RESIGNATIONS**
BEWDLEY.—Div. C., Mrs. Christopher.
THE LICKY VALLEY.—Div. C., Miss M. Vernon.
UPTON-ON-SEVERN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Christopher.

- YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH**
KEIGHLEY WEST (new District in Keighley Division).—Dist. C., Miss A. Mann, 66, Braithwaite Road, Keighley.
- YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH**
DONCASTER SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hewitt, The Parsonage, Edlington, nr. Doncaster.
- RESIGNATIONS**
DONCASTER NORTH "D".—Dist. C., Mrs. Eiland.
DONCASTER SOUTH-WEST.—Dist. C., Miss M. Neave.
- WALES**
CENTRAL GLAMORGAN
RHONDDA FACH.—Dist. C., Miss M. M. Thomas, 72, North Road, Ferndale.
- RESIGNATION**
RHONDDA FACH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davies.
- WEST GLAMORGAN
RHONDDA FACH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Davies, Victoria Inn, Pontardawe, Swansea Valley.
- MONMOUTHSHIRE
ARGOED.—Dist. C., Miss E. Lane, Gelynow Cottage, Argoed, Blackwood.
- RESIGNATION**
Please note that PANTRO and GRIFFITHSTOWN DISTRICT has now divided into two Districts:—
PANTRO.—Dist. C. (Not yet appointed.)
GRIFFITHSTOWN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Brown, Southwind, Sunlea Crescent, Uak Road, Pontypool.
- RESIGNATION**
ARGOED.—Dist. C., Mrs. Powell.
- SCOTLAND**
ANGUS
BRECHIN LANDWARD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Thomson, Manse of Menmuir, Brechin.
Please note that the WESTERN DIVISION has been reorganised, and the Districts will in future be as follows:—
CORTACHY, CARROCH AND KINGOLDRUM.—Dist. C., Mrs. Prain, 6, Viewbank, Kirtlemuir.
GLAMIS.—Dist. C., as before.
KIRRIEMUIR.—Dist. C., as before.
NEWTYLE, AIRLIE AND RUTHVEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. T. A. Wedderspoon, Castleton, Eassie, Angus.
- RESIGNATIONS**
BRECHIN LANDWARD.—Dist. C., Miss J. Walker.
CORTACHY.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. I. Drummond.
MONTROSE LANDWARD.—Dist. C., Mrs. Booth.
- AYRSHIRE AND BUTE**
RESIGNATION
MAUCHLINE AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Hamilton Campbell.
- CITY OF DUNDEE**
RESIGNATION
DUNDEE EAST.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Bald.
CITY OF EDINBURGH
MORNINGSIDE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. P. R. Besley, 8, Aibert Terrace, Edinburgh, 10.
- FIFF**
SALINE AND STELLEN.—Dist. C., Mrs. Spicer, Newfield House, Saline by Dunfermline.
- INVERNESSHIRE**
RESIGNATIONS
OUTER ISLES.—Div. C., Mrs. Seton Gordon.
SKYE.—Div. C., Mrs. Seton Gordon.
- LANARKSHIRE**
ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Mrs. Lawrie, 2, St. Andrews Avenue, Bothwell.
Please note that the new Division of EAST CADDER and MONKLANDS contains the following Districts, transferred from BISHOPSBARRIGGS DIVISION:—
CHRISTON.—Dist. C., as before.
GARTCOSH.—Dist. C., as before.
STEEPS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Todd, Elmwood, Steeps.
- RESIGNATION**
STEEPS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Stenhouse.
- WIGTOWNSHIRE**
RESIGNATION
STRANRAER AND DISTRICT.—Dist. C., Mrs. Bailey. (Called to Higher Service.)

ULSTER

- CO. ANTRIM**
RESIGNATION
NORTH ANTRIM.—Div. C., Miss K. Boyd, (Called to Higher Service.)
- CO. DERRY**
MID-DERRY.—Dist. C., Mrs. McDowell, Drumane Manse, Kiltrea.
- CO. TYRONE**
NORTH TYRONE.—Div. C., Mrs. Ellis, Rash House, Omagh.

OVERSEAS

- AFRICA**
KENYA COLONY
RESIGNATIONS
KENYA.—Assistant County Commissioner.—Mrs. Brooke Anderson.
NYERI.—Dist. C., Mrs. R. A. Hammond.
- TRINIDAD**
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Miss C. H. Munday, 3, Serpentine Road, Port of Spain, Trinidad.
- RESIGNATION**
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Ganteaume.
- WINDWARD ISLANDS**
ST. VINCENT
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Miss E. Cropper, Kingstown, St. Vincent.
- RESIGNATION**
ISLAND SECRETARY.—Mrs. Jackson.
- NEWFOUNDLAND**
RESIGNATION
CURLING.—Dist. C., Mrs. Templeton.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED
Required as soon as possible, Mistress for Kindergarten Class and to take Guides and Brownies.—Miss Farrington, Redgate Camping School, Vowchurch, Hereford.

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 Guilders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.