

# THE GUIDER

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AUGUST, 1945

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## THE CHIEF GUIDE'S TALK

I HAVE returned from a marvellous ten weeks' tour in Europe, so filled with encouragement and a new enthusiasm that I hardly know how to begin to describe to Guide friends in Great Britain what I have seen and heard and felt. I wish that I could write a book about it all—but there doesn't seem to be time for that, as I am probably going off abroad again soon.

But I will here tell briefly a fraction of my experience in France, and I only hope that something of what I have gained may come through to bring encouragement to all of you, too.

It was a great responsibility, as well as a thrilling experience, to be the first Guide emissary to go across at long last to carry your message of goodwill, and to make contact with those Scouts and Guides whom we have not been able to meet for so many years, first in France, and then on into Switzerland, to make a short stay in Italy, and then back through Luxembourg, to finish with ten well-filled days in Belgium.

From the very beginning to the end the welcome accorded to me has been quite overwhelming—so vigorous and stirring, so warm-hearted and true, coming with such intensity to me as your representative.

And not only was this friendly greeting shown to me by Scouts and Guides themselves, but also the general public turned out in crowds to watch the parades and to join in with the Rallies and Camp Fires, and to share in the songs and cheers. And over and above that, at almost every place that I visited I was welcomed officially by people in high places who wished in that way to pay their tribute to what the Movement had done, and was doing, to signify the fact that the organisation had earned and attained a great position in the life of the community.

My first arrival in France and the big "defile" of

40,000 Scouts and Guides in Paris has already been described in THE GUIDER, so I must carry you on quickly to the rest.

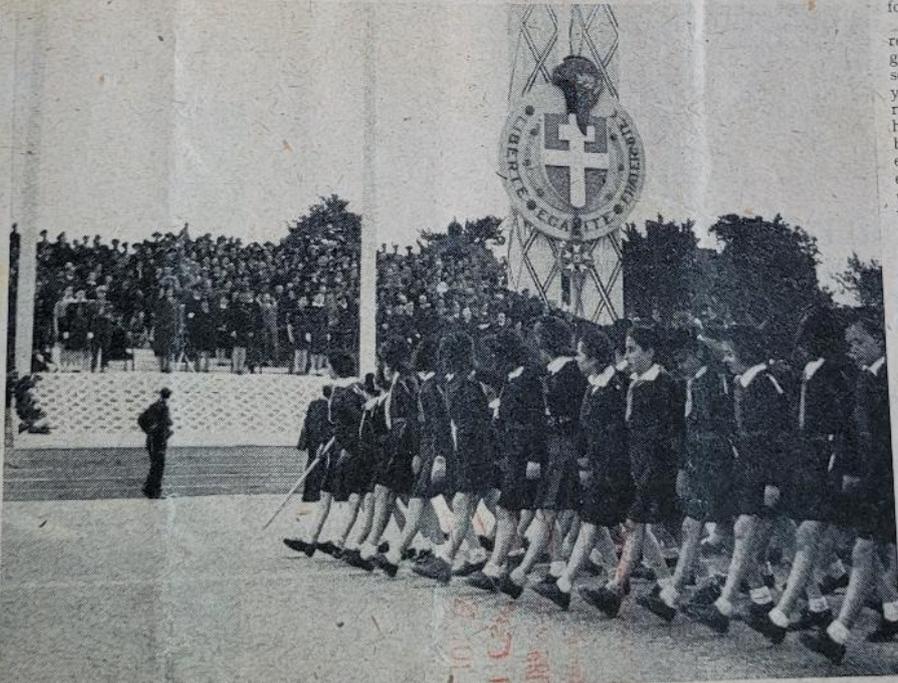
I toured through Normandy for some days, and in all the ruined villages and towns Scouts and Guides were there—in large numbers or in small—brave little groups, with flags flying, filled with a new zeal in their freedom, triumphing so encouragingly over their terrific hardships and sufferings.

Over a thousand Guides and Scouts marched through the battered streets of Rouen, and collected for a monster Camp Fire in the park of a half-ruined chateau some miles from the town; and in Caen I attended, with about 600, one of the most beautiful Camp Fires it has ever been my lot to share in, staged amongst the gaunt, broken walls and giant heaps of rubble which had once been their homes.

I was taken, as the first English woman visitor, to call on the three tiny hamlets at the world-famed Beaches; and I could have wept with the emotion of it all, as the simple village people came out of their cottages and the farmers from their ploughing, to greet me, carrying small flags and bunches of flowers, and stood round me, shaking me, each in turn, by the hand, and thanked me for what England had done for them.

You cannot realise, until you go to France and see and hear for yourself, what terrible sufferings have been bravely borne, what tragedies have been endured, and what a reign of terror has existed through the years of enemy occupation, when a knock on the door at any hour of the day or night meant that the Gestapo was on your trail and you and members of your family were doomed to the grim horror of deportation.

Through these long years of strain and misery the Scouts and Guides have kept going, and the Movement has doubled its numbers. Uniform was forbidden, and meetings were held in secret; individual members of the Movement were up to their



Forty thousand French Guides and Scouts marched down the Champs Elysee past the Chief Guide.



Swiss Guides greet the Chief Guide.

necks in the "Resistance," for which hundreds have paid the price with their lives.

And beyond many actual heroic deeds carried out by Chieftaines and Rovers, the whole body of the Movement formed a sturdy block of stout mental resistance, upholding hope for the future, fostering a real confidence in their nation's ultimate revival, and keeping alive in every way possible the courageous, high-minded spirit of France.

Continuing my tour through Lorraine and Alsace the path of destruction grew more terrible and acute, for here the tide of war had swept desperately across the land, leaving its

trail of wrecked villages and broken bridges, and mines were strewn in their thousands through the fields and vineyards, making it impossible for these to be cultivated.

But hundreds of Guides and Scouts were there in full vigour at splendid Rallies at Metz, Nancy, Straasbourg, Colmar and Mulhouse, whilst small groups welcomed me, too, in their battered towns and villages on my way through—Epinal, St. Die, Rothau, Wildersbach, Obernai, Selestat, Mittalwehr, and so on.

Later, after a fortnight's tour through Switzerland, I spent some busy, inspiring hours and days at Lyons and Marseilles, with about 4,000 Scouts and Guides at each, holding Rallies, Camp Fires, Guiders' Conferences, Rangers' and Patrol Leaders' meetings, etc., and then I sped upon my way by air to Naples.

A note was in my pocket before I left. It said: "Demain vous quitterai la France, mais vos Guides ne vous quittent pas. Nous avons confiance en notre Chef et avec vous nous irais jusqu'au bout du monde!"

Did I say it was a responsibility to be your Chief Guide? It is indeed, especially when you get a letter like that.

But it was so wonderful finding those Scouts and Guides playing our game so earnestly and so well, so fine and so friendly, and so filled with the fire of enthusiasm, which can stand the acid test of such a war and can make all eagerly determined to play their part in the re-making of the strength and stability of their nation.

*Olave Baden-Powell*

Chief Guide.

## THE WORLD CHIEF GUIDE IN BRUSSELS

By  
A G.I.S. VOLUNTEER

THE great hall was really packed to the roof. Tier on tier, from the floor of the circular auditorium, the audience rose in a solid mass of navy blue. On the platform, small figures appeared and spoke to the hundreds upon hundreds of Girl Guides de Belgique, practising the songs and giving final instructions. Suddenly the World Chief Guide appeared on the platform and was introduced by Mme. Herman, who, as Mlle. Brunart had, with her sister, founded the Guide Movement in Belgium. The Chief spoke in French, and one realised, suddenly, that it is not her choice of words or turn of phrase that makes her the speaker that she is, but her voice and manner and enormous love for Guides and Guiding. One felt that she could address a Congo gathering on tom-toms and still get her spirit and inspiration across, and still make every Guide know that she was one of a great world-wide fellowship.

Mlle. Suzanne Scoumanne, National Commissioner, said that the Thinking Day Fund, during the Occupation, had brought in francs 1,910—nearly £11—a big sum to raise during an Occupation when your Guiding is clandestine. You cannot gather for meetings

except rarely, when children's parents are afraid for them to go out and when it is the symbolism of Thinking Day that takes up all your thoughts and hopes and mind.

A series of spirited scenes, showing the History of the Guide Movement in Belgium, followed. This little pageant was notable for the immense verve with which it was acted.

After that, the spirit and tempo of the show changed. The Brownies gave a most beautiful ballet, in which the whole stage, with the upper stage, was alive with little elves, gnomes and woodland creatures. Wherever you looked, there, in the subdued light, was a little group of fairy people doing something, tumbling, dancing softly with the great unselfconscious grace of childhood. The fairy effect was enhanced, for us, by the fact that the children were smaller for their age than English children and their skill was completely unspoiled by precocity.

Then the Wolf Cubs did a turn. There are little girl Wolf Cubs as well as boys, but girls and boys alike appeared in little brown baggy pants with long tails and wolves' heads, enacting a scene from the Jungle Book: the scene where Mowgli is accepted by the Wolf Pack. Again we were struck by the complete naturalness of the children and the beautiful, natural way in which they spoke their lines. Mowgli, a little girl Wolf Cub in red pants, stood absolutely still without fidgeting and without stiffness, and one felt that she really was Mowgli, in her own feeling as well as in act, and the Council Rock really supported the wise Akela, and the black panther leapt truly from rock to rock to speak for Mowgli.

Then the Rangers did their ballet, showing the way in which Guiding draws in the sad and the lonely and brings the comradeship of the open air and the Ranger way of life to all who are willing to accept it.

That part of the show ended with the Polish Guides doing national dances, but during it three members of the G.I.S., who had driven from Rotterdam to attend the week-end, were presented to the World Chief Guide in her box.

After tea the Chief and Mrs. Leigh-White went to a sing-song organised by the British Guides of Brussels and Antwerp. Again the Chief spoke, in an enchanting mixture of English and French, telling the Guides of her adventures visiting Guides in Switzerland and France, a nine-weeks' tour that had taxed even her immense vitality. One takes Guiding for granted, and it was hard to realise that these two Companies, in common with all other Guides in Belgium and other Occupied Countries, had carried on under immense difficulties, and had kept their uniforms for years against the day when they could wear them again.

On Sunday morning the Chief attended a great rally of Guides—Catholiques de Belgique at which 5,000 of the khaki-clad Catholic Guides gave displays and demonstrations and marched past their Chief.

In the afternoon there was a grand rally of the combined Associations and the British Guides in the Grand Place in Brussels. The whole Town Hall and Town Square was given for the day, and 7,000 Guides heard their Chief speak again. The Marquise d'Assche, Chief Guide of the G.C.B., and Mlle. Scoumanne, of the G.G.B., supported her on the platform. Massed flags led a procession of Patrol Leaders and Seconds into the Square, to a band provided by the Scouts. The World Flag led the procession, carried by the G.I.S., as they were in neither Association, and, in addition, could help to bring home the symbolism of the World Trefoil by means of the G.I.S. insignia

on their battle blouses. The Square looked grand from the balcony of the Town Hall, where the Chief stood after she had left the platform. From a great half-wheel whose hub was the platform, stretched broad spokes of khaki and blue, and their singing filled half of Brussels. Then followed national and folk dances from various parts of Belgium and from Britain, and again one was struck by the polish and verve with which these Belgian Guides danced.

Another point which struck us was the great woodcraft tradition and sense of symbolism in which the Guides were grounded. Their Patrol flags (Cont. on p. 142)



An Italian Scout looks into the future

# EXTENSION TRAINING AT FOXLEASE

The Extension Training held at Foxlease in June was a most helpful and enjoyable week. It was so pleasant that with the cessation of hostilities in Europe and consequently easier travelling facilities we were able to welcome Extension Guiders from widely differing parts of the country, the result of which was that our "adapting sessions" were really helpful, as we learnt so much more about other people's problems and the way they do things, which gave us all new ideas and thoughts.

We were very fortunate in having a visit from Mr. Langston, of the Lord Mayor Treloar Homes at Alton, who gave us a most interesting talk on "The Care of the Physically Handicapped Child in England," the text of which appears below.

It was also a great pleasure that Mrs. Bernays was able to pay us a fleeting visit, and I think we all appreciated very much the effort she made to be with us, which necessitated so long a journey. Lady Cochrane kindly stayed with us for two days, and we were all so very interested in her talk, entitled "Chatter," and we were

Our other speakers were Mrs. Banham, who just thrilled us all with her talk on International Guiding and with her stories of all Guiding has carried on in Europe during the German occupation; and Mrs. Nichols, who gave us such an interesting talk on the Trefoil Guild, the outcome of which was that many little queries and problems were eradicated from our minds and we now have a real understanding of how the Trefoil Guild affects Extensions.

During the early part of the week we were lucky enough to have Miss Chater with us, who led us in some delightful camp fires and taught us many new songs; one especially I feel we shall never forget, even though we may adapt even more some of the actions—Mrs. Jackson!

We were very fortunate that for the most part the Clerk of the sessions in Foxlease's lovely garden, but perhaps the high light of the week goes on to the day we hiked in the New Forest, arriving at our destination by various ways—the very active who did their route finding by map and compass, the "amblers" who went straight if slowly to their destination, the "chairs" who went by road, and those who were so kindly taken by Miss Cobham in the car. It was a truly wonderful day, and there were examples of varied ways of cooking, as well as some very good practice in lighting, and keeping a light, a hike fire, in a distinctly high wind!

I think that the general feeling of all at the end of the week was, "What a long time it is to wait until next year for Extension Week," but the fact remains we have been given much food for thought, much to help us with our company meetings, a fresh enthusiasm for our task as Extension Guiders, and a determination to overcome any difficulties which may cross our path.

I personally was so very pleased to have the opportunity of meeting so many Extension Guiders and of learning more about the various problems which affect each of our groups. Those of you whom I did not have the pleasure of meeting I shall look forward to seeing at next year's Extension Week, and perhaps before that I shall be able to know and meet more of you. In the meantime let us all work together to help forward Extension Guiding and to give to more children and young people, who perhaps are finding life none too easy, the joy and the companionship that Guiding alone can give.

L. M. VERNON.

## THE CARE OF THE PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE IN ENGLAND

(Notes on a Talk given at Foxlease by Mr. H. H. Langston, F.R.C.S.)

Many people seem to think that the word "orthopaedic" indicates a branch of surgery dealing with flat feet. Actually the word comes from Greek derivations and was coined as long ago as 1757, and means literally "straight child."

Orthopaedics has considerably extended from the original field and now covers all defects of the locomotor apparatus of the body, but still the prevention and correction of deformity in children remains a very large and important part of the work of an orthopaedic surgeon.

The founder of this branch of medical practice regarded it as a branch of preventative medicine rather than an offshoot of surgery, and still to-day although surgery occupies much of our time, we lay as much emphasis on the prevention of crippling deformities. This emphasis on prevention, or at least on reducing the effect of crippling, has led to the development in this country of an elaborate system of interlocking children's orthopaedic hospitals, clinics, and after-care systems, so that the physically defective or potentially physically defective child can have full and continuous care from the first sign of a potential physical defect until its elimination or at least stabilisation. I think one of the aftermaths of this war will be that these schemes will become more complete and comprehensive and extend not only over the child and adolescent sections of the community but provide for individuals of all ages.

I hope also the prevention of crippling will be interpreted in the widest possible sense, not only the prevention of the crippled body but equally, if not more important, the prevention of that crippled state of mind which we in our branch only too often recognise as accompanying and aggravating physical defects. It is obviously in this respect that you in the Guide Movement can do so much to help the cripple.

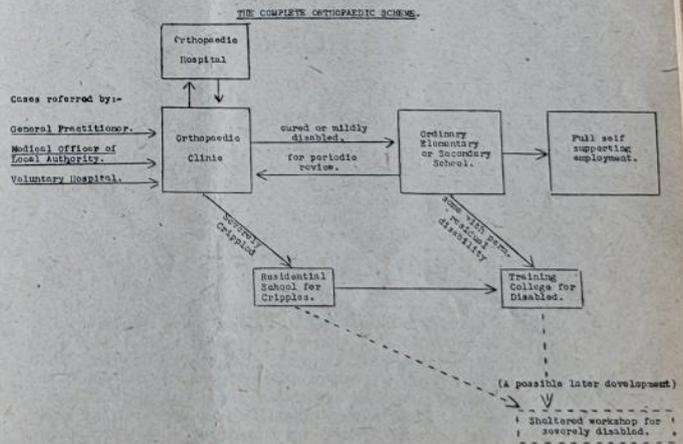
My subject being the care of the physically defective child in England, I hope you will forgive me if I go back a bit in the history of the development of specialised services for the care of the physically defective in England.

In 1817 the Royal Orthopaedic and Spinal Hospital was founded in Birmingham. In 1838 the Orthopaedic Institution, the parent of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital, was founded in London. These were the first special hospitals for the treatment of physically defective in this country. Later in the century four special hospitals for the treatment of children with bone and joint disease requiring long periods of treatment were founded, and in the same period four institutions for the special training of crippled boys and girls appeared. During the whole of the nineteenth century, however, the care of the cripple was largely in the sphere of the out-patients' departments of general hospitals, and such treatment as was given was merely palliative, and the whole outlook of the medical profession fatalistic and unimaginative. No better picture of the lot of the cripple can be delineated than that by that master of pen portraiture, Charles Dickens, in such a character as Tiny Tim, and others who occur in his books. In this apathetic attitude there were exceptions. W. J. Little, surgeon of the London Hospital, gave a special series of lectures to arouse the interest of the profession in the deplorable state of the crippled poor in London. Better known still, Hugh Owen Thomas, descendant of a Welsh bone setter, did much pioneer work in Liverpool, so much so that he has become known as the "father of orthopaedic surgery." For thirty-five years, Liverpool, and at his funeral the streets of Liverpool were lined by the poor whom he had treated.

In 1888 the Invalid Children's Aid Association was founded. This was the first organisation to attempt to reach and care for crippled children in their homes. In 1893, Mrs. Humphrey Ward opened a class for invalid and crippled children in Southwark, which led in 1899 to an Act of Parliament empowering local authorities to provide special schools or classes for children suffering from physical defects so severe as to make them incapable of profiting by ordinary instruction in schools. From this time onward a more imaginative attitude became apparent with the foundation of great open-air orthopaedic hospitals, such as the Royal Children's Hospital, Heselwell, Cheshire, and Children's Open-Air Hospital, both in the Wirral Peninsular of Cheshire, Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital, and the Robert Jones and Agnes Hunt Hospital. In 1909 Dame Agnes Hunt started the first after-care scheme for children on their discharge from hospital.

The Great War of 1914-1918 produced many advances in the knowledge and skill in the treatment of the physically defective, and following a report entitled "A National Scheme for Cripples," by Sir Robert Jones and Mr. Girdlestone, the Central Council for the Care of Cripples was set up shortly after the war "to promote the provision of facilities for both the treatment and rehabilitation of cripples, this latter term to include elementary education, vocational training, placing in employment, and general welfare."

In 1919-20 a census of cripples taken in the County of Oxford, the town of Plymouth and the Boroughs of Woolwich and Silvertown, revealed three crippled children per thousand in need of treatment or special education. This investigation and similar investigations carried out by the Government Departments led in 1921 to definite duties being laid upon local education authorities for the care and supervision of cripples under the Education Act of 1921. By this Act local education authorities are obliged to (1) attempt to discover physically defective children by regular routine inspections. (2) Make arrangements for the treatment of physically defective (and the more



enlightened authorities have always taken this to include the prevention of defects), and (3) where necessary to provide special education for the crippled child.

This combination of increasing knowledge and experience and local authority powers led in the 1920's to the rapid development of orthopaedic services throughout the country. Unfortunately owing to lack of co-ordinating authority considerable individual variation causes not a little overlapping. In some areas still the services provided are very far from adequate.

The position now is that most big general hospitals have orthopaedic outpatient departments, whereas in 1914 there were only sixteen special orthopaedic hospitals, in 1933 there were forty-three such hospitals. In most counties local authorities have set up joint schemes with orthopaedic hospitals to provide orthopaedic services for the children in their areas.

As I have just said, schemes vary in different parts of the country, but I think it may interest you to know how in Hampshire in connection with Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples Hospital, we have developed a scheme to look after physically defective children, and you can take our scheme as fairly typical of a carefully planned and organised scheme.

Lord Mayor Treloar's Cripples' Hospital has entered into an arrangement with the County Councils of Hampshire, Isle of Wight, the County Borough of Portsmouth and Southampton and Bournemouth, and the Borough of Poole, to provide a comprehensive service for all crippling defects in children under the age of sixteen. The authorities provide quarters for clinics, nurses, assistant medical officers and secretarial staff. The clinics are visited periodically by a surgeon from the hospital, and physiotherapists work either whole-time or part-time at all the clinics, providing courses of remedial exercises, supervising splints, etc., as necessary. Patients are referred to the clinics by general practitioners, other hospitals and school medical officers. Those that require inpatient treatment are admitted to Treloar's Hospital. Those that require observation or outpatient treatment are kept under observation and treated at the clinics. All cases discharged from hospital are kept under observation as long as may be necessary, the patient being seen by appointment at regular intervals. If children cannot attend, home visits are arranged and the cases are followed up for as long as appears necessary. Special surgical appliances are provided through the clinic. In cases where it is indicated recommendations for admission to special schools and training are made. The objects of such a scheme are to get all crippling defects under treatment as early as possible, to provide a clinic reasonably near their own homes, to prevent, or if not possible, to minimise, the effect of a crippling condition and to guide the child throughout its school life on to its ultimate occupation, so that the individual even with a permanent physical defect is an independent, self-reliant wage-earner, with a normal mental outlook on life.

Perhaps you may feel that with a scheme such as this we ought to be fairly satisfied, but I think the key to progress is to be dissatisfied with the present, and there are still many developments we should like to see. There are difficulties about buildings, equipment, transport, with which I need not bother you, but what will interest you is that there is still a great deal to be done on the educational and sociological side for the really crippled child if he or she is to take a place in society in spite of disability. Special educational facilities for the crippled are still inadequate. As far as possible the crippled child should take part in normal education and school activities, but in the towns there is a need for classes and day schools and also for residential schools for children whose defect is so severe that they cannot be looked after at home or because they live far from a school it is impossible for them to get with ease to an ordinary school.

Many a crippled child comes to be regarded as mentally retarded because his physical defect prevents him from taking a normal place in school education, or from attending school regularly, and such a child often becomes labeled as troublesome, a problem, etc., because his normal mental development is interfered with. On the sociological side there is also room for much more to be done in home visits, in the seeking out of special difficulties and problems, and in finding suitable recreational activities. In this direction I feel that your Movement can do very much to help the physically defective child by drawing his attention away from his defect, and finding moral or special outlets for him suited to his disability.

We orthopaedic surgeons do what we can, but I would like to take this opportunity of saying that most of us very much welcome all that you can do on the sociological side, and realise to the full how much your work can lessen the limitations imposed by the physical defect, and still more important the development of a normal, healthy character not biased and warped by the limitations imposed by physical defect.

## H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ROYAL AT ULSTER GUIDE RALLY

**M**ORE than five thousand Rangers, Guides and Brownies from all parts of Ulster gave a grand welcome to the Princess, the Princess Royal, on June 21st, when she attended their Rally. The Belfast News Letter reports that the programme of the Rally was as striking a pageant as had been seen in the city for many years.

The Princess Royal's first view of the Rally showed her thousands

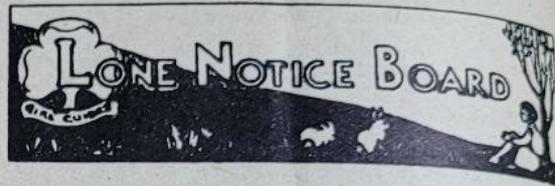
of Guides massed in the form of a trefoil, while scores of company colours were dipped in salute during the playing of the National Anthem. Then thousands of small Union Jacks fluttered in the wind as the Guides waved their welcome to Her Royal Highness.

The President, accompanied by the Duchess of Abercorn, Ulster's Chief Commissioner, was received by Mrs. Haughton, Deputy Chief Commissioner.

The Brownie Grand Howl echoed and re-echoed round the grounds in welcome, and Sea Rangers signalled their greeting in semaphore across the playing fields.

Over a hundred Guides gave a very spectacular physical training display, and Rangers, after giving demonstrations of light-weight camping and hiking, produced a pageant showing the aims of the Movement, maintaining a high standard of production.

The Princess expressed her delight with everything she saw and reiterated her desire to pay another visit to Ulster. She saw and she said, to see the Guides again. She congratulated them on their smartness and efficiency, and said how indebted they were to their Chief Commissioner. "Nobody," said Her Royal Highness, "realises more fully the value of Guide Training than the members of the Women's Services."



## LONE GUIDING IN NEW ZEALAND

(Taken from the Report, "Twenty-one Years of Guiding in the Dominion")

**I**n the *Dominion Girl Guide*, June, 1925, appeared a notice stating that a Lone Guider was wanted to "make a company of several Lone Guides in the Dominion." However, nothing further was heard of Lones until June, 1926, when a notice in the same magazine announced that "Miss I. A. Marshall, an English Guider, only a short time in the Dominion . . . has been made Head of the Lones and Posts." In the following August, Miss Marshall wrote an article explaining how the Lone Branch would be run in two groups, for those between twelve and eighteen and for those over eighteen. In the first group, Patrol Leaders were to write a monthly letter to their patrols and each Guide would write to her P.L. on receipt of her letter; the P.L. would forward all with a report to the Captain, who would then compile a quarterly Company Letter.

The second group were formed into circles of twelve in the immediate charge of Miss Marshall, who also wrote a quarterly letter to all Captains. By the October of that year there were thirty Lones in the Dominion.

Two other Lone Commissioners were appointed, whose term of office lasted only a short time, but in 1934, Mrs. McInnes took office; a survey was made of the whole Branch and Lone Secretaries were appointed in the larger provinces. Lone Rangers were then flourishing, but with the changing times there are fewer Ranger Companies. Girls of Ranger age have so many calls upon their time that the added job of doing tests on paper loses its fascination.

In 1935, the Captain of a Post Brownie Company suggested that as her Posts had grown up she would change her Pack to a Lone one. The experiment has proved very useful and worthwhile, and there are now eight Packs. The children are usually from the Correspondence School or have sisters who are Lone Guides. The Packs are kept small, usually eight, but not more than twelve, as the Brown Owl has to write so many personal letters.

Lone Camps were held in 1936 and 1938, and in 1937 the first Lone Conference took place. One Lieutenant, who had previously been a Lone Guide, had never before seen a Guide in uniform. Another Conference was held in 1941, when the Commissioner for Posts was present and the two Branches discussed difficulties and made plans for the future.

In 1939 the Branch began to get some literature of its own, the stencilling being done by the Correspondence School without any cost to the Branch.

When the Chiefs visited Dunedin in 1935, the Lone Commissioner presented Lady Baden-Powell with a New Zealand Company Letter, and a similar one was given to Mrs. Herrick, Dominion Chief Commissioner, at the Dominion Camp in 1941.

Lone Guiders' Circles and Guiders' Training, by means of Company Letters, have not been a success. It is the wish of the Guiders of both this Branch and the actives that Lones should not be more isolated than they need, so there are many records of Lones camping with actives, attending Rallies and Company Meetings.

The Lone Branch has its own standard, which bears the motto "Solao sed Sodales," Lones, but of the Sisterhood.



## THE CRAFT HOUSE GLAMORGAN

*This is the story of an experiment that worked. It was a Guide venture carried out during the unemployment following the last war, and although we hope that such unemployment will not be repeated, we know that there will be a need for much curative work in the near future. It may be that other Guiders of adventurous spirit will wish to experiment on the lines followed by these pioneers of Wales, for there is little doubt that craft work can do much to heal the physical, mental and spiritual damage caused by war. It seems to us that one of the most serious results of the past six years of dread and uncertainty will be restlessness, and this may affect children of Bronnie and Guide age who have experienced evacuation or the (perhaps subconscious) fear that their lives and homes might vanish in a night. With this in mind, we publish this article, the first of a series which we hope to print from time to time, showing how Guiding has affected the work, the homes and the school lives of its members.*

THE EDITOR.

AN article entitled "Spinners by the Sea" was written in the June number of THE GUIDER of 1928. It was a short account of an attempt made by a small number of Sea Rangers, in the long aftermath of unemployment following the last Great War, to start an industry based on the pure love of craft and a common interest in its production. This attempt with its small beginnings based on former Craft Badge classes, with spinning wheels in a garden and garage, blossomed forth into a fully-fledged Craft-house, with four looms housed in two spacious and sunny lock-up shops. In front was a lovely rock garden and beyond and around them the sea and the green cliffs. The girls' time was their own, and interest in the work was their incentive.

Thirteen years of experiment led through the period of unemployment and sterility in South Wales to the end of the first year of another war, which has proved to be the most devastating in the history of mankind. This experiment in creative craftsmanship, made in the spirit of Guiding and adventuring into uncharted seas of colour and design, had most satisfying results.

It is now a far cry from the days when five Rangers spun their yarn for Weavers elsewhere and then dared to anchor their industry to their own Craifthouse, which became a very well-known rendezvous for those who loved the hand-made article.

One loom after another found its way into the Craifthouse and, until its doors were closed in 1940, the windows in which the girls worked were a continual source of interest to the many visitors and residents of the town. Lovely filmy curtains, decorative rugs of natural sheep's wool, attractive table mats and cushion covers of traditional designs from many countries; tweeds and tablecloths, rolled off the looms with a speed born of the expert weaver, perfect in technique and colour sense.

Variety of output was provided by the orders of their clientele, the question always being: "Can you do this for me?" and the answer: "I'll try!" Their attractive displays at Exhibitions brought unanimous approval and even Royal favour. This experiment proved beyond a doubt that craftsmanship, which is so natural a gift, grows to undreamed of perfection in an atmosphere of trust and encouragement, and even becomes an economic possibility where work is untrammelled by the worry of the slogan: "Will it pay to produce?" I wish all employers of labour could have the satisfaction of spontaneous and joyous production which the Craifthouse knew.

All work should be possible in this spirit. Surely the foundation of a permanent peace amongst nations could be envisaged in the same terms, each country producing its own peculiar contribution in an atmosphere of trust and appreciation by the whole world. Wounds could be healed in producing the best for mankind, and the many needs of humanity satisfied.

This experiment was made in a spirit of friendship, each bringing her own particular technique and taste to the industry, and the resources of all were called upon to supply the demands made upon them, so that the girls' work was stamped with their own artistic expression.

After many mistakes a working technique was arrived at. A Guide was taken into the industry simply because she wanted to work in it. After a month's trial it was decided by the group whether she should continue for a year's probation, if she wished it; for which she was given pocket money which classified her as a student. At the end of a year she was put on a wage-earning basis, the wage increasing annually to a maximum. So what started as a Guide Badge interest became a livelihood—a real service to mankind and a contribution to artist craftsmanship. Of the adventures and interesting patrons and exhibitions it would take too long to tell, but they were a never-ending source of amusement, work and thrill. The movement of equipment and goods was a real experience in packing, especially at the outbreak of war, when work was hastily collected from an exhibition in Devonshire and brought back on the last passenger boat to sail the Bristol Channel!

The Craifthouse sign of the Guides still hangs over the two lock-up shops. Now used by the military as an office, where uniformed figures pass in and out. No one has troubled to move it! To me it has hung there over this military depot as a symbol of the arts of peace persisting in spite of war.

All the equipment is dispersed; looms, spinning wheels and tools to evacu-

ation centres and schools. The last loom was lent a few months ago to a large R.A.F. Hospital for remedial work, once again to repair in some small degree the ravages of war.

HENRIETTA LOMAS,

Divisional Commissioner, S.E. Glam.



At work in the Craft House.

THROUGHOUT England to-day hospitals everywhere are finding the real value of crafts, which vary considerably and are prescribed therapeutically to assist the recovery of an injury or wound, or to interest a patient, giving him a better and more stable mental outlook.

Surely, if this is so, there is a large opening for the use of crafts to help the war weary and suffering people of the world.

The chief value of craftwork is the satisfaction of creation. I have found that weaving and spinning have interested and helped a great many folk of varying nationalities and mentalities. Actually weaving is one of the oldest-known crafts, and since the early Egyptian days grasses and wild plants have been interlaced, making some useful or practical articles.

Throughout the ages weaving has progressed in nearly all countries in some form or other, and in recent years has once again been taught in our schools.

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There is enormous satisfaction if an article of use is obtained merely from the fleece. For the worried and over-anxious people the even rhythmical movement of the spinning wheel which converts the fleece into yarn is most comforting, and then comes the interest of cleansing and dyeing one's own hand-spun.

This is followed by the warping and weaving on a loom, thus making a length of material suitable for clothing or household use.

Should a craft house, such as mentioned in the previous article, ever be started for the people who need reassurance and re-adjustment to their surroundings, may I suggest that weaving and spinning should be the main crafts. If it is possible to obtain equipment, looms can be varied in sizes from small 3-inch braid ones to 42 inches in width for materials. Textures are varied also by using different yarns, cottons, wools and silks. Rug looms can be introduced to make either tufted, woven or rag rugs; but should equipment not be available, weaving and spinning can still be practised in their more primitive forms, using a hand spindle and with the warp threads stretched evenly between two points the weft is interlaced.

Other crafts which could be introduced for their curative value are basketry, leatherwork and lettering, etc.

Basketry because many types of baskets and mats can be made from the reeds and rushes, willows and trailing shrubs such as wild clematis, all of which can be collected from the countryside.

Leatherwork, as it is a craft where results can be obtained reasonably quickly by using simple designs and thonging, but there is enormous scope for really artistic work, when modelling, colouring and even the application of blind-tooling and gold-leaf are introduced.

I would like to mention lettering, as there are so many possibilities connected with it, varying from the indescribably poor posters that are seen everywhere to the highly decorative illuminated address, with all its fascinating traditional history as its background.

There certainly are a great many crafts which I could describe, but unfortunately the space is limited.

The main points to be remembered in all craftwork are that practically any craft can have a curative value if it is practised in congenial surroundings and if it gives sufficient self-satisfaction and interest.

Referring back to the idea of a craft house, it would be of invaluable service if such a centre could be staffed by members of the Guide Movement; but let us for a moment consider the requirements of those undertaking such a venture. Apart from the craftsmanship a knowledge of psychology is essential as the crafts should be most carefully chosen so that they meet the individual need.

A social atmosphere is always of help to the unstable, and added with the craft work great benefit can be obtained to repair the damage of both mental and physical casualties met so frequently through evacuation and bombing either at home or abroad.

Crafts are seldom mastered and then forgotten, they may become hobbies or even lead to a livelihood, where much enjoyment can be derived from one's work as that is so important a factor in the resettlement and health of a nation.

So true is the ancient maxim that "employment is nature's best physician and is essential to human happiness." Then may we as Guiders try to help the not so fortunate people as ourselves to return to a happier and more peaceful country that we all visualise in the future.

D. M. TAYLER,

Member of the Association of Occupational Therapists.

## A JOINT CONFERENCE OF SCOTTISH GUIDERS & SCOUTERS

By LORD GLENTANAR

TWO years ago the first Joint Conference of Guiders and Scouters was held in Edinburgh. It was the first of this kind that had been held in Scotland and was attended by Sir Percy Everett. It was a very large and enthusiastic gathering, and though it was only possible on that occasion to deal with broad principles, it started the ball a-rolling, and as a result co-operation between the two branches of the Movement was extended.

This Spring it was felt by both Scottish Executives that another Conference should be held, this time of a more intimate nature, at which plans could be worked out in greater detail. This was made possible by an invitation from the Scottish Guide Executive to a week-end Conference at their beautiful Training School, Netherurd House, in Peeble-shire, on July 7th and 8th, when some 24 Guiders and Scouters, including the Chief Commissioners for Guiders and for Scouts and many of the principal Headquarters and other representative Commissioners.

Netherurd House provides magnificent accommodation, not only for training, but for the holding of such a Conference, and the arrangements made by the Guides were ideal.

A great variety of possible avenues for co-operation were explored dealing with every section of both branches, and every part of both organisations, from units right up to Scottish Headquarters.

At the beginning of the Conference those attending were divided into two discussion groups containing both Scouters and Guiders, the Chairman of one being a Scouter and of the other a Guider. A long series of questions which had been previously circulated were then

discussed, and finally both groups met together and submitted reports. A short general discussion revealed that unanimity on all findings could be achieved. A final report, putting forward recommendations and suggestions, was adjusted, and copies of this report are being submitted to both Executive Committees for their consideration.

Among many points upon which all were agreed there was one which stood out pre-eminently, which was that a barrier which had existed in the past to further co-operation has been the lack of mutual knowledge regarding the methods and organisation on the part of both Guiders and Scouters of the brother and sister branches. The discussions and the informal talks which took place between sessions at the Conference went far to remove this difficulty from the minds of those who took part, and it was felt that similar conferences should be held more often in the future and in different parts of the country in order to promote better mutual understanding, which is the essential pre-requisite to closer and more useful co-operation in the future.

## B.-P. Memorial Fund

£99,796

Further gifts since June 15th, 1945.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
England	50	9	0			
Scotland	8	0	6			
Total	58	9	6			
Total up to June 15th				58	9	6
Interest by Investments				95,327	17	5
				4,409	19	9
GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (July 15th, 1945)	£96,796	6	8			

### SALE OF B.-P. BRASS TENDERFOOT BADGES

Miss Hellowell would like to thank all those who applied for the B.-P. badges and made such generous offers for them, her only regret is that there were not sufficient badges to go round! One more B.-P. badge is now forthcoming from another source, and if the Guider who bid £3 last time and had no reply would care to write again to: Miss Hellowell, 40, Carrwood Avenue, Bramhall, Cheshire, she would be delighted to let her have this one.

### THE WORLD CHIEF GUIDE IN BRUSSELS

(Continued from page 138)

were made of thonged and worked leather, of animal furs, of cut-out totems, such as a Red Indian's head in a circle. After the first rally, the Chief went to the stables of the Circus and saw the Patrol corners in the animals' stalls. In places it seemed like a Red Indian Reserve with feathers, peace-pipes, birchbark and Red Indian imagery. Their Patrol mottoes were in keeping with their traditional appreciation of symbolism: they said "Courage et gaieté," where British Guides would have said "Keep Smiling." They said "Vaillance," where British Guides would have said "Thumbs Up." Then the log books: they were beautifully and cleverly done, and reflected the life of the Guides generally. The German Occupation figured largely, and the spirit of gay defiance shown to the Germans was very apparent.

The Chief was presented with a huge tablecloth embroidered by the Guides, and with a set of table napkins to match. One could imagine the Chief sitting down to dinner accompanied by every Company and province in Belgium, and the embroidery was really embroidery.

A thing that interested the G.I.S. very much was the St. George's Company's G.I.S. chart. All the teams had their appropriate flag and a few cuttings from the papers. We were able to give them the itineraries of the teams in Holland, so that they could trace their journeys, and they told us of the money they had saved and which they were hoping to get to England as soon as the currency regulations permitted.

The Chief turned to one of the G.I.S. at one point and said "Isn't Guiding wonderful!" And, you know, it is.

# THE COMMISSIONERS' PAGE ON BADGE TESTS

MOST Commissioners delegate the responsibility for the planning of badge tests, and even for finding the testers, to a badge examination secretary, who is perfectly capable of undertaking and carrying out the work. Why then are we including an article on the subject, on the Commissioner's Page? In P.O.R. it is clearly stated that the Commissioner is responsible for the Guide work in her area, and so she must obviously know how the badge examination system works in her district, and though not doing the work herself she should see that it is done efficiently.

It is sometimes found that a Guide, when she comes up to do her First Class Test does not know her Second Class knots. For this reason, incidentally, in some areas, an emergency test on some part of the Second Class Test is always included in the First Class Test. It is similarly sometimes found that Guides continue to wear badges which they have gained some time previously, and that they now have little interest in that particular subject, and, what is worse, little knowledge of the work. This wearing of badges which are out of date presents the Guide and, indeed, the whole Movement, in a false light to the general public. It is the job of the Commissioner to see that this does not happen in her area, where it can be avoided. She should also make it her business to see that the tests are being carried out adequately, and that the Guide is only awarded a badge when she really deserves it. Often a Guide who has not necessarily had a great deal of experience, but who is business-like and a good organiser, will be able to shoulder the complete responsibility for these tests, if she is given some guidance as to what is required. Here, then, are some suggestions to help the inexperienced Commissioner to give her this guidance, and also to help her to train the Guides in their part of the job, so that in the future the standards of badge tests may be higher than they have sometimes been in the past.

## 1. Choice of Examiners.

I was recently asked by a friend if I would examine some candidates for the Cook's Certificate in the junior branch of a voluntary organisation. I agreed, and on the night of the test, while she was busy filling the register of attendance, my qualifications and other data in triplicate, she said, "I suppose you have all this to do for the Ranger tests." I admitted thankfully that we did not have so much clerical work to do, but I have secretly wondered several times since if our badge tests might not sometimes be better if we organised them a little more carefully. We do not want our badge system to be tied up with red tape, but we do want it to be as effective as possible.

Who then shall we ask to be our testers?

Perhaps the most obvious thing is that the proposed tester shall have a thorough knowledge of the subject to be tested. She, or he, should also be interested in the children, and not just kindly anxious to pass them all, whether they deserve it or not. She must have time to give a fair and adequate test, practically as well as theoretically, if the nature of the test demands it. She must not, of course, have trained the Guides herself. Often the expert will be willing to give up her precious time if the test is to be a really good one.

## 2. The Badge Test

Many examiners will need some help before they take their first Guide test. Here are some ideas that may be useful:—

There are two different kinds of badges—

(a) Those like "Bird Watcher," where most of the work has been done beforehand, and at the test the Guide is required to give some evidence of her knowledge. The test here must be searching and the tester must satisfy herself that the Guide has made a real effort and gained some knowledge as a result. Note-books which are kept as records should be neat and tidy, and illustrated where possible. Each section of the test should have been covered. Sometimes a Guide completely omits one section and the badge should not be given until this has been completed.

(b) The other kind of badge test, e.g., "Cook," "Needlewoman," etc., demands not only an oral but a practical test. How can an examiner possibly tell if a Guide can cook, if she only brings a dish which she has made at home, or, worse still, if she is merely questioned about the process? This kind of testing does happen occasionally! In these practical tests, the examiner must actually see the Guide complete some illustrative dishes or processes. The rest of the test may be covered orally, or in a written test (not very popular), or by a certificate from the trainer, Guide or mother, saying that she can and has done the work.

In all our tests do let us see that the testers know that every child worthy of the badge, much prefers to be given a stiff test rather than being allowed to slip through easily. To pass a good test which is interesting, gives her a sense of achievement.

With regard to the place where the test is to be held, we must try to make suitable to the occasion. Obviously a "Cook's" badge test will be better if held in a school domestic subjects room, or, a few in will be better if held in a school domestic subjects room. Similarly, a "Child Nurse" test will be more suitably done in a day nursery than in a Guide Hut.

It must also be pointed out to an examiner that where she is doubtful as to whether a child deserves the badge, or not, the amount of effort and the home conditions may be taken into consideration.

## 3. The Guide's Responsibility.

A Commissioner should also try to train her Guides in the etiquette of badge tests. It must be annoying for a badge examiner who has given up a free evening to find that the Guides are not properly prepared, or worse still, that they have not turned up at all. Unfortunately, these things happen fairly frequently, and the Guides must be made to realise that this is their share of the process. The Captain should see that the Guides are well trained (she need not do this training herself) and that they turn up properly, with the right equipment, and at the right time.

The Guide should also be trained to keep the Guides' knowledge up to date by any means at her disposal. She should also be encouraged to get in experts to train the Guides where necessary; e.g., a nurse or the matron of the local day nursery may be willing to train the Guides practically for the "Child Nurse" test. The following letter illustrates how such a practice may really be quite useful to the trainer as well as to the Guides.

Children's Convalescent Home,  
Station Road,  
Beaconsfield, Bucks.  
October 5th, 1944.

Dear Mrs. Bakewell,

Thank you so much for your kind letter.

I can very sincerely say that the Guides who have attended the Home from time to time have been in most cases a great help.

As, of course, in most things, some are brighter than others, and show a greater interest in the work, but the majority are very good indeed.

I took two to London with me one day, to show them how to deal with the children from the time they left their mothers until they were bathed and safely in bed. I was very satisfied with the way they carried out their duties.

I shall always be glad to help you in any way you consider necessary. Headquarters have been most helpful in sending clothes to us.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) L. B. PEARSON.

It will, I think, be obvious to the Commissioner by now that she and her Test Secretary will have to work together if the tests in the district are to be a success.

## SPECIAL NOTES ON THE TESTING OF THE COOK'S BADGE

The testing of all the badges for the "Little House" emblem have all presented their various difficulties, but perhaps the "Cook's" test has been the most awkward. Here are some suggestions:—

(1) A Guide's mother or a local associate may be willing to train the Guide in her own kitchen, and perhaps the local domestic subjects teacher or a student from a convenient college may agree to test them in the school kitchen, which may often be borrowed from the local education authority, provided it is left tidy after the test.

(2) Sometimes two or three Guides can be tested in the examiner's own kitchen. A meal might be cooked for her family to do away with the need for rations to be brought by the children.

(3) The tester should have a free hand to set the test. It is not very complimentary to her to tell her that the Guides have decided that half the candidates shall cook cabbage and the rest shall stew some fruit. Incidentally, a test like that is quite inadequate. In some places the second dish is cooked at home. This is not very satisfactory and it is better to test fewer Guides at once and to do it properly. Each child should have time to cook two dishes and to clear up properly, and to answer a few questions on the rest of the syllabus.

(4) Notebooks containing quantities or a recipe book should be allowed at the test, especially if the Guide is not told beforehand what she is to cook. Even students in training colleges are allowed a list of ingredients for the dishes they are to cook in their final test.

(5) The Guide should have cooked each dish mentioned in the syllabus before the test, unless the food is unprocurable, which is rarely the case with these simple foods.

(6) If each child brings 6d. and a dish of some sort, she can take home what she cooks and the cost can be covered. Alternatively, she can be given a list of ingredients to bring from home.

(7) The results achieved at the test should be of a reasonable standard. The food should be well cooked and attractively served, in a way suitable for her own type of home.

(8) Good method should be shown, specially in the preparation and cooking of vegetables, as their food value depends largely on this being well done.

(9) When rationing presents a difficulty, alternatives may be given. Where a whole meal cannot be cooked, such tests as the following would be fair:— (a) Make a fruit tart or a jam tart and cook any green vegetable.

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- (b) Make a stew of any meat that is available, or make some nourishing soup. Make scones.
- (c) Make a steamed pudding of your own choice and show your skill in frying any food which is available.
- (10) If two Guides do cook a complete meal at a test together, one might make the soup and the pudding and the other might cook the main dish and two vegetables.
- (11) A reasonable amount of training is essential before a Guide is expected to pass this or any other test, and a reasonable amount of knowledge and proficiency should be expected. Success depends on the Guide herself, her mother's co-operation, her training, her Guider, and finally, on the tester, who gives her a thorough and interesting test.

## SALUTE TO THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

While our thoughts have gone out during the war to Guiders in all parts of the world, it is only natural that there has been a specially warm corner in our hearts for our sisters in the Channel Islands, so near to us and yet so tragically severed from us. It was, therefore, with the greatest joy that Headquarters read the following letters from Guernsey and Jersey, and readers will realise with what a deep sense of disappointment they had to be omitted from the July GUIDER owing to the amount of urgent material which had to be published. We are, however, printing them at the earliest opportunity. They tell a proud story in connection with which comment would be superfluous. We know that our readers will share our sense of inspiration in reading this account of loyalty, tenacity and endeavour, so quietly and unassumingly told, and we hope that these letters, together with the account of the Chief Guide's visit to Europe, also published in this GUIDER, will serve to knit together even more closely this great Movement, and that they will give to Guiders everywhere, particularly to those who are cut off in outlying villages, or in distant parts of the Empire; those who are perhaps tired and discouraged, whose daily work is hard and who are carrying on their companies against odds, singlehanded, that sense of pride and achievement which will confirm and renew for them their faith in the value of Guiding. We know that they will join us in honouring the Guiders, Rangers and Guides of the Channel Islands who, true to our greatest traditions, have upheld in their bitter isolation everything we hold most precious.

EDITOR.

Guernsey,

June 1st, 1945.

To the Chief Commissioner for England.

Dear Madam,—Thank you so much for your very kind letter, also your lovely telegram. I hope by now you have received my reply, and know what pleasure the message gave to me and all the Guiders here.

These are wonderful days for us; to see food and other supplies pouring into the Island, and to renew contacts with the world from which we have been isolated so long, is like watching a dead thing slowly revive, as new life is pumped into it. All these years we have not been able to do any active Guiding in the Island. Our Guides and Brownies had evacuated, and meetings were prohibited. But the remaining Guiders have held together, met once or twice a year at my house, and always on Thinking Day.

The three Red Cross messages we received from the Chief Commissioner gave us great joy. We knew we were not forgotten, and they helped us all to feel that we were still a part of our Association. We eagerly seized on the scraps of news of Guide doings that reached us through the Red Cross messages, or secret wireless sets.

When we heard of the Baden-Powell Fund, our Guiders wanted to have a share in it, and they collected a contribution which we shall send up as soon as money can be safely transmitted to England.

When our children return we are hoping to restart Guiding in the Island. We think many are still Guiders, and know of one school Company that is a flourishing unit in the North of England. Meanwhile we have found groups of small girls who have been playing the Guide game by themselves, as in the early days of Guiding, and some of our Captains are meeting them this week to see how we can help them.

It is most kind of you to offer to help us. At present we are still a little dazed and cannot realise our freedom. But later, when things are more normal, we shall be grateful for help. We feel so ignorant of all that has happened during our isolation.

But now those dreary years are behind us, and we are once more in touch, and I look forward to the time when restrictions are removed, and I can come to England and learn what Guiding is doing and thinking to-day.

Thank you again for your kind thoughts and message.

Our preservation, and the manner of our deliverance is a miracle, and we know we owe much to the prayers of all our friends.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) WINIFRED HARVEY.

To the Chief Commissioner for England.

June 3rd, 1945.

Dear Madam,—No words of mine could possibly express the delight of the Jersey Guides when I read your telegram to them at our

Empire Day Rally. And now your charming letter which I received yesterday! We do, indeed, thank, through you, the Guides of England who have remembered us so continually all through the years.

I expect you would like to know a little of our experiences as given was that no Associations of any sort were to hold meetings without special permission from the military authority. What were we to do? To ask permission meant to be refused—we knew that quite well—we must either close down or carry on secretly. Some of the Captains for the safety of their Guides, chose to do the former. And we have carried on! Through all the dangers and difficulties, we met regularly and kept the flag of Guiding flying. I can't give you any details of the 10th and 12th Jersey Companies, but my own Company, the 5th (St. Marks) and seventeen secret meetings, and the Rangers two hundred and twenty-seven. Most of these meetings were held here in my own home; sometimes in the front room; sometimes if we wanted to do anything dangerous, such as have out the colours, in the dining-room away from the road, and when it was cold, in the kitchen where we had a fire, because, of course, we couldn't possibly have two rooms heated at the same time. Sometimes as many as thirty would turn up, and I have had several meetings with only one or two—these never knew what might turn up to prevent attendance. And what have we done? Not much in the way of badges—there have been no materials, but we have kept up our daily good turn. And what I tried specially hard to keep our eighth Guide Law—that has been extremely difficult over and over again as you will realise. And we have tried to show the enemy the real character of the truly British girl.

We have kept up our decoration of the Font at church for the festivals—one of the chief blessings of the occupation was that the enemy did not interfere with the religious life of the civilian population—we have had our church parades—though we didn't "parade"—on special occasions such as St. George's Day, St. Mark's Day, etc. We have managed under great difficulties to do our Christmas good turn each year, and we have made a great point of Thinking Day, especially thinking then of our own St. Mark's Motherland.

We have managed three marvellous birthday parties—one in October, 1940, when the Company was twenty-one years old—things weren't too bad then, and the girls were each able to bring a good spread for tea, but it was much more difficult four years later when we were twenty-five. The food problem was a real problem then, rations were very low, and unless one had a friend on a farm or bought liberally on the Black Market it was all one could do to keep going! But the mothers were splendid, and we even managed a huge cake to which each had contributed a little bit of something by going without it at another time. The result was amazing! It was much easier on May 5th of this year when Miss Holmes, my Lieutenant celebrated her twenty-first Guide birthday. The wonderful Red Cross parcels had arrived before then, so we were able to do much better, any way, as far as the food was concerned.

My Rangers have been a really fine set of girls all the time—two of them, who live in the country slept here each Tuesday through the winter rather than miss their meetings. They have made children's frocks, new altar linen for the church, rope soled shoes when footwear began to give out, gone out gathering wood for old people when the fuel question became acute, made slippers for children out of old felt hats, and done their very best to carry out their law of service. They were continually a source of great inspiration to me! We even met in the dark, when light—both gas and electric gave out at the beginning of the year. Nothing is really impossible, is it, to those who want to do it? Mr. Killer, our Vicar, supported us marvellously right through, giving us encouragement and help in all that we tried to do—he is a very keen Scout himself, joined us many times, and the whole Company stands very much indebted to him for all he has done for us.

The greatest thrill of the whole time was when we received a reply to a Red Cross message which we sent on Thinking Day, 1943, to Mrs. Mark Kerr. The answer arrived in April, 1944, and didn't we cheer when we had in it a message from our beloved Chief!

On May 13th of this year our pride reached its height when we had our first church parade for five years, complete with colours! And we managed with dint of borrowing here, there and everywhere to have thirty-three girls in full uniform! And on Wednesday we are going to line part of the Royal Route for our beloved King and Queen! Then our cup of joy will overflow! I shall write shortly to Miss Usher to thank her for her kind message re Camping—that has been the worst part of our Guiding for the last five years—no Camping! And we always were such a Camping Company. The girls are begging me to take them this year, but there are many difficulties which must still be overcome before life becomes normal.

We are eagerly looking forward to the return of our Commissioners—we shall give Mrs. Obbard a real rousing welcome when she comes! And we do hope that before very long we may enjoy a visit from you and Lady Baden-Powell.

Thanking you once again on behalf of all the Jersey Guides and particularly of the 5th (St. Mark's) Company.

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) GRACE LEROUX.

# THE TRAINING SUPPLEMENT STRIKE!

BY  
NANCY GREEN.

A SUBJECT which features all too often in the newspapers, but not, perhaps, one which one expects to find in *THE GUIDER!* It is, however, a matter of first importance to all campers, as every camp must end some time and the strike has to be planned.

A great deal of care and time is given to making all the arrangements necessary for a happy and successful camp; the tradespeople called on, transport arranged, menu made out, striking of camp and clearing up is just taken for granted as something which must happen because the tents and equipment have to be taken home! It can "just happen," but this usually means a fireplace not sufficiently watered, with the result that a month later there is just a brown patch of dead turf; a hot and dishevelled Guider changing into a tidy overall as the kit leaves the site and a bunch of rather untidy and not over-clean Guides to travel home by bus or train among the general public! It has been said, and truly, that it is the striking of a camp and clearing of the site which is the proof of a good camper, and it probably rests on this whether or not you will be invited to the same site another time, also how we leave things at all times is a very important part of our training. It should be the aim of every camper to leave a site perfect and to go home looking as clean and smart as she sets out, and it can be done if the strike is as carefully planned as the other arrangements, with the Court of Honour. Once a standard and tradition is set in a Company or District it will be handed down through generations of Guides.

Now for a few hints when thinking out the programme for striking. Remember that it is not the actual taking down of tents, screening, etc., that takes the time; this is fairly quickly accomplished, and it is easy to look round and see everything quickly accomplished, and it all is nearly done—no, it is the filling in of trenches and fireplace, clearing the tent sites and remains of the wood pile and such like that take the time. And, another point, especially if you have camped at home and had a lorry to transport your kit from the site to your headquarters and therefore not had to be particularly careful about the packing of it, really good packing, roping up of boxes and poles so that they can travel by train, takes skill and time. And if you want to find your equipment intact and not be a perfect nuisance to the lorry man and porters, you will pay a good deal of attention to this.

Budget your time, and even if you have not got to catch a train and have the kit ready by a certain time, make a definite hour for being completely finished; this acts as a challenge to the Guides and is very useful to you for planning on future occasions. One word of warning to the newly-licensed Guider, aim at finishing at least one hour before you need!

Now for the actual organisation of striking, which, as has already been mentioned, should be planned with the Court of Honour. Think out what can be done the day before you end camp, allot something to each Patrol and have a definite time during the day when it is to be done, as nothing is worse than a lingering strike which seems to drag on and on. The First Aid tent can usually be dispensed with and just an emergency box kept handy; probably one or two cubicles of the latrines and wash-houses can be struck and packed and the trench filled in; the Q.M. will have so arranged the menu that the minimum number of cooking pots are needed, and the remainder can be finally cleaned, and some pails scoured. If you have a marquee and the weather is fine it is often advisable to strike this so that there is no doubt of it being packed dry. Most gadgets can be dissembled and the wood tidily stacked in one place. How much you choose to do will depend upon how early you have to be packed up the following day and what the weather is like, but if you are doubtful of the weather overnight, the more that can be packed dry the better. The actual programme for the last day must be guided by time and weather, and the latter can play many tricks! If an early get-away is to be made do not be tempted into having a long, last camp-fire and being late to bed, as obviously there will have to be an earlier rising whistle than usual. Cooks will have to be on duty for breakfast, and everyone else should get up at the same time and pack their own personal kit, Tent leaders being responsible for seeing that everything is packed, all gadgets taken down, and if fine all kit stacked outside the tents so that they are absolutely ready for striking—possibly getting some struck before breakfast. Remember to make it quite clear to the Guides that they get up in their camp overalls, not their best uniform, and that kit-bags are left open for these to be put in when everything is finished! After breakfast each Patrol should have its jobs to do, these having been planned at the Court of Honour, each P.L. with her instructions, so that there is no loss of time. A plan which many have found helpful is the "label" plan. Each P.L. has a luggage label which she attaches to her belt, written on it, in the order in which they are to be done,

are all her Patrol's jobs. As each job is completed she ticks it off, first inspecting it if she has not been responsible for it herself; when everything is ticked she takes the label to the Guider, and with her Patrol reports for any further odd jobs. This ensures that every Guide has a job to do, and no one can get off and sit dressed in her best on her kit until given the word to do so! Each P.L. should know where kit is to be put, gadget wood stacked, and so on, and it is advisable to have one dump for personal kits and one for camp equipment, and the Company's "Queen" packer might be responsible for seeing that everything put on a dump is securely done up and labelled and for roping up such things as poles, which will probably be brought from different parts of the camp. Guiders should, as far as possible, be free from any one job, except the Q.M., who will be occupied with the clearing of the kitchen, as they will be needed to assist with the heavier jobs such as filling in, getting tents into their sacks and moving them. The Guider in charge of the camp should inspect every detail as the P.L.'s report, accompanied by the P.L. in case there is anything further to be done; she can then be assured that everything is left to her liking. In some camps one visits one never sees a sign of any implement such as a besom broom or wire rake, and wonders how that site can be perfectly left, and it is the attention to detail that makes for perfection. The sweeping or raking over of every tent site, the kitchen and wood-pile surround, the "dining-room," wash-house sites, round the incinerator and camp-fire places, etc., makes just all the difference to the "finish" of striking and clearing of any camp site.

Very wet weather naturally makes striking more difficult and take longer, as everything in camp does in the wet. If it is the kind of day which looks like clearing later, and there is any chance of getting the tents dry, or partially dry, they should be left as long as possible, but if they have to be packed even very slightly damp they must be labelled "Packed wet." Wet tents must be taken out of their sacks and hung up to dry as soon as possible, as they very quickly mildew, which rots the canvas. On a very wet day you do not want more Guides than can be helped to get wet, and with planning a number of jobs can be done rather differently; for instance, the remaining cooking pots can be cleaned in one tent; gadgets can be taken wholesale to another tent for one or two Guides to disassemble; equipment will naturally be taken either to the permanent shelter, marquee or other tent for packing. Whatever the weather it is vitally important to have a plan which has been talked over with the P.L.s, and that the responsibility of clearing up should be as much theirs as the carrying out of Patrol duties during camp; it is a grand test of really good team work.

To end in the same strain as this article began, there are a few points the importance of which cannot be over-stressed—the way in which a site is left, as this is the practical expression of "thank-you" to the owner as well as proof of camping standards; the way in which equipment is returned if borrowed or hired and the way in which it is packed; and the appearance and manners of the Guides travelling to and from camp, as it is these which show to the general public the nature of our training and bring either credit or discredit on our Movement.

## NOTICES

### CADET HANDBOOK

Cadet Guiders will welcome the publication of their first official handbook and will appreciate the fact that no effort has been spared by the compiler in collecting the best possible material.

Each chapter is written by an expert and offers the maximum help in its particular subject, not with limiting detail, but in broad outline which leaves scope for individual interpretation.

Although the Handbook is provided essentially for the Cadet Section, all Guiders will find it valuable.

The book is available now, price 3s. from Headquarters Shops.  
M.L.M.

### AIR RANGER SECTION

This section of the Ranger Branch has been formed officially. Flights who have been "experimental" should now register officially at Headquarters and new Flights should register at once. Air Ranger Flights are registered under a number followed by the name of the town or village where their headquarters are situated, e.g., No. 1 Brighton Air Ranger Flight. Air Ranger Flights may only be formed where opportunity for flying and gliding or practical work on aircraft or on an aerodrome is available.

### WHERE TO TRAIN

See page 150

## ON PENMANSHIP (II) SEMIFORMAL WRITING

an italic hand is written freely, with compression,  
with arches branching and longer ascenders and descenders,

figure 1  
m moment  
m moment ← figure 2.

Figure 4

The best pen to use is one cut square at the end {not oblique either to right or left} This should not, of course, be broad, but just wide enough to give a crispness to the writing & a variation in the thickness of strokes. The pen used should be stiff and no variation

A fountain pen can be used if specially liked by the scribe. Although this does not give the same crispness it has the advantage of being continuous in flow and perhaps of being a familiar tool. This continuous flow may be helpful to a beginner in getting more easily a uniform rhythm. It will be found that too long a line becomes monotonous.

THE form of cursive writing is conditioned by speed. Unlike the formal hand, which is made up of discontinuous strokes, it runs on in continuous strokes. Most of the letters are made without lifting the pen from the paper. Often two or three letters together are formed in continuous strokes and sometimes a whole word. In the formal hand of the last article, it will be seen that the letter "m" is made in three strokes (see Fig. 1). In a cursive hand it is made in continuous strokes without taking the pen off the paper. It is just this springing of the arches from the base of the letters, with the lateral compression of the letters and steeper quick thin joining strokes which gives the added speed and is especially characteristic of the cursive hand (see Fig. 2). Or perhaps it would be truer to put this in another way—that the real difference between the "italic" or "cursive" and the more formal Roman hand is that the particular shapes in the informal have developed through speed. The pace of execution demanded that the arches should spring from the base. They are, therefore, more pointed. The letters became more oval with a tendency to slope, but although a narrowing of letters and a slight slope to the right are characteristic of italic or cursive hands, they are not first essentials, but the speed of writing led to the form.

The term "italic" is used very freely, and seems to serve both for (more formally, see Fig. 3) fluent elegant writing with slight simply executed serifs or flourishes and a distinct contrast between thick and thin strokes, and (less formally, see Fig. 4) for a semi-formal or cursive writing which might be done with scarcely any difference between thick and thin or executed even with a blunt pen or stylus.

If you have not time to master formal writing, or even an italic hand of some formality, try to understand the latter construction and

of thick and thin should be arrived at by appreciable pressure on the page and a spreading of the pen. Avoid a pointed pen which is flexible. In fast writing even pressure would not be maintained & scratchy and uneven writing would result

pen movement; then go directly to cursive writing based on an italic hand. Nothing could be better than to copy a good example of a 16th Century, Italian Book Hand. "Lettering of To-day" reproduces examples worth study in an article written by Alfred Fairbank. Figure 180 in Edward Johnston's book, is an excellent example to copy.

Try to discover the rhythm running through the writing that is copied, the angle at which the pen is held (which will give the steepness of the ligatures), and the kind of nib used, whether an edge-pen or a stylus.

The o, 6, d and p forms are oval rather than round. A zig-zag rhythm could be practised at first, then an "i" rhythm with curves. For purposes of speed and of good form this rhythm is the easiest to maintain without breaking down.

The sidled upstrokes between letters should be made by the thin edge of the pen and should be at an angle of 45 degrees. The more compressed the hand the steeper this stroke must necessarily be. A compact easy hand is to be aimed at rather than a spreading one with long ligatures (joining strokes). Because the sidled stroke is thin it does not attract much attention to itself. There are two kinds of joining stroke. The most common is the sidled stroke as used in joining "i" and "n." The other stroke is a horizontal linking stroke such as would be used to join "o" and "n."

But to come to an understanding of this, it is necessary to take a pen (or even a pencil) and practise or experiment, and this may be done in any letters to friends or any notes or jottings that have to be taken down. Legibility and beauty should not be lost by speed in this running hand.

The best book I know on the subject, set out in clear detail, is "A Handwriting Manual," by Alfred Fairbank (Dryad Press). This is unfortunately out of print, but is well worth remembering. It may be found in a library, and no doubt it will be reprinted. It may side Writing Cards," by the same author, a set of six cards (Dryad Press), would be excellent models to work on and most helpful. Marion Richardson has produced "The Dudley Writing Cards," published by Messrs. G. Bell & Sons, and a set of "Writing and Writing Patterns," 8s., University of London Press, St. Hugh's School, Bickley, Kent. This set and the "Woodside Cards" are particularly good for teaching.

Two S.P.E. Tracts on English Handwriting (No. XXIII and No. XXVIII), edited by Robert Bridges and published by the Oxford University Press, have most interesting plates. These and other books may be seen in most Reference Libraries. The important thing is to study good models.

This cursive writing is particularly suitable for diaries, records, readily learnt than the formal hand by most people, and would have the advantage of improving ordinary handwriting. It may be arranged less formally than broad pen writing and used much more freely, but it would be good to practise a more formalised italic hand with a slightly wider pen, at times, in order to keep the semi-formal writing from deteriorating, and to regain a sense of the fundamentals.

OF CAPITALS

It is necessary, indeed absolutely essential both for formal and for cursive writing to know the traditional proportions of the Roman Capital Alphabet. If skeleton letters are known in proper proportion, then there is a foundation for the capital forms in directly written capitals with a broad, narrow, or even a blunt pen.

There is a folio, "Manuscript and Inscription Letters," by Edward Johnston and Eric Gill (published by Pitman's, 3s.), in which are plates showing the proportions of the Roman Alphabet. The Victoria and Albert Museum publish a handbook, "The Roman Alphabet," at 6d.

MARGINS

The traditional margins of an open book page are shown in Fig. 5, and for a single "broadsheet" in Fig. 6. These may be used for semi-formal writing as for formal, and for the same reasons. The customary proportion of the margins was the outcome of use. The purpose of the margins is to make the text more readable by isolating and framing it. It is not necessary for the top margin to be so wide as the side or tail. The side margins prevent the eye, in reading, from running off the page to objects near, but in a different plane, and the deep tail margins allow the hand to hold the book without the thumbs covering up any part of the text. Think of what you know of cheap editions of books and their poverty as to margin. The margin is not primarily there for its appearance, but has the virtue of "setting off" the page, giving added beauty. A good piece of writing may be spoiled by having disproportionate or inadequate margins. It is better that they be wide rather than narrow. A page of widely spaced light writing will need more margin than a closely packed heavily written page.

If in difficulty before an upright blank page, a general rule for arriving at the amount of space for the text is to make the height of the text equal the width of the page, and the width of the text equal to two-fifths of the height of the page. As with formal writing, the lines should be far enough apart to give the text column the appearance of being made up of bands across the page, and enough tail of a "g" to have full movement. The free flourishing of these ascending and descending strokes with the regular, rhythm in between are part of the joy of cursive writing.

IRENE WELLINGTON, A.R.C.A.

ANSWERS TO QUIZ ON P.O.R.

1. A Leader wears 2 perpendicular white stripes, 1/4-in. wide, and one inch apart. (Rule 45.)
2. No Guide may be a P.L. until she is a Second Class Guide. Therefore a Tenderfoot, acting as a P.L., should not wear a Leader's stripes, or hat-badge. If it is wished to give her some mark of rank, there is no reason why she should not wear the whistle, lanyard and stripe of a Second. (Rule 45.)
3. (a) A Blue 1st Class Badge may be awarded to a Guide in any Company who passes all the Test except for swimming or some other clause which she is debarred from tackling for reasons of health. (For alternative clause, etc., see Rule 52.) The Blue First Class qualifies for Blue Cords, but not All Round. (b) A Green First Class is similar to the ordinary First Class, with the exception of the swimming qualification. This award is only made where lack of facilities prevent the Guide from learning to swim. This award does not qualify for All Round Cords.
4. A Guider who has obtained All Round Cords as a Guide before obtaining a warrant MAY continue to wear them, but no one holding a warrant may enter for the All Round Cords Test. (See Rule 54, page 58.)
5. Guiders in uniform are expected to wear their hair clear of the collar of the uniform. (Note: This ruling is not in P.O.R., but has been made sufficiently clear in articles in THE GUIDER.)
6. No! Guiders wear Ranger kit in their capacity as Ranger

Guiders. The beret is worn with this kit. The guiding principal is "One job, one uniform." Don't mix uniforms.) (Rule 59.)

7. No! See above.
8. Members of the Movement in uniform are not allowed to sell for flag or flower days, nor to distribute appeals, sing carols or collect money in the street. (Rule 92.) (Note: It is illegal for any young person under 16 to collect money, sell tickets, sing carols, etc., except under special regulations, particulars of which may be obtained from the local police.)
- Guides must obtain their Commissioner's permission before joining with her Guide Companies or Scout Troops for church parades. Guides should not be taken to churches other than those of their own denomination without the written consent of their parents.
- Guides may not march in public processions, without obtaining the permission of their Commissioner to do so. (Rule 97.) (Note for Commissioners.—The Movement does not encourage Guides to accept many invitations to march in processions, and it is sometimes necessary to be firm in guarding Companies from the difficulty of having too much of their time taken up in this way. The fatigue involved is bad for publicity. Where permission is granted to Rangers to join in Civic parades it should be understood that the permission implies that an extremely high standard of turnout and marching will be expected of the companies concerned.)
9. Yes. Rule 3, a, d, e, and f. The Guider will be well advised to show these rulings to the clergyman. Once it is established that loyalty to principals and to the rules of an organisation and not personal preferences alone are the considerations governing the Guider's and Company's decision, it is seldom that such matters can not be arranged to everyone's satisfaction. In cases of difficulty the Commissioner should be called in to support the Guider.
10. A Guider may wear the metal First Class Badge above the Service Star on the left breast. (Note: the wearing of this badge SHOULD imply that the Guider's Test work is up to date!) (Rule 90.) A Guider MAY wear one Service Star (no cloth background). See above. Badges of the B.R.C.S., St. J.A., C.D., R.L.S.S. and W.V.S. may be worn above the cuff on the left sleeve. (Rule 90.)
11. Yes! If, owing to physical disability, a Guide can not take any part of an ordinary Guide Test an alternative from the Extension Book may be substituted. (See Rule 70, "Tests.")
12. (a) Timber-hitch; bowline; round turn and two half-hitches and packers knots are not in the Tenderfoot knot list. (b) Double overhand is not in the Second Class knot list.
13. Yes; a Guider may take Rangers to stay for a night at a Youth Hostel (though she does not hold a Camper's licence) provided that she has other suitable qualifications (See Rule 81, f.) and the permission of her Commissioner.
14. Special permission must be obtained from the Guider's C.A. and Commissioner before Guides may be taken on an over-night hike.
15. A P.L. may take a party of 5 to 6 to camp, for not more than 3 nights. (Rule 81, 10.)
16. No Brownie may be taken to Camp. She may only be taken to a Pack Holiday after she has attained the age of 8. (Rule 38.) A Brownie going up to Guides may only wear Brownie First Class wings if she entered for the Test before she was 11 years old. (Rule 32.)
17. At 17. (Rule 39.)
18. From 14. (Rule 39.)

COMMISSIONER'S QUIZ

1. A member of the Local Association who has taken the three-fold promise may wear the Silver Tenderfoot Badge. (Rule 15.)
2. A District Captain should be a warranted, First Class Guider. War appointment must be approved by the County Commissioner and is an annual one. (Rule 20.)
3. The funds are deemed to be the property of the Girl Guides Association and must be handed over immediately to the District Commissioner; the funds will be used at discretion for Guide purposes in the same district in which the Company was disbanded.
4. A Guide Company may adopt a model deed of trust under which it may hold property or such property may be vested in the Girl Guides Association Trust Corporation. (Rule 7.) A needy Co. may be able to get a grant towards the building of a hut, but application must be made through the County Court of Honour. (Rule 6.)
5. A foreigner may be enrolled as a Guide. (For special promise, etc., see Rule 2.) A foreigner may only be warranted as a Guider by special permission, which must be obtained from the Executive Committee of the Imperial Council. (Rule 2.) Application is made through the County Commissioner.
6. Company accounts should be published and open to inspection by the Guides whose subscriptions are involved. Captains should submit their accounts to an annual voluntary audit by the local association.
7. Maximum number for a Brownie Pack, 24. This number may not be exceeded without special permission from Headquarters.

# FIRST-CLASS TEST

THE following alterations to the First Class Badge syllabus are based on the findings of the English Guide Guiders' Conference held in October, 1944. These findings were carefully considered by the Guide Advisory Conference whose recommendations were approved by the Imperial Training Committee and the Countries' Training Committees.

Guiders are invited to send comments through their County Training Committees or through County Commissioners to their Country's Commissioner for Training, but, as it will be realised that opinion on the subject is already very representative, only comments which are the result of experience and serious consideration should be sent.

The reasons for the proposed changes are:

1. The discovery that only one out of every 230 Guides ever achieves First Class.
2. The fact that the Guide First Class is much more complicated than the Scout.
3. The opinion that the present First Class Test imposes too great a strain on girls of the older Guide age.

## PROPOSALS

That since the existing "Signposts" create an artificial division, their use as Test headings should be discontinued, but that in the next edition of P.O.R. the Founder's wording on the subject of the signposts should be printed under "Aims and Methods."

That the Test should read:—

- | TEST  | COMMENTS  |
|---|---|
| 1. Be a Second Class Guide and have a good influence in her Company.  | No Change.  |
| 2. Have camped for at least a week-end in a Guide Camp. (Where conditions make this impossible the Commissioner and C.A. may give permission for the Guide to sleep in a hut.)  | It is more and more realised that Camping is an integral part of Guiding and should therefore form part of the training of a First Class Guide.   |
| 3. Read <i>Scouting for Boys</i> (Boys Edition) or <i>The Life of Baden-Powell</i> (published by the Scouts), or <i>The Wolf that Never Sleeps</i> , and make a book showing the story of the Guide Movement, including its International aspect.   | This simplifies the reading and makes the origin and development more interesting and more practical to test.<br>( <i>Scouting for Boys</i> , 1s. 6d.; <i>Life of Baden Powell</i> , 6d.; <i>The Wolf that Never Sleeps</i> , 3s. 6d.)<br>(Packets of photographs will be available from H.Q. to supplement cuttings collected by the Guide herself.) |
| 4. Understand the meaning of thrift and show that she has endeavoured to prevent waste in six practical ways—three with regard to her own property and three with regard to that of other people.   | No Change.  |
| 5. Pass the following tests:—<br>i. <i>Cook's Test</i> —<br>(a) Cook and serve a two-course dinner (indoors or out).<br>(b) Answer simple questions to show understanding of a balanced menu.<br>ii. <i>Needlewoman's Test</i> —<br>Make a simple garment, darn a stocking, and patch a worn article.<br>iii. <i>Child Nurse Test</i> —<br>NOTE. Holders of the Cook, Needlewoman and Child Nurse Badges are exempt from these clauses. | These Tests would ensure First Class Guides having useful working knowledge of the subjects while leaving the badges as alternatives, and would enable Guides to enter for the First Class Test at an earlier stage.<br><br><i>Child Nurse Test</i> together with the syllabus of the Child Nurse Badge is under consideration.                       |
| 6. Go on foot for an expedition of not less than six miles.   | Scouts pace is felt to have been covered in the Second Class Test. An expedition is a more interesting form of test than an exactly timed walk, and a physically First Class Guide should be able to walk at least six miles.   |
| 7. Achieve the standards required by the Record Card, and discuss with her Captain its practical application.   | This refers at present to the existing Health Card, but a new card is under consideration. Suggestions will be welcome.   |
| 8. Swim 50 yards.   | No suggestion comes from any quarter for altering this, which is considered to be one of the most valuable parts of the Test.   |

9. Throw a rope 10 yards (as a life-line or for other useful purposes) with reasonable accuracy and in good style.

10. Have an intimate knowledge of the neighbourhood within a radius of half-a-mile from her home or Guide H.Q. (for country Guides, 1 mile) and direct a stranger to the nearest doctor, fire, ambulance, telephone, police or railway station, or post or telegraph office, pillar box, garage and nearest place for petrol, etc., from any point within that district. Be able to tell a stranger how long it will take to get there. Read a map and know to which places the main roads lead.

11. Draw at the test a rough sketch map which would enable a stranger to find his way from one given point to another. The distance to be covered must be indicated. (25 p.c. error only allowed for this judgment of distance.) Use a compass and find the 16 points by the sun and stars.

12. Take two other Guides (not 1st Class) for a half-day's hike, when possible following a map. The tester, who may accompany or join them at any point, should judge them on their general turnout, programme, organisation, manners, care of other people's property, clearing up, enjoyment, etc., type of food and its method of cooking.

13. Be prepared to: Treat for shock following accident; arrest bleeding; treat a patient unconscious from accident, fit or fainting; resuscitate the drowning, using Schafer's method of artificial respiration.

14. Know how to deal with fire and ice accidents; prepare a bed for a stretcher case; change the sheets of a helpless patient; know how to prevent bedsores; use a clinical thermometer; dress a wound.

The throwing of a life-line is considered too narrow an interpretation of the art of throwing, and the present distance of 15 yards too great for a girl.

No Change.

"Know how" substituted for "Be able" since Guides will have little opportunity to train by practical experience.

Throughout the Test the candidate's appearance, carriage, courtesy and common sense shall be taken into consideration.

Omitted from Test as at present:—

Train a Recruit.  
Teach a Tenderfoot the Health Rules.

Omitted owing to:—  
i. Interference with Patrol System.

ii. Too much depending on the Recruit.

iii. The fact that ability to teach is not an essential qualification of a First Class Guide and that Tenderfoot and Second Class revision can be included otherwise in the Test.

Heights, weights, numbers.

Estimations of time and distance considered to be the most valuable of the five. The other three are reluctantly omitted in order to shorten the Test.

Making of Fomentations.

On the recommendation of members of the medical profession, since fomentations are not now in common use.

M. L. MARTIN,  
Commissioner for Training,  
Imperial Headquarters.

# THE COLOUR PARTY

## Part I

**W**HY is it important to have a well-trained Colour Party for our Enrolment Ceremony or Church Parade? First of all it is up to every Company to give each new Guide on the day of her Enrolment into the Movement the best possible welcome. The Ceremony as they can. Therefore, they must provide for her as beautiful their part in this ceremony well, can go a long way towards adding to the beauty and dignity of the Enrolment Ceremony. On the other hand, if careless and unpractised, they can do a lot towards spoiling it.

At a Church Parade the whole Company appears before the general public, and it is partly by what they see on these occasions that the public judge the efficiency and the courtesy of the Company. The Colour Party, being part of the parade, must carry out its part with quiet dignity, conveying to the onlooker that the standard of the Company is that whatever is done must be done well. The dignity also helps each Guide to reverence her Company's flags, for what they stand. The Union Jack stands for her loyalty to her King and Country as a free land to which she owes her service; and the pany Colour, the World Flag, which stands for her loyalty to Guide ideals, the Promise and Law, and the world fellowship of the Escorts in the Colour Party are as important as the world of the Bearers. In the olden times when the flag was taken into battle with the army, it was only over the dead bodies of the Colour Guard that the enemy captured the Flag. It is interesting in old Churches to-day to look at the Flags, Ensigns and Standards that sometimes hang from the walls, very old, battered and torn, and to think back to the Colour Guards of those times who protected them with their whole attention and sometimes with their lives. The Colour Escort of to-day carries on, by its attention to the Flag, the spirit of olden times, and represents the whole Company's responsibility for the promise that they have made, for which their Colours stand.

### TRAINING A COLOUR PARTY:—GROUNDWORK and DETAIL

Quite a lot of detail and groundwork should be taught first, before the Colour Party carries the Flag.

**Uniform.** This must be perfect in every detail. Badges, belts, shoes and the Colour carrier should be well polished.

**Posture.** In order to be in the Colour Party, or to be the Colour Bearer, every effort towards good posture should be made. Each and every Guide should know how to stand at "attention" and "at ease." This will take practice. She should be able to walk well with her head up, and eyes straight forward, instead of looking at the ground or at her feet.

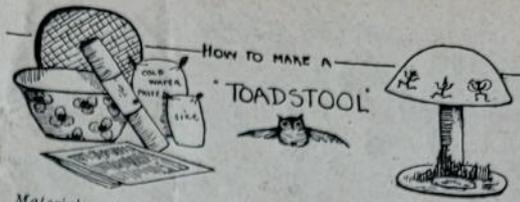
**The Slow March.** This can be used when the Colours are being marched on at the Enrolment Ceremony, or when being carried up the aisle at a Church Parade. It greatly adds to the ceremonial, but it needs a good deal of practice to get it good, as balance and rhythm are needed. Therefore, they should start practising straight away. At first, start them slowly to numbers. On one, the left foot comes forward, toe pointing down just off the ground; on two, the toe is given a little flick or press towards the ground; and on three, the weight comes on to the foot as it comes to the ground, toe first. The same with the right foot, and so on. After they have practised for a little while to numbers, let them carry on the movement smoothly with no jerks. Posture should be good all the time, and the toe is never pointed upwards or raised more than two inches off the ground. Then the hand can be raised into the right position for carrying the Flag. Right hand clenched as it would be round the pole of the Flag, one fist's length away from the nose, and opposite it, the back of the hand towards the way the Colour Party is going to move. Elbow in a comfortable position and the left hand down at the side, with fingers clenched and the palm towards the side. Let them go on practising the slow march in this position until it comes quite easily and they do not wobble about. If you can think of a good slow tune to hum while they are practising, it helps with the rhythm. The tune of "Onward, Christian Soldiers" sung slowly is quite a good one.

**Forming at the halt.** When a Colour Party wants to change direction it forms. To do this with a Colour Party of three standing in line, shoulder to shoulder | 1 | 2 | 3 |, to form to the right, No. 1 does a complete turn to the right and Nos. 2 and 3, half a turn to the right. Nos. 2 and 3 step off with the left foot and come into their new alignment, No. 2 taking one step and No. 3 two steps.

To form to the left, Nos. 2 and 1 making the half turn, No. 2 taking one step and No. 1 taking two steps into place. They should practice this in all three places until they can do it quietly and neatly without any fuss.

The next article will deal with the carrying of the Colour.

I.M.



**Materials.**—A china basin, not too big. The shape of a toadstool top!

A cardboard tube, the sort used for posting certificates, etc., for "stalk."

Newspaper, plenty of it!  
Paste, flour and water, if you cannot buy cold water paste.

**To Make.**—Tear or cut up newspaper into pieces about an inch square. Soak in basin of cold water for about twenty minutes. Take out of water and place on cloth to let surface water run off. Line basin with a complete layer of this wet paper. Paste on next layers of paper and so on for about twelve layers, taking particular care at the edge of the basin. Now let this dry thoroughly for several days.

Next, stand the "stalk" upright in the centre of the basin and join on with strips of wet pasted paper. Ram a crumpled ball of wet pasted paper down inside tube to help hold in position. (See Fig. 1.) Leave to dry. Take out of basin. Continue pasting on layers of wet paper until fairly solid and they wedge round stalk with crumpled handfuls of paper.

Next take the base and cut a hole in the top, push the stalk through, and again wedge with wet pasted paper. (See Fig. 2.) Leave the toadstool for about a week in a cool dry place to dry and harden. A good coat of size will prevent the paint from sinking into paper.

**To paint.**—Any kind of lacquer or enamel should be used to give the best results. Cream colour for stalk and underside of top. Green for base and grass and either a scarlet top with white spots or cream with coloured emblems. Remember, the Brownies love bright colours. A brown toadstool is very dull!

**Suggestions.**—A small circle of toadstools at the bottom of the large one makes a good place in which to collect the "subs"! A mirror set in the "grass" makes a fine pond!

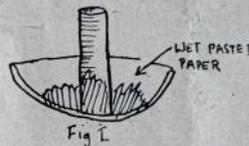


Fig. 1

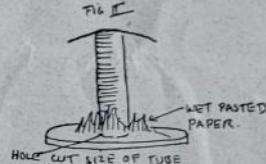


Fig. 2

### ANSWERS TO P.O.R. QUIZ

(Continued from page 147)

Maximum numbers for a Ranger Co., 48.

Maximum numbers for a Guide Co., 36.

8. The prospective Guider of a school Company is nominated by the school authorities; approved by the Commissioner and warranted, when qualified, by Headquarters.
9. A Guider may only start a Cadet Company upon recommendation from Commissioner. Except in the case of a Diploma'd Guider, such recommendation must be endorsed by a Diploma'd Guider. (Rule 67.)
10. Lone Guides and Rangers do not wear uniform, except by permission of a warranted Guider.
11. The holding of the new Extension Ranger Tests awards is marked by one, two or three strips of royal blue cloth, sewn vertically on the left sleeve above the elbow.
12. Guiders do not apply to be tested for the Headquarters' Instructors or Diploma Tests, and are invited to enter for the Test. They may be recommended to Headquarters by their Commissioner or a Trainer at a Training Centre or School as Guiders likely to be suitable for this work. The Test arrangements are made by Headquarters. (Rule 78.)
13. Any approved society or institution for girls within the British Isles wishing to include Companies as part of its own organisation and training may do so by becoming an affiliated society. An Area Director is a Guider recommended by an affiliated society and appointed by Headquarters to encourage development of Guiding within the affiliated society.
14. A Guider who has done valuable work for Guiding may be recommended to the Headquarters Executive Committee of the Imperial Council for an award—possibly for the Beaver Award, or the Medal of Merit. A Guide who has saved a child's life may be recommended to the Executive Committee by her

Guiders who should supply witness's account of the incident. She may be awarded a Bronze, Silver or Gilt Cross, or a Medal of Merit, according to the courage shown and the danger to her own life involved. Applications to be made through the County Commissioner. (Rule 85.)

15. It is the privilege of any Guide, of whatever rank, with the sanction of her Guider and District Commissioner, to present the Thanks Badge to any one who does a good turn to Guiding. (It entitles the wearer to make use of the services of Guides at any moment, but does not constitute membership of the Movement. Recipients of this badge who later join the Movement should not wear it in uniform.)

## WHERE TO TRAIN

### FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

August 3rd-14th (Bank Holiday)— Guide and Ranger (10 days)	October 9th-16th—Brownie and Guide
August 17th-24th—English Guiders Refresher Course.	October 19th-23rd—Hants Commis- sioners and Guiders.
August 28th-September 3rd—Ranger, Guide and Brownie.	October 26th-November 2nd—Guide and Ranger.
September 7th-14th—Dip. week.	November 6th-13th—Commissioners.
September 18th-25th—Students' week (also open to Guide and Brownie Guiders).	November 16th-20th—Lone Guiders.
September 28th-October 5th—Guide and Ranger.	November 23rd-30th—Guide and Brownie.

Applications for the Hampshire Week-end, October 19th-23rd, should be made through the Division Commissioner and not direct to Foxlease. A Refresher Course for Warrant Holders of three years standing will be held at Foxlease, August 17th-24th, 1945. All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants., and be accompanied by a deposit of 5/- which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of training. It is appreciated if Guiders enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their application.

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

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

#### Grants on Railway Fares.

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

### WADDOW TRAININGS

August 3rd-13th—August Bank Holiday 10 days. (Training and holiday expedition.)	October 12th-15th—Brownie Week-end.
August 17th-24th—Cadet Guiders' Week.	October 19th-22nd—Ranger Week-end.
August 28th-September 4th—English H.L.s (Test Week).	October 26th-30th—Commissioners' Week-end.
September 14th-18th—Guide.	*November 2nd-6th—First Class Testers' Conference.
September 21st-25th—Empire Week-end.	November 9th-13th—Stockport Division.
September 28th-October 2nd—S.E. Lancs. Ranger Guiders.	November 16th-20th—Guide (Week-end).
October 5th-8th—Guide Week-end.	November 23rd-27th—Homecraft (Week-end).

\* In order to make this conference as representative as possible, places have been allotted as follows:—England 17, Scotland 11, Wales 5, Ulster 2. Applications should be made through the County and will be dealt with in strict rotation in the above proportions. Only one entry per County will be accepted.

Applications, with 5/- 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.

Fees.—Fee, free places, grants on railways, as for Foxlease (see above).

### BLACKLAND FARM

Equipped and unequipped sites are available at Blackland Farm throughout the summer and the early autumn, and applications for further details as to cost, etc., should be made to the Warden, Blackland Farm, East Grinstead, Sussex.

Indoor camping facilities are also available. "Restrop" is furnished to hold parties of 10 and is available all the year round. Unfurnished caravans are used for sleeping accommodation in conjunction with one or two of the sites, except in July and August, and are suitable for small parties up to the end of September and early October.

### IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAINING

#### NON-RESIDENTIAL TRAINING

A non-residential training for Brownie, Guide and Ranger Guiders will be held at Imperial Headquarters from Tuesday, August 14th to 20th, 1945. The sessions will be from 9.30 a.m. to 5.0 p.m., except on the Sunday, when they will be from 2-6 p.m.

The training will be taken by experienced Trainers, and by candidates for the Diplomas. The charge for the course will be 5/-.

Guiders wishing to attend should send in their names in writing, enclosing 2/6 deposit, to the Secretary, Imperial Training Department, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

#### CADET CAMP

A camp for Cadets from England, Scotland, Ulster and Wales will be held at Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancashire, from August 17th-24th.

Training in campcraft and general Cadet work will be included in the programme.  
Fee for the week £1.  
Applications should be made, with written permission of the Cadet Captain, Commissioner and C.A. to the C.C.A.

### EMPIRE WEEK-END AT WADDOW (Preliminary Notice)

This Training will be held at Waddow from September 21st to 25th. The week-end will be opened by a speaker with wide Empire knowledge, and there will be general training interspersed by daily sessions taken by Guiders who have had recent experience of Empire Guiding.

### SEA RANGER GUIDERS TRAINING

A Sea Ranger Guiders' Training Week-end will be held from September 28th-30th, probably at Briddlington, Yorkshire.  
Trainer, Miss B. G. Clarke.  
Further details and Secretary's name and address will be published in the September "Glider."

### SCOTTISH TRAINING

#### NETHERURD

The following trainings will be held at the Scottish Training School for Guiders, Netherurd House, West Linton, Peeblesshire:—

August 3rd-6th—Music and Drama week-end.
August 10th-17th—General training.
August 18th-24th—Cadets' training camp.
August 31st-September 2nd—General training.
September 7th-10th—General training.
September 14th-17th—County reservation.
September 21st-24th—Extension training.
September 28th-October 1st—General training.
October 5th-8th—County reservation.
October 12th-15th—County reservation.
October 19th-22nd—General training.
October 26th-29th—Country Dance and Folk Song Week-end.

(Note.—General training includes Brownie, Guide and Ranger work.)  
Commissioners and Guiders from all parts of Great Britain and from Overseas will be very welcome, and should send in applications in the usual way. These should be addressed to the Guider in Charge, Miss H. M. Bayley, at the above address, as soon as possible. Details about buses can be obtained from her or from the SCOTTISH NEWS LETTER.

Fees for residents are as follows:—

40/- per week.
15/- per week-end (including supper on Friday and breakfast on Monday).
6/- per day.

Guiders coming by the day will be very welcome, and should notify the Guider in Charge in advance as to the time of their arrival and departure. Netherurd is registered as a catering establishment, therefore no rations need be taken. Guiders staying for five days and over must take "Billion Books." In addition to their personal equipment (including gym shoes, if possible), they are asked to take to trainings: sheets or sleeping bag, pillow case, towel and dish towel.

### G.I.S. TRAINING

Training (Advanced) and Test Treks.

- (a) August 24th-30th—Bucks. } Start and end probably at Gerards Cross.
- (b) August 30th-September 5th—Bucks. }
- (c) November—Wales.
- (d) Early December—Devonshire (Dartmoor).

### COUNTY OF LONDON

#### Preliminary Notice.

A Division and District Commissioners' Conference will be held at Headquarters, October 5th-7th. Will all London Commissioners please keep this week-end free?

#### Training.

A Music and Drama Week-end will be held at Headquarters, October 19th to 21st. The following courses have been arranged:—

At Headquarters at 6.45 p.m.—	
Ranger Guiders . . . . .	Four Tuesdays, commencing October 2nd
Guide Guiders (pre-warrant) . . . . .	Five Wednesdays commencing October 3rd
Brownie Guiders (pre-warrant) . . . . .	Four Wednesdays commencing October 3rd

Other courses are being arranged in North, East, South and South-east Areas. Particulars in September GUIDER.  
Application to attend courses should be sent to the London Training Secretary, London Room, Girl Guides' Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

### CALENDAR OF EVENTS

#### ENGLISH CADET CAMPS

Fee £1 0s. 0d. per Week.

The following camps are being arranged:—

1. Brodsworth, near Doncaster, Yorkshire. August 11th-18th. Secretary—Mrs. Pearson, 44, Watch House Lane, Doncaster, Yorkshire.
2. Claverdon, near Warwick, Warwickshire. August 25th-September 1st. Secretary—Miss I. Mills, Manor Farm, Claverdon, near Warwick, Warwickshire.
3. Blacklands, East Grinstead, Sussex. August 25th-September 1st, and September 1st-8th. Secretary—Miss Winwood, 54, Canning Road, Croydon.

At each camp training in campcraft and general Cadet work will be given. Applications, accompanied by a deposit of 5/- and written permission of the Cadet's Captain, Commissioner and Camp Adviser, should be sent to the Secretary with a stamped addressed envelope.

There is room at some of the camps for a limited number of Cadet Guiders as members of staff. Any Guiders wishing to camp should apply as soon as possible to Miss D. E. Bubbers, 16, Avon Road, Walthamstow, E.17, enclosing permission of Commissioner and Camp Adviser.

#### SCOTTISH COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.

A Conference of Commissioners will be held at the Mary Erskine School, Queen Street, Edinburgh, from the evening of Friday, 19th October, 1945, until Sunday evening, 21st October. The Conference will be addressed on Friday evening by the Chief Scout.

Programmes and application forms will be sent to Scottish Commissioners later. Commissioners from other countries will be welcome, and should apply to Scottish Headquarters.

### ENGLISH LAND WORK CAMPS

- Forestry Camp, Wiltshire,** 28th July to 1st September. More applications will be gladly received, especially for the last three weeks in August.
- Hop Picking, Herefordshire,** 1st September to 22nd September. Help is urgently needed and applications should be sent at once to Miss V. Martin, Beechingstoke Manor, near Marlborough, Wilts.

(Continued on page 155)

## THE SQUARE CENTRES

JEAN is sixteen. Her work in a factory is tiring and monotonous, and she is one of a family of nine in which both parents are working. When she is at home, the younger children are underfoot all the time, and her parents, if they happen to be in, are cross and tired. There is much bickering, and Jean, while feeling grown up, is still treated as a child and has her share of the belt with the others. Life, for her, is unstable. She doesn't know what she wants, but she is not happy.

Phyllis, aged fifteen, and Peter, who is seventeen, are friends, but there is nowhere for them to meet, and so they are forced into places of amusement which cost money and are probably unsuitable. Seventeen-year-old Alex is a dare-devil. He will take on anything for the sheer excitement of it, which often leads him, and his gang, into serious trouble. He works with paint, and his gang, he should not use his employer's paint for his own purposes, to brighten up his drab existence.

These are only a few of them. You can find them hanging about the streets, bored, lonely and dissatisfied, vitally alive and eager for adventure, full of pent-up energy, or too tired to make their own amusements. They are lost and bewildered, waiting for something to happen or, more dangerously, causing it to happen.

The Scout and Guide Movement and other organisations fail to attract them, probably because these boys and girls have failed to understand what the Movements offer.

When the Chief Scout returned from Mafeking, he saw just such youngsters going to waste. He thought a lot about it, and then he wrote a book called *Scouting for Boys*; collected an assortment of boys together and held an experimental camp at Brownsea Island. We all know the outcome of that camp. It was so successful that nowadays the Movements which grew out of it are sometimes too well known and have too good a reputation to attract the tough guys and the bored and lonely lassies away from the street corners.

A Scottish Guider was most deeply concerned by all this. She wondered why Guiding could not extend its sphere of usefulness and joy to share it with these girls to whom the Ranger companies made no appeal. Surely this would not be contrary to B-P's plan? He saw his ideas used in so many ways and within so many organisations. Surely these boys and girls would be the very people he would wish to serve. He would have recognised the spirit in them and seen in them potential leaders and citizens.

Greatly daring, that Guider approached some of these girls, saying to them: "What do you want to do? Come and build your own Youth Centre and plan your own activities."

They accepted the challenge. They took possession of an old church hall which she had found for them, and they went into action. It was warm, and she had made it attractive so that it gave a friendly welcome.

They went wild on that first night. Darts flew everywhere, piano and gramophone were played together against each other, everyone shouted. The Guider, who was not known as a Guider, has a very quiet voice. She said: "This is your Centre, it is for you to build it into something fine. If you wish to become members you must manage your own affairs. Can you do it?"

"Can we do it?" they yelled. "Just you wait." Before long: "We'll have a concert, Miss," announced Ellen, producing a list of forty performers. Rather breathlessly, the Guider told her. "It's not a concert you're planning, Ellen, it's a series of concerts." "Oh, no," said Ellen quickly. "I'm weeding them out to-morrow."

They were performers and audience. The concert was badly rehearsed and poor, but each performer was encored. Afterwards, Ellen announced that they could do better than that—"And if I'm going to run things I'll have to learn to speak right."

Everything was left in the members' own hands, the planning of programmes, formation of committees, every decision. They made many mistakes, but gradually learned to build on their failures. One day, when things had gone wrong, Peggy, the newly appointed Secretary, said: "Have ye ever run a Club before, Miss?"

"No, Peggy, I haven't," the Guider replied. Peggy looked at her steadily for a moment. Then she smiled: "A' weel, we're a' new tergether," said she. From that moment they took the Guider under their wing and told her what was done in the best places.

All their activities arose out of the girls' own needs, as a result of their expressed wishes. Nothing was imposed on them. One had pretty hair, the others, with untidy uncombed heads, began to envy it, and said so. The help of a hairdresser was enlisted once a week, and they were taught the latest styles. This was most popular; and before long the girls were asking quite naturally how they should treat their hair to keep it healthy and clean. Make-up, manicure and personal hygiene came under the impressive heading "Beauty Culture."

They wanted dancing lessons. An expert was produced to teach them the latest ballroom dances.

They began to make attractive things to wear, and one girl made a lovely belt. Two days later she came into the centre looking very smart.

"Well, Cathie," the Guider greeted her. "You've got a new dress?"



"No," beamed Cathie, "it's my old dress, but I washed it to show off my belt."

It was not long before, as was expected, they asked to bring in the boys. Somebody suggested putting a notice up in the docks, inviting sailors. "If you'll let us do that, Miss, we'll bring one with gold braid for you."

Fortunately, says the Guider, the committee decided that each girl could bring a boy friend to the Saturday Dance.

The arrival of boys produced a difficult period. They were shy; there was a lot of showing off on the part of both boys and girls; they ignored each other. However, as the weeks wore on, more and more boys came, the excitement wore off, and soon they mixed quite naturally. But the boys were not content for long to come by invitation; they wished to be members. The committee admitted them as Associate Members.

After a month or two a deputation of boys announced "We want to be real members. We can run this show better than the girls."

The Centre is now run by a mixed committee of boys and girls with a boy chairman and girl secretary. The girls have their own nights and the boys their own club. On the three mixed evenings they have joint activities such as drama, poster painting, games and handwork.

There was nearly a rough house over a Sunday Evening Epilogue, when a gang of real toughs tried to wreck it. Afterwards six boys came to the Guider. "This isn't good enough," they told her; "just leave it to us, it'll no happen again." Now every evening finishes with a short Epilogue, and the members appreciate it as an integral part of all the Centre stands for.

In the summer, outdoor activities are the thing, and the summer camp is the great event of the year.

That is only a brief sketch of the first Square Centre and how it began. To-day, it is a well-established, well-knit fellowship with a growing tradition. There are junior activities for younger brothers and sisters, and some of the older girls and boys are helping to run Guides, Brownies and Wolf Cubs. The boys and girls are proud of their Centre, and they are taking its ideals and standards into their homes and out into their community.

That, however, is not the end of the story. The first Centre is at Granton, Edinburgh; there is another at Methil, Fife; one at Coatbridge, Lanarkshire; another at Dundee; one at Alloa, Clackmannanshire; and another at Musselburgh, Midlothian.

In the Granton Centre there are eight hundred members, and its first Leader and Founder, Miss Greta Collins, has now been appointed Trainer and Organiser for Scotland, by the Scottish Square Centres Committee, a sub-committee of the Scottish Guide Executive Committee. Do you see the point? This is no break-away from Guiding. It is an extension of Guiding, an expansion after the Founder's own heart. Guiding, as Guiding, with its uniform and present-day guise, had frightened off these girls. Guiding in disguise, and at its very best, was offered to them as a new idea, as the same new idea which was given in its first freshness to those boys on Brownsea Island. As the Brownsea Island lads, they took the germ of the idea and developed it themselves. It called out the best that lay dormant in them and gave them the happiness for which they had been searching.

Now, new leaders are wanted for this rapidly growing child of Guiding. But not everyone can lead a Square Centre, although she may have letters after her name and theoretical qualifications. There must be more than that, and more than a fondness for young people. I think perhaps the greatest qualification for this work is not so much fondness for youth but a one-ness with it. This is hard work, it demands energy, alertness, a mind that is always a jump ahead of the sheer devilry which youth can produce. It is no use evading the issue. Youth untamed *can* produce devilry, and needs a quick wit and a steady hand to control it. This job needs understanding and sympathy, but it is not a "good work" to be done one evening a week in one's spare time. It is a full-time job

(Continued on page 153)

# "THE TARGET HAS BEEN ATTAINED"

IN the comparatively short space of time of nineteen months, the huge target of £100,000 has been attained—thanks entirely to the magnificent effort made by members, both past and present, and friends of the Guide Movement, also by the untiring work of the Appeal Organiser, the Editors of *The Guide* and *GUIDER* and their staffs.

In *THE GUIDER* of February it was stated: "It is hoped to publish a detailed account of actual expenditure incurred by the Guide International Service"—well, here it is!

Donations are still being received from far outposts of the Empire, and we would like to try and express the deeply grateful thanks of the G.I.S. Committee to all those in Great Britain and throughout the vast Empire, who have contributed so generously and enthusiastically towards attaining this target.

£100,000 is a large sum, and it is the duty and privilege of the G.I.S. Finance Sub-Committee to be the guardians and trustees of this Fund. How much is being spent and what is happening to the money? These are the questions we are going to try to answer.

On June 30th, 1945, the total amount paid into the Fund was £102,811 3s. 11d., of which £11,000 has been spent since November, 1942.

The sum of £90,575 has been invested in Government securities; in 1943 £1,500 was invested; in 1944, £41,075, and during the first half of the year 1945, £48,000. Of this amount, £15,000 is invested in 2½ per cent. National Bonds, £75,500 in 3 per cent. Savings Bonds, and £75 in 3 per cent. Defence Bonds (specially donated). A large part of this money will be required during the period of rehabilitation in Europe and in helping the National Guide Associations to re-establish themselves in their own countries. In certain European countries, the initial period of relief is almost passed, and the transition stage of rehabilitation and reconstruction has been reached.

Already parcels of books and general Guide literature have been sent out to the National Guide Associations and to individual Companies, who have lost all their equipment, and where in many cases the Guiders and Commissioners have been deported to Germany for slave labour or worse.

## £2,967 TEAM EQUIPMENT

There are five teams at present in Europe, three General Relief Teams, one Hospital Team, and one Mobile Kitchen and Canteen, comprising nearly 80 Guider and Scouter Volunteers. These need Team Equipment to supplement special supplies and to equip vehicles provided by the Army. The Hospital tent required a large amount of additional equipment and stores, and in this way £2,967 has been spent on Team Equipment.

## £2,105 PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Volunteers are given £25 to £35 to purchase personal equipment to augment the khaki uniform provided by the Army; therefore, £2,105 has been spent on personal equipment.

## £946 OFFICE ADMINISTRATION AND GENERAL EXPENSES

Office Administration and General Expenses have amounted to £946. This item includes the setting up of the G.I.S. Office and of the G.I.S. Appeal Office, and providing Office furniture, long-distance telephones and cables; travelling expenses of certain Committee Members; annual contribution to the Council of British Societies for Relief Abroad, etc.

## £1,206 PRINTING AND STATIONERY AND PUBLICITY

Printing, Stationery and Publicity total £1,206; by far the greatest amount of this item was spent on printing and stationery for the G.I.S. Appeal, which has been abundantly repaid. A variety of volunteers' application forms are printed; training forms, Notes for Speakers, book lists, leaflets, posters, etc., etc., are required. A special G.I.S. Prayer Book has also been printed and a copy is given to every Volunteer.

## £888 TRAINING AND TRAVELLING EXPENSES

£888 has been expended on Training and Travelling Expenses, which is mainly used by Volunteers attending special trainings lectures, week-end test camps. Volunteers have to travel to London to receive their kit, papers and passports, medical examinations, and inoculations before going abroad.

## £2,516 TEAM MONIES

Each Team has a Treasurer and a Deputy Treasurer whose job is to look after the Team Money. Every team has a large sum of money placed at its disposal for emergencies, payment of weekly pocket money and allowances; replacement of equipment, the employment of local labour, etc. £2,000 was placed in the Bank at Cairo for the disposal of the Middle East General Relief Team, of which only a small sum has been spent. So far, £2,516 has been allocated as Team Money.

## £607 INSURANCE, ETC.

A sum of £607 covers all insurances, special professional super-annuations; medical charges for X-Rays, special inoculations and examinations. Every Volunteer is insured against war risk, personal accident, sickness and disease; their personal and team equipment is also covered. A Policy is held to cover all equipment kept at Headquarters for the use of further teams.

## £739 STAFF SALARIES

Salaries for the Staff of the G.I.S. Appeal Offices from November, 1942, up to June 30th, 1945, amounts to £739. A great deal of the G.I.S. Appeal office work was undertaken by Volunteers, but a permanent staff is necessary in the G.I.S. offices.

## £1,464 SUBSISTENCE AND POCKET MONEY

As was explained in the February *GUIDER*, the G.I.S. pays £3 weekly subsistence, plus 10s. pocket money to the Volunteers from the day they are called up for a team until the sailing date. Small salaries are paid to some of the men members of the teams, and every member received 5s. to 10s. weekly pocket money in the field of action, and £1,464 has been used for these purposes.

The G.I.S. Finance Sub-Committee proposed to publish in the *GUIDER*, half-yearly statements of expenditure, and copies of the audited Accounts can be sent to County Commissioners on application to the G.I.S. office.

It is hoped that all those donors who have contributed towards the Appeal Fund will be satisfied that their money is being used to the best possible advantage and to the honour of the Guide Movement, and they may rest assured that the Teams are equipped and looked after with all the care they deserve in the great work they are undertaking.

*Treasurer, G.I.S. Committee.*

## With the G.I.S. in Holland FEEDING THE HUNGRY

Team 4.

By MARTIN BARNES

THERE are six hundred thousand people in Rotterdam. Three hundred thousand people are hungry and three hundred thousand are very hungry indeed. There are three settlements of Emergency Block Dwellings, built after the bombing of Rotterdam, and in these live 1,700 odd people who were considered to be the worst off of all. In the first place, they lost everything in the bombing; in the second they are too poor to buy on the Black Market or on any other market; in the third place, unlike some of the richer people, they had no reserves of foodstuffs at all. Two of the settlements are of brick construction, and the people in them, although over-crowded to the point of having twenty-two people in two rooms—in one case only, fortunately, the others being in somewhat better circumstances with only fourteen, eleven or ten. One or two houses contain small families, and these are best off. In spite of poverty and privation and lack of soap, many of these houses are astonishingly clean, and the children are very often clean, as far as street-living children can be clean. Very few people here have lost their self-respect. True, they have neither shoes nor stockings and their legs and feet and hands are covered in sores due to malnutrition and vitamin deficiency. True, their clothes are in rags, but most of them are patched rags. In some houses, certainly, the people have succumbed, but that is not nearly as astonishing as the number who have not.

In the third settlement the houses are built of wood. The conditions are very different from those in the other two. One must remember that starvation takes its toll not only of body but of mind and of morals. Food is the only thing that people care for, and it does not matter how it is obtained. Some people sold their ration cards to buy food on the Black Market, and when that money had gone there was nothing left but begging; and begging is not a very lucrative proposition when there is hardly any food anywhere. When members of the family died, the death was not reported, as that would have meant giving up the dead person's ration card. Sometimes the body was thrown in the canal at the side of the street, but canals are non-tidal, and the bodies were too often found and traced. More often the body was hidden under the floorboards, where it decomposed in the mud. This is not the action of normal people, but five years' occupation of a country by an enemy which has stolen everything does not make for normality. Five years of no work, no food, no recreation, no social, cultural or mental life does not make for normality. Five years of stealing, lying and wrongdoing directed towards the enemy reduces all except the strongest and wisest to a low moral level. It is hard to eradicate this lack of standard in a few weeks, particularly in children who have known no other. It would have been easy for them to have co-operated with the Germans, to have worked for them and gained extra rations; it would have been easy for them, as it was for the German-established Burgomaster, to have turned traitor; but they didn't. What it has cost them nobody can compute. It is easy to see what it has cost them in health, in physique, in strength and endurance. Where seventeen hundred people in three settlements have lice and thirteen hundred, have scabies, where in one house where the roof and floorboards of a one-roomed shack have been burnt for fuel and fourteen

people live, it is easy to see the physical and material sum. What it must mean in terms of mind and spirit and morals can only be guessed. All that is certain is that it does not make attractive arithmetic.

Our job is to cook for and feed these people. At first we gave them one simple meal of crushed biscuit, milk and water a day. They did not believe it. When they got to the stage of believing it and welcoming us, we gave them two meals a day. More substantial meals as they got stronger. It was grand to see the improvement, to see men who had been lying in bed too weak to move, come to the door with their bowls, smiling. It was good to see a woman staggering painfully along the passage to the door, knowing that, but for the food, she would probably have been dead in a week or two. These things make it worth while, if nothing else did. Now the children shout and rush along the street when we come, and they have an engaging habit of running just in front of the radiator of the truck or of hanging on to the mudguards. People run to the doors and hold up their chunk of cheese in admiration to the neighbours. They look in their bowls and say "Peas, fine." Or "Meat, fine." They examine their food with greed now, whereas before they were too apathetic to care what they were given as long as it was something. We are most pleased when they get to the grumbling stage and say it isn't enough, because we know then that they are well. Expectant mothers get a little extra, half a ration or a full ration according to the degree of expectancy. Some lie, in which case, if we are feeling stern, we ask to see their ration cards. In other cases the neighbours, angry at this betrayal of a friend, such as the English, tell us of it. They like to know whether the food is German (which means Dutch, as it was Dutch in the first place), English or American. We have run through the German or Dutch supplies, except for the coffee, and now it is all English or American—mostly British. Sugar, full-cream powdered milk or evaporated tinned cheese and margarine, biscuits, vegetable stew or meat and vegetable stew (American, the last) and chocolate. Their weekly menu is pinned up in our mess room, along with our list of duties, and it makes very pleasant reading.

At first our hours were rather long, as we had neither stoves, containers or pots enough. Now we have an array of Sawyer boilers, so that the morning meal can be emptied out of the boilers into the containers, the boilers washed, and the afternoon meal cooked ready to put in the containers as soon as they have returned from the morning distribution and been washed. By 1.30 dinner time the afternoon meal is ready, piping hot, to be taken off at 3.30. This means that, if the next morning's meal is biscuit pap, we can crush the biscuits after dinner ready for the next day.

We distribute from the trucks in the streets, collecting the bowls from the houses rather than having a queue of people lining up. We think it is more dignified for them and better for us, as we can sort out gate-crashers that way. The great pride of the children is to help, which they do with enormous importance. Our work has been lightened to the point of ease by the help we get from the Dutch Women's Help Corps and two men of the Save the Children Fund, who bring their own truck and spend the day with us. We are also helped by Scouts and Guides, four of whom are regulars, and others who come with the Dutch Women's Help Corps.

Now one of our villages is going to be burnt and the children are going to be evacuated. Most of the people are going to be rehoused, and our job finishes. What next? Maybe Germany, maybe anywhere. It has been a good job. We have received huge baskets of flowers from our villagers and have sung songs with them gathered round our van, with us all dressed in our best. We have been thanked for coming and thanked for continuing the distribution during a thunderstorm (when we had not brought macs), and we have been thanked for thanking them and singing with them. It seems such a small thing to gain so much thanks from people who have gone through so much for so very long.

## THE SQUARE CENTRES

(Continued from page 151)

and a tiring one; it demands courage, endurance and a sense of humour. Above all, it needs that quality which makes a good leader without appearing to. She must be in the background ready to support, advise, but never to impose her will.

Square Centre Leaders are fully trained, whole time and salaried, and they are assisted by voluntary helpers. The work of the Leader is heavy and by no means confined to the evenings on which the Centre is open; visiting members' homes, keeping records, preparing for activities, making contacts with the agencies working for youth, make a very full day. The salary commences at £200, with £175, increasing annually by £5.

There are two Training Courses open to prospective Leaders, one of six months and one of a year, qualifying for Leadership. The Scottish Education Department gives a grant for subsistence allowance and towards training fees if necessary while the candidate is in training.

**Self Government.** Centres are run entirely by the members themselves, and it is the ambition of every member to serve on one of the various committees. Girls and boys serving on the General Committee have special badges, and in the older Centres they have their own Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Secretary.

**Self-Expression.** It was recognised from the start that both boys and girls require scope for self-expression and to develop as individuals, and from very elementary beginnings a great deal has been achieved through music, drama, handicrafts, poster painting and singing. Handwork has become an outstanding feature of the Centres.

**Mixed Activities.** Several evenings in the week are devoted to mixed work. Activities include handwork, drama, singing, dancing, discussions and games. Through these activities the boys and girls learn to work and play together in a healthy and natural way, and at the same time to appreciate the part each must play as an individual and together as members of a community.

**Junior Clubs** include the "13" Club and the Junior Red Cross Link, in addition to Scouting and Guiding. These clubs are very popular, and good work is being done.

If you are interested in this work and feel you would like to take it up, you should write to the Organiser, Miss Greta Collyns, 39, Learmonth Grove, Edinburgh, 4.

Have you got what it takes to be a Square Centre Leader? Have you a sense of humour? There's a snag to that question; so many people think they have, until the joke is turned against them. You'll need all the spirit you can muster for this work; so don't attempt it if you have feelings that get hurt, for there's no time or place for that sort of thing in a Square Centre. Are you likely to be "shocked?" Then keep away. You'll get some nasty shocks at first, and you'll need a steady core of courage and faith, combined with a tolerant mind, to overcome them.

Anyone reading this article would think it's aim was to scare away potential leaders. That is far from the case. It aims to attract the right type of leader, the young woman who wants a worthwhile job, who will see in these boys and girls the sturdy spirit which, well led and directed, will build up the sort of citizens who, when the odds were piled high against them, defied Hitler with a grumble and a laugh and brought Britain through to victory.

The war is over. The peace belongs to these youngsters, and we cannot tell yet what battles will be theirs if they are to win it. Are you one of the Leaders who will help to equip them for the fight against poverty, dirt and evil, which they must win if this country is to play her rightful part in the programme of a world at peace?

## ADMIRALTY RECOGNITION

EVERY Sea Ranger crew will be eager to know just what is meant by Admiralty Recognition, and how to set about acquiring this distinction.

**What It Means.** The Admiralty have, by their generous gesture, shown that they heartily approve of the Sea Ranger Section, and that they wish to encourage seamanship training among girls to the fullest extent. It does not mean that Sea Rangers will have any special entry into the W.R.N.S.

The Sea Ranger Section should realise that this recognition has not been given lightly, and that they owe a great debt of gratitude to Dame Vera Loughton Mathews, the Director W.R.N.S., who by her personal interest and enthusiasm piloted the scheme through the many necessary channels, as far as the First Sea Lord himself, who gave the final approval.

**Inspection of Sea Ranger Crews.** Application for inspection of a Sea Ranger Crew should be made through the County Sea Ranger Coxswain, or where there is no Coxswain, through the County Ranger Adviser. Where there is neither a Coxswain nor a C.R.A. application should be made through the Commissioner or Secretary for Sea Rangers for the county.

A form will be sent to the Skipper, who must fill up, and obtain her County Commissioner's signature. The form should then be sent to the Ranger Branch Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, who will forward it to the Director W.R.N.S., at the Admiralty, who will arrange for the inspection to take place as soon as possible.

The inspecting officers will be W.R.N.S. officers selected by the Director W.R.N.S., and recognition will be granted on the efficiency or potential efficiency of the crew.

**Conditions.** Before Admiralty recognition is granted to any crew the inspecting officer must be satisfied that the following conditions are fulfilled:—

(a) (This clause will state the minimum number of members required; the final decision on this has not been reached.)

(b) There shall be a minimum of sixty per cent. attendances at crew meetings both winter and summer.

(c) (This clause will refer to Guiders—decision not yet reached.)

(d) It shall be demonstrated to the inspecting officer that proper instruction is being given in all subjects in the A.B. syllabus.

(e) When boats are available a crew will be expected to own its own statement of accounts.

(f) Ship's documents such as ship's log, record book, attendance register and list of age groups shall be available for inspection by the inspecting officer. Each skipper will receive a report after the visit of the inspecting officer.

A second report will be sent to the County Commissioner.

**Privileges resulting from Recognition.** It is hoped that when Admiralty stores are released, crews will benefit by having opportunities of acquiring them cheaply. There is a possibility that such things as boats, signalling flags, rope and cordage, bosun's calls, books and charts, Aldis lamps, etc., will become available.

W.R.N.S. and R.N.V.R. officers will also be encouraged by the Admiralty to offer their services as instructors to crews, which in itself will be of the greatest help to crews who are anxious to get expert help in technical training.

So, Sea Rangers everywhere, get down to business, and make yourselves really proficient in the A.B. test, so that as many crews as possible may gain Admiralty recognition, but, remember too, that the general Ranger work must not be neglected at all times.

S. G. CLARKE

Assistant Commissioner for Rangers for England (Sea Rangers)

# THE GUIDER



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

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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure their safe return should the necessary postage be enclosed. Subscriptions to be sent 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 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

## MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

July 11th, 1945

### APPOINTMENTS

Commissioner for Auxiliaries, I.H.Q., Mrs. Fryer.  
Commissioner for Training Overseas, I.H.Q., Miss Shanks.  
Guider-in-Charge, Waddow, Miss M. Walker.

### Overseas

Commissioner for the Sudan, Mrs. Ogdén.  
Commissioner for Palestine, Mrs. Pinder.  
Chief Commissioner for India, Lady Acheson.

Canadian Chief Commissioner. It was reported that at the Annual Meeting of the Canadian Executive Mrs. John S. Corbett was elected Chief Commissioner for Canada.

### AIR RANGER SECTION

Rule 59. Uniform. After "Sea Ranger Guiders" add:—

"Air Ranger Guiders. As for other Ranger Guiders, except for the following:  
Hat—Felt, with black mohair band.  
Tie—Black.

Tenderfoot badge—Pale blue enamel.  
Captain's warrant brooch—Pale blue enamel.

Alternative Uniform. As for Air Rangers, with warrant brooch worn below woggle on the scarf, and metal County badge on beret.

Undress Uniform. As for other Ranger Guiders, or, for air work, the same as for Air Rangers.

Air Rangers.  
Skirt—Navy Blue.  
Jersey—Air Force Blue.

Shirt—Air Force Blue cotton.  
Tie—Black triangular, worn scarf-wise, with point at back of neck.

Woggle—Air Force Blue.  
Hat—Navy Blue beret.

Tenderfoot Badge—Pale Blue enamel.  
Belt—Brown leather, with official buckle.

Knife—Worn attached to right side without lanyard.  
Stockings or Socks—Brown—leafmould.

Shoes—Brown.  
For Air work only. Navy blue slacks (not shorts) of woollen material may be worn, with jersey or shirt. For working rig, navy blue boiler suits with long sleeves may be worn.

Rule 60. The enrolment of a Ranger.  
After Sea Ranger enrolment add:—"When enrolling an Air Ranger the captain substitutes the following:—

"I welcome you as an Air Ranger and trust that you will maintain the honour of your Flight, and that you will find many opportunities for true and loyal service."

After Rule 64 add new heading as follows:—

Rule 64a. Air Safety Measures. (The following rules are for Air Rangers. If Guides or Rangers wish to take part in any air training, these rules also apply to them.)

1. An Air Ranger must obtain the written consent of her parent or guardian before taking part in air training.

2. Gliding may only be done under the supervision of a trained instructor.

3. An Air Ranger may only fly in an aeroplane piloted by a qualified Service pilot or a civil pilot holding a "B" Licence.

4. Before visiting an aerodrome or gliding site, all Flights must be covered under the I.H.Q. special Air Ranger Insurance.

The following safeguards against accidents should be thoroughly understood before undertaking air training:—

(a) Know the importance of keeping clear of aircraft taxi-ing or in flight.

(b) Realise the importance of keeping clear of airscrews, whether or not the engine is running.

(c) Understand the use of magneto switches and other accessories used in starting an aero engine.

(d) Always treat an airscrew as if it were "on contact."

(e) Allow no airscrew swinging except under responsible supervision, as this involves danger and questions of insurance.

(f) Understand the use of chocks in parking and when starting aircraft.

(g) Safety belt or harness must be fastened when flying, particularly during take-off or landing.

(h) When in flight, the position in the aircraft of the emergency exits, fire extinguishers, and crash axe should be noted.

(i) When gliding: Keep clear of winch cable; Do not straggle about over landing area; Observe good general order and discipline.

(j) Do not touch anything not understood.

### TRAINING SYLLABUS

Ranger Post-war Programme. The Ranger post-war programme as printed in the June issue of "The Guider" was amended as follows:—

Specialised Training. First sentence to read:—"During their training Rangers will be expected to specialise."

General Training. Name of "Ranger Service Star" to take the place of "Home Emergency Service."

Part I.  
Add after "pack" "with 24 hours' notice."

Part III.  
1. Add "well-balanced" before "two-course meal."  
2. Age of baby to be raised to two years.

3. Add "and interior decoration" after "furnishing."  
4. Combine (b) and (c) to be worded as follows:—"Compare the merits of three full-length plays, films or ballets, seen during the period of preparation for the test; the choice to be as varied as possible."

Note misprints in (e) and (g). Instead of "five" read "three."

Part IV.  
2. Add after "injury" "wounds."

Add 3. "Be able to take clear messages and give precise directions to strangers in her own neighbourhood."

Addition. "Before completing the Ranger Service Star a Ranger should have read the Ranger Health Book, 'How to be Healthy—and Wise,' and show that she has made an effort to improve her health and appearance."

### ALTERATIONS TO THE BOOK OF RULES

Rule 55 to read as follows:—  
The Ranger Branch is the senior branch of the Guide Movement. The

Ranger age is from 16 to 21 years inclusive. Girls of 14 and 15, however, may join a Ranger Company if their working conditions or other circumstances prevent them from attending Guide Company meetings up to the age of 16 years.

Where the appeal of the sea and boating is strong, Rangers may specialise as Sea Rangers, and so add to their training the discipline, traditions and romance of the sea.

In addition, where the appeal of flying or gliding is felt, Rangers may specialise as "Air Rangers," and so add to their training further interests as well as traditions and adventure of the air.

The Aim. The aim of the Ranger Branch is to help each individual to develop physically, mentally and spiritually through:—

(a) Character training, based on the ideals expressed in the Laws and Promise.

(b) Training for citizenship and homecraft.

(c) Opportunities for the practise of service.

(d) The practical application of campcraft.

(e) Understanding of the responsibilities of leadership.

Rule 51. Alternative to Second Class for mentally defective children. Alternative to Section II. Handicraft. Clause I (for Mentally Defective and Epileptic Guides).

"Be able to square lash and show practical use of six knots; or be responsible for laying out and looking after a miniature garden."

Rule 54. All-Round Cords, page 58. All-Round Lanyard, to read:—

"A Guider who has obtained All-Round Cords as a Guide may qualify to wear them in the form of a lanyard by proving herself able to instruct Guides in all sections of the First Class syllabus, and in addition in all those Badges which she herself took for her All-Round Cords."

Woodcraft Emblem. An outdoor award for Guides has been instituted to be known as the "Woodcraft Emblem."

Syllabus.  
Hold the following Badges.  
(a) Pioneer.

(b) Hiker.

(c) Two other Badges chosen by herself from the following list:—  
Astronomer, Birdwatcher, Naturalist, Stalker, Woodman.

## AWARDS

LIFE SAVING.  
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

Ranger Daisy Pollard, 1st Crook Rangers, Co. Durham. There was a serious accident in Crook when two buses crashed into each other and fifteen people were injured. Daisy was the first on the scene with her first aid case, and began rendering first aid to the stretcher cases. Before the doctor arrived she had stopped arterial bleeding with a tourniquet, arrested facial bleeding and commenced treatment for fractured ribs. She then worked with the doctor until all the injured had been attended to. The doctor asked her if she were a nurse, and was surprised that Guiding included such thorough training in First Aid. The local urban district council has also written a letter of appreciation of the excellence of her work.

GALANTRY—CERTIFICATE OF MERIT.

11th Blackpool Company, N.W. Lancashire. Patrol Second Sheila Worsley, Guide Peggy Marsh and Guide Joan Hudson were on their way home from their Company meeting when they saw a collision between two cyclists. One of the cyclists was only shaken, the other woman had fallen on her face and cut it badly, and there was a good deal of blood on her face and clothes. The Guides immediately went to her assistance and helped to carry her into a nearby house where they gave valuable assistance in dressing her wounds and bringing her round when she fainted. Sheila took the her wounds and brought back a relative; Joan and Peggy carried on under the directions of Mrs. Hesketh, to whose house the patient had been taken. Mrs. Hesketh highly commended the Guides for their presence of mind, the way they kept their heads and for the valuable assistance they gave her.

GOOD SERVICE.

Silver Fish. Miss A. M. Thompson, Division Commissioner, S. E. Bedfordshire.

Medal of Merit. Mrs. Jenkins, Protectorate Commissioner, Uganda.

FORTITUDE.

Badge of Fortitude. Miss K. Vernon, Tawny Owl, 1st Flackwell Heath, Buckinghamshire.

Certificate of Merit. Miss N. Barfield, District Secretary, East Farnworth, S.E. Lancashire.

Guide Audrey Smith, age 13, 2nd Rainham Company, Essex.

GREEN CORD DIPLOMA.

Mrs. Drummond, of Glasgow.

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

ENGLISH APPOINTMENTS.  
Assistant Commissioner for Guides (England): Miss G. Clayton.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE.  
A Conference for all County Commissioners will be held on October 30th and 31st. Full details will be circulated to C.O.s later.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE FORCES.  
Service women, whether or not they are members of the Movement, will be welcome at Headquarters Training Centres. Places will be reserved for them at each course and applications should be made in the ordinary way.

BADGE DESIGNS.  
Designs for the following Badges would be welcomed and should be submitted to the Ranger Secretary at I.H.Q. as soon as possible:—

(1) A metal Badge for the Ranger Service Star, which has superseded the Home Emergency Service.

(2) A cloth Badge for the Ranger Specialised Certificate. (Comparable to A.B. Badge, Sea Rangers.)

SEA RANGER BURGEEES.

Sea Ranger Crews who are intending to make a burgee should note that the design should first be submitted for approval to The Imperial Sea Ranger Heraldry Adviser, 2nd/Ol. E. Cardew, W.R.N.S., The Red House, Pittleworth, Sussex. Scottish Crews should send their designs to The Scottish Heraldry Adviser, Miss Wood, 13, Learmouth Gardens, Edinburgh, 4.

WHITE HAT COVERS.

These should not be worn by Sea Rangers or Guiders until a notice is published in the GUIDER giving permission to do so.

NOTICE TO SEA RANGER GUIDERS.

The Admiralty will shortly be selling small craft which have now become surplus to Government needs. Applications for small craft should be addressed to the Director of Small Craft Disposals, Palmville, Cobham, Surrey.

SQUARE CENTRES.

Guides are wanted to take training at the Granion Square Centre, Edinburgh, as Leaders for Mixed Youth Centres run on Guide lines. Minimum age 25. The training course lasts six months. Fee £10 per term. A minimum quarters Provident Fund, and a subsistence allowance are eligible for the Head-Edinburgh, 4. This announcement is made with the permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Employment of Women (Control of Employment) Order, 1943.

TEMPORARY ADDRESSES.

Will Guiders, when writing from "away" addresses, whether overseas, camp, holiday, etc., please also state their home address? This information is invaluable to the keeping of our records.

GENERAL NOTICES

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Eva Norwood, of East London and Staffordshire Post Trefol Guild, on May 31st, after a long, weary illness patiently and cheerfully borne. God speed. On June 17th, Helena Brattee Harvey. First and most beloved Captain Spalding. Her influence lives on. On June 17th, Mrs. McCaullum, for more than twenty-five years Captain and Brown Owl. A true and loyal Guider of Middlesbrough.

FILMS FOR HIRE

On hire from Girl Guide Headquarters, 17-19, Bucking Palace Road, S.W.1. 16 mm. SOUND FILM

FOR THIS OUR HERITAGE: A film recently taken, showing the Ranger and Sea Guides Association. TIME: 20 minutes; 1 large reel; COLOURED; one exhibition 10s.; each subsequent exhibition 4s.

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 5s.; each subsequent exhibition 2s.; BLACK & WHITE 3s. 6d.; each subsequent exhibition 1s. 6d.

THE FOURTH LAW: Taken in 1927 by British Instructional Films. This might be called a period film. It is a picture of Guiding in that year. TIME: 45 minutes; 2 reels; BLACK & WHITE; one exhibition 10s.; each subsequent exhibition 4s.

WOODLARKS: Scenes at Woodlarks Camp Site for Extension Guides. TIME: 7 minutes; 1 reel; BLACK & WHITE; one exhibition 2s. 6d.; each subsequent exhibition 1s.

A DAY AT SEA: The Sea Ranger Training on board "Implacable" and "Foudroyant" at Portsmouth, August, 1937. TIME: 30 minutes; 2 reels; BLACK & WHITE; one exhibition 7s. 6d.; each subsequent exhibition 3s.

OUR CHALET: An interesting film of life in summer and in winter at the Girl Guide and Girl Scout Chalet at Adelboden, Switzerland. TIME: 15 minutes. 1 reel; BLACK & WHITE; one exhibition 5s.; each subsequent exhibition 2s.

OUR CHALET & "IMPLACABLE": Shots of Our Chalet and the Sea Ranger Training by a different photographer. TIME: 15 minutes; 1 reel; COLOURED; one exhibition 7s. 6d.; each subsequent exhibition 3s.

PAX TING (1939): Scenes taken at the International Camp held in Hungary just before the outbreak of war. TIME: 20 minutes; 2 reels; COLOURED; one exhibition 7s. 6d.; each subsequent exhibition 3s.

A DAY IN CAMP (1939): The title speaks for itself. TIME: 10 minutes; 1 reel; BLACK & WHITE; one exhibition 5s.; each subsequent exhibition 2s.

GUIDE GIFT WEEK: Scenes of the presentation of the various gifts made from this Fund. TIME: 15 minutes; 1 reel; COLOURED; only postage is charged when hiring this film to members of the Movement; to others, one exhibition 7s. 6d.; each subsequent exhibition 3s.

FLIGHTS FOR VICTORY: Showing the "pigeon ceremonies" in several Countries on 20th February, 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 & WHITE; one exhibition 3s. 6d.; each subsequent exhibition 2s.

GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE: Showing volunteers in training and Guides working for the Fund. TIME: 15 minutes; 1 reel; BLACK & WHITE; no charge.

THE GIRL GUIDE MOVEMENT IN SCOTLAND: 3 reels; also cut copy of 1 reel dealing with the 14-18 age group. (Obtainable only from Scottish Headquarters, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 3.) One exhibition, 3 reels, 12s. 6d.; 1 reel, 5s.

Postage each way will be charged in addition to the above prices.

CAMPING IN UGANDA: We have a very interesting addition to our film library thanks to the kindness of the Ministry of Information—a film of a Patrol Leaders' Camp in Uganda. This shows a day in camp from morning Colours to the lowering of the flag at sunset. Guides in this country will be interested to notice the likenesses and differences between this camp and our own camps in Great Britain. TIME: 10 minutes; 1 reel; BLACK & WHITE; only postage charged.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

(Continued from page 150)

EMPIRE CIRCLE

There will be no lunch-hour meeting in August. The speaker at the September meeting (September 27th) will be Lady Crofton, formerly State Commissioner for Hyderabad, who has been running forward area canteens on the Assam-Burma Border.

The next quarterly party will be on Sunday, October 28th, when the speaker will be Mrs. Herklotz, formerly Commissioner for Training, Hong Kong, who will speak about her experiences in a Japanese internment camp.

Guiders are reminded that the lunch-hour meetings (from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. on the fourth Thursday of each month, are open to all members of the Movement.

APPOINTMENTS AND RESIGNATIONS

Approved by the Executive Committee, July, 1945.

ENGLAND

South Berkshire.—Div. C, Miss B. Opimith, Apperth, Furness Rd., Eastbourne. Kings Norton.—Dist. C, Mrs. Major, 199, Bally Oak Road, Kings Norton, Birmingham, 30.

RESIGNATION.

Bristol North, 1.—Dist. C, Mrs. Ringott, 5, Briavel's Grove, Ashley Hill, Bristol, 6.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Burnham.—Dist. C, Mrs. Hetherington, Wayside, Farnham Common. Mid-Bucks, North.—Div. C, Mrs. Buchanan, Ascot Lodge, Wing. Please note that Slough District has been divided as follows:—

Slough Central.—Dist. C, Miss M. Lewis, 7, Red Court, Stoke Poges Lane, Slough. Slough East.—Dist. C, Mrs. Williams, 59, Washam Road, Slough. Slough West.—Dist. C, Miss Adams, 69, Beechwood Gardens, Slough.

RESIGNATIONS.

Slough.—Dist. C, Miss M. Lewis. Slough Poges.—Dist. C, Mrs. MacIndoe. Wendover.—Dist. C, Miss T. Wake.

CORNWALL

Looe (South East Division)—Dist. C, Mrs. Harward, 9, Dean Terrace, Liskeard.

DEVONSHIRE

Ashburton.—Div. C, Mrs. Tyler, Elm Park, Broadhempston, Totnes. Ashburton.—Asst. Div. C, Miss R. Hacon, Homestead, Dawlish. Brixham.—Dist. C (Temp.), Miss A. Hopkins, Galleons Lap, Nelson Road, Brixham.

RESIGNATIONS.

Ashburton.—Div. C, Miss R. Hacon. Ashburton.—Asst. Div. C, Mrs. Tyler. Brixham.—Dist. C, Miss H. Patrick. North Road.—Dist. C, Mrs. Morris. Torquay East.—Dist. C (Temp.), Miss Glenister.

DORSET

Lyme Regis.—Dist. C (Temp.), Mrs. Carey Cox. Sherborne.—Dist. C (Temp.), Miss E. M. Oakley.

DURHAM

Brandon and Framwellgate Moor.—Dist. C (Temp.), Mrs. Bull, Woodlands, Gilegate, Durham City. Roker.—Dist. C, Mrs. Rogers, 3, Sea View Park, Whitburn, Sunderland. Chester-le-Street Central.—Dist. C, Mrs. Morton, Lynn House, Primrose Hill, Fencehouses.

RESIGNATION.

Roker.—Dist. C, Miss D. Willcox. COUNTY LONE SECRETARY.—Miss D. Lewin, Gable Cottage, Gosfield, Halstead. Tilbury.—Dist. C, Miss D. Lewis, 11, Park View Gardens, Grays.

RESIGNATION.

County Lone Secretary.—Mrs. Phillips. GLOUCESTERSHIRE

Stonehouse.—Dist. C, Miss M. A. Sibley. Wotton-under-Edge.—Dist. C, Miss L. E. Lyons.

HAMPSHIRE

County Lone Secretary.—Mrs. Parkes Colliers, Steep, Petersfield. RESIGNATION.

County Lone Secretary.—Miss E. M. Jeffreys. HERTFORDSHIRE

Oxhey.—Dist. C, Miss D. Wales, 41, Kingsfield Road, Oxhey, Watford. Oxhey.—Dist. C, Mrs. G. Thompson.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST

Please note that the Districts of Peel Park and Central Salford have now been merged into: Regent Road.—Dist. C, Miss E. Thomas, 43, Clarence Street, Lower Broughton, Salford, 7.

Extension Secretary.—Miss D. G. Rees, 31, Westwood Ave., Timperley, Cheshire. South Salford.—Asst. Div. C, Miss E. Young, 11, King's Ave., Crumpsall, Manchester, 8.

South Pendleton.—Dist. C, Miss L. Park, 2, Eades Street, Salford, 6. Weaste.—Dist. C, Miss C. Cooper, 35, Burnside Avenue, Salford, 6. West Oldham.—Dist. C, Miss Matthew, 140, Denton Lane, Chadderton, Oldham. Worsley.—Dist. C, Miss A. Richmond, 65, Station Rd., Pendlebury, Manchester.

RESIGNATIONS.

Regent Road.—Dist. C, Miss P. Jones. Central Salford.—Dist. C, Miss E. C. Young.

LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST

Southport, Birkdale and Formby.—Asst. Div. C, Miss Powell, Home for the Blind, Roe Lane, Southport.

LINCOLNSHIRE

The Deepings.—Dist. C, Mrs. Eady, Deeping St. Nicholas. Sibsey.—Dist. C, Mrs. Caudwell, The Manor House, Sibsey, nr. Boston.

RESIGNATIONS.

The Deepings.—Dist. C, Mrs. Pilling. Sibsey.—Dist. C, Mrs. Spring (called to Higher Service).

LONDON

County Extension Secretary.—Miss N. Bool, 10, Redburn Street, S.W.3. East Central.—Div. C, Miss B. Frupp, 73, Portland Place, W.1. Walthamstow.—Div. C, Miss D. Bubbers, 16, Avon Road, Walthamstow, E.17.

RESIGNATIONS.

County Extension Secretary.—Miss K. Calverley. Assistant Extension Secretary.—Miss N. Bool. East Central.—Div. C, Lady Frupp. Walthamstow.—Div. C, Mrs. Elliott. Lordship.—Dist. C, Miss D. J. Wallace.

MIDDLESEX

North Hanwell.—Dist. C (Temp.), Mrs. Powley, 78a, Shakespeare Road, Hanwell, W.7. Ruislip and Eastcote.—Dist. C, Mrs. Windle, Penn Cottage, St. Catherine's Road, Ruislip.

RESIGNATION.

North Hanwell.—Dist. C, Miss G. B. Gibbs. STAFFORDSHIRE

Paddoek.—Dist. C, Miss M. Beebe, Fernhurst, 24, Belvedere Road, Walsall. Pelsall and Brownhills.—Dist. C, Mrs. Bradbury, St. Davids, Church Hill, Brownhills, Walsall. Walsall Central.—Dist. C, Mrs. Gadsby, 9, Bradford Street, Walsall. Walsall North.—Dist. C, Miss E. White, 40, Glebe Street, Walsall.

**Resignations.**  
 Bloxwich and Great Wyrley.—Dist. C. Mrs. Ford.  
 Paddock.—Dist. C. Miss E. N. White.  
 Pelsall.—Dist. C. Miss E. L. Cox.  
 Walsall North.—Dist. C. Mrs. Gadsby.

**EAST SURREY**

**Resignation.**  
 Croydon South.—Dist. C. Miss Mantle.  
**WEST SURREY**  
 County Extension Secretary.—Mrs. Stover, High Wray, Lodge Hill Road, Farnham.  
 Please note that the District of Hershham is now known as Hershham and Walton.

**WARWICKSHIRE**

**Resignation.**  
 County Extension Secretary (Temp.).—Miss E. C. Lazarus.  
**WARWICKSHIRE**  
 Alcester.—Dist. C. Mrs. Terry, Barrels Manor, Knighton, Alcester.  
**Resignations.**  
 Alcester.—Dist. C. Mrs. Edwards.  
 Coventry South.—Dist. C. Miss V. Phillips.

**WILTSHIRE**

Mere.—Dist. C. Mrs. Rimington, Ponthill Abbey, Tisbury.  
**Resignation.**  
 Mere.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Hastings.

**WORCESTERSHIRE**

Bromsgrove.—Dist. C. Miss T. Stranck, 2, The Homes, New Road, Bromsgrove.  
**Resignation.**  
 Bromsgrove.—Dist. C. Miss M. Scott.

**WALES**

**CARDIGANSHIRE**

County Secretary.—Mrs. Plevins, Penylan, Llechryd.

**DENBIGHSHIRE**

Assistant County Commissioner.—Miss A. L. Fletcher, Glan Aber, Abergelle.

**EAST GLAMORGAN**

Rhymney Valley.—Div. C. (Temp.), Lady Binney.

**WEST GLAMORGAN**

East Gower.—Dist. C. Mrs. Davies, The Vicarage, Penlergaer, Glamorgan.  
 West Gower.—Dist. C. Miss I. McRitchie, Dunavard, Southgate, Swansea.  
 Port Talbot.—Dist. C. Mrs. Spiller, 10, Grange Street, Port Talbot.

**Resignations.**

East Gower.—Dist. C. Miss I. McRitchie.  
 Port Talbot.—Dist. C. Mrs. Broadway.

**MERIONETHSHIRE**

County Secretary.—Mrs. Keri Evans, Glanmarchlas, Towyn, Merioneth.  
 Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss Hall, Rhos Awel, Aberdovey.  
 Dolgellau.—Dist. C. The Hon. Mrs. Pritchard, Dol Rhyd, Dolgellau.  
 Lliwngyll (New District).—Dist. C. Mrs. Thompson, Tanyfron, Lliwngyll.

**Resignations.**

County Secretary.—(Temp.), Miss Hall.  
 Assistant County Secretary (Finance).—Miss M. Percival.  
 Dolgellau.—Dist. C. Miss A. M. Rees.

**MONMOUTHSHIRE**

County Badge Secretary.—Miss K. Radcliffe, Twyn Bell, nr. Usk.  
**Resignation.**  
 Newport West.—Dist. C. Miss A. Fuller.

**MONTGOMERYSHIRE**

Assistant County Commissioner.—Miss I. H. Kay.

**SCOTLAND**

**ANGUS**

Brechin Town.—Dist. C. Miss H. J. Duke, Esk Park, Brechin Angus.

**Resignations.**

Arbroath Town, No. 1.—Dist. C. Mrs. McEachern.  
 Brechin Town.—Dist. C. Mrs. A. Duke.

**DUMFRIES-SHIRE**

County Commissioner.—Mrs. Graham, Holmwood, Langholm.  
 County Secretary.—Miss E. M. Hunter-Arundel, Barjarg Tower, Auldgrith.

**Resignations.**

County Secretary.—Mrs. Graham.  
 Assistant County Commissioner.—Mrs. Younger.

**CITY OF DUNDEE**

**Resignation.**

Broughty Ferry.—Dist. C. Miss Bald.

**EAST LOTHIAN**

**Resignations.**

Assistant County Secretary (Badges).—Miss E. Grant Suttie.  
 South West.—Div. C., The Hon. Grizel Scott.

**INVERNESS-SHIRE**

Fort William and Kilmallie.—Dist. C. Mrs. Clark, The Rectory, Fort William.

**Resignation.**

Fort William and Kilmallie.—Dist. C. Mrs. Cameron-Head of Inverallort.

**KINCARDINESHIRE**

**Resignations.**

County Lone Secretary.—Miss M. N. Kerr.  
 Banchory.—Dist. C. Mrs. Cran.

**RENFREWSHIRE**

**Resignation.**

Port Glasgow.—Dist. C. Miss Blackwood.

**ROSS-SHIRE**

Fortrose and Cromarty.—Dist. C. Mrs. Torin, Raddery House, Rosemarkie.

**STIRLINGSHIRE**

Stirlingshire County has been re-arranged as follows:—  
 Avon Division (new)—Div. C. Miss A. Gray Buchanan, Parkhill, Polmont.

Containing the Districts of:

Polmont.—Dist. C. not yet appointed.  
 Slamannan and Avonbridge.—Dist. C. not yet appointed.

Carron Division (formerly Central Division)—Div. C. Miss E. A. Burns, Arnothall, Falkirk.

Containing the Districts of:

Bonnybridge.—Dist. C. Miss H. D. Baird, Horden, Bonnybridge (on War Service).  
 (Temp.), Miss A. Mitchell, Rosebank, Bonnybridge.

Camelon.—Dist. C. Miss A. S. Haddow, Spring Bank, Falkirk.

Falkirk.—Dist. C. Miss K. M. McNair, Novar, 10, Weir Street, Falkirk.

Stenhouse.—Dist. C. Miss M. M. George, R.S.N.I., Larbert (formerly Denny).

Endrick Division (formerly Western)—Div. C. Mrs. Rowley Orr, Lednabra, Balfour.

Containing the Districts of:  
 Balfour.—Dist. C. Mrs. Rowley Orr, Lednabra, Balfour.  
 Kippen and Buchlyvie.—Dist. C. Mrs. Stirling, Sandyholes, Kippen.  
 Forth Division (formerly Northern)—Div. C. not yet appointed.

Containing the Districts of:

Bannockburn and Plean.—Dist. C. Miss A. M. Hird, Beechwood House, Stirling.

Bridge of Allan and Logie.—Dist. C. Mrs. McCreath, Kilreny, Bridge of Allan.

Stirling.—Dist. C. Miss A. P. Stenhouse, 23, North End Road, Stirling.

Stirling Burgh (Snowdon)—Dist. C. Miss Scott Ferguson, 17, Allen Park, Stirling.

Stirling Burgh (Castlehill)—Dist. C. Miss J. Elm, 20, Bruce St., Stirling.

Stirling Burgh (Riverside and Raploch) (formerly Forth)—Dist. C. Miss B. Adam, 2, Albert Place, Stirling (on War Service).

Grange Division (formerly Eastern)—Div. C. Mrs. Kennard, The Haining, Polmont.

Containing the Districts of:

Grangemouth.—Dist. C. Miss J. L. Mackay, 36, Weir Street, Falkirk.

Laurieston and Bothkennar.—Dist. C. Mrs. Hay, Newfield, Bancroft Road, Falkirk.

Kelvin Division (formerly Southern)—Div. C. not yet appointed.

Containing the Districts of:

Campsie.—Dist. C. Miss Pirie, Warden, Torrance of Campsie, nr. Glasgow.

Kilsyth.—Dist. C. Miss H. Anderson, Quarter, By Denny (on War Service).  
 (Temp.), Mrs. Morton, East Lodge, Woodlee, Lenzie.

**OVERSEAS**

**AFRICA**

**SUDAN**

Commissioner.—Mrs. Ogden, G.P.O., Khartoum, Sudan.

**BRITISH WEST INDIES**

**JAMAICA**

St. James.—Dist. C. Mrs. Nurse, The Cottage, Fairfield, Montego Bay, P.O.

**WINDWARD ISLANDS**

**GRENADA**

**Resignation.**

St. Andrews.—Dist. C. Miss I. Munro.

**FIJI**

Island Secretary.—Mrs. Jardine, Suva, Fiji.

**GIBRALTAR**

Assistant Division Commissioner.—Mrs. Crutchley, The Mount, Gibraltar.

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Cooks for the Land Army. An appeal to released war workers to continue their essential work in cooking for Land Girls in Country Hostels. Choose your county and apply immediately to:—Hostels Department, Women's Land Army Headquarters, 6, Chesham Street, S.W.1.

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Wanted.—Life Saver for camp near Caernarvon, 15th—25th August.—Miss Hardiman, Butlers Marston, Warwick.

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Guider, farmer's daughter, deaf, aged 43, offers share in West Country home to woman similar tastes who would share housework, gardening and poultry. Easy access to railway, bus and town. References exchanged via Commissioner or Solicitor.—Box No. 109.