



# THE GUIDER

SEPTEMBER - 1940

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PRICE 3<sup>D</sup> MONTHLY



## THE GUIDER

FAITH  
IN  
YOUTH

by

MRS. ELIOT CARNEGIE  
Scottish Chief Commissioner*Rangers, Guides and Brownies  
cheering one of our Air Ambulances  
as it took off on July 27th.*

Photo: Topical Press.

**D**URING the years preceding the outbreak of war, we were continually hearing the older people decrying the young people of the present generation. We heard them criticising the young saying they had no sense of responsibility, they were vague, unbusinesslike, with a thirst for noise and movement, always restless and inconsiderate to older people. Personally I was not an upholder of these views. The young were restless, and were often rather irresponsible. But one had to remember that a great change had taken place during those years after the last war. Youth had a great deal more freedom than it had had before, and were reacting to this freedom. Girls particularly were far less restrained, stood more on their own feet, were far more independent and more responsible for their own lives. What I was wondering all the time, was whether the older folk, the parents and leaders of these young people were doing all they could to equip them for this change, helping them to be ready for this new independence, and seeing to it that the younger generation were going to make a success of it. The older folk seemed to think that this new generation would never be the same as theirs had been, and seemed to have so little faith in them. And as the war drew nearer, I am sure there were many who wondered how the people would react. Would they put their shoulders to the wheel, had they the grit and courage of those young people of the last war, or were they going to be disappointing? Would they be able and ready to sacrifice everything, were they going to be able to realise the cause for which we were going to war?

What has been the result? As regards the young men of this generation, the question has I think been answered by Lord Gort in his address on the anniversary of the outbreak of the last war. He said "From what I have seen during the past months, I know the younger generation are brimful of courage, and are ready to sacrifice all for the great cause for which we are fighting."

And what of the young women? Haven't they, too, come forward and given themselves wholeheartedly to National Service and been ready and eager to be worthy of their brothers and friends in the fighting forces? I think we can say that they have come forward as readily as the previous generation and have proved themselves to be made of just as good stuff.

I suppose that all through time, one generation has criticised the next, but I feel that the understanding between the young and the old should be better. Faults may lie on both sides, but it is with the older folk that the chief fault so often seems to be. Those of us who have the joy and privilege of working and playing with young people must be ready to go half way to meet them. We must have sympathy with their new ideas, be interested in their enthusiasm and initiative and remember that so much more can be done by "love that encourages than by fear that represses." As we grow older, we must remember that youth gazes with clear eyes into the future, looks for adventure and sees visions, while we perhaps look more into the past and dream dreams. Those who belong to the age which comes between the young and the old can do so much to

help both young and old to understand each other better. They can help to teach the young to show courtesy and respect to the older folk, and help to teach them not to resent the teaching of experience. We must all work together. And isn't this what Guiding tries to teach? There is a corner in Guiding for almost every age, but we've all got to pull together, we've all got to understand each other. It's not only the children who get the fun out of Guiding. We older folk have surely found happiness, friendship, experience, and fresh adventure in our Guiding, just as much as the Brownie or Guide. Now we in Guiding are dealing with the next generation, the children who are growing up to build the new world which will follow the present upheaval. The world which lies ahead will probably be fraught with even greater problems and bigger difficulties than those of the last war. So let us build up this generation to be fit to face up to it. And above all, let us have faith in them. It is for all of us Commissioners and Guiders, to do all in our power to help these young people to be healthy, right thinking, God-fearing citizens, who can look into the future with courage and faith, and with God's help, they will be worthy of the great traditions of their country. But it's no good to wait until the war is over. Now is the time, and we must try to realise that in spite of all the worries and anxieties with which the war seems to fill our daily lives, these young people cannot and must not be neglected. We have got to do our best to keep their lives as normal as we possibly can, to keep their nerves unshaken, to give them something worth while to do and teach them to be conscious of what is expected of them. If we have faith in them, and teach them to put their trust in God, we in Guiding shall at least have done something towards the future to which we must all look with courage and determination. It may be little we can do in the short time we have our Guides with us, but let us do our best, and let us remember how big things come out of small beginnings.

*"Therefore, though few may praise or help or heed us,  
Let us work on with head, or heart or hand—  
For that we know the future ages need us,  
And we must help our time to take its stand."*

## COUNTY CAMP ADVISERS' CONFERENCE

Arrangements are being made to hold the County Camp Advisers' Conference from Friday, October 4th, to Tuesday, October 8th. Applications should be sent to the Secretary, Foxlease, as soon as possible. One representative will be accepted from each County, and should be the C.C.A. if possible; a second name, marked second choice, may be sent in to go on the waiting list. Any suggestions from Camp Advisers for the programme, including subjects for discussion should be sent by the County Camp Adviser to her own Commissioner for Camping without delay, so as to permit of their being circulated before the Conference.





Brownies and Guides tumbled out—The Ambulances arrive.

[Photo: Topical Press.]

WHEN we started our journey out to the aerodrome on July 27th I, for one, had a most extraordinary feeling. I felt as if my skin was much too small for me—because I wasn't me, I was helping to represent 75,000 Guides who were scattered over the world in large and small numbers wherever the British flag flies, and even, in some places, where other flags fly. I felt greatly honoured and terribly guilty that I should be privileged to see our air ambulances presented, when so many of you could not—and realised then that my eyes and ears and brain did not belong to me at all that afternoon, they were yours. We who were lucky enough to be there that day had lost our identity for the afternoon. Our name was Legion.

What did I see? I'll tell you in one sentence. I saw loyalty in concrete form, loyalty represented by two splendidly fitted out aeroplanes which in their turn represented millions of pennies, millions of sacrifices large and small, hours and days of hard work enthusiastically carried through. Two aeroplanes which would carry across the world the Guide Trefoil, showing to the world the spirit of the Guides, and greatest thought of all, bringing mercy and hope to many who, without their aid, might be condemned to lose sight, or sanity or even life itself.

By the time this description is published many of you will, I hope, have seen the films of the presentation, and have seen our President, the Princess Royal, arrive at the aerodrome where she was received by Mrs. Marsham (Chairman of our Executive Committee) and Mrs. Atkinson (our Chief Commissioner), who gave such a splendid lead to the scheme. Lady Clarendon, the new Commissioner for Guides Overseas, was there too, representing all the Guides in the Dominions and Colonies who had contributed so generously.

For the Royal Air Force Air-Marshall Gossage received Her Royal Highness in place of the Secretary for Air, Sir Archibald Sinclair, who at the last moment was unable to come owing to an urgent summons from the Prime Minister.

Wales was represented by Miss Ward, their Chief Commissioner. Unfortunately, Mrs. Carnegie, the Chief Commissioner for Scotland, and the Duchess of Abercorn, C.C. for Ulster, were unable to come, but several of us gave Scottish and Ulster Guides a special thought that afternoon, remembering the whole-hearted way in which they had backed the Gift Scheme and their magnificent contributions to it.

The County Commissioner for Middlesex where the ceremony took place was present and the Division Commissioner, also a

few representatives of Headquarters, among them the Gift Week Secretary, Miss Isherwood, who first had the splendid idea of Guide Gift Week. She wore the Beaver—which was awarded to her for all the work which she has put into making the scheme a success. I like to think that she was given it from you all, and that she wore it that day for you all, for without her brainwave and hard work the scheme might never have been conceived, and it could never have materialised.

You will have seen on the film how, as Her Royal Highness arrived, the two Air Ambulances taxied across the aerodrome, halting just in front of her, and how, as they stopped, the doors opened and Brownies and Guides of all shapes and sizes tumbled out. How they managed to look so spry and neat after being packed in as they were, so many into such a small space, is a mystery. However, they did, and as they emerged, they were joined by more Guides and Rangers who doubled out to meet them, to form into two groups before the Princess in front of the aeroplanes. They all came from the Division in which the aerodrome is situated. There were only about fifty Rangers, Guides and Brownies, but as I watched I felt as though that great aerodrome was thronged with girls and women of all ages, all wearing the Trefoil and all eager and thrilled by the ceremony that was about to happen.

The moment the Guides had formed up, a Ranger stepped out from the rear and was joined by a smaller Guide, and by an even smaller Brownie. They marched forward and halted before the Princess, and the Brownie, saluting, handed to the Princess a beautifully inscribed letter of presentation which Her Royal Highness had signed, and which she, in turn, handed to Air-Marshall Gossage, when she presented the Air Ambulances.

In making the presentation, the Princess Royal said: "The



The Ambulances are most beautifully equipped—Note the Oxygen apparatus.

[Photo: Topical Press.]

# ACHIEVE

The two top photographs and sale as post cards at 1/6. It is hoped that a few ambulance in flight.



# EMENT!

and one other, showing the of the Aeroplanes, are on quarters, price 2d. each.

photograph, showing the will be obtainable later.

children, no less than the men and women of our nation, are burning with eagerness to serve their country, and the Guides here and in every Dominion and Colony have seldom worked harder or enjoyed themselves more than during the past few months. It was suggested to them that they should all give up half a day's income or pocket money, in order to buy gifts for the nation, and not only did they agree to this enthusiastically, but they have spared no effort in augmenting their donations by their own initiative and energy, seeing their chance in this scheme to play their part in the great national effort.

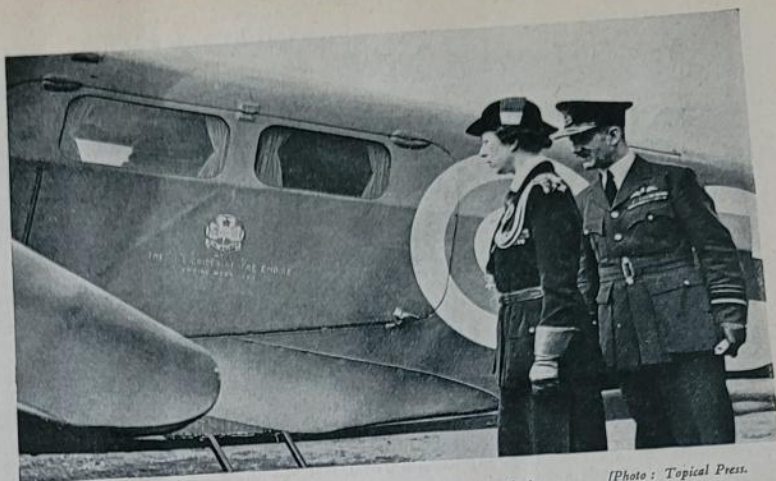
The Royal Air Force is the youngest of the fighting services, and for this reason makes its special appeal to youth. When the Guides heard that these two planes were urgently required and they would be the two first specially constructed air ambulances to be used by the Royal Air Force in the war, they were so thrilled that not only did they reach their goal of £20,000, but shot beyond, and more than doubled it, for they raised the sum of £48,000.

It gives me the greatest pleasure, on behalf of the Girl Guides of the Empire, to present to you these two Air Ambulances, and I hope that by their speed and comfort they may help to save many lives."

Then on behalf of the Royal Air Force Air-Marshal Gossage thanked the Girl Guides of the Empire for their Gift, saying that it was impossible to make a formal speech about a gift such as this which represented all the magnificent spirit of the Girl Guide Movement (here a minute Brownie in the front rank nodded three times very solemnly!) Air-Marshal Gossage said that the Air Ambulances would go forth on their errands of mercy, bringing alleviation and comfort to those who had suffered seriously in their country's cause. He went on to say that in making this gift to the Nation in her hour of need the Girl Guides of the Empire had come right into the hearts of the Air Force and shown, in the finest way possible, their splendid loyalty to King and country and the wonderful spirit that is alive in British Youth to-day. On behalf of the Royal Air Force he again thanked Her Royal Highness and the Girl Guides of the Empire most deeply for these two Air Ambulances which, he said, he hoped would be of inestimable value in preserving life.

After the presentation the Princess went to inspect the Ambulances, stopping on the way to speak to the smallest Brownie of all, who stood barely three foot high, but wore a Sixer's stripes. "Which came first, the stripes or the Brownie?" inquired a Royal Air Force representative standing near me.

We all had a chance to examine our Ambulances, then. They are most beautifully equipped, with four seats, which fold up to make room for two stretchers when required. There is a first aid case which would bring joy to the heart of any doctor, a veritable in-trunk made of wicker work, with every conceivable remedy, including oxygen. On the door of each aeroplane is a large Guide



Our Royal President inspects one of our Ambulances.

[Photo: Topical Press.]


Trefoil, with the inscriptions: "Presented by the Girl Guides of the Empire, Empire week, 1940."

After inspecting the Ambulances, Her Royal Highness returned to the presentation base. The Guides had formed up at the edge of the grass so that the aeroplanes could take off and we waited—while we waited I moved about among the Guides, talking to them. They were so thrilled to be the lucky ones chosen to represent you all—and I was delighted by one incident. Someone told the Guides to cheer loudly when the aeroplanes flew past. A Patrol Leader remarked: "We'll cheer all right! We don't need to be told to cheer!"

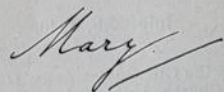
That reminds me of another nice incident which occurred at the rehearsal. It was hot, and a very tall Guider from Headquarters was standing beside a small Brownie, when the planes flew past the Brownie turned, and peering up at the Guider said: "You must take off your hat and wave it too, your money bought them as well as ours!"

Then came the most exciting part of the programme. Suddenly we saw the planes coming, flying low, just at first floor level. The light was bright on their wings as they came round the aerodrome although dark clouds towered above. They raced past, and our cheers, excited as they were, were lost in the roar of the engines. Twice they came, and twice the cheers from frantically excited Guides rose to welcome them, and greet them and speed them on their way. Then they speeded up their engines, raced by at what seemed incredible speed, and soared upwards into those dark clouds, and beyond them into blue sky and light, bearing with them the hopes and prayers of thousands of Guides. As I saw that lovely upward curve, and the dark planes silhouetted, I admit that I nearly cried with pride and thankfulness. We had done it! Those planes were ours—and they were more, they were the spirit of Youth speeding out on their mission of mercy to heal a world of pain. They were Hope, and they were Achievement.

If you could produce those planes through your own effort and enthusiastic spirit, I felt there was little you could not do. You have provided the means by which many sufferers shall find peace. You can be the means through which a tortured world can build peace in the years ahead. As our planes soared upwards into the light, I knew that the Chief Scout's faith in Guiding would be justified. It is in our power to help to guarantee the future. Can we do it? Of course we can!

  
 PRESIDENT  
 HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCESS ROYAL  
 TELEPHONE VICTORIA ROAD,  
 LONDON  
 CODE 3 LATTER WESTERN UNION

THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION  
 (INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER)  
 IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS:  
 17-19, BUCKINGHAM PALACE ROAD,  
 LONDON, S.W.1.

To The Secretary of State for Air.  
  
 On behalf of  
 The Girl Guides of the Empire  
 I present to  
 The Royal Air Force  
 Two Oxford Airspeed Ambulances.  
  
  
 President.  
  
 Dated. July 27<sup>th</sup> 1940

The Letter of Presentation.



## GIFT WEEK NEWS

## MORE MONEY!

In the August GUIDER a grand total of £48,475 5s. 5d. was shown (up to July 19th). This included £663 14s. 1d. promised but not banked, therefore the total banked on that date was £47,811 11s. 4d.

Further donations:—

Further donations.—				£ s. d.			
AUSTRALIA				ST. LUCIA	...	4	4 6
New South Wales	17	4	1	ST. VINCENT	...	5	0 0
Queensland	310	0	10	SUDAN	...	30	0 0
South Australia	100	14	3	BRAZIL	...	1	0 0
Western Australia	254	0	6	JAPAN	...	1	0 0
NEW ZEALAND	...	13	3	PARIS	...	5	0 0
SOUTH AFRICA	133	8	2	PERU	...	1	0 0
BRITISH GUIANA	24	9	2	TIENTSIN	...	11	0 0
(£23 already shown.)				ALEXANDRIA	...	(As already shown.)	
BRITISH HONDURAS	75	0	0	MISCELLANEOUS	...	38	14 8
KENYA	...	17	15 0	Brought forward	47,811	11	4
MAURITIUS	...	11	7 7	(banked)			
MONTSEERRAT	...	1	0 0				
S. RHODESIA	...	100	0 0				
(As already shown.)							

(Up to August 19th.)  
£48,954 8s. 4d.

Figures in italics indicate donations not yet banked. Expenses now stand at £221 2s. 7d.

## MORE NEWS!!

Ten of the twenty naval ambulances we are giving will be ready by Saturday, August 24th, on which date H.R.H. The Princess Royal is presenting them to the Navy on the Horse Guards' Parade. It is hoped that the ceremony will be filmed, in which case pictures will probably be included in news reels being shown at the end of the following week and the beginning of the week after. If so, this GUIDER will be in time to give some of you due warning.

Of the money which still remains, it has now been decided to give to the Y.M.C.A. a further £2,200 for the purchase of five mobile canteens. This still leaves a certain amount in hand, but as we have been told of two or three more donations coming from overseas, we are waiting until we know the final figure before deciding how to spend the balance.

One of the Trefoil Huts we have given to the Y.M.C.A. is at an important new Militia camp near London. The camp is built on such lines as to imply permanent occupation. The other hut is at a very important R.A.F. centre in South-East Scotland.

## MORE THANKS!!!

War Office,  
Whitehall, S.W.1.

July 30th, 1940.

Dear Mrs. St. John Atkinson,

I have heard of the most generous offer of the Girl Guides Association to furnish and fit out a number of Church Huts and Quiet Rooms in the various Camps occupied by our troops, and I am writing to convey, on behalf of the Army Council, to you and all members of the Girl Guides Association our most grateful thanks and the thanks of the Army for this magnificent gift.

During the time that the B.E.F. was in France, the Huts and Quiet Rooms provided there behind the lines were very much appreciated, and it is our policy to have similar Huts and Rooms in all barracks and camps where a number of men are stationed. I can assure you that your gift will enable us to make of these rooms really valuable centres where men can go and be quiet away from the ordinary bustle of work in camp and barrack life.

Yours sincerely,

Anthony Eden

In these days when training has many obstacles to be overcome, it may perhaps be of help to others to know how we, in this small and sparsely populated county, boasting only one town of any size and whose villages are also small and scattered, managed to benefit and to the full by a ten-day visit of a Brownie trainer.

Realising that training is of the greatest importance these days and that we must give our Guiders all the help we can to obtain it, we set out with the following aims:—(1) To enable the trainer to see at least 50 per cent. of the packs in each division, accompanied on these visits by the District Commissioner concerned. (2) To give all Brownie Guiders the opportunity of meeting the trainer at small informal "Owls' Meetings" arranged in different parts of the county, when individual problems could be discussed with her and help given on pack management in general. (3) For her to talk to Commissioners on Brownies in general and with special regard to the packs visited in the county. (4) To end with two consecutive training days, when the trainer could plan her programme to include those subjects which she felt would be most helpful after seeing the majority of Owls at work with their packs.

All this we were able to carry through. It meant a good deal of travelling about, but we managed to arrange for the trainer to stay at only three different houses so that she need not be continually packing and unpacking and meeting new people at the end of a tiring day. The petrol problem was overcome by various Guiders using their cars, sometimes in relay form for the longer distances. There was very little expense as houses, gardens and a Guide Room were lent for the Owls' meetings and the training days, tea being prepared at the latter by Guides at cost price.

Of course, we were lucky to have a trainer for ten days, but even for a shorter period we would like to recommend very strongly this type of training in contrast to isolated day or evening trainings. There is continuity, greater personal contact, more to be gained and passed on, and it is certainly less expensive. You see we have tried both kinds so we feel we know!

## PRAYERS IN TIME OF WAR

FOR ALL WHO ARE SERVING IN THE KING'S FORCES BY SEA, LAND OR AIR.

O Almighty Lord, the Father and Protector of all that trust in Thee, we commend to Thy Fatherly goodness the men who through perils of war are serving this nation; beseeching Thee to them and the cause wherein their King and country send them. Be Thou their strength when they are set in the midst of so many and great dangers. Make all bold through death or life to put their trust in Thee; Who art the only giver of victory, and canst save by many or by few. Through Jesus Christ our Lord.

FOR OUR LAND. (From "New Every Morning," the Prayer Book of the Daily Broadcast Service.)

We thank Thee, O God of all earth, for the beauty and strength of our land: for summer sun and winter frost, for bracing wind and quickening rain, for the changeful glory of sky and sea, of mountain, moor, and river. Enable us by Thy Guidance to serve the land we love, and ever look to Thee as the Author of all that we are and all that we have; for the sake of Jesus Christ our Lord.

## ERRATA

In the article Lone Guiding—Now in the August GUIDER, a misprint occurred which altered the entire meaning of the first paragraph. It was stated that Lones are showing *unexpected* initiative. This should, of course, read "*expected* initiative." We regret the mistake, and hope that all Lones will accept our apologies.—EDITOR.



## THE PSYCHOLOGY OF COMPANY MANAGEMENT

"How do you know, Brown Owl, when a Brownie is ready to fly up?" "Oh, when she's getting leggy, Tawny." "Legginess" is symptomatic of so much: of physical upspringing, of emotional outstretching, of moral awakening, of emancipation, of challenge.

Is life in the company based on an understanding of these? Let us consider them in order. After the period of physical filling out in the pack comes the second spurt of upward growth, a new restlessness alternating with sudden fatigue; glandular development and outward attractiveness, together with a certain nervous instability which decreases temporarily the powers of muscular co-ordination and emotional control. Activities which minister to this condition are: Racing games (but not for too long at a time); hikes (but not too far); company drill and country dancing, with the same proviso. Rhythm helps control accuracy in the finer movements and skills of hand and eye should not be expected in early adolescence.

Facts about health training are taught in school—"it is for the Guider to supply the motive," said a doctor once. To do a thing because it is "good for you" is dull and uninviting, but Guides respond readily to the view that their health is a part of their service to their country. Secondly, to be thought attractive is a fundamental desire of every girl; slovenliness of dress and habit is willingly remedied if a Guide realises how her personal appearance suffers thereby.

So, by aiming at making uniform not only neat and practical but also attractive, we are encouraging self-respect. At this age a girl is aware of herself in a new way and has positive feelings with regard to herself. These are largely the result of the many glimpses of herself in a mirror. She begins to see herself as amusing, interesting, responsible, or unpractical, clumsy, dull, or insignificant, as the case may be. To continue handling her as a child of nine or ten, to nag at her or ignore her, belittles her in her own eyes, while to give her increasing responsibilities and privileges fosters a right dignity—*amour propre*. This self-esteem, which establishes a line of conduct guided and directed from within, is called by some psychologists the self-regarding sentiment. An increasing understanding of the Guide Law, constant practice of it in all situations of daily life—these help a girl to adopt a standard from which she will never willingly depart and to aspire towards an ideal which she will keep always before her eyes.

To all of us Guiders, therefore, our duty in this matter is twofold—first to treat every Guide with the same sincere courtesy we would extend to an adult, and secondly, to lead our Guides to adopt as their own personal standard, willingly and consciously, the ideals upheld by the Movement and to ensure that this part of our training permeates the rest of our company life.

Emotions released in early 'teens tend to centre in groups round certain people, things, and causes, i.e., heroes, societies, ideals. Our job is to harness these "sentiments" to worthy objects.

Loyalties are difficult and confusing to the growing mind, but none the less passionate. Direction and clear thought are what are most needed: some talks on the meaning of loyalty, some helps as to the practice of it in the home, in public places, towards parents, school, the company, King, and country. Good turns in the home and district and company parades help here, and here, too, lie the value and the power of ceremonial—the outward symbol of an inward allegiance. The importance of carrying out ceremonial with perfection and reverence is evident.

Guiding came into being because the girls demanded it. What was in Scouting that stirred their envy? Probably two things: adventure and service—but service in their own way. The first thing they did was equip themselves for first aid and rush out to look for accidents. A feminine form of service: they still want to be women. They mature earlier than boys—they want to taste life, but a woman's life. This is the *raison d'être* of badges, it gives a girl a chance to find out by experience which rôle is hers.

This sudden growing up of girls into young women which occurs in the company proves disconcerting to many grown-ups. Accustomed hitherto to blind obedience and frank confidence, they are perplexed, and a little hurt, to meet argument, self-will, and reserve. This new attitude implies a challenge, and they are baffled by bursts of independence followed by sudden relapses into childish helplessness, and do not always realise that a dogmatic adolescent is trying (as one psychologist put it) more often to "up" herself than to "down" anyone else.

How can the company deal with this stage? The patrol system is the natural grouping of girls in their 'teens and affords suitable opportunities for self-assertion to grow into initiative; test work and the rigours of camping give them "something to bite on"—a measure of skill to attain, a measured difficulty to conquer. But at the same time Captain is there to consult when, and only when, real need arises.

Perhaps the most important discovery of recent psychology is the realisation that individuals differ from one another more deeply and

more widely than we ever dreamed. There is no such thing as an "average" child. Uniform helps to disguise differences: it is vital that we should recognise them. A small company, belonging to the Guides who compose it, with well-trained leaders and a regular Court of Honour, engaged in activities arising from the enthusiasms of the girls themselves, offers the best field for this essential study of the individual—for the Guider's service to youth.

P. M. M. G.

## THE SEVENTH LAW

SUPPOSE you tell your Guides to do something, and they say "they won't, what will you do?" "Oh, but they wouldn't." "They might, what would you do?" "I knew that I was right, that it was most improbable that the Guides would disobey us, but as a very new Guider I couldn't explain why they wouldn't. I think now that it is this: "The Guides joined the company because they wanted to, they plan their own activities through the Court of Honour, they know therefore that if what they want is to be realised they must have discipline, further, though they know that their Guiders are not invariably right, they do trust them only to give orders that are reasoned and necessary."

There is another question that sometimes comes our way, though, though not to-day so frequently as it did, it is this: "You talk of teaching obedience to orders, doesn't that take away their initiative and detract from the growth of their personality?" We should all answer that one rather differently, but it would probably go something like this: "We are, of course, aiming at helping our children to be responsible people who can choose, but we want them to have enough self-discipline to choose right; till they attain to perfect self-discipline and right judgment they need, as we all do, a minimum framework of rules and decisions by people who are wiser."

It is possible to think of discipline roughly on three levels, which are not very sharply defined. First the level of body, the obedience we ask of a child in the interests of health and safety, punctual bedtime, clean nails, care in crossing roads, not eating harmful foods; and the obedience bodies demand of their owners of any age, rules which cannot be broken without incurring punishment. These are commands which are obeyed because they must be, there is no choice at all, but they lay the foundations of habit and control.

Then there is the social level of obedience, sometimes still obedience because we must, but more or less on the level of conscious choice. Orders from employers, the rules of the society we have joined or the community to which we belong, obedience, too, to codes which prevail amongst people at our school or in our set.

Highest of all, and the level at which conflict and difficult choice begin, obedience to an inner knowledge of what is right and true, obedience to a rule of life to which we have pledged ourselves. Conflict comes when the individual sense of the will of God is antagonistic to rules and custom. Attainment of a measure of self-control and judgment does not necessarily, though, mean a break with other discipline, great men of all ages have found that the way to freedom of soul lay through voluntarily submitting the body to rules. T. H. Lawrence joined the R.A.F. because he craved the inner freedom which he felt this life of discipline could give him.

Cheerful and ungrudging obedience to rules is often a very hard thing to give, and we must not ask obedience where choice would be the better training.

PRACTICAL.—Give few orders but expect those that you do give to be obeyed promptly and unquestioningly, give it as if you meant and expected to be obeyed. Afterwards the Guides can be lead to discuss the meaning and reason for the order.

The habit of quick obedience to commands has saved many desperate situations. The Guides should be really practised in simple drill, whistle and hand signals so that these will be automatically obeyed in any emergency.

Never get into the habit of giving directions twice, or the company will always wait for the second time before beginning to take it in, say a thing clearly *once*.

Never try to shout above a noise, expect quiet before you explain anything, show them that the only way in which games or anything else can be learnt is for everyone to listen to the explanation.

Patrol Leaders need to practise all these things too with their patrols, and the question of discipline is really one for the Court of Honour, and should be fully discussed there, so that the Leaders understand the reasons for discipline and how to set about it.

DISCUSSION.—How many words can you think of which could be used to describe the 8th law?

## CAN ANYBODY HELP?

A Corporal in the R.A.M.C. has written to the Editor of *The Scout* as follows:—

"While I was in the water off Bray Dune (Dunkirk) I can almost swear that a whaler passed us rowed by four or six Girl Guides in the familiar English uniform—do you think I was seeing things? No one else seems to have noticed them, but I remember someone in the water near me saying, 'Those are girls.'"

Can anyone enlighten him?





THE LAUNDRESS

## THE LAUNDRESS BADGE



LAUNDRESS  
(AN IRON)

THE importance of the Laundress Badge in our Guide work cannot be too strongly stressed; it is one of the ambition group of badges, and we should endeavour to stir the ambition of every Guide to gain a good practical knowledge of washing and ironing, to qualify for this badge.

One of the aims of our movement is to train our Guides to be good citizens; they are the future mothers and home makers of our nation, and surely by training them to become proficient in all the domestic crafts, we are rendering a very necessary and important piece of National Service.

We have a grand opportunity in our companies, for our Guides are at an age when they are keen to learn, and they love doing things for themselves, and it is to them quite an adventure to wash and iron a garment.

We can instil a love of clean clothes into our Guides by being very particular about the cleanliness, in addition to the correctness, of uniform. It should be a point of honour that Guides wash and iron their uniform, dress and tie, and keep them spotless and free from stains—they will then highly value points gained at Inspection, and know that they really deserve them. Clean handkerchiefs, too, should be insisted on. Practical knowledge can be gained by washing and ironing company equipment such as club room curtains, signalling flags, etc.

After the War conditions will be changed; we shall not be able to afford to pay for help and will have to look after our homes and do all the household work ourselves. We, as Guiders, have a great responsibility towards our Guides, and it is our duty to prepare them for the changed conditions and difficulties. We are not all domesticated, and it is up to those of us who are not, to gain practical knowledge of the homecraft badges in order to teach our Guides.

We are now concerned with the Laundress Badge, which is essentially a badge for practical work, and this article is written with the idea of helping Guiders to prepare for the badge.

### ROUTINE OF WASHING DAY

This must naturally vary in different houses, but it is always essential to begin as early as possible, and to have all the necessary things, such as soap, starch, blue, etc., at hand before beginning to work.

Have a plentiful supply of hot water and use a good pure laundry soap. When this soap gets too small to use as a cake, it can be grated and dissolved in hot water, and used in jelly form when cool.

For delicate articles and woollies, soap flakes should be used.

Where possible if clothes are very dirty soaking overnight in soft slightly soapy water is a saving of time, labour and wear on material. Boiling white clothes is desirable and helps to preserve colour.

First sort your clothes, and whilst doing so look out for tears and stains both of which are more easily and effectively dealt with before washing.

Make the following piles:—

1. Table linen and other white clothes not too soiled.
2. Fine articles of personal wear, including woollies, silks, etc.
3. Socks and stockings.
4. Coarser and more heavily soiled articles.
5. Tea towels, oven cloths, etc.
6. Dusters and polishing cloths.

If the morning is fine, wash woollens and flannels first, as these do not require very hot water, and take longer to dry.

If the morning is wet, begin with white clothes, as the day may improve, and woollens be hung out later.

In the summer wash prints and coloured articles first, as these should be dried before the sun gets too strong.

Deal with the cleanest articles first.

Use soapy water with a good lather, but do not think that the more soap you use, the better the result will be—this is wasteful and will hinder rather than help you.

For cottons and linens use water as hot as can be borne by your hand.

For coloured articles water should be slightly cooler, and for woollens and silks cooler still.

The same water, with the addition of more soap flakes or jelly and hot water, can be used for two or three lots of clothes.

After washing thoroughly, wring by hand or use a wringer—this should be thoroughly done.

The next process is rinsing, and this is most important. Use plenty of water—two or three lots if necessary, so as to remove all traces of soap.

For woollen goods be sure that the rinsing waters are the same temperature as the washing water—blood heat.

Silks, coloured goods and woollens are now ready for the drying line. Loosely-woven or knitted articles should not be hung up, but pulled into shape and spread on a flat surface or rack to guard against stretching.

For white articles, the next process is boiling. When the water is hard, add a little soda; the amount depends on the degree of hardness which varies in different districts. Then add soap jelly to give a good lather, and boil for 15-20 minutes. Next add cold water to cool, and wring thoroughly.

Next rinse well before blueing and starching. If linen cannot be dried in the sun, blueing will help to keep it a good colour, and for starched articles this can be used with the starch.

### FOR BLUEING

A solid blue is best, and it should be tied up in a square of flannel, if not bought ready for use tied up in a piece of muslin.

When the blue is not in use, keep it away from the light, which fades it. The quantity to be used depends on the article to be blueed; for white clothes the water should look sky blue when a little is taken up in the hand; for coloured garments a deeper shade is necessary according to the colour of the garment.

### A FEW RULES FOR BLUEING

Do not prepare water long before it is required. Shake clothes out before and immediately after blueing, to prevent a streaky appearance.

Never leave clothes lying in blue water.

If clothes are over-blueed, rinse out in cold water and white vinegar, using 1 tablespoonful to 1 gallon of water.

Starching: Cotton and linen table wear should be starched, and bed linen keeps clean and fresh longer if slightly starched. Cotton Guide uniforms are also improved by a little starch in the final rinsing water.

### TO MAKE BOILING WATER STARCH

To each tablespoonful of dry starch add 3 tablespoonfuls of cold water and mix to a paste. Now pour on boiling water, stirring until starch has a transparent appearance.

This mixture forms a foundation to be used with water added as necessary. The strength of starch for different articles varies, thin materials taking 1 part of starch solution to 6 parts of water, and closely-woven materials 1 part of starch to 12 parts of water.

After starching wring clothes thoroughly, hang out and dry.

When clothes are dry, take in and damp down with tepid water, roll tightly and leave for ironing.

For ironing it is essential to have proper equipment, and a great help to have table or ironing board of a comfortable height. Have a good thick ironing blanket or pad and clean white cover; a sleeve board is useful for sleeves, but a bottle can be utilised by covering it with padding.

A good hot iron is needed for starched articles, and these should be ironed while fairly damp, so as to have a good finish. Always continue ironing until article is dry, otherwise it will have a rough dried appearance. Iron double parts first, such as seams, then smaller parts including collars, cuffs and sleeves—finally place garment on board so that it will require the minimum amount of moving while you finish ironing.

The garment should now be aired thoroughly, folded, and put away.

## A LETTER—AND AN OFFER.

12, South Square,  
London, N.W.11.

August 14th, 1940.

(To the Editor)

Dear Editor,—Our company has been given a new Union Jack and Company Colours, so that we now have the old Colours which we do not use. I am wondering whether any company which cannot afford its own Colours would care to have the Union Jack. The Company Colours are of the old style, with the name of the company on a strip of material sewn along the top and which could be removed, if anyone would like to have this also, but it is not easy now to get bunting which would match if a new strip is to be sewn on.

Application should be made to me, and I would send them off if the applicant would pay the carriage, or collect them themselves.—Yours, etc.,

MARGARET BRETHERTON,  
Captain, 1st Hampstead Garden Suburb Girl Guides.



## SECOND CLASS TESTING INTELLIGENCE

by HETHER KAY

**S**TRIKE while the iron is hot would be a very good proverb for the testing of our Guides. If a Guide is keen she will quickly work up for a test. You have only to show her a good enough reason why knowing a thing will pay her and the impulse to learn is there and she will be ready for her test in record time. If, however, we let her interest flag by either putting the test off or giving her a feeble or too easy one, the day is lost—she may put up her Second Class Badge, but it is valueless. Better a thousand times to fail her, to say, "I know you can do better than that," demanding her utmost effort, not letting her scrape through. To help her out is a false kindness, she will know. To win a thing after hard work is something to be proud of; to be given it undeservedly is shame-making.

In testing our Guides we need to know them well so that we ourselves can be sure what is the highest standard the individual is capable of. Their intellect is extremely varied and only by understanding the mental capacity of each Guide can we be fair.

What do we hope to find in a girl who earns a Second Class Badge? A Second Class Guide should be a good all-round person alive in mind and spirit and body, ready for anything.

Therefore, we Guides must do the whole of Second Class in a balanced way, not giving too much importance to any one bit but keeping everything important. We must not be labelled "the signalling company," the "first aid company," etc. Our teaching and testing needs to be such that a Guide wants to go on and be First Class and not stick at being Second Class, seeing it rather as a half-way house.

It is interesting to read through the test carefully, to see what a fine one it is for Guides to tackle in these war days. One finds that everything can be turned to immediate use. Some of it to "steady her up," and the rest to help her to become a practical person in the service of those around her and of our country. She is not too young to share with all of us a keen desire to help.

The Second Class Test has recently been altered slightly, and for the benefit of any who may not be aware of the changes the actual wording will be put, before comments and suggestions for testing the various clauses. The shortened Second Class, which is considered equally valuable, has been prepared for use during the war, though those companies who prefer to use full Second Class are encouraged to do so. During the next few months the testing of all sections of the Second and First Class Badges will be dealt with in detail, not as hard and fast rules of the way these tests should be carried out, but more as ideas from which yet more exciting methods may often be evolved. It may be as well to remember that monotony is deadly and that in all our different ways of doing things we have something to contribute, but we must jog ourselves continually and see what other people are up to, or we are certain to get into that fatal rut of always doing things the same way. It may be, or have been to begin with, a very good way, but time and repetition bring boredom. We are creatures of habit, but a dynamite charge into our old ways of doing things sometimes spells new life in our companies, and instead of looking on Second Class, seen in the eyes of some Guides, as an irritating interlude to the company's programme, all will come to regard it as the framework on which it is built.

The intelligence section of second class is divided into five groups:

### 1. HAVE PASSED TENDERFOOT TEST

Suggestions for the testing of the Tenderfoot and how much knowledge the recruit coming up for the test might be expected to have acquired was dealt with in the August GUIDER. Back copies can be obtained from H.Q. The Tenderfoot test is the foundation of Guiding, the first step; the basis of knowledge it contains is essential. If the Tenderfoot drifts into our company, as so many evacuees are doing these days, she may be enrolled and haphazardly toying with Second Class. But she may have forgotten already, if she ever really knew, the Tenderfoot tests. Our first job is a refresher course in these. It is easy to see the importance of not forgetting these tests. As we work on, so much develops from them until at the next stage we find the Second Class Guide is teaching them to the Tenderfoot as one of her own First Class tests.

### 2. SIGNAL THE ALPHABET IN MORSE, BOTH READING AND SENDING

Signalling is perhaps the only thing in the world which teaches a girl both concentration and co-ordination. If a girl sticks to it and really knows it she has achieved something. Therefore she has grit and she can concentrate and co-ordinate, both of which are most necessary, in her life to-day. Therefore, stick at it and for heaven's sake don't let your Guides know you hate it—if you do—or they will also.

There is no greater fun than signalling—but not in a clubroom. That is so dull, apart from the fact that anywhere within earshot the temptation to use the tongue is almost irresistible. That Morse is a secret language is of great appeal to the young. And almost without exception it may be said that, once the desire to know it is there, the "difficult" Morse alphabet is learnt with speed. That desire is not difficult to rouse. Once a Guide finds that it is useful to know



"Children are born Mimics...."

Morse, so that she can join to the full in some thrilling adventure game, or that expert signallers might be called for at any moment to read messages if communications break down, you will find that your company will quickly produce a fine team of signallers with flags, buzzer, tapper, or lamps. The harder the test that is put them, the keener the Guides will be. To attain to the title of patrol champion signaller, or even company champion, is good indeed!

Slovenly, untidy signalling should be discouraged from the start. And when she comes for the test the Second Class Guide should have a good style, be quick off the mark, and accurate in her sending and reading. Clear dots and dashes are all important and a slow speed but clear and reliable signal is to be encouraged rather than a fast muddle.

**Testing by Blocks.**—This old and ancient method of testing by blocks should not be put aside. While not wildly exciting, perhaps, it provides an accurate test of every letter.

**Testing a Company Standard of Morse.**—The company stands in rank facing you while you signal rush words such as sit, run, hop, stamp, cough, wink, etc. They must not obey you until you whistle—no one can then copy another. On the first failure the Guide takes a step forward, on the second another, on the third she drops out and learns the alphabet.

**Personal Letters.**—A Guide being tested faces flag; rest of patrol about turn. Captain signals a letter and the patrol has then to form the letter by falling into the correct places under the direction of the Guide being tested.

**Signalling in Camp.**—Get the Q.M. to signal from the store tent a message such as "The first to read this can find and eat a piece of chocolate which is above the notice board," or "There is a biscuit for anyone who wants it . . . and where." (Anyone who can't read the message will, of course, not get any—the camp will soon learn Morse.)

**A Tapper Test.**—Put post cards or twigs, etc., round the room. Birds, moths, trees—signal letter beginning names. Guides hunt, find, and bring same individually or in patrols.

**Wide Games.**—These are excellent for testing Morse provided the Guide to be tested is given a responsible post and we are perfectly certain that she cannot obtain help or get the message through other than by her own accurate reading of sending.

**"The Battleship Escapes."**—A British battleship has been captured by the Germans and is anchored in the harbour at Heligoland. A sailor swims ashore by night from a British submarine and discovers from plans in the lighthouse where the mines are laid, signals to the battleship which course to steer so that it can get out of the harbour in safety. The signal is read by the signals officer. The battleship crew overpower their German guard and the great ship creeps out of the harbour on the given course. If it fails to do this it strikes a mine with a terrific concussion, blowing up all the mines in the harbour and the battleship sinks. The signalman plunges into the sea from the lighthouse and is rescued by the British submarine. **How to play.** One patrol is the battleship (signal ahead of them, harbour and sea at their backs). All the rest of the company are mines and lie down everywhere except in the compass course to be indicated. After receiving the signal the battleship turns (all Guides keeping closely together) and creeps away on its course. (Note.—Mines are silent unless struck by the battleship, in which case the repercussion is terrific; the more noise the better). When one battleship has escaped or been sunk change over and another patrol tries its skill. To test a Guide, blindfold all the patrol except the signals officer on board and the signaller ashore.

**"The Lurking Submarine."**—One Patrol Leader as lurking submarine. Another Patrol Leader as wireless operator, the rest of company cargo boats. Wireless operator signals in Morse with a torch or buzzer the point where a submarine is detected—cargo boats must hurriedly get up steam and make for opposite compass point, and any failing to do so will be torpedoed by submarine and sunk. Lights up, boats salvaged and reconditioned, i.e., must learn compass point and Morse for it before rejoining the convoy. Lights out, submarine creeps to new point, proceed as before.

**"Parachutists Have Landed."**—Plan an invasion by parachutists in your district and the getting of a communication through by Morse to circumnavigate them. If this means signalling across country



## THE GUIDER

over several miles by outpost signallers, the more worth while the test. Tree climbing, bicycling, riding, stalking, trail laying, telephoning, map reading, where circumstances permit, can be included. Where disguise is to be used or the company's manoeuvres are likely to come under the public eye, it is advisable to inform the local authorities. It has been found that sometimes they are so interested that they volunteer to help! There is nothing so good as tests of this sort to bring home to a Guide the importance of accurate signalling. The test is given her under exciting conditions, and it is perhaps wise to remember that the more realistic things are made the better, and therefore the capture of the parachutists should not be expected of the Guides themselves but rather common sense, good stalking, correct signalling and message-carrying to indicate the parachutists' whereabouts to the authorities.

**"To the Rescue."**—A wounded British prisoner is held captive in a shed or outbuilding. Two brave Guides crawl through undergrowth or under cover of darkness and discover from him through the process of tapping Morse through the wall the whereabouts and movements of his guards. They return and report. Guided by their discoveries, a patrol go out to rescue him. If the "scouts" or "rescuers" are spotted they are chased and, if caught, are also made prisoners.

## 8. HAVE A FURTHER KNOWLEDGE OF GUIDE LAW

No amount of talking will suffice. To "live" the Law is the first step towards teaching a Guide further knowledge of it.

Do we apologise if inadvertently a Guide collides with us or do we merely say "Mary, look where you are going" in somewhat nettled tones? Do we notice when a courteous action is done to us and acknowledge it with thanks? I am still tempted by an impulse to slam the door on the tail of the person who stalks through with no word of thanks when I hold it for her! What is the use of our talks at length on how the Law of Cheerfulness should be kept when we go around ourselves with glum and troubled faces? Or of asking Guides the meaning of loyalty while we discuss the shortcomings of one Guide with another? Or impressing upon them the meaning of the tenth Law when they themselves may hear rumours outside the meeting that we are sailing very near the wind ourselves?

It has been said that often the reflection of the Guider is seen in her company. That is an alarming thought but makes all effort we may make doubly worth while. Children are mimics; we ourselves must set the pace.

**Guide Law Conundrums** are very popular in some companies, given to patrols or individuals, or may be thought of by the different patrols alternately challenging the others. Lively and quite valuable discussions often ensue. Such things as:—

1. If you are busy in your patrol when a visitor comes, you sit still and go on with your work.
2. If you are travelling on a bus and the conductor doesn't come for your fare, what do you do about it?
3. You don't mind saying nasty things about anyone as long as they can't hear.
4. If a Guide has promised to do a thing and then finds out it is wrong should she back out? By backing out she is breaking her promise.
5. When your friend is ill you go and enquire for her.
6. Is there any reason why a Guide should turn up to meetings if Captain and Patrol Leader are away?

**Picture Gallery.**—This to be collected and completed by the Guide prior to her test. When she has found pictures to illustrate all the laws, she can bring them to the test and explain her reasons for choosing them.

**Guide Laws Challenge.**—Throw down a challenge to patrols such as:—

1. Demonstrate the First Guide Law, bringing in an aeroplane, a compass, and the words, "You are trusted not to fail."
2. Act a scene representing the third law and depicting a parachutist, a signalling flag, and a runner.
3. In an episode on the Sixth Law show how a Guide would behave in an air raid.

These and other methods serve for testing out the practical application of further knowledge of the Guide Law and give opportunities of individual initiative, patrol tests are inevitably organised. Therefore, the Tenderfoot who has not yet passed this section of her test can't be judged, however well she acts, except by an individual test.

In many companies the Guider asks for an explanation of each law. I hear of one company where, in addition to practical application, the Court of Honour sets a written paper:—

1. Explain the word "loyal."
2. Give three reasons why you should be cheerful in life.
3. Explain the First Law.
4. What does "courteous" mean and how can a Guide keep this Law?
5. Give five ways of keeping the Ninth Law.

Another company tests for this by having a board of examiners consisting of Second and First Class Guides who prepare together their questions and the answers that would pass and then space themselves apart. If the Tenderfoot passes this examination on each of the Laws asked her in turn, the examiner calls "Pass on and never

forget to be loyal" and so on. Should she fail, she is told "You do not yet know enough to pass the Law of the Guides and must return to the base for instruction." Should she complete the round, she reaches Captain, who asks any further question she wishes and she explains afresh to her the knowledge of the Law, is trusted to uphold she, with the further knowledge of the Law, is trusted to uphold them and to help the new recruits who come into the company.

This is an excellent way of keeping a high standard. The board of examiners take a keen delight in their work and it serves to rub up their own Law in an unforgettable way.

Yet another company believes in "control tests" and gives the candidate such things as a small bag of sweets which she must carry about for a week without eating, so that boasts of weakness such as "I can't go without sweets" are no longer heard. She is given a message to deliver at a house at a specified time, the responsibility of bringing something required for the next meeting, and so on.

Again, in some eyes proof must be forthcoming that satisfies the Court of Honour that she has actually carried her further knowledge of the Law into practice. Whatever method of testing we may use, the Tenderfoot must realise that Law-keeping or breaking does not begin and end with the donning and taking off of uniform and that the "Have a good influence in her company" section of the First Class is beginning now.

As soon as she is enrolled let your Tenderfoot know that all she does matters and that you will be hoping to hear good reports of her from her home, at school, and from strangers who meet her. How proud these will make you.

The Guide Law is a section of our Promise. I have heard Guiders say, "I can never remember them all." How then can we live what we don't remember, still less expect this of our Guides? I would like to alter the saying "Once a Guide, always a Guide" to "A Guide is only a Guide as long as she remembers her Law and Promise."

## FIRST CLASS JUDGEMENTS

THIS section of First Class is often one we neglect for two reasons—it seems difficult to make interesting, and it is rather puzzling to explain the point of it to the Guides. And yet it is a section that, unless it is started early, will hold the Guide up because it needs practice above all and must not be taken in the spirit of "I may be lucky, then I shall pass," or "I may just have things I can't do, then I shall fail."

The company sometimes can make very clear the necessity for having some sort of accurate idea of height, distance, numbers. Some Guides gave an example of this when asked how long a rope would be needed to haul a bucket of mortar to the roof of a very ordinary little house. They said that they considered 100 feet would be about right! And what of the distance said to have been walked at the end of a hike! So probably we can satisfy ourselves as to the use of this section of First Class to our Guides, but it is more difficult to think out intelligent ways of practising it.

If we look up this part of First Class in *Scouting for Boys* we find it comes under the pioneering and camp life chapters, and this will help to remind us to bring practice of it into adventure games, also to set problems that really need an answer and are not just catches to see what ideas the Guides have.

The first thing to do is to get each Guide keen to be able to estimate the different sections accurately and games can be used here.

One that has proved successful is played in the clubroom or a house. Each patrol draws a sealed envelope. They are told that a sale of effects is to take place and that all but one of the patrols represent dealers who wish to purchase certain things, provided they fulfil definite conditions. They must make their discoveries secretly, as the fourth patrol is determined to discover what it is they wish to buy. The company is then given a few minutes to make plans, after which they have about 10 minutes for the actual discoveries. In order to score, the patrol that does not know what is being looked at says what they think to be the things. If right they score 3—the patrols doing the judgments can only score 2 even for an accurate result. Examples of the type of questions are:—

- (1) Can the rug at the end of the hall be used for a bedroom size 10 x 10? Give the size of the rug.
- (2) The set of hot pipes would be useful if they would fit under a window seat 2 ft. high. Give the exact height of the pipes.
- (3) The cups kept in the cupboard could be used if there are more than six dozen. How many are there?

and so on.

As most of these can really be done by knowledge of self-measurements that is the next thing to practise. Again *Scouting for Boys*, on page 99, and the *A.B.C. of Guiding*, on page 81, give the help one needs.

Before measuring the length of pace, the company may like to guess who will take the fewest and the largest number of paces to cover the measured distance which is being used. They are surprised to find that height and length of stride do not necessarily go together.

The best way to discover the length of a normal pace is for each Guide to walk twice over a measured distance of not less than 20 yards and then divide by the number of paces she has taken.



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Other games that give good practice are the well-known "nine-hole golf," in which each Guide takes a partner and they challenge each other in turn. For instance, one states "That door is 6 ft." "Nonsense," says her partner, "it is 6 ft. 6 in." The door is then measured and the one nearest right scores.

A challenging game that also goes well is for each Guide to bring to the meeting an object or parcel which she has weighed. Each patrol set off with the same number of objects and challenge each other as to the weight. If one Guide is nearly right and the other wrong, the one who is correct takes her opponent's object. The defeated one returns to her corner and can only start out again minutes, find out which patrol has gained and which lost, and then pass everything round, considering the various weights. A spring balance from Woolworths is a help to have at the meeting.

Games such as these and many others do help the Guides to practise. Also, any real needs of judgments are invaluable—nowadays when one cannot use whistles—and it is most necessary that the Guides should have an idea of time, also distance, for bounds in various games. Then comes the real individual practice that must be done before a Guide can enter for a test. It is well worth while for each Guide to use a few pages in her notebook to keep a record of what she practises, with the result—showing both her guess and the accurate answer, as for instance:—

	Guess.	Paced.
Distance from home to pillar box	50 yds.	40 yds.
Height of letter slit from ground	4 ft.	measured 4 ft. 6 in.

If these books are looked at in the company meeting—choice of objects and guesses compared—quite a lot of keen practising can be done.

Then help will be needed on how to prove the guesses. The methods suggested must be kept simple—if the company is a school one and finds mathematics easy, then the methods involving calculations will be enjoyed, but otherwise, if much arithmetic comes in it is rather apt to put the Guides off.

For distances, once a Guide knows her pace that will give her most of her answers. She will enjoy testing her eyesight over how far she can see colour, how far distinguish features; again *Scouting for Boys* gives the start. For measuring a river or something else that cannot be paced, hold a small book on the bridge of the nose while standing on one bank, and, looking under it, slope it down so that it appears to rest on the edge of the opposite bank. Then turn carefully and note where the book cuts the bank on which you are standing. Pace this out.

For heights, where possible measure, and in case of windows, drop out a length of string and measure that, but for trees and larger heights a method is a help. The lumberman's method of holding up a stick, marking with the thumb on it where the ground appears to come if the end marks the top of the tree, and then turning the stick and noting where the end touches the ground, is a popular one—Guides enjoy doing this in pairs so that one uses the stick and the other paces.

Weights, time and numbers are not so easy to suggest methods. Practice is the answer, with careful checking of the results.

When the Guide is tested she should expect the test to take any form. The judgments will probably come into some general scheme of planning a camp, or a party for evacuated children, or some other idea. Quite possibly some of the judgments can be checked by pacing or using personal measurements, but the quick answer proving the accurate mind resulting from careful practice will be tried out, too. Twenty-five per cent. error is a kind margin, but we must get our Guides to realise that the main object is to be useful and a 15-ft. ladder fetched to reach a 20-ft. window should never be considered a pass.

J. M. NEWNHAM,  
Guider-in-Charge, Foxlease.

## TRAINING SUGGESTIONS FOR AUTUMN

It is realised that there is no way in which Headquarters can help Counties more than by supplying Trainers. The following points may be noted:—

1. Trainers will be available for a month or more in Counties or Areas.
2. Trainers will all be prepared to take trainings for very small numbers (5 or 6). Commissioners should not hesitate to ask for help for a small number, because one of the most useful forms of training can be arranged in this way, that of training the Guiders exactly on the lines in which they should train their Patrol Leaders. A private house might be easier than a hall for these small meetings, a large space is not necessary.
3. Patrol Leaders' trainings can also be taken by Trainers and should be arranged where possible, but they should always be separate from the Guiders' trainings.
4. Brownie trainings should be specially encouraged as it becomes increasingly important to get the children at Brownie age, to get the best possible Owls for them and to see that these Guiders get the best possible help and training for their vital work.
5. Trainers will also be prepared to help Rangers with the Home Emergency Service if desired.
6. District Commissioners' Trainings—during the winter, when County and Division Meetings will be very difficult, a great deal

will devolve on the District Commissioner, who will have to help her own Guiders. It is strongly urged that District Commissioners' trainings be arranged wherever possible and early in the autumn. If it were possible to make these trainings residential in counties or Areas, on the same lines as the Patrol Leaders' trainings, it would be the best plan.

7. As the Trainers' programmes for the autumn are being arranged it is essential that applications for Trainers should be made as early as possible to: The Commissioner for Training for England, Miss Mathews, Towton, East Grinstead, Sussex.

## A DIVISIONAL RANGER EXPERIMENT

The Rangers of a division met together in a lovely place for a brief non-residential week-end. . . There, on green grass, surrounded by trees and flowers, they practised some of the things included in the Home Emergency Service.

Friday evening was a time of preparation for Saturday. Friday's programme included drill, signalling, message carrying, a challenge and a talk.

The drill was new, done in threes and much approved by the Rangers, who afterwards described it as "suited to their intelligence." There was no doubt that they had enjoyed it when, on Saturday, thanks to the excellent teaching they had had on Friday, they marched and wheeled in splendid style. Drill, they agreed, is a good thing . . . it helps discipline, it improves posture and appearance, it is stimulating and encourages prompt obedience.

Signalling, done very simply on Friday to encourage the faint-hearted, became thrilling on Saturday when a number of messages were sent from hillside to hillside, across quite a wide valley where there was no other way of communication. Evidently there are good reasons why in signalling, time and rhythm matter; background also makes a difference. There is something in this signalling and we had better concentrate to learn it. These are some of the Rangers' conclusions.

The signalling expedition, which lasted two hours, involved a scramble through hilly country and a search for woodcraft specimens of special interest, notably grasses. All this was great fun and it was a hungry and animated company which returned to its base to set about cooking its evening meal on tin cans. There were tin cans of all sizes and shapes, there were all types of nourishment and everything proved a great success even when the frying pan fell into the fire as it did in one instance. Laughter and chatter were the order of the tea interval which lasted for an hour and a half.

The message was a difficult one and had to be remembered for an hour, then written down. Many Rangers proved themselves to be reliable message carriers.

The challenge was taken from the May GUIDER. Was it possible to (a) be really punctual, (b) carry out every undertaking to completion, and (c) be accurate in all statements during the whole of Saturday. Those who discussed this later felt that it had not been possible but that to keep the challenge in mind would have important results.

The talk given by the County Commissioner on Friday was simple, direct and inspiring. It dealt with the opportunities which lay before those who took up the Home Emergency Service.

On Saturday this was followed up after tea by a study of all that the Home Emergency Service involves. Here it became clear why drill, signalling, message carrying, etc., had been included in the week-end's programme. The Rangers were definitely keen to start something and decided to arrange some joint company meetings during the summer months to set things going along Home Emergency Service lines.

Mapping and compass directions were part of Saturday's programme, first in a session on these alone and later in the course of the two hours' hill scramble. They, too, proved to be subjects worth some study. When one's sketch map had to be followed, its weak points became all too apparent and it could be seen how improvement could be made.

A discussion completed Saturday's activities. It was "What do we gain for ourselves by being Rangers, and what do we give back in return?" The Rangers declared they gained a great deal—for instance, fellowship, fun, ability to do things that are useful in everyday life, a feeling of ability to do things, discipline, ideals. Of the second part of the question they felt they could say less, but they wanted to be able to say more. They could pass on most of the things they gained, if they tried, to the people they meet daily and also to the nation's children by their work as Guiders, Sunday School teachers, or helpers in playcentres. They meant to try harder to be givers of these things.

Sunday was a different kind of day. After church and sandwich lunch the party walked over the hills for four hours, enjoying fresh air, fellowship, beauty of sky and hillside. This was a time of personal contacts and quiet conversations. It was a wonderful day of sunshine. In the evening, high up, facing the sunset, the party sat down to discuss "What evidences are there in the present-day world that God is good?" Sufficient here to say that the evidences mentioned were manifold and that thankfulness was in the mind of each Ranger as she walked back, weary but happy, towards her home. Mixed with the thankfulness, there was something else—a determination to pass on to others a large share of the loveliness of that day.



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## THE GUIDER

## BROWNIES AND THE BLACK-OUT

I was towards the end of August that Brown Owl and Tawny settled down over a cup of tea to discuss their plans for the winter.

"I met Mrs. White to-day," said Tawny. "She is dreading the black-out this winter, not so much on account of the darkness, as because of the difficulty of keeping her five children happily occupied at home during the long evenings. She says she is thankful when Brownie night comes along and two of the family are off her hands."

"Yes," replied Brown Owl, "That is a big problem for the people like Mrs. White who live in a small tenement flat and cannot afford toys for the children. I have been thinking for some time that we should try to do more to occupy our Brownies on the other six evenings."

"But how can we? We have the Canteen and the First Aid Post, not to mention the Knitting Bee, so that doesn't leave much time for more meetings."

"Oh, I didn't mean more meetings," said Brown Owl, helping herself to a biscuit. "But don't you think that during our one meeting we could give the children something to work at on their own, or with the rest of the family, during the week? You remember how keen they were to knit squares last winter, and how we managed to make four knee rugs for the hospital."

Tawny pondered for a few moments, then: "I believe we could manage it," she said. "But we shall have to plan our meetings differently, at any rate for the first few weeks, and devote a good part of the time to helping the children with whatever hobbies they decide to take up."

"But it would be well worth while," Brown Owl replied. "Wait a moment, I've got an idea!"

For a few minutes she busied herself with pencil and paper while Tawny refilled their cups. Then leaning across to her friend Brown Owl said: "We have got to cater for all tastes, so I've divided the activities up into four groups like this."

Tawny took the paper on which was written:—

1. HANDWORK—Knitting, toymaking, etc.
2. IMAGINATION—Drawing, writing, acting.
3. COLLECTING. Stamps, etc.
4. READING—Pack Library.

"You see the idea," went on Brown Owl. "This is only a rough plan but it will serve as a foundation. Take handwork, for instance, there are endless things they could learn to do at home. Some of the pack would like to go on knitting and could learn to do scarves and mittens for the Services. We have some wool left from last year, and I think the Wool Depot would provide more for the good knitters, but we should have to make it a real privilege to be allowed to use that."

"There is another job they could do for War Service," said Tawny. "You know those pads the Red Cross people use? Well, they can be stuffed with finely shredded wool. I heard of a pack who collected flannel cuttings from the Red Cross and chopped them up at home to fill the bags. It would be a job the whole family could do, and I could easily run up the bags on my machine when we find out the exact size needed."

"That's a good idea," agreed Brown Owl, "I think we shall be able to find quite a lot of handwork for them. Stocking dolls would be fun, or we might make boards for snakes and ladders to play at home, or . . . well, we mustn't spend all the time over that. Let's each make a list of ideas. What do you think of the next point?"

"Imagination? Oh, that will suit Peggy and one or two of the others. We might start a Pack Magazine, a sort of scrap book into which we could stick drawings and stories done at home. Those children don't get nearly enough chance of developing that side of their nature."

"And we could encourage them to improve their standard by occasional competitions."

"What did you think of doing about acting? We do give them plenty of that in the pack meetings."

"We do certainly give them a lot of acting, but some of them are awfully keen to do more. I must tell you about something I heard the other day. In one town where there is a 'Fighter Fund' the children in some of the poorer districts have got up awfully good 'Back-green Concerts' on their own, and have raised quite a lot of money for the fund. I think the mothers helped behind the scenes but all the actors were children, and their shows were a tremendous success. Now why shouldn't we encourage them to get up little plays at home and act them at the next meeting? We could collect together a few bits and pieces for dressing up, which would add to the fun."

"Yes, they would love that," Tawny agreed, "And it might lead to a higher standard of acting when we have our next Pack Concert."

"You see the next item on the list," went on Brown Owl. "I am not very sure about the possibility of collecting. Of course we used to be madly keen on stamps, and birds' eggs and things like that when we were young, so I think that in theory the idea is good, but is it practicable?"

"For most of them I should say no. They haven't space at home to keep collections, or the means of acquiring them. But Betty has a board of cigarette cards, we might teach her to mount them neatly in an exercise book, and the two little Whites were showing me some stamps from their uncle in Egypt. I could bring some more stamps from home and start an album."

"We will try that," said Brown Owl, "and the children themselves will probably give us more ideas about collections."

"I see you have put down Pack Library. We meant to start one long ago. Do you really think we could manage it?"

"Yes. It isn't nearly as complicated as we thought. I was talking to Joan Harris the other day, she has run a Pack Library for years and it sounds quite simple."

"I would like to try it," said Tawny. "Do you remember at one of our last meetings I asked them if they knew about Winnie the Pooh, and not one of them had heard of him? It seems awful that there are children who haven't met Pooh, or Alice, or Ratty and Mole, and we simply haven't time to tell them all the stories."

What did Joan say about her library?"

"She said she started off with one book for each Brownie; most of the books were begged from friends but one or two of the Brownies brought some. The books were covered with brown paper, and each one had a number written clearly on the back."

"Why not the name?" asked Tawny.

"Because it is so much easier to put down the numbers each week. Of course, she keeps a list of the titles with their numbers, but her record book just has four columns for: Name of Brownie, Number of Book, Date taken, Date returned. It takes very little time to fill those in."

"What about the children who damage books, or who don't return them?"

"Joan said her pack has a Library Pow-Wow every now and then to make their own rules. They won't allow anyone to take a second book until the first is returned, and if a Brownie soils or dog-ears a book she is not allowed one the next week. They soon learn to treat their books with respect."

"We seem to have plenty of ideas to keep us going," Tawny remarked. "Now we shall have to think about putting them into practice."

"I suggest that we start with handwork and the Library. We could take along some wool and flannel scraps for the first meeting, and have a Pow-Wow to decide what the Brownies would like to do and have a Pack meeting to decide what the Library at the first afterwards. I think we should mention the Library at the first meeting, and bring as many books as we can the next week for the Brownies to cover."

"You were talking about the mothers helping with those Back-green Concerts. Why shouldn't we get them to co-operate with us?"

said Tawny suddenly. "Most of them would be really glad to help, and they would be able to tell us how far our schemes were practicable in their homes."

"That's a great idea!" cried Brown Owl. "Let's invite the mothers to our second meeting. Then while you are covering books with the children, I can find out what the mothers think of our plan. In that way they would feel that we are all working together to help the children. Now, where is that pencil and paper? Let's plan out our first two meetings."

K. S. H.

## A DOUBLE GOOD TURN

Do you want to knit comforts for the Forces, and find you never have time?

Do you know you won't have time and hope someone else will do the knitting?

Do you find that though you can succeed with the most highly skilled and intricate processes in many directions, knitting is for you just a horrible nightmare of holes and alien halves?

If So

spare your brains for better things. Save your time, your temper, and valuable wool. Remember that the Extension Handicraft Depot has specialised in comforts for the troops. There are expert knitters ready to do the job for you, and they are in a position to buy wool more cheaply than you can, and to know exactly what is most needed for each of the Services.

You can order socks, mittens, gloves, helmets, scarves, or pullovers to be sent to a particular regiment, ship, or squadron, or you can send anything from 6d. to £5 to be used to buy wool and to pay the workers at the special low rates agreed upon by them for service orders.

The Navy, Army, and Air Force must be provided with the comforts they need before the cold weather comes. The Extension Guides must be given the opportunity to continue their efforts to earn a living. Now more than ever you can do this double good turn by sending an order or promising a contribution (perhaps monthly) towards the cost of wool. Could this be a company, or even a district effort?

So far, the sales in the Handicraft Depot have maintained a very satisfactory average. This average must be kept up.

Further particulars of the scheme can be obtained from the Extension Department at Headquarters.



## ISLAND LIFE

by AUDREY SETON GORDON

NOW more than ever in history we perhaps realise to the full that Great Britain is an island. We do not have the terrible movement of populations and of refugees, nor minority questions and ever-changing frontiers, which have troubled the Continent of Europe since 1914 and which will continue to cause distress and suffering to millions of innocent human beings for many years to come.

In times of peace, Great Britain hardly seems like an island, but now our leaders are emphasising the fact, and are telling us that Britain is a sea-girt fortress and that we must learn to do without what we have considered necessities.

We all have what one may call the "island feeling"—but it takes a world war to bring out in ourselves the unity of islanders, the love for our home, and the qualities of independence, resourcefulness, and the spirit of sacrifice so necessary for island dwellers, whether it be Great Britain or one of her smaller islets. Certain people have such a great love for these that they choose, temporarily or permanently, to give up the so-called amenities of modern life and civilisation and live isolated and independent, in their own tiny world, closely surrounded by the ever-changing sea.

The writer is one of this company, and has camped on Lunga of the Treshnish Isles, Mingulay of the Outer Hebrides, Fladda Chuain and the Shiant Isles of the Minch, and the world-famous Staffa—all uninhabited islands—and now lives, winter and summer, in the Isle of Skye.

Recently several people have joined the company of island enthusiasts and some very good books have been written, from which much may be learnt that is useful at the present time.

I have just been reading Fraser Darling's delightful book *Island Years*. He and his wife, often accompanied by their young son, have camped and lived for months at a time, winter and summer alike, on some of the least accessible uninhabited isles of Scotland. On Lunga of the Treshnish Isles, one September, Mrs. Fraser Darling had scarlet fever and ear abscesses—with only a bell tent (with 54 guy ropes) as shelter from the equinoctial gales and rain then prevailing. But this did not deter this intrepid couple, and next year they spent part of the winter on North Rona, which is 47 miles out into the Atlantic from the nearest point of the Scottish mainland or Hebrides. Here they had the luxury of a wooden hut! Yet in one of the worst gales they felt the next morning as if they had been beaten all over. The immense Atlantic waves were only 100 yards away on one side of their hut and only 40 yards away on the other side. For nights during severe gales in December they had no sleep.

During the day they could pick up exhausted and dazed birds and put them down again without the birds attempting

to escape. This most interesting book of island adventures was written on another island home of the Fraser Darlings while the author was recovering from a broken leg which he and his wife set themselves, as it was impossible to obtain medical assistance nor to leave the island owing to the stormy winter weather.

Another couple of true islanders are the Lockleys, and they make their permanent home on Skokholm, a small island off the Pembrokeshire coast. For company they have a lighthouse and its keepers and they now farm after ridding the island of an enormous rabbit population—in addition to studying the bird and "ringing" the innumerable bird migrants. You can read of their first beginnings as islanders in R. M. Lockley's book, *Dream Island*—a book which tells of how they started this home and observations on Skokholm—and in many other books and magazine articles which have been published during the ten years they have lived there. Mrs. Lockley has published in *The Countryman* of this summer her account of "A Woman's Ten Years on an Island."

Their young daughter has been with them on Skokholm during most of her life, and she, too, has written, or at least partly written, a book—*Early Morning Island*.

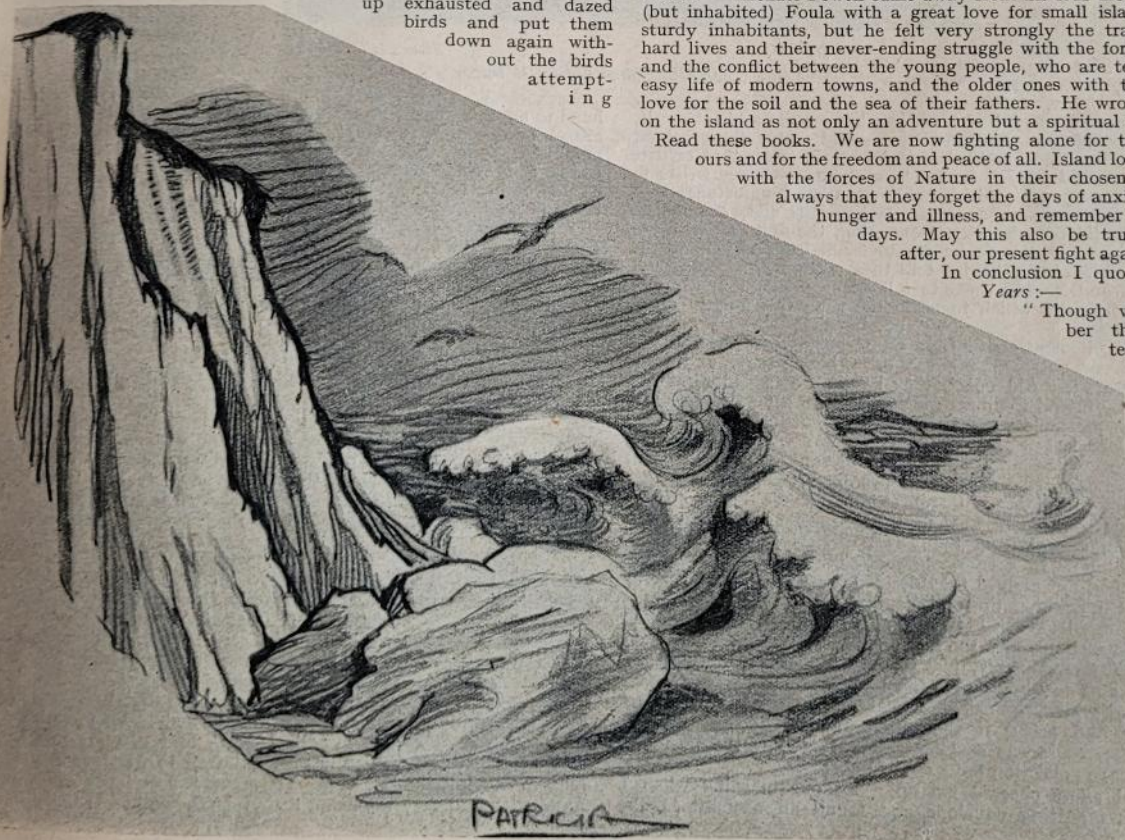
The most curious island dwellers the writer has met were a mixed party of six from the south of England who camped on Fladda of the Minch one year from August to October. They arrived in what had been a grocer's van, and their equipment was of the scantiest. Their provisions consisted chiefly of sacks of onions and flour. A bell tent arrived a week later. We feared greatly for them, but on visiting the island found they had repaired and floored the primitive lobster fishermen's stone hut, and that they had built outside an excellent oven using a biscuit tin and turf sods. Their diet apparently consisted of onion dumplings, seagulls, and rabbits. They were dependent on the good services of the lobster fishermen in bringing them a supply of peat for fuel from Skye from time to time. On two occasions they had used all their fuel and matches before they could be reached. They would have remained longer on the island, but in October it meant much difficulty and anxiety for those on shore who attempted to reach them at weekly intervals, so pressure was brought to bear on them to leave. When they returned they were thin and hungry, but exceedingly fit, and one member of the party who had begun the camp with a suspicious cough was quite cured. They went away, as they had come, unnamed and unknown! Mysterious island lovers, or escapists?

Another book on island life is Michael Powell's *200,000 Feet on Foula*, which describes the making of the film, "The Edge of the World." Michael Powell came away from his four months on lonely (but inhabited) Foula with a great love for small islands and their sturdy inhabitants, but he felt very strongly the tragedy of their hard lives and their never-ending struggle with the forces of Nature, and the conflict between the young people, who are tempted by the easy life of modern towns, and the older ones with their desperate love for the soil and the sea of their fathers. He wrote of his time on the island as not only an adventure but a spiritual experience.

Read these books. We are now fighting alone for these islands of ours and for the freedom and peace of all. Island lovers who battle with the forces of Nature in their chosen isolation find always that they forget the days of anxiety and storm, hunger and illness, and remember only the good days. May this also be true during, and after, our present fight against evil forces.

In conclusion I quote from *Island Years*—

"Though we can remember these times (of terrifying storms) the impression remaining uppermost in our memory is of sunshine and long hours looking idly over the sea—rare days those, of absolute calm and broiling sun, but they have so filled our minds that they are not rare now."



PATRICK





Bringing in the metal—  
Guides in the Calder Valley.  
Photo: Halifax Daily Courier.

I REALLY thought, when I wrote the news last month, that I should find it difficult to produce anything new for the September number. I knew you'd carry on all right but I didn't believe you could produce anything fresh. But you have! And something pretty startling, too—some of you have actually been helping the Army with its camouflaging! That, I will say, surprised even me! I knew you knew quite a bit about it, because I've heard how the R.A.F. have said pretty things about Guide camps—but I must say it had *not* occurred to me that experts like the Army would let you lend a hand. But a Guider writes to tell me how her company—which must be anonymous unfortunately—turned to at a military camp and not only helped to make camouflage nets, but really did the work of camouflaging, the first day with the assistance of an officer, the second day under his supervision and the third day alone, he simply having told them what needed doing and then going off and leaving them to it! Now I call that a really worth-while story with which to begin the news this month, don't you?

The second excitement comes from Canterbury where the Rangers and Guiders have obtained the use of a big garage, and have equipped it as a First Aid Point, they have all attended First Aid classes, and they intend to staff their own centre, attending in shifts day and night for minor casualties. Isn't that fine? I've been hoping ever since last September that this war would produce all sorts of services which were entirely Guide-run on a professional basis—if one can use such a term. They've done it in other countries—why not here? "Guiding is a game" indeed? We'll show 'em!

Durham Guides believe in time being precious. When they responded to an appeal from the Town Clerk to deliver leaflets, which explained how to save waste material, and found that the official leaflets had not arrived they decided something had better be done about it quickly. So one company proceeded to Roneo thousands of pamphlets each bearing a natty little picture of a dust-bin divided into sections, and the rest of the Division set to work to deliver them. It seemed a pity just to push the leaflets through the letter box and go away hoping for the best, so each Guide knocked at every door at which she called, explained to the housewife what she was doing and asked if she might take away any surplus aluminium. The result was excellent, I hear, and Durham's metal supply and salvage collection have swelled accordingly.

An individual effort cheered me up a lot one morning when I opened the news cutting envelope and found an account in the

## ACTIVITIES ON

*Sunderland Echo* of how two really diminutive Southwick Guides—Irene Wilson and Martha Stephenson—organised an open-air concert with a troupe of youngsters of their own age and realised £3 to help in the purchase of a fighter plane. The picture is not very clear, but as far as I can see the stage appears to have been the Church Porch, the audience consists of school children and seem highly appreciative, and the performers, in the act of taking a bow, are flanked by Irene and Martha, each bearing a Union Jack! The youngest member of the troupe seems to be about four and the eldest not more than twelve or thirteen. Did somebody say "Babies!"? Yes—but they got on with the job and they did make £3. They are people to be reckoned with—these children of 1940.

Hendon Guides have set out to collect 10,000 silver spoons in aid of a borough campaign to buy four fighter planes. We wish them luck—and looking back on Guide Gift Week, we are confident of their success.

Wombwell Rangers have just raised £50 to equip Wombwell's A.R.P. First Aid Post. The money is the result of the Rangers' own personal efforts over many months. They have looked after gardens, cleaned cars, run errands, and made and sold fancy goods and articles of clothing.

If you have caterpillar sense you can follow the example of Truro Guides and organise a hunt among the cabbages. They have undertaken to conduct an intensive campaign in the vegetable garden of the Royal Cornwall Infirmary.

Good proof of the fact that a Guide can turn her

hand to anything comes from Preston-on-Wye. Eileen Dale, Swallow Patrol Leader of that company, writes to tell me about the well-organised scheme they have got up to help the Red Cross. Each Guide is provided with a card which is divided into five sections headed respectively: "Date," "Time," "Work," "Employer's Signature," "Amount Earned."

These are filled in with the appropriate details. The following are examples:—

Date.	Time.	Work.	Employer's Signature.	Amount Earned.
June 14th	3 hours	Singling Beet	J. E. Dale	14d.
June 22nd	1 hour	Washing up and putting Robert to bed	M. Groman	2d.
June 13th	2 hours	Cutting thistles	S. Wall.	6d.
July 20th	2 hours	Pulling paper off the wall	M. W.	1d.

These are only specific entries on different Guides' cards, but they serve to show the varied nature of the work done, and the patience and perseverance with which the Guides have stuck to their scheme and in small individual sums have contributed to the local Red Cross. I like to hear of efforts of this sort which show how splendidly the people who are "behind the line" are carrying on in a quiet, steady way without the stimulus of spectacular events and other excitements to keep them going. Well done—1st Preston-on-Wye—it's people like you who, working steadily through the centuries, have woven that tough material which makes the British character, and we know that should you ever be called upon to cope with more drastic emergencies you will do so in the same steady way as you have carried on doing the thing which was nearest.

Easebourne Guides, as you see in the picture, have been taking their jobs as old iron collectors really seriously. They, with the help of Scouts and others, have collected 14½ tons of scrap metal. This realised £28 18s. 8d., which has been allocated to various funds. They look a fine lot, don't they? The company includes evacuees from Lambeth—and very intent on their jobs they all seem to be.



Photo: Helen Hinkley.

Any old iron—Easebourne Guides at work.



# THE GUIDE FRONT

Work for Guides from other countries now in Britain is going on splendidly. A club is being opened for them at the World Bureau and the top floor has been given over to this purpose. Here the Guides can come and hold meetings and feel that in a foreign country there is at least one place that is their own. A library is being formed and foreign books suitable for girls of Guide and Ranger age are needed. This particularly applies to Polish books which are scarce in this country. When I visited the club the other day I found several Polish girls there, three Belgian and one Swiss. Of the Belgians two were wearing their own uniform. Teresa, aged fourteen, said that when she heard the Germans were approaching Ostend and that she and her family must leave, she flew upstairs to get her uniform. "This they shall not have!"—and they didn't! I discovered Teresa through a friend who had been helping with the refugees at Wimbledon and who spoke of "a spry little Guide in uniform who was in charge of a large family of small brothers, a very tired mother who was expecting another baby very soon, and a grandfather." My friend said that Teresa had the situation well in hand and that many people had remarked on how sensible and useful she was and how her behaviour marked her out among the other exhausted and unhappy refugees.

Another Belgian member of the Guide Club was a fine upstanding looking girl whose great complaint about the war was that it had interfered with her career—she wants to be a lawyer like her father. She looks the sort who will achieve her ambition in spite of all difficulties, too.

The fine thing about the Poles is their absolute determination to become independent as soon as possible. Marol Chmielowska—who you all know through her articles in *THE GUIDE*—is running a company in London now, and they are all working hard to learn English so that they can be more useful. As they have no company funds, and as the Polish community has little or no reading material, Madame Malkowska is translating books for them to Roneo and sell among the Polish refugees for a small price. The Guides are helping the other refugees by looking after their children for them and doing other jobs so as to release them to get on with business arrangements or household shopping. The foreign Guides are being attached to British companies and the exchange of ideas and methods is forging ahead in a fine way.

While I write this I know that many of you have experienced raids and have found Guiding has helped you in rising to the occasion. I saw a picture in the *Evening News* of a Croydon Guide whose home had been demolished. She looked about twelve, and she seemed quite cheerful, looking after her two-year-old sister in a school where they had been given shelter. I was pleased to see that she was wearing her uniform. I expect our uniform has been seen in quite a number of like situations lately, and it is nice to think that the Guides will get known for their calmness and cheerful helpfulness. Here is a story I heard the other day; it may be useful and cheering to some of you. When Madame Malkowska's school in Poland was bombed, she herself, as you know, was away. But Marol was there, with other Rangers, and she did not like the way the wind was blowing. So, not wishing to alarm the others, she told them that when Madame returned, which she might do at any moment, they were all going on an excursion, and suggested to them that, so as to be ready to start at once they should pack their rucksacs and leave them ready. The result was that, when it became necessary for them to leave the school, all each Guide had to do was to seize her rucksac and go. Madame joined them later at a cottage in the woods, and the only thing which was missing was a toothbrush belonging to one small boy! How those girls must bless Marol's foresight, now that they are far away from their own homes when they use the few things they were able to bring with them, remembering how easily they,



A Guide is a friend to animals—and useful too. Brown Owl  
Peggy Marshall achieved radio fame as a land army plougher.



Photo: Audrey Pearson.

"Please can we have your waste paper?"

too, might have been left behind in the hurry. Let us hope that it may never be necessary for you to put that particular story to personal use. But it's always as well to Be Prepared nowadays, isn't it?

You will all be proud to hear that Miss Peggy Prince, who has been awarded the O.B.E. for her rescue of a member of the crew of a Whitley bomber which crashed in the Channel, is Tawny Owl of the 1st Dymchurch Pack. Miss Prince, as you know, went out in her canoe in search of the airman. We congratulate her, and know that the

Brownie Branch will be thrilled that one of their Guiders has brought the first non-Guide award of the war to the Movement.

I expect, too, that by now you will all have read about Meryl Reed, the twelve-year-old Liverpool Guide, who was being evacuated privately to Jamaica, when the freighter in which she was a passenger was torpedoed without warning. We have seen many different accounts of the story, and await an official report, but from all accounts Meryl's behaviour was such that we may all be proud of her. She kept the crew of her boat cheerful by singing to them while they waited to be picked up, and was a great help in looking after other younger children. Well done, Meryl! We all congratulate you on doing so well and on your safe return.

There is no room for any more news this month, so good luck to you all and don't forget *THE GUIDER* is always here, waiting for news of you and ready to give you news of each other.

## UNION JACK SAINTS

"Before completing her Tenderfoot Test the Guide should have been told the legends of the Union Jack saints" is now to be put in *P.O.R.* instead of including this with Second Class.

These may periodically be read aloud, patrols (having been warned before the story begins) should afterwards be called upon

- (a) to act one of them, or
- (b) clay model a scene.

Both these can become wildly exciting. A few strange garments, curtains or hangings greatly enhance the former. The greatest possibilities for ingenuity lie in clay modelling. A blissful afternoon can be spent modelling by a stream or the nearest clay bed. Everyone can join in. Scraps of paint in the bottom of old tins and wallpaper patterns add to the glories and amazing ingenuity is often shown in creating the scene with trees and rocks to scale.





PRESENTED BY  
THE GIRL GUIDES OF THE EMPIRE  
EMPIRE WEEK 1940

# AIRSPEED OXFORD *ambulances*



AIRSPEED (1934) LIMITED, ENGLAND



## SEA RANGER NEWS

There are sixteen crews in London still under sail and their activities are very varied—digging for victory, sending parcels to the troops, knitting (of course), taking War Service and other badges, swimming, rowing on Regent's Park Lake, boating above Barnes Bridge (as we now cannot use the lower reaches of the Thames), and, as a basis for all this, running ordinary crew musters.

A considerable number of our members are serving in the various Women's Services, and many crews have lost their skippers. It is good, therefore, to know that Sea Rangers are still "carrying on."

36

If any Sea Rangers are in London and have a free evening, I should be glad to let them know where they could attend a muster—there is at least one crew meeting on every evening of the week.

It has been suggested that as it is impossible to have either a regatta or a gala this year, it might be possible to arrange an inter-crew competition for swimming. The crews making their own arrangements within a given limit, after being notified of their opponents.

The events would be:—

- (1) One length breast-stroke.
- (2) One length back-crawl.
- (3) Relay race (team of three).

Will any crew wishing to enter this competition, please apply to Miss Dennis, 48, Shirland Road, London, W.9, by September 15th, 1940.

E. M. HOBKINSON,

26, Digby Mansions, S.W.6.



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## STOCKTAKING

ONCE a year comes the time when every shopkeeper must take stock to see what he needs to re-order, and to find out what things are most in demand. So with our camping the time has now come to take stock. This year owing to the restricted and curtailed season, we need more than ever to find out which things have proved that they were really practical and could stand any test.

Much real woodcraft has been developed, particularly in the art of concealing tents, and great ingenuity has been shown. In the future, Camp Advisers will have to develop their scouting powers to the full, to find many of the camps they visit, dotted about in woods and among trees and bushes.

Now to take stock of our personal kit list. In the past many Guiders have been used to arriving on the camp site in cars, and it is then a sore temptation to be slovenly over packing and to add items of equipment from time to time, instead of making a practice of reducing one's kit, to the handiest, most serviceable minimum. It is the experienced camper who has realised that simplicity is the key to comfort in camp, and who has thought and tried things out till her kit and equipment are the best and simplest that can be contrived.

Bedding rolls must now stand the test of being portable, waterproof, and practical. A good quilted sleeping bag can be made from sheep's wool, or out of an eiderdown if you can beg an old one. Here is a tip to remember—make both sides double, by lining each piece of material with butter muslin or some other cheap light material; it is then possible to arrange the quilted stitching in different patterns, which adds to warmth and comfort as there are no places where one lies on stitching only. A shawl or soft woolly blanket wrapped tightly round before you crawl into your bag gives much more warmth than one or two blankets outside. An old blanket or piece of carpet felt makes an excellent substitute for bed or palliasses. Good campers will find that it does not pay to be cold at night and will know their own limitations, and also that woollies and lightweight blankets produce more warmth than heavy coverings. They will know the real feeling of freedom from care which is produced by the knowledge that your bed is made ready for you to get into at night. If you have made for yourself a valise out of oiled balloon fabric or something of similar weight, as soon as you have aired your bedding in the morning you can make your bed in the valise, roll it up and stack it on its gadget for the day, where it will be completely damp and wet proof, and at night all you have to do is place it in position, unroll it and get in.

To turn to quite different stock. . . . Have black-out conditions troubled us in getting quickly into bed? Was our woodcraft good enough, and had we played the game by the Guides before and made "lights out" more than two meaningless words? If so we shall have known the joy of an orderly and practical packing of our ruc-sac and arrangement of our tent, only needing to stretch out a hand for whatever we needed. Washing in the dark is quite possible if you have a very slight knowledge of anatomy and a memory long enough to remember which bits have been washed! Soap in the form of a shaving stick, which makes a ready made soap box and stands on the grass, is quite a good tip. Towels of some thin material dry much more quickly and do not need to be hung outside all day, spoiling by their flapping and light colour the camouflage of your camp.

Every year it is fun to go through one's kit, improving and discarding, till one is satisfied that one has achieved the ideal. This does not mean great expense, because one can often make, instead of buying, but it does mean that one will go to camp with all one's belongings, tent, bedding, clothes, everything, neatly packed in a ruc-sac and kitbag, an independent and workmanlike camper.

It is interesting that the authorities by their salvage campaign are now compelling the nation to practise the thrift that has been one of our laws since the inception of Guiding. Salvage in camp is an easy matter, as we already have the habit of sorting everything

for the incinerator, refuse pit or pig bucket. Now it is being found that the two former are hardly necessary as all tins, papers, etc., are given a welcome by the authorities if taken to the right place.

Although the months are now coming when camping may not be possible, if we have taken stock well we can use the black-out evenings to train ourselves and our Guides to be ready for next year with all our stock branded as best quality woodcraft only. This means that even the recruit is prepared for the great adventure to camp and the glorious feeling of freedom that comes from knowing that although you live in a large town you need not be dependent on petrol to become "heirs of the open road," woods and fields, but like snails or tortoises by slow yet sure methods you will arrive, your home complete on your back.

PEGGY JACKSON,

Commissioner for Camping for England.

## THE LITTLE THINGS

THE little things of life, how immeasurably precious they are, now that we have found them again. Some, the fortunate few, never lost them, and theirs were the serene faces, the quiet minds, of these recent years of peace which was not peace.

Some have had to travel far to find them, but to those whose eyes are opened, whether country people, or the left behinds in towns, the little things have come as in a vision. It is no vision though, only the high lights of a more artificial life have blinded sight and senses to their nearness.

For months now, the night sky has spread its glory with no rivaling brilliance to draw attention from its splendours. Lessened traffic gives a chance for bird song to be heard in towns which it has never entirely deserted, even though its full chorus belongs of right to the country. Birds in the garden seem more full of charm. Perhaps the hard winter tamed them, but, whatever the reason, the sight of their normal peck-and-run life is both interesting and comforting.

Earth and nature have always so much solace to offer, and this year we have taken their gifts instead of searching frantically for happiness in places where it cannot be. Other springs have been as rich, bursting forth of leaf and blossom as fairylike, flowers as lavishly spread, the scent of young growing things as sweet. We really saw this spring, which was a gift stolen from the crushing horrors of war. Surely, its coming at a time of the most racking anxiety has a great significance.

As news grew blacker, nothing could soothe and rest as the woods and fields, whose processes unfolded without hurry or fret. Animals will graze, sheep be shorn, river banks grow gay with kingcups, and be scented with willow or rush in their turn, however man, in his destructive fury, pulls down and affrights.

Nor, happily, is man always destructive. It is satisfying to follow summer's trail and to see neat vegetable rows grow strong and green in garden or allotment, to watch one's own effort, however amateur, bring from the dark earth salads and fruits for material needs, healing for troubled minds. How anxiously we eyed the delicate blossoms and how we rejoiced again and again that no late frosts ruined their wealth.

Country scents spread themselves wider with less competition from petrol vapours. First the gillyflowers filled day and night with warm perfumes; then hay followed, with lime and jasmine, to make a scented lullaby, for the lime flowers dried can be put in sachets to soothe those whom sleep deserts.

Lime, lavender, rose petals—we are going back to old household books for pot pourri secrets, as well as to recipes more fitted to a rationed present for preserves. So many people had given up jam making, but country arts have once more come to their own. Now the preserving pan has appeared again, and the voluntarily sugarless are rewarded by shelves full of neatly labelled jars or bottles of fruit. Perhaps only Solomon could decide whether the pride of preserves achieved by sacrifice is greater than the joy of the new gardener bringing in, not sheaves, but his first lettuce or peas. To each the glory—though the gardener's lot is the more restless. So far, success—but what of the tomatoes yet to come?

Country scents, fresh mornings and golden noons heavy with meadow sweet, serene evenings, and silver nights carry on this summer of mixed wonder and tragedy, leading to harvest and that autumn time when the trees give back in thankfulness and glowing colours the gold bestowed in long days of sunshine. In that spirit, we, too, will give thanks for the kindly fruits of the earth, and, this time, we shall understand the true meaning of that beautiful phrase.

For health and sleep . . . the nights when sirens do not tear at the darkness . . . for fireside, friends, books, for all the countless little things beside, which are the texture of life, there should be a continual *Te Deum* in our hearts. On history's tapestry, gold, scarlet, and rich purple threads glow against a dim background of lesser shades, without which the brilliant tones could not flame.

It is the wealth of little things, so much taken for granted in the careless years, that strengthens endurance, whatever may come. Who shall say that the memory of those little things are not near at last to stay the minds of those who have faced the great issues, and have not returned?



SOMEONE WHO UNDERSTANDS

This article may seem to paint a sad picture of Guides and their training, but these instances of frightfulness encountered are given in the hope that Commissioners and Guiders may have a pang of conscience if they feel that similar ones might be found in their companies. The other side of the picture restores the balance and the morale of Trainers and testers, for among the candidates there are many who are examples of the best kind of Guide, and who most certainly are ready to go on the Gold Standard.

E. C. S.

The importance of such mental and spiritual activity amongst those who are serving in the Forces is particularly obvious in times when the whole nation is fighting for the preservation of Christian ideals.

Sons of our battle brothers can handle this thing alone.  
They only need our blessing, they share the faith we hold,  
Their hands are just as steady and their hearts are just as bold.  
We can go home to Heaven with a wonderful tale to tell  
How latter-day sons and daughters are guarding the kingdom well! ..

Greta Briggs.  
(from *The Daily Telegraph*.)







# CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

ISOBEL PATERSON,

County Secretary for Glasgow and  
Red Cord Diploma'd Guider

## AN APPRECIATION.

Many people have found their vocation in Guiding; but there can be few who have given their lives so completely to it as Isobel Paterson—Glasgow "Pat" as she was often latterly called to distinguish her from her vis-a-vis in Edinburgh, "Pat" as she was to many thousands of Guides and Guiders who passed through her hands or worked with her during the 16 years in which she was the mainspring of County Headquarters in Glasgow.

Twenty-one years ago on being demobilised from the ranks of the W.V.R. at the end of the war she began her work in Guiding along with several others who were in the same position.

She created the 1st Shettleston Company, and rapidly marked herself out as a leader amongst the Captains of the North-Eastern Division, at a time when Guiding was increasing and developing in Glasgow as it has never done before or since.

There was much to be done at that time in the East End of Glasgow, and she found herself surrounded with work which called out all the hitherto latent ability, leadership and compassion which she possessed.

The 1st Shettleston Company rapidly came to be known not only as one of the most efficient, but as a company in which all that is best in Guiding was put into practice. It could be truly said of her Guides that they carried with them into their daily lives something of the deep religious faith with which she was inspired, and which was such an essential part of her being.

In those early days she still lacked the confidence in her own powers which came to her later; but to those who were at the head of the movement they were quite obvious, and as a first step she was persuaded to enter for her "blue cord." This she passed with flying colours, and in succession went on to the positions of District Commissioner, Red Cord, Division Commissioner, and finally County Secretary.

These changes in her position did not take place without considerable mental struggle and self examination. They meant to her the loss of that intimate contact with individual Guides in her company, in which she found so much satisfaction, and in which she felt she could exert so great an influence. Her decision to give up the company was founded on the belief that by so doing she could do more for Guiding, and that her duty lay there, however much against her own inclination.

From the moment when that decision was made she began to show all the powers of foresight, clear headedness and organisation which characterise those who possess executive ability.

As the years passed, and the Guides in the County increased in number, so did the work which fell to her lot. Always it was done, and done with increasing efficiency; not merely the routine work, though that assumed proportions never dreamt of when she first took charge of Headquarters in Glasgow; but the training school, meetings, rallies, displays, Guide Weeks and the many different activities which cropped up each year in which the Guides in Glasgow had to play a part. Nothing was too small to be attended to, nothing too great to be attempted. In all her activities in Guiding she carried with her and diffused around her an atmosphere of enthusiasm, of faith and of high ideal; and that this was felt wherever she went as trainer whether at Foxlease, Waddow, or the many different centres in Scotland, England and Ireland as well as in her own County, was recognised two years ago by the Guide Executive when they awarded her the Medal of Merit.

In Isobel Paterson the Guide Movement has lost one of the flares which light the way for others—not a main harbour light, but one of those which light the way towards it, encouraging, strengthening and guiding those who struggle by in the night. And, as we see such flares rise in one last flash of brilliance before quenched in the light of the dawn, so after more than a year of suffering, within two months of her death, and knowing herself to be mortally ill, she flung her heart and soul into one last effort for the Movement she loved: only those who saw her in Glasgow during "Guide Gift

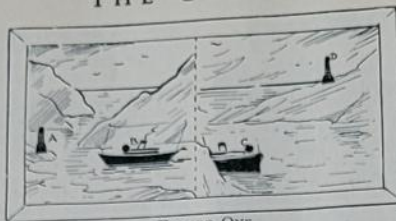


FIGURE ONE  
Sketch showing pictures and positions of Signal Stations and Ships.

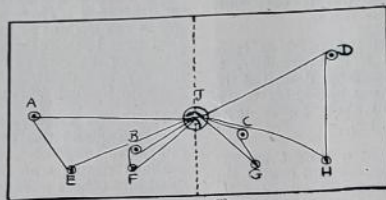


FIGURE TWO  
Sketch showing connections of Lampholders and Switches to Battery (inside of back).

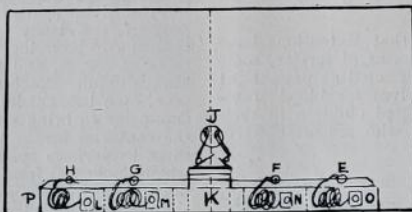


FIGURE THREE  
Sketch showing Partitions to hold Switches and Battery (outside of back).

KEY.—A, B, C, D=Lampholders and Bulbs.  
J=Leads to Battery (K). E, F, G, H=Leads to Switches (L, M, N, O). P=Partition to hold Switches and Battery.

Week" knew how much she gave to that.

A great spirit: instinct with courage and faith, she has passed from us leaving us the richer for having known her.

ALLISON H. GREENLEES.

## MAKE A MORSE FLASHER FOR YOUR COMPANY

Do your Guides find Morse difficult? Here is an idea which will create a new incentive to learn the code, and one which any Guider can carry out, as this Morse flasher costs only about 6s. 6d. to make. It has many advantages over the ordinary flasher, as will be quickly discovered.

### Materials Required

Coloured catalogues from which to make pictures (obtainable free from any travel bureau).  
Wooden picture frame, without glass, or wood to make frame.  
4 lampholders.  
4 flashlamp bulbs.  
4 bell pushes.  
16 yards twin bell flex.  
1 flashlamp battery.  
2 pieces of plywood (one of internal and one of external dimensions of frame).

1 piece of Cellophane large enough to cover pictures.  
1 small (6d.) tin of paint.  
A few odd pieces of wood.  
Tacks, screws, 2 spring clips, 6 insulated staples.  
Small pieces of coloured Cellophane (toffee wrappings will do).  
Small piece of brown or corrugated paper.  
Most of these can be obtained from any 6d. store.

### Method

If an old wooden picture frame is available, this can quite well be used as the foundation. This will decide the size of the finished pictures. If you are an artist you may like to paint the pictures, if not, they can quite well be made from a number of coloured catalogues, such as those used to advertise cruises, by cutting, say, the ship out of one and making up the background from others, so that each complete picture shows a ship signalling to a land station. (See Figure 1.)

Having made up the two pictures, they should be pasted on to the sheet of plywood, which is cut exactly to fit inside the frame. Bore the four  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. diameter holes, A, B, C, D, as illustrated in Figure 1, where the signal stations are. It is easier to distinguish the signals if a piece of different coloured Cellophane is pasted over the back of each hole, so that each station signals with a different coloured light. Cover the whole with clear Cellophane, held in place by pasting on to the back of the plywood. Glass should not be used in the frame, just in case of accidents. Keep in position in the frame by means of picture tacks.

Mark accurately the corresponding positions A, B, C, D on the back piece of plywood, fix lampholders, and bore holes E, F, G, H, J, as shown in Figure 2. Fix partition to outside back as shown in Figure 3.

Wire up lampholders to battery, as shown in Figure 2. Cut four pieces of wood slightly larger than switches and bore a  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. hole through the centre. Wire up the switches, passing the wire through the centre hole, then screw switches on to these blocks. Connect switches to lampholders and battery, as shown in Figures 2 and 3.

To connect the wires to the battery, fasten to small spring clips, which will easily slip on and off the battery. This facilitates the changing of the battery and also allows the battery to be disconnected when not in use, to prevent any possibility of leakage.

If all the wires are secured to the inside of the back with insulated staples, it prevents any strain on the connections. It is also advisable to screw in the bulbs and make tightly fitting shades of brown paper, so that the light is directed through the appropriate hole. Test the circuits.

The back should now be fixed to the frame. It will probably be found necessary to nail strips of wood round the back of the frame before fastening on the back in order to afford sufficient clearance for



September, 1940]

## WHAT TO EXPECT AT FOXLEASE

Official permission has been given for training to continue at Foxlease at present.

Guiders in uniform will have no difficulty in entering the Defence Area when travelling direct to Foxlease, if they are in possession of a letter of authority from the Guider-in-Charge.

### TRAINING DATES.

Aug. 2nd-9th.	Guide and Ranger week. (Bank Holiday.)
Aug. 13th-20th.	General week.
Aug. 23rd-30th.	Brownie week.
Sept. 3rd-10th.	Patrol Leaders' week.
Sept. 13th-20th.	General and Woodcraft week.
Sept. 24th-Oct. 1st.	Guide week.
Oct. 4th-8th.	C.C.A. Conference.
Oct. 11th-15th.	London week-end.
Oct. 18th-22nd.	Refresher week-end.
Oct. 25th-29th.	Commissioners' week-end.
Nov. 1st-15th.	Special Training fortnight for County Representatives.
Nov. 19th-26th.	General week.
Nov. 29th-Dec. 3rd.	Ranger week-end.
Dec. 6th-10th.	Brownie week-end.
Dec. 23rd-27th.	Christmas Party.
Dec. 28th-Jan. 4th.	Cadet Guiders' Training.
Jan. 7th-14th.	Cadets' training.

### FREE PLACES.

Five free places are now available for each training week at Foxlease. Applications should be made through the County Secretary.

### GRANTS ON RAILWAY FARES.

Where a Guider finds difficulty in attending a training course at Foxlease on account of train fare, the following reductions may be obtained:—

For return fare exceeding £2, a grant of 5s. will be made.

For return fare exceeding £3, a grant of 10s. will be made.

For return fare exceeding £5, a grant of £1 will be made.

The application for rebate should be made through the Guider's Commissioner direct to Foxlease.

FEES, Etc. (except for Patrol Leaders' Week and Christmas Party).

Weekly.	£ s. d.	Week-ends. (Per day.)	s. d.
Single rooms ...	2 10 0	Single rooms ...	7 6
Double rooms ...	2 0 0	Double rooms ...	6 0
Shared rooms ...	1 10 0	Shared rooms ...	5 0

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s., which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. No application can be taken for a week "below the line" as these are subject to alteration.

Guiders who have been before and again wish to attend a Training Week are urged to apply, as there are still vacancies.

Extra meals: Breakfast 1s. 6d., Lunch 2s., Tea 6d., Supper 1s. 6d. Cars can be garaged at a charge of 5s. per week or 1s. per night.

### PRESENTS TO FOXLEASE

JUNE.—Picture for India, Miss Hacon; tea cosies for India, Rangers of India; table mats for India, 13th Bombay Cadet Co.; curtain material for India, Fort District Ranger Club, Bombay Division; picture for S.E. Lancs, Miss Forrest; furnishings for Little Room, East Wandsworth Division; donation, Guide and Ranger Week, June 18th-25th.

JULY.—Donation for Quiet Room, Miss Clayton; donation for Quiet Room, Miss D. Powell; donation for Quiet Room, Miss Morris (Milton Mount School, Crawley), donations (friends of Foxlease), Miss Jeffery, Miss Pinchin, Miss White; Greenfinch Patrol Paint Box, Greenfinch Patrol, June 28th-July 5th; picture for Hampshire, Hants week-end, May 3rd-7th; log book, Miss Snell; mats for Cornwall, Miss G. Weddell; songs of praise, Miss Thompson; waste paper basket for Paisley, Miss Morrison; donation for bedspreads for S.E. Lancs, S.E. Lancs; annual donation, Scotland; book, Miss Mackay and Miss Taylor.

AUGUST.—Two tea towels, Miss Cunningham; vase for Quiet Room, Chaffinch Patrol, August 2nd-9th.

## CAMPING

### Chigwell Row, Blackland Farm and Cudham Camping Grounds

Camping in camouflaged tents will be permitted at Chigwell Row and Blackland Farm, in accordance with the statement issued by the Ministry of Home Security. The necessary approval by the local police authorities has been obtained. Applications should be made in the case of Chigwell (for Guides of the London Metropolitan Police Area) to The Warden, J. H. Inglis, Esq., Chigwell Row Camping Ground, Chigwell Row, Essex (Telephone number: Chigwell 450). In the case of Blackland Farm, to The Warden, J. B. Macadam, Esq., Blackland Farm Camping Ground, East Grinstead, Sussex (Telephone number: Sharpthorne 93).

Camping in tents will not be permitted at The Shaws, Cudham, but the hostel only is available for nights. All girls should wear uniform or a distinguishing badge. All applications must be addressed to The Warden, Mrs. Harvey, Overshaws, Cudham, Kent. Telephone number: Biggin Hill 5.

Chigwell Row Camping Ground is open to hikers and campers for all those in the Metropolitan Police Area, and when there is room (as there usually is) to all girls outside the Metropolitan Area, who are welcome to the grounds at an additional fee of 3d. per head per week-end.

Hikers from all areas are welcome at 1d. per head per day.

Camping fees, including all equipment for those in the Metropolitan Police Area:—

Ordinary week-end, Friday till Sunday, 9d. per head.

Bank Holidays, Friday till Monday, 1s. per head.

Easter Thursday till Monday, 1s. 3d. per head.

Those outside the Metropolitan Police Area pay 1s., 1s. 3d., 1s. 6d., respectively. Telephone, Chigwell 450. Railway Station, Grange Hill, L.N.E.R.

## CAMPING

By kind permission of the Forestry Commission, a camping site is available at Tanaeldroch, Lledr Valley, Snowdonia National Forest Park. The site is free to Guides in uniform and may be used in August and September. Applications should be made to: Miss Mills, Greenways, St. Hilary's Road, Llandudno.

## CRAFTS COUNCIL ENGAGEMENTS

September 1st—Handicraft Training, Y.W.C.A. and other organisations, Bristol (Miss Meade).

September 7th—Lancashire Youth Organisations Leaders' Course, Preston (Mrs. Sonnis).

September 10th till 14th—Warwickshire Youth Organisations Leaders' Course, Warwick (Miss Clark).

September 21st—Surrey County Council Leaders' Course, Guildford (Miss Clark).

September 26th—First Crafts Council—L.C.C. weekly Thursday morning class of autumn term (staff).

September 28th—Worcestershire Guides, Handicraft Training Day, Dudley (Miss Clark).

September 29th—Kent Youth Committee Leaders' Course, Tunbridge (Mrs. Sonnis).

October 5th—Surrey County Council Leaders' Course, Wimbledon (Miss Clark).

October 5th—Northamptonshire Youth Organisations Leaders' Course, Northampton (Mrs. Sonnis).

October 6th—Kent Youth Committee Leaders' Course, Bromley (Miss Meade).

### CRAFT CLASSES

The Crafts Council, in conjunction with the L.C.C., is arranging to run two series of classes next winter, one in the morning and one in the evening. Full particulars and syllabus will be published early in September and can be had from the Secretary, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.1. These classes are arranged specially to help those interested in craft work in clubs and other recreational centres.

### CATALOGUE OF PUBLICATIONS AND MATERIALS

Owing to the paper shortage, the new list which is ordinarily ready in September will not be brought out till October.

### MAKE A MORSE FLASHER (continued from page 240)

the bulbs. It is advisable to secure the back to these strips by means of screws, so that should any connections need attention, it is a simple matter to remove it.

The appearance will be greatly enhanced if the whole frame is then given a coat of paint, not forgetting the switch blocks. If the bakelite variety is used, one coat will be found to be adequate.

A case in which to keep the Morse flasher can be made from odd pieces of cardboard, pasted together with brown paper, cut and bent to the required size and shape, the whole covered with brown paper or finished with a coat of paint.



# "PRAISE FOR THE SINGING"

by

VERE WALLIS

"Is it mine to lead  
The children of the Nations on to Peace?  
Then will I don my coat of shining mail  
That men call laughter; I will wind my horn  
Of joy upon the morning hills, and hail  
The fellowship of Youth . . . and these shall rise  
And soar above the barriers with song  
Victorious—and proud, and very strong."

THESE are days of strain. The radio, the newspapers, the advertisement hoardings, the ordinary talk of everyday happenings—all speak of grim occasions, suffering, and ugliness.

Guiding in the years of comparative peace was a thing we can hardly remember now. True, there were not so many hours of willing service and unremitting self-sacrifice; nor were there such glorious examples of heroism and chivalry for our Guides to read and be thrilled about. These are days when one is proud to be a Guide, and to be associated with a movement which prepares one—as no other movement does—for such "awareness" of what is needed. The Tenderfoot, Second and First Class Tests—the happy discipline of camp life—the Patrol System—how admirably all these things teach the Guides all that they need to know, and do. Quickness of eye and hand and mind; practice in observation and deduction; above all, proving that the Promise and Law are the surest foundations of practical Christianity.

Most Guiders are busier than ever nowadays. It is difficult to find the extra time to give long preparation to our company meetings, and to all the delightful items we used to bring into our Guiding. But there is one thing which does not necessitate long preparation, yet brings with it a lasting strength and a lifting of the spirit—and that is singing. If one adds the playing of pipes and recorders—the delight is more than doubled.

Some time ago our Rangers—having knitted for the Forces and the Polish refugees all the winter, and recovered from their strenuous rehearsals for a concert for the Red Cross—began to "slack off" badly. A ballot was taken of "what they liked and wanted more of," and of "what they wished to suspend during the summer months." The result showed that all of them wanted to sing more (even the unmusical ones said they "loved making a noise") and some of them said how much they would like to make their own pipes like all the Guides had done. Knitting and First Aid would not be neglected—quite the contrary—for several of them are in the First Aid squad; and they could knit and sing at the same time!

So, for the time being, singing round the camp fire, or in a group at headquarters, or in Captain's garden became the order of the evening. And all the Rangers have come back!

In our village the present Guide company—24 of them—all pipe. And merry are the tunes they play. It was truly said at a Pipers' Rally, by the Secretary of the Piper's Guild, that there is nothing like singing and piping for making one temporarily forget the strain of the war; that if one wanted to keep clear-minded, strong and serene, one's mind could be completely filled with happiness in this creative way. Both required concentration; whereas, if one were listening to music, one's thoughts tended to wander, and back they would inevitably go to the war.

Surely our Guides need to fill their minds with true beauty now, if ever they did? We are helping to build their future. How are their spirits and minds being affected by the present turmoil and uncertainty of life? What are we teaching them that is permanent and creative? We are wisely equipping them against possible danger and preparing them to be ready; but what of their lives after the danger is past?

This village company pays one shilling yearly "to belong" to the Pipers' Guild; and as each Brownie "comes up," she invariably asks: "Please, Captain, when can I make my pipe?"

It is a good plan to purchase a loose-leaf book, strongly bound to stand the wear and tear of weekly use and large enough to insert Novello's School Songs and printed songs, such as *The White Roadway*, *Glad That I Live Am I*, *Roadways*, and *The Songs of the Hebrides*.

Into our Company Song Book we have collected many of the old favourites—the happy rounds—the action-songs that we sang with our first companies in the 1920's, and the more recent ones. To these are added those that the Patrol Leaders have recently learnt at their training weeks and week-ends; traditional songs, national and international songs; hymns and folk songs, and many tunes we can pipe both in unison and in parts.

An index has been compiled for easy reference; and the book is plentifully interleaved with manuscript music paper, for the tunes to be copied, unless they are copyright, and then the songs are bought

and fixed in the book with a sixway punch. Most of them cost about 2d. or 3d.

Our plan is for patrols to take it in turn to help run the sing-song; or a Patrol Leader collects a few favourites, and Captain uses her influence in trying to combine a well-balanced programme—something in it to please the small people who still remember their Brownie magic; something for the unmusical Guides who make up with gestures what they lack in tune-fun.

Shepherd's Pipes, in knitted or gay felt bags, are brought to the sing-song, and singing and piping intermingle.

Music is as necessary as laughter. And both are the children's birthright. "Laughter is an antidote to fear, and fear is undoubtedly the root of nearly all the evil in the world. Let us take every chance we get of casting out fear and promoting the spirit of laughter in its place. . . . Show the Guides that a splendid form of Patrol Service is to become 'laughter-makers' and . . . develop in them a sense of 'awareness' that will tell them just when a person needs a laugh to cheer her up."

It is a good idea to have special types of songs for an occasional camp fire; bird songs, with perhaps a whistling accompaniment for the non-singers; *The Woodpecker's Song*, *Kooka Burra*, *The Golden Oriole*, *The Nightingale*, *The Cuckoo*, *Three Wood Pigeons*, etc.; of animals' songs, *Donkey Riding* (although this does not refer to a donkey!), *The Animals Went in Two by Two*, *Grasshoppers Three*, *The Hart He Loves the High Wood*, *The Frog*, *The Crocodile*, *Little Bingo*, *The First Friend*, *The Camel's Hump*, etc.; and nature songs: *Wind*, *Wind Heather Gypsy*, *Oh, How Lovely is the Evening*, *The Wind in the Willows*, *The Tree Song*, *Wood Fires*, *Summer is a Coming In*, etc.; and songs from many countries and, finally, the songs that make us laugh.

One last suggestion: Action songs should be action songs, and plenty of time should be given in teaching them, first line by line, then the whole verse, and then with all the actions in perfect time. It is a mistake to end with a solemn song; a happy atmosphere should be encouraged right up to the moment when Captain says, reluctantly: "Well, this must really be the last one. Then we'll sing *The Foxlease Vesper* and *Taps*. So start away, Bluetits!"

The blackbird sings because he must, though the skies darken and the rain falls in torrents. And when the storm is over and the evening star shines in a clear, translucent sky, he sings again.

"Oh, blackbird, what a boy you are!

How you do go it!

Blowing your bugle to that first faint star,

How you do blow it!

And does she hear you, blackbird boy,

Or is it wasted breath?

'Good Lord, she is so bright to-night!'

The blackbird saith.'

It cannot be "wasted breath" for the Guides who sing and pipe, that their hearts may be made strong for the conflict.

NOTE.—Many of the songs mentioned above are in the Headquarters song leaflets.

## A NEW AND USEFUL BOOK

*The New Guide Company*. Published by The Girl Guides Association. 6d.

Every autumn many new and nervous Captains spring into the arena of Guiding for the first time: some to help with a company older than themselves and some to start a completely new one. It is for the latter that *The New Guide Company* has been written, but old stagers would do well to have a glance at it, too, for it contains a mass of information and hints on everything to do with a Guide company, whether old or new; and the last few chapters in particular will probably give almost everyone some revised ideas on Tests and Teaching. Company Management, Programmes, and Games. Another interesting chapter is the first—"Our Raw Material"—which should do a great deal to calm the mind of the embryo Guider who feels that she has not had much experience previously with children of Guide age.

Altogether, this booklet is a most excellent sixpence-worth, so buy it quickly from Headquarters before someone manages to put a tax on books after all.

E. C. S.





# Guides *we thank you!*

**Y**OUR efforts in the salvage of waste have been an immense success. Paper, metal and bones, these go to make the munitions, guns and planes to help us win the war. So carry on for duration and help your country to victory. Good work and good luck.

**DON'T SAY** "My little bit won't count." That's what Hitler would like you to feel. The bundles of stuff you collect may seem of small account to you, but do you realise that if every home saves 2 lbs. a week it means 600,000 tons a year? So your salvage is seen to be a treasure and your effort becomes worth while.



## WASTE COLLECTION IS ESSENTIAL!

**PAPER**, cardboard, cartons, make cartridge wads, rifle and shell cases, food containers for the troops.

**METAL** makes aeroplanes, tanks, guns, ships.

**BONES** make glue for aeroplanes, explosives, fertilisers to help crops, feeding stuffs.

ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY

## LORD WOOLTON

Wants every woman (and that means every Guider) to "Go To It" and Pickle Surplus Garden Produce. The book you need, and which contains a special foreword by the Minister of Food, is

## HOME PICKLING

By Henry Sarson

Tells how and what to pickle, how you can save money in the home, and how you can make money by pickling for sale.

2/6 net, from all Guide shops, or by post 2/10 on sending in the coupon below.

To C. Arthur Pearson, Ltd. (Book Dept.), Tower House, Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.2.

Please send me by return one copy of HOME PICKLING, for which I enclose P.O. for 2/10. No. ....

Name .....

Address .....

G.940

## WHERE TO TRAIN

### ROYAL NORTHERN HOSPITAL HOLLOWAY, N.7

PROBATIONERS. Candidates of good education, between the ages of 19 and 33, can be received into the Preliminary Training School for 7 weeks' training before entering the wards. On completion of three years' training selected nurses have the opportunity of taking the C.M.B.—Apply to Matron for full particulars.

### LONDON CHEST HOSPITAL VICTORIA PARK, E.2

(190 Beds.) *Affiliated Training School.*

PROBATIONER NURSES Required. Salary £30-£35 plus War Bonus and uniform. For particulars apply to Matron.

### THE VIOLET MELCHETT INFANT WELFARE CENTRE FLOOD WALK, CHELSEA, S.W.3

Training for educated girls in care of babies and small children, including Nursery School work, at evacuated Nursery. Students prepared for the National Society of Day Nurseries Examination. Pocket money given. Apply Secretary.

### THE INFIRMARY, STOCKPORT

*Recognised Training School.*

There are vacancies for well-educated PROBATIONERS for increase of staff. Age 18-32. Salary £20, £25, £30. For particulars apply to the Matron.

**ST. THOMAS'S BABIES DIETETIC HOSTEL AND NURSERY TRAINING COLLEGE, 35, BLACK PRINCE ROAD, S.E.11. A.N.T.C.**  
(Now at Manor House, Cricklade, Wiltshire.) One year's course for educated girls in case of babies to 3 years. Modern methods.

## PENCILS

(British-made) printed with a three-months calendar or an illustration and any wording are a fast-selling novelty.

Delivery 2-3 days.

Samples free to Leaders

**THE VULCAN PENCIL CO.**  
443 KILLINGHALL ROAD, BRADFORD





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.

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

### MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

HELD ON AUGUST 13th, 1940

#### PRESENT:

The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E.  
The Countess of Clarendon.  
Mrs. St. John Atkinson.  
Sir Percy Everett.  
Miss Anstice Gibbs.  
The Lady Merthyr.

Miss Shanks (*co-opted*).  
The Lady Somers.  
Miss Ward.

*By Invitation:*  
Miss Browning.

#### Commissioner for Equipment

In order to help the Equipment Department with its many difficulties arising from the war, it has been decided to appoint a Commissioner for Equipment, and Miss Anstice Gibbs has therefore very kindly consented to undertake this work.

#### World Bureau

Mrs. Leigh-White has arrived in America and is planning to establish a Bureau in the United States, working in conjunction with the World Bureau in Britain. During her absence Mrs. Mark Kerr is acting as Deputy Director of the World Bureau.

#### Guide Refugee Fund

A grant of £35 has been made from this Fund to French boys now in camp in Wales and this money was spent on mackintosh capes for them.

#### Girl Guide Relief Fund

Contact has been made with many Channel Island Guides in this country, and the Relief Committee have already heard of various cases where help is urgently needed. Guiders are asked to remember that this fund exists should they come across cases of suffering caused by the War among British and foreign Guides.

#### Assistant Commissioner for Training and Travelling Trainer

Miss Martin has been appointed Assistant Commissioner for Training and Miss Iris Morrison full time Travelling Trainer.

#### Government Leaflet

The Ministry of Information has issued a leaflet entitled "Can You Help Your Country?" (See copy enclosed in this number of THE GUIDER.) The Girl Guides Association has been asked to assist in getting copies distributed to all young persons between the ages of 14-18 who are not already members of a Youth Organisation. Districts will shortly be receiving supplies of these leaflets and it is suggested that each Guide over 14 should be asked to distribute two to young persons outside the Movement.

#### Camps for Hop-pickers

The Commissioner for Camping for England has been asked by the Herefordshire Auxiliary Land Army to provide Guiders to run Camps for Hop-pickers, and has promised to do this.

#### Evacuees

The Women's Group on Public Welfare in connection with leisure time for children in reception areas is most anxious to ascertain where help is most needed. If Guiders have information as to areas where no Organisation is at present helping with evacuees, would they write to the Commissioner for Kindred Societies at Headquarters.

#### Silver Paper

During the month of July schools in all parts of the country have

collected and dispatched to the Central Depot of the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John Fund in London 21,908 lb. of tinfoil. A further 7,993 lb. has been collected by Girl Guides and Boy Scouts, making a total of over 13 tons.

#### Annual Census and Report

It was agreed that in view of the difficulties arising from evacuation no census will be taken and no county reports asked for this year.

## AWARDS

#### Medal of Merit (for Good Service)

Mrs. M. Sekgoma, Wayfarer Guide Captain, Francistown, South Africa.

#### Badge of Fortitude

Patrol Leader June Atkinson, 3rd Whitstable Company, Kent.

Ranger Violet Braine, 1st Westminster Post Rangers, London.

Ranger Kathleen Dixon, 1st Surrey Post Rangers.

Ranger Lily Muiriden, 3rd Surrey Post Company.

#### Brownie Instructor

Miss Swan, of Sussex.

## HEADQUARTERS SHOPS

Do you know that the money for the upkeep of Guide Headquarters and the running expenses of the whole Movement is derived almost entirely from trade in our H.Q. shops? The profit goes back into the Movement.

The rationing of cotton and wool supplies, compulsory insurance of stock, and other war-time conditions make things very difficult in these days for our Equipment Department, as for all other retailers.

The Guide Movement does not levy a tax on its members. In accordance with the custom instituted by the Founder, and carried on throughout the Movement, H.Q. sets out to earn the money necessary to carry on the work.

**SUPPORT THE H.Q. SHOPS WHENEVER YOU CAN.**

#### Gold Cords

Company Leader Elsie Cundle, 2nd Mortlake Company, Surrey.

Patrol Leader Pamela Sharpe, 1st Yiewsley Company, Middlesex.

Patrol Leader Aja Lushington, 54th A Stirlingshire Company (Beacon School).

Patrol Leader Moira Young, 54th A Stirlingshire Company (Beacon School).

Patrol Leader Heather Sandeman, 54th A Stirlingshire Company (Beacon School).

Patrol Leader Joyce Tucker, 5th Bedford (St. Paul's) Company, Bedfordshire.

## GENERAL NOTICES

### THE NEW RANGER LEAFLET

A new leaflet has just been published by Headquarters which briefly describes the activities of the Ranger Branch. It has been set out under the following headings:—What Are Rangers, How They Are Run, What Do They Do, What Does the Training Lead To.

We are so often asked to explain the aims and methods of Guiding, particularly as regards the Ranger Branch, to Youth Committees and other bodies, and this illustrated pamphlet should be most helpful to Commissioners and Guiders for this purpose.

The leaflet will be issued in the same way and on the same terms as other propaganda leaflets.



# Youth Sunday in Scotland

The Scottish Chief Commissioner hopes that all Guides in Scotland will take part in the special Youth Services, and would like to draw attention to the fact that the date in Scotland will be September 8th and not August 11th as in England.

## Training of Canteen Workers

The W.V.S. have devised a scheme for the training of canteen workers. Anyone anxious to take up this work should apply to the Headquarters of the Women's Voluntary Service, 41, Tothill Street, Westminster, for particulars.

## An Opportunity

There are some vacancies at the Violet Melchett Nursery, evacuated to Petworth in Sussex. Those wishing to apply for training should write for particulars to the Matron, Chelsea Day Nursery, Petworth House, Petworth, Sussex.

## Air Ambulance Picture

Airspeed 1834, Ltd., have most generously given us two thousand copies of the picture of one of our Ambulances which appears on the two centre pages of this issue of THE GUIDER. The pictures are most beautifully reproduced on art paper and would make a most delightful memento of the Gift Scheme. They will be obtainable over the counter only at Headquarters and the Branch shops at 6d. each, the proceeds to be given to the Guide Refugee Fund as the Gift Week Fund is now closed. These reproductions cannot be sent through the post.

## Electric Lamp-Caps Wanted

Metal caps from burnt-out electric lamps, as well as foil, are now urgently needed. These will be reconditioned and put back into circulation for their original purpose. The Red Cross have been offered £60 a ton, or 14s. per 1,000, and it is estimated that there are 130,000,000 lamp replacements in this country every year. The buyers of the metal caps will provide the necessary cartons and dispatch-labels at their expense and will pay the cost of carriage. Captains are invited to send a post card to The Secretary, Salvage Branch, Lord Mayor's Fund, The Mansion House, London, E.C.4, if they are willing to co-operate. The necessary cards and labels would then be supplied to them. The metal caps should be kept separate from the foil, as they are to be delivered to a different address.

## Save all Supplies (Tinfoil collection)

Will companies note that all branches of Boots the Chemists are now collecting tinfoil for Guides to call for.

## The W.A.A.F.s Need Woollies

The Welfare Officer for the W.A.A.F. has asked whether Guides would be willing to knit for the W.A.A.F. She knows that many people think that being women they should knit for themselves, but often they are on duty for 12 hours, sometimes even longer, in cook-houses, driving, etc. In the Operations Room the Plotters have to work in shifts and irregular hours, and the nervous tension makes them very tired.

During last winter some of these women suffered very much from cold, especially those working in very exposed stations and living in wooden huts.

The R.A.F. have very kindly offered to supply wool at reduced prices to anyone who will form a knitting party. These consist of ten or more persons, and patterns are supplied free of charge for gloves, mittens, scarves and pullovers—the greatest needs.

Application should be made to: W.A.A.F. Welfare Officer, Air Ministry, Adastral House, Kingsway, W.C.2.

## DOES YOUR COUNTY, DIVISION, DISTRICT, COMPANY, PACK TAKE "THE GUIDE" REGULARLY?

If not, the Guides are missing a very useful part of their training. The paper costs only 2d. weekly, and can be obtained from any news-agent, if a regular order is placed, or it can be supplied direct from the publishers, post free for 3d.

Headquarters Trainers supply four pages of excellent instruction, games, ideas each week, and the paper caters for all the interests of the keen outdoor girl.

Specimen copies will be sent free on application to The Editor, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS AND NOTICES IN "THE GUIDER"

The rates for Classified Advertisements in THE GUIDER are 3d. per word per insertion, a Box number counting as five words.

Notices for insertion under Calendar of Events are published at 1s., 1s. 6d., and 2s. according to length.

Notices for insertion under Called to Higher Service are published at 1s. 6d. per insertion.

All notices and advertisements should reach the Editor, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, before the 15th of the month.

## CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Miss Thurza Hannah Murray, much loved Division Secretary for Middlesbrough, on July 30th, after a serious illness.

Sylvia Broome, on July 25th, 1940, beloved Ranger Captain of the 3rd Tynemouth (Christ Church) Company.

Joan Willis, beloved Lieutenant of 9th A St. Werburgh, Bristol, on August 1st. Suddenly after three days' illness. Aged 19. R.I.P.

Doreen Hyde, on August 12th, 1940, in her 20th year. Beloved Tawny Owl of the 43rd and 43rd A Northampton (Weston Favell) Packs.

## Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, August, 1940.

### ENGLAND.

#### BERKSHIRE.

ASCOT.—Dist. C., Lady Priscilla Aird, Forest Lodge, Windsor Great Park. HUNGERFORD.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Rogers, Police Station, Hungerford. PHIMKEY'S GREEN AND WARGRAVE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss D. Gilbey, The Gate House, Wargrave.

#### RESIGNATION.

ASCOT.—Dist. C., Lady Denham.

#### BIRMINGHAM.

LADYWOOD.—Dist. C., Miss M. Cottrell, 54, Gibbins Road, Selly Oak, Birmingham, 29.

#### BRISTOL.

#### RESIGNATION.

BRISTOL WEST 4.—Dist. C., Miss C. R. Seth-Smith.

#### CHESHIRE.

WEST WIRRAL.—Dist. C., Mrs. Winstanley, Talon Hey, Telegraph Road, Caldy, Wirral.

#### RESIGNATION.

ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—Mrs. G. MacNab.

#### CORNWALL.

TRURO.—Dist. C., Mrs. Carey Morgan, Calenick House, nr. Truro.

#### RESIGNATION.

TRURO.—Dist. C., Miss L. Graves.

#### CUMBERLAND.

#### RESIGNATION.

NORTH CUMBERLAND.—Div. C., Miss M. E. Johnson.

#### DEVONSHIRE.

TEIGNMOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss M. F. Bird, Holcombe Cottage, Holcombe, Dawlish.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

BAMPTON.—Dist. C., Mrs. Kelly. TEIGNMOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss Liptrott.

#### DURHAM.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

CHESTER LE STREET WEST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Wilkinson. RYTON.—Dist. C., Miss E. Atrol.

#### HAMPSHIRE.

NORTH FARNBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Mrs. Pilkington, Irelawne, Farnborough Park, Farnborough.

#### RESIGNATIONS.

NORTH FARNBOROUGH.—Dist. C., Miss G. B. Phillips. WINCHESTER WEST.—Dist. C., Miss Barber.

#### HEREFORDSHIRE.

#### RESIGNATION.

ABBEYDORE.—Div. C., Mrs. Lucas-Scudamore.

#### KENT.

#### RESIGNATION.

ASHFORD.—Asst. Div. C., Mrs. Wyburd.

#### LANCASHIRE, SOUTH-EAST.

OLDHAM SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss A. Airey, 28, St. Thomas Street South, Oldham.

#### RESIGNATION.

MOSS SIDE.—Dist. C., Miss I. M. Pike.

#### NORFOLK.

TUNSTEAD and HAPPING.—Dist. C., Lady Preston, Beeston Hall, Neatishead, Norwich.

#### RESIGNATION.

TUNSTEAD and HAPPING.—Dist. C., Miss F. G. Barry.

#### SUFFOLK.

ALDEBURGH.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss K. M. Sylvester, St. Petroc, Leiston.

FRAMLINGHAM.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss N. L. R. Garrard, The Hall, Framlingham, Woodbridge.

WOODBIDGE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss D. M. Fraser, Melton Towers, Woodbridge.

#### SUSSEX.

COWFOLD.—Dist. C., Mrs. L. M. Munro, Oakendean, Cowfold.

#### RESIGNATION.

CHICHESTER.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Wayment.

#### WARWICKSHIRE.

NUNEATON No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss D. Gouyn, 348, Arbury Road, Stockingford, Nuneaton.

#### YORKSHIRE—NORTH RIDING.

#### RESIGNATION.

MID BULMER.—Dist. C., Miss M. Shaw.

#### YORKSHIRE—WEST RIDING, NORTH.

RIPON.—Div. C., Miss E. M. Barran, Sawley Hall, Ripon.

HALIFAX "C".—Dist. C., Miss M. D. Thomas, 336, Westover Villas, West End, Halifax.

HALIFAX No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss L. Schorfield, "Southmead," 75, Dudwell Lane, Halifax.

#### RESIGNATION.

HALIFAX "C".—Dist. C., Miss E. Brearley.



TO LONDON COMMISSIONERS

**Ranger Captain and Lieutenant** willing start new "open" Company where needed, North, East, or Central London. Box 88, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

EDUCATIONAL

**Churton's Children's Bureau** offer a free list of inspected private houses and nursery schools where children are received for long or short periods.—2, Duke Street, S.W.1. Whitehall 9525.

**Lone Guider Mothercraft Nurse** has registered nursery home for babies and children from two weeks to four years for long or short periods. Prospectus from—Miss Grace Lovegrove, Holmbury, Victoria Drive, Bognor Regis, Sussex.

HOLIDAY ACCOMMODATION

**Near Foxlease.** Miss Hexter, the late Housekeeper, takes paying guests.—Greengates, Lyndhurst, Hants. From 2½ gns.

**Camping Huts**, fully equipped; close sea and shops, also bed-sitting-rooms, and tent pitches and tennis court.—Boyle, Libra Gardens, Combe Martin, Devon.

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**Country Cottage or Lodge Needed.** Post Ranger and Parents. Can Guider assist please. Box 87, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

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SCOTLAND.

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RESIGNATION.

POST GUIDE SECRETARY.—Miss R. Callander.

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**One Complete Guider's Uniform**, medium height. 30s. or nearest offer. Apply Box 86, c/o THE GUIDER, IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS.

**Guiders' Costume, etc.**, 36 bust; cheap.—Miss L. Sargent, Fulbourn, Cambridge.

EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

**Alert Employment and Typewriting Bureau** (Principal a Guider) invites all seeking clerical or office positions, London or suburbs, to call: Brownlow House, 50-51, High Holborn, W.C.1 (new address). No booking fee.

**A Vacancy Occurs** on the staff of our Holborn premises for a Saleswoman. Applicant should have had previous sales experience, not necessarily camping equipment, and should be able, if necessary, to assume control of retail shop. Write giving details of age, experience and wage desired. Applications should be in by September 22nd.—Blacks of Greenock, 43, Marshgate Lane, London, E.15.



Please mention "The Guider" when replying to advertisements



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**This leaflet specially concerns those  
between 14 and 18 years of age**

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## **YOU CAN HELP YOUR COUNTRY**

*Let us brace ourselves to do our duty and so bear ourselves that,  
if the British Commonwealth and Empire last for a thousand  
years, men will still say "This was their finest hour."*

—MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL.

**THE DIFFERENCE** between this war and previous wars is that now we are all in the front line in a struggle for the principles of freedom and justice and respect for the laws of God and honour amongst men. Whether we are in uniform or not, we are in the war. And no matter how young we are or how old we are there are jobs we can do for our country. This particular leaflet contains some suggestions for those who are between 14 and 18 years of age.

**LOOK THROUGH** this list of jobs to be done. Tick off any which you are already doing—and you'll probably be surprised to find how many there still are for you to tackle. Make up your mind which of them you would like to do or are able to do, **and then get on with as many useful jobs as you can.**

### **KNOW YOUR WAY ABOUT**

If you're going to be handy in an emergency you should get to know everything about the district where you live. Where exactly are the Air Raid Shelters, the First Aid Posts, the Fire Stations, the Telephone Boxes, the Police Stations, the Footpaths and Short Cuts? If you know where they are you may be able to save someone a few precious minutes in an air raid. It is particularly important to know short cuts and footpaths. **So get to know them now.**

### **BEGIN AT HOME**

- a. If you want to be useful you should begin at home. You might make it your particular business to take charge of some of the Air Raid Precautions in your house—such as turning off the water and the gas when the sirens begin. To do that sort of job properly you should know where all the taps and connections are, and you should know how to deal with a leak of gas or a burnt-out electric fuse.
- b. If you've got younger brothers and sisters, learn a few special games and tricks which will keep them from getting frightened during a raid.
- c. Learn to cook a simple meal under emergency conditions.
- d. Do your share of the odd jobs in the house, such as boot-cleaning, washing-up, black-out, mending and darning.
- e. Make yourself the salvage-collector-in-chief in your house and see that all the wastepaper and metal and bones are regularly put aside for collection.
- f. Try to get a plot of ground and grow extra vegetables.



## LEND A HAND OUTSIDE

There are many jobs you can find to do in the district where you live. Here are a few.

- a. Collect magazines and newspapers for the hospitals or the Forces.
- b. Go and help old people to grow vegetables in their gardens.
- c. If you live in the country help the farmers at harvest-time, or lend a hand with the animals when you can.
- d. Help elderly or invalid neighbours to put up an Air Raid Shelter.
- e. Learn all you can about first-aid. The best way to do it is to join one of the organisations for boys or girls.
- f. Join a group of young people in making splints and bandages or in knitting comforts for next winter.
- g. Be sure you know how to use a telephone efficiently. You never know when you'll want to send a vital message quickly.
- h. Keep your eyes and ears open for other jobs : there are many other ways in which you can help.

## SIX SIMPLE RULES

**WORK HARD.** If you're still at school remember that it's important to learn as much as you can if you want to become a useful citizen when you leave. If you're at work, put your back into the job, even if it means overtime. And if you are working so hard that you get little time for leisure—never mind ; you are doing your share to win the war.

**BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY.** Like everyone else, you will hear things that the enemy mustn't know. Keep that knowledge to yourself—and don't give away any clues.

**KEEP SMILING.** There's a lot of worry and grief in the world—and you can lessen it by being good-tempered and considerate.

**KEEP FIT.** The fitter you are, the better able you will be to stand up to hard work. If you've left school, join a P.T. Class and keep in good trim for victory.

**SAVE ALL YOU CAN.** Join a National Savings Group.

**USE YOUR MIND** and think for yourself.

## IF IN DOUBT

If you are in doubt about what wartime job you should tackle, any clergyman or minister or the leader of any Boys' or Girls' Organisation will help you. If you are still at school, ask your teacher for advice. Then make up your mind and get on with the job. If you like to work with others, why not join one of the Boys' and Girls' Organisations and share in their activities ? Some of them may be able to welcome you as guests for the time being.

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Issued by the Ministry of Information for the Standing Conference of National Juvenile Organisations, 26, Bedford Square, London, W.C.1, from which further copies of this leaflet can be had on application.

The Standing Conference consists of the following bodies :—

**THE BOYS' BRIGADE**

**THE BOY SCOUTS' ASSOCIATION**

**THE CHURCH LADS' BRIGADE**

**THE GIRL GUIDES' ASSOCIATION**

**THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY**

**THE GIRLS' GUILD**

**THE GIRLS' LIFE BRIGADE**

**THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF BOYS' CLUBS**

**THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF GIRLS' CLUBS**

**THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF YOUNG FARMERS' CLUBS**

**THE WELSH LEAGUE OF YOUTH**

**THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**

**THE YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**



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WOOLLEN MATERIAL—fadeless, fully shrunk, and easily laundered.

Length 42", Hips 37" and 39"	} 23/6 each
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## THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

(Incorporated by Royal Charter)

17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1

Branch Shops: 20, Richmond Street, Liverpool; 34, Upper Priory, Birmingham; \*62, The Headrow, Leeds;  
\*352-4, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.1; \*50, Moorgate, London, E.C.2; \*20, Working Street, Cardiff.  
\*Wood Green Guide and Scout Shop, 19, Green Lanes, Palmers Green, N.13.

\*Incorporating branches of the Boy Scouts Equipment Dept.

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