

# THE GUIDER

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JUNE, 1944

## EASTBOURNE GUIDES ARE GOOD GARDENERS

by  
OLD HAND

THE Eastbourne Guides have raised £132 6s. 4d. since the first year of war by the sale of vegetable and fruit produce which they have grown in their own garden in The Goffs. I visited their garden recently, and some of the Guides showed me the work which they have been doing.

The garden, which has been lent to the Division by Miss Davis Gilbert, a patron of the Guide Gardening Guild, is about the size of four or five allotments. It is sheltered on all sides by trees and bushes, so that most of the produce reaps the full benefit of the sun.

The garden is supervised by Miss E. C. Harris (District Commissioner), and girls from all the Companies in Eastbourne play their part in the work of cultivation.

### Inside the Tool Shed

The first place I visited was the tool shed. It is the place where one can judge the temperament of the gardener, judge him by his tidiness and his cleanliness.

The Guides' tool shed is both tidy and clean, at least, as clean as it is possible to keep a garden shed. The implements, which have either been given by generous friends or purchased out of the gardening fund, were neatly kept in one corner, where they had been put away, clean and without lumps of earth or mud sticking to them.

In the shed there was also a cropping chart. The Guides have planned their season's work with a great deal of care. "Brownie Walk," "Guide Trail" and "Victory Alley" were some of the names on this chart by which the girls know the various parts of their garden. A record is kept of the time which each Guide spends on the garden. This counts towards her War Service Badge.

### Several Useful Vegetables

These young gardeners have planned to grow several useful vegetable crops. They have just planted their peas ("Little Marvel") and beans. In the photograph one of the Guides is completing the fixing of the bean sticks.



Fixing the bean sticks.

About 72 lbs. of seed potatoes (mostly "Sharp's Express") have been planted in various parts of the garden. One section has been inter-cropped with carrot.

Onions are not as healthy as the Guides would have liked them to be, but their shallots are coming along very well indeed. Artichokes are being grown near the tool shed, the only sunless spot in the garden, and they are looking very promising.

Miss Harris told me that the strip of land adjacent to the north-eastern wall has been prepared for tomato plants. The Guides would have grown their own plants, but enemy action on past occasions has shattered the greenhouse glass.

### A Variety of Fruit Trees

At the present moment the garden is fragrant with apple blossom. There are trees all round the garden, some of them are Cox's, and others are a good cooking variety. A tall chestnut tree, which overlooks the garden from the drive, will soon add its flowering beauty to the peaceful surroundings.

Gooseberry bushes are laden with their small, hard fruit which will soon be filling out and ripening. "We sell these to people if they will pick them for themselves," Miss Harris told me, "otherwise the Guides could spend most of their time just picking gooseberries."

Blackberries are climbing up the wall behind the tool shed. They usually provide a heavy crop.

When I arrived at the garden a group of girls were beginning systematically to weed a hard and unused plot of land. As fast as some girls loosened the clods of earth others had extracted all the weeds and two more girls had removed them in a bucket.

Other girls could be seen with their hoes, either carefully extracting weeds and loosening the soil around some of the young plants, or keeping the garden paths in good trim.

### Weeds in Their Thousands

A few yards from the main garden there was a

(Continued on page 94)



Getting down to it with hoes.





## SYSTEMATICALLY SPEAKING!

OR SUGGESTIONS FOR SECRETARIES

It is hoped that this article will contain something of help and encouragement not only for County and Assistant County Secretaries but for Division and District Secretaries as well.

By far the most important thing to begin with is "Thank you." This seems to be a glorious opportunity for telling Secretaries everywhere how unendingly grateful we are to them for the way in which they cope with this unspectacular side of Guiding—its records, badges, finance and a hundred-and-one other jobs to be fitted into a tiring day already filled to the brim with other things. What should we do without this yeoman service! Week after week, month after month, and year after year! All of us whose special good fortune it is to have continuous correspondence and contact with Guide Secretaries of every kind, do hope they realise how grateful we are to them, and how tremendously we value the patient and cheerful way they carry on.

### THE REGISTRATIONS SECRETARY'S JOB

And now for the keeping of the records—not such a dry and dusty subject after all! Take registration records for instance—I know of at least one County Secretary who gets unending joy out of her card-index system! Such enthusiasm is infectious and sure to be caught by the other Secretaries in that County! That brings us to the secret of good record-keeping. No matter how excellent the County record system is, it will break down unless the District and Division Secretaries keep good records, too. I know County Secretaries will back me up in saying that this cannot be too strongly emphasised! The District and Division Secretaries are the County Secretaries' first and second lines of defence. It is they who can save her endless correspondence by not forwarding forms incorrectly filled in, or applications for Guiders of Companies not yet registered, etc., etc., and in order for them thus to act as the County Secretaries' watch-dogs, they, too, must have a really good record system.

What is the Best System? Here at headquarters we use a card-index, and I believe most Secretaries do, too; but, on the other hand, several County Secretaries use loose-leaf books with most excellent

results. The arguments for a card-index are many; it is far more durable, easier and quicker to handle, the cards are always replaceable, and it has the great advantage that by turning the cards concerned on end, you can see at a glance such things as the number of Companies or Packs in a Division, those not mentioned in a report, etc. The argument for loose-leaf is that it is more portable. Headquarters would advise new Secretaries to use card-index; but whichever system is adopted, the all-important thing is to see that the salient points are recorded and none of those mentioned in the following sample system can safely be omitted.

**A SAMPLE RECORD SYSTEM** (two sets of cards required; standard size suggested, 6 in. x 4 in).

SET 1—contains a card for every Company and pack in the County, plus a card for each Division, District, Local Association, and extra cards for the County appointments and Vice-Presidents.

On the Company (and Pack) cards are entered the full title of the Company (including subtitle, if any); the Division and District it comes into; dates of formation and registration; Guiders' names and addresses; and the dates of their appointments and warrants. Details of attachment; time and place of meetings, etc., are filled in on the back.

On the Division and District cards are entered the names and addresses of their Commissioners and Secretaries; and the dates of their appointments and warrants.

N.B.—A suggested "tip" is to fill in a Guider's date of appointment in pencil only. Then when she is warranted, the pencil date can be rubbed out and the date of warrant substituted in ink.

The Company and Pack cards are filed alphabetically under their Districts and Divisions, but filed as a unit, thus ensuring at a glance that the whole unit is registered with the correct title, subtitle, attachment, etc. The set-out of the card is important, to make the points stand out as clearly as possible.

In the illustration, the left-hand date = date of warrant, right-hand date = cancellation; dates of formation and registration are in the top

SOUTH DIV.		2. 12. 35.
SOUTH-EAST DIST.		6. 3. 36.
6. 3. 35.	Capt. Miss C. Brightside, The Sunrise, Springfield Rd., Anytown.	W.R. 22. 9. 43
25. 5. 36.	Lieut. Miss Mona Little, 2, Weeping Willow Road, Anytown.	W.L. 8. 10. 43
22. 9. 43.	Capt. Miss Iva Pain, The Pharmacy, Anytown.	
2. 1. 44.	Lieut. Miss Honor Jaunt, "Fridays", Anytown.	

Company Card (front view).  
W.R. = warrant returned. W.L. = warrant lost.

1st ANYTOWN	
Attached to:-	Anytown Parish Church.
Admits non-members?-	Yes.
Name of Representative.	Rev. O. B. Good.
Meets:-	Parish Hall.
	Fridays, 6-8 p.m.
Remarks:-	

Company Card (back view).



June, 1944]

right-hand corner. When a Company is disbanded, its card is crossed through in red with the date, and a note whether certificate was returned or not. When a Guider resigns, she is crossed off in red with a note whether warrant was returned or not.

Set 2—contains a card for every Commissioner, Secretary and Guider in the whole County, filed alphabetically. On each card is given the name and address, appointment and date of warrant. As with the Company index, when an appointment is cancelled, it is ruled through in red and date entered in right-hand column, with a note as to whether warrant was returned for cancellation or not. It is invaluable to have the two sets in conjunction with each other, with the Company set gives a picture of the County organisation, but the nominal set gives the complete history of each individual Guider. The one is not really complete without the other.

This sample system has been described from a County angle, but the point we wish to emphasise is that it—or some similar system—should be used by every Secretary in the County dealing with registration work.

### BADGE SECRETARY'S JOB

The Badge Secretary's job is just as important as that of the Registrations Secretary, for nothing could be more disheartening to Guides than to be kept waiting for the badges they have won. Alas, earned badge eventually arrives. As with registrations, so it is with badges—there must be a really good system of ordering worked out right through the County if delays and muddles are to be eliminated.

**A SAMPLE BADGE SYSTEM:** Two Secretaries' duplicate order and receipt books are required by the District Badge Secretary (obtainable from Headquarters, price 2s. 6d.). Captains and Brown Owls send their orders for badges, etc., with the proficiency badge certificates, and necessary money, to their Badge Secretary, who enters the orders in one of her duplicate order books (A).

The Badge Secretary then makes up a combined order of the badges, etc., required by her District, enters them in her other duplicate order book (B), and sends both top copy and carbon copy, together with the money and relevant proficiency badge certificates, to the County Badge Secretary. It should be arranged that all orders reach the County Badge Secretary within a certain period of each month, e.g., between the 1st and 10th, so as to make the ordering as tidy and collective as possible.

When the County Badge Secretary receives each District order she checks it to see that the money is correct and that all the necessary proficiency badge certificates are there. She then receipts top copy of order and returns it with the goods and certificates to the District Badge Secretary. The carbon copy of each order she files for reference.

Then, in her turn, the District Badge Secretary sorts out the order, goes through her duplicate order book (A), makes up the individual orders, takes out the top copy of each order, receipts them, and sends them with badges and certificates to the Captains and Brown Owls.

In this way it will be seen that from the duplicate copies of all orders which they retain, the County Badge Secretary and all her District Badge Secretaries keep a complete record of any orders received, and could therefore at any time, if necessary, give particulars of the number of badges earned during any particular period.

Most County Badge Secretaries make a point of carrying a good stock of practically all registered goods, varying the amounts according to the number likely to be in heavy demand. In this way the District orders can be dealt with immediately out of the County Badge Secretary's stock, which she then replenishes from Headquarters before the next ordering period comes along.

In some Counties the orders go through the Divisions as well, and there are various different methods of procedure re the proficiency badge certificates, but the system outlined here could quite easily be adjusted accordingly.

### HOW ABOUT A SECRETARIES' CONFERENCE FOR YOUR COUNTY?

Wouldn't this be a good idea, where all Secretaries could foregather, exchange views, pass on hints to each other and check up on their record systems? Here, for instance, are a few points which could be discussed and decided on at such a conference:—

(a) Should the registrations and badge orders in your County come to Headquarters through District, Division and County, and back again by the same route? Some Counties short-circuit the Division Secretaries for registrations and so save time and postage, but others say that it is essential for all records to pass through the Division Secretary as well to ensure accuracy and a complete knowledge of what changes are taking place within the Division. In some Counties, badge orders are sent direct by the Guiders to their Division Badge Secretaries.

(b) Has your County a system of dates? E.g., Division Secretary sends to the County Secretary on a fixed and known date (or

## THE GUIDER

dates) each month, and the County Secretary synchronises this with the date she sends on to Headquarters. In this way delays can be avoided.

(c) Is it necessary for the registration and nomination form counterfoils to be kept either by the County, Division or District Secretaries as long as details are entered on their indexes?

(d) Is it necessary for the County and Division Secretaries to keep any record of the times of meeting places of all the Companies and Packs in the County, or is it enough if this is done by the District Secretaries?

(e) Do all the Secretaries in your County keep a duplicate list of all the work they send up so that they can check it when it comes back and make a note of any queries arising?

All these points are important, especially (a) in regard to channels of communication, and would provide a basis for discussion.

### COMMISSIONERS' PAGE

We hope that this article, though addressed primarily to Secretaries, will also be useful to Commissioners, upon whom falls the ultimate responsibility for the accurate keeping of records. For this reason it is published on the Commissioners' Page. Commissioners are also referred to the letter from the Commissioner for Camping on page 89.

### PLEA TO COMMISSIONERS

Commissioners can play a tremendous part in seeing that the secretarial side of Guiding in their Counties runs smoothly and efficiently. It doesn't in the least follow that a most excellent Guider will automatically make a good Secretary—she may not have the type of mind which loves to struggle

with records, orders or the writing of letters! If so, it is no good pushing her into it, then wondering why hold-ups and muddles occur. Choose someone who is keen on the job; impress on her that it is an important one, and then see that she is given the work to do. Remember the poor Secretary is at a hopeless disadvantage unless she really does handle the work which is supposed to be her job. For instance, a Secretary cannot check up on registrations to see that they are correct unless she has seen the registration forms; nor can she keep trace of new appointments and cancellations unless the application forms and warrants pass through her hands. It will need close co-operation and planning to see that this is done, but it can be done—and must be done if the secretarial side of Guiding is to become efficient.

Many Secretaries reading this article may feel that they have better systems for registrations, badges, etc., already operating. If so, what could be better? The sample systems outlined here are only samples, and they will have served their purpose if they offer—

Some practical guide to new Secretaries;

Food for discussion for Secretaries of long standing; and

An incentive and encouragement to those Secretaries of all ranks who may be suffering from that "browned off" feeling!

HELEN ISHERWOOD,

Secretary to the Registrations Department.

## LONE NOTICE BOARD

LONES WHAT ABOUT CAMP? HOW TO PREPARE

How are Lones to be prepared for Camp? Well, when in any difficulty in Lone work one can usually find a solution by imagining for a moment that the Company is an active one. Work out the programme as though the Guides were meeting next week and then transfer the whole programme to paper. In Actives, preparation for camp begins early in the year by introducing the prospective campers to all kinds of useful camp knowledge—stalking, tracking, simple first aid, good camp recipes, bird lore, etc. This can be done equally well in a Lone Company if the Captain sets out to introduce the same knowledge through the medium of competitions, good stories, short poems, etc., in the Company Letters sent out early in the season. A few attractive illustrations will be of great help here and it is surprising what can be done with a few coloured inks and a little imagination. But, for the Captain who prefers a paste pot and brush, the GUIDER and the GUIDE, not to mention other periodicals, will always provide a useful source of illustrations of many phases of camp life. Lone Captains would be well advised to keep a small folio in which cuttings of this kind can be kept as they are acquired. They can then be called upon for use as the occasion demands. Actual photographs of camp are most useful especially if they are lent by members of the Company. Much interest and enthusiasm can be aroused if the Guides can see a picture of Lieutenant helping the wood patrol or one of the Patrol Leaders cooking dinner. Little intimacies of camp life shown in photographs will often go a long way in creating the urge to camp and that, after all, is the object in view.

It is a good idea to set out a kit list in one of the Letters and also to see that an insight is given into the layout and general running of camp. This will help the Lones to realise how much the conscientious carrying out of their individual responsibilities will contribute towards the smooth and happy running of the whole camp.

(More camping for Lones next month.)



# TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

## GUIDERS' WARRANTS

### THE BROWNIE PACK

- (7) Do I consider that the books are adequate, well kept and properly used?

The essential books in every Pack are the Attendance Register, the Records Book (for addresses, uniform details, badges and progress), the Account Book and a Programme Book. The Brown Owl will usually need to have possession of the personal records for reference, but the Tawny often takes over responsibility for the accounts and the uniform business. The accounts should, of course, be kept always up-to-date and ready for inspection, however small the amounts involved.

The Programme Book will be a good indication of the life of the Pack, and should record both the plans made and the results, the programme as devised and any alterations made in it at the actual meeting. To be really adequate, it should contain notes for future reference and perhaps an indication of the winter or summer plan seen as a whole. Properly kept, the Programme Book will be a help will ensure continuity if there should be a change of Guider. It will also give scope for a picturesque record of the Pack life if snaps and sketch maps of expeditions, etc., are included.

- (8) Is the best use being made of the Ceremonial part of Brownie Training?

Ceremonial in the Pack is the Brownie way of marking a special occasion, and the obvious occasions will be the beginning or end of the meeting, the welcome to a visitor or a new Sixer, Enrolment, Flying Up, the giving of badges or stars and the Fairy Ring. The ceremonial used should be short, simple and appropriate. The Brownies should plan it together, understand it thoroughly and carry it out punctiliously but not too solemnly. It will seem to the Brownie age a perfectly natural way of expressing itself, and if it is properly carried out it will lay the right foundation for the more significant ceremonial of the Company later on.

### THE GUIDE COMPANY

- (7) Are the Company's books of value from the point of view of training for the Guides, the ensuring of continuity in case of change of Captain, the organising of the District?

Is finance on a sound basis?

Is there an intelligent use of games in the Company?

The Company should possess a Register, a Programme Book, a Log Book, a Court of Honour Minute Book and an Account Book, and Patrol Roll-call Books.

The Register should be checked with the Patrol Books and should be kept constantly in review by the Guiders. It will obviously be of value not only as a record of Company progress seen at a glance, but as a guide to the Commissioner and a new Captain taking over and anxious to know something of the history of the Company, or to compare it with others in the District. The Programme Book will amplify this record for visitors, but will also remind the Guiders and Court of Honour of what has been planned and what has actually been carried out. It should give space to broad planning—for the whole winter or summer—as well as to the detailed week-by-week scheme. This has been discussed in previous articles.

The Patrol Books and the Court of Honour Minute Book are chiefly of value in training the Leaders in organisation and method, and should not be allowed to become merely perfunctory because the Guiders are too busy to look them over with the Leaders.

The Account Book and its subsidiaries are of course essential to sound finance, and it is worth while for the Lieutenant or whoever is responsible to get practical help from some one outside, if she has no experience in account-keeping. In any case the accounts should be audited by an outside person once a year. The Commissioner may think it well for the Local Association to call in the Account Books of all Companies and Packs in the District on one occasion in the year, either for auditing, if desired, or for the information of its members. It is important that everyone concerned should have access to the accounts to which she contributes, and therefore the Captain should see that a simple statement appears at frequent intervals on the Company notice-board and that every Leader takes up even her newest recruits to read it. The Lieutenant should decide on some orderly system of entry for uniform payment, for badge and uniform orders, and, of course, for all incoming and outgoing items in Company funds. Invoices and receipts should accompany them; a separate petty cash account may be necessary. Camp funds will ordinarily be kept separate, and any temporary fund opened may perhaps be put in charge of a responsible Leader under the Lieutenant's supervision; it will give her good experience.

The Commissioner will be interested to see how any grant made from District funds has been spent and how long it has taken the Company to put itself on a self-supporting basis. She will like to know what help, if any, will be wanted in future and whether the Local Association can usefully give support. Money must be earned

in worth-while ways, and the more every member can be taught to see her responsibility, the less will be the burden of money-raising on the Company as a whole. The Court of Honour will naturally make all decisions on both raising funds and spending them.

In considering the use the Company makes of games in its programme, the Commissioner will look for the following points, among others:—

- (i) Exercise and fun and the necessary "letting off steam" call for one type of game in every meeting, and the more often it can be played in the open air the better. Camping and hiking will give opportunity also for wide games.
- (ii) Other kinds will be necessary to develop quick intelligence, mental alertness, initiative and ingenuity, and Guiders will appreciate that type of game that teaches them something fresh. Captains should bear in mind, however, that while games are excellent for practising and testing work, it is not very easy to teach new matter thoroughly by means of a game. Allow plenty of time for a "test" game.
- (iii) What proportion of the programme is given to games? Is the Captain making use of the "sandwich" principle here, particularly with a young Company? Are the Leaders being trained to take games? Are discipline and enjoyment alike obvious?
- (iv) Are the Guiders taking trouble to learn new games and try them out? The Company's favourite game—and nearly every Company has one—is often apt to be done to death. The Guiders should keep a methodical Games Book, so arranged that they can find any type of game for any number of players quickly. *Scouting for Boys* is invaluable for the basic Scouting games, which can be adapted and varied endlessly. "Kim's Game" is one of the most important, and should be taught to every generation of Guiders. It, and other "sense" games admit of unlimited variation. Ball games, played with a really good style of throwing, are also most important; so are those games of the Dalcroze type, that teach rhythm and lead on from the singing game to country dancing.

### THE RANGER COMPANY

- (7) Is the business side of the Company life promising well?

What books are kept?

Are funds raised in a worth-while way?

Are they spent wisely and unselfishly?

(i) The business side of Company life is most important and is the concern of each individual Ranger. By her interest in and knowledge of the various ways of keeping the different books, either by acting as a Company official or by the electing of others, is laid the foundations of future good citizenship.

Much of the indifference to local government in England to-day is caused by a lack of knowledge that each individual has a place in and a responsibility to the community. It is here in the Ranger Company that the Rangers should prepare themselves for future citizenship.

The ideal, of course, is that every Ranger should have a chance to be either the Secretary or the Treasurer, or sit on a Committee during her stay in the Company. It is a good plan to get an outside person to come in and talk about the keeping of books and Committee procedure and, at the same time, to tell the Rangers a little about local government, so that they may see the relation between their Company and its government and the world outside.

(ii) The books that are kept in a Company come under two categories—(1) those that are Company property, such as the Log Book, the Minute Book, the Register and the Account Book, and (2) those which the Rangers should keep for themselves—their note-books, campfire books, etc.

In the first case two Rangers from the Company should be elected as Treasurer and Secretary. At the beginning of their terms of office it is important that they should know what their job consists of, and get all the help they need. The Treasurer's job is to collect the weekly subscriptions, keep the accounts and generally deal with all the money side. At the end of each year the accounts should be audited and a statement drawn up for the interest of the Company.

The Secretary, of course, is responsible for the Minute book and for seeing that the Log Book is kept up to date, and also it is her business to send out invitations and write letters of thanks to those who have helped the Company in any way. The Log Book is much more interesting if as many Rangers as possible have a hand in the keeping of it.

As regards the individual books, it is most important that each Ranger be encouraged to keep a good note-book and be able to take down notes properly. It is well worth while giving really good training in this. Other books which are sometimes kept are Games Books, Woodcraft Books and Campfire Books. If the Ranger is clever at drawing, these books can be very attractive and nice to look back at when the Ranger has left the Company.

There is one other book that needs to be mentioned, and that is



## TEAM EQUIPMENT FOR A TREK CART EXPEDITION

the Programme Book kept by Captain. This is a most important book and can be very useful when reviewing the year's work. Quite a good idea is to have a chart at the end of the book with the various items to be included in the programme during the year; these can be ticked off as they come into the programme, and in this way it is easy to see at a glance what has come in too often and what has been left out altogether.

(iii) The raising of funds in a Company can be the opportunity for broadening the programme to include arts and crafts. One year it may be a concert or play and the next a Sale of Work or Social. The great thing that matters is that it should be done well and the highest standards aimed at, so that it is worth the money that people pay to come to it. The Company ought to feel that the money taken has been well and properly earned and that they have benefited by the venture, which undoubtedly they will have done if the show is a success. Things like raffles should be avoided, as they really call for no effort and encourage the thought that money is easily come by without taking any trouble. There is a danger, too, in these days of grants that the whole Company can sit back and have everything provided for it: the Rangers will probably appreciate much more those things they have paid for themselves.

(iv) The spending of funds should be the concern of the whole Company; even the newest recruit should be able to have her say and realise her responsibility in the matter. In these days it is easier to be unselfish in the spending of funds than it was before the war. Nowadays there are so many things that call for our aid that it is impossible to spend our time collecting money solely for our own needs. At any time, however, it may be wise to suggest to the Company, when it meets to discuss the raising or spending of funds, that a proportion of all money raised by a special effort should go to some outside cause in which the Rangers are interested. Spending will thus be linked with service.

(v) Do I have the feeling, when visiting, of being present, not with a grown-up Guide Company, but with a group that has its own identity as a senior section of the Movement?

(i) Superficially, a glance at the company in uniform will tell the Commissioner something. Has it adopted the new uniform or is it still content with the junior? Does it cling to badges and service stars, or has it adopted the more adult point of view about uniform?

(ii) It will be obvious that a senior section of the Movement will have a different form of self-government, and will probably have decided to work with a Company Council and a Committee rather than in Patrols. At any rate, the matter will have been discussed and decided by the Rangers themselves.

(iii) A glance at the Programme Book will show that the arrangement of the meeting is more flexible than that of a Guide Company. The actual meeting visited, for instance, may be taking the form of a lecture which may occupy most of the evening. Ranger Guiders will be well advised, however, to see that the recreational needs of the Company are well provided for—a point most necessary for girls who have been at work all day.

(iv) The Company records will show whether the Rangers have developed initiative and enterprise in outdoor activities since coming up from Guides.

(v) The Commissioner may well expect to find one of the Rangers reporting to the Company on some form of contact with other youth organisations or some aspect of social service in which the Company is interested, or the Company may be making plans to help with district or division affairs.

(vi) The Rangers will provide their own officials to handle Company funds, organise the library, keep the Log Book, etc.

(vii) In all these things the Guiders will be in the background. Their influence will be apparent and they will be readily accessible to all, but they will be there for consultation and not necessarily always even for instruction. They will certainly not be keeping the running of the meeting entirely in their own hands.

(viii) Lastly, investigation may show that there are girls present out of uniform who are attending H.E.S. or other training without necessarily intending to become Rangers, and this will probably indicate the broad-minded adult attitude of the Company which is ready to make outside contacts in a friendly spirit.

## NEXT MONTH'S QUESTIONS

## GUIDERS' WARRANT TRAINING

The questions to be answered in the July Training Supplement are:

*The Brownie Pack*

What is being done to help Brownies to understand the Brownie Promise and Law?

*The Guide Company*

Is it evident that the Guides are receiving practical training on the Promise and Law?

*The Ranger Company*

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

EQUIPMENT of any kind is difficult to obtain at present, especially the lightweight variety, but, fortunately, much can be done in the way of improvisation, particularly in the matter of cooking utensils. Weight is important, but even more vital for trek cart equipment is the space which each item occupies. Therefore, billies, etc., which will "nest" are invaluable. Each pan should have its own bag so that it is not necessary to clean the outside perfectly each time it is used, as this takes a considerable time and also wears the utensils if it is done continually. The bags can be made from old scraps of material, and look much neater if dyed dark navy. Although it is not necessary to have large cooking equipment—the menu can be adapted to suit the pots and pans available—nevertheless, it is as well to have at least one good-sized receptacle for heating water to ensure a really good hot wash for everyone! A large Horlicks tin, measuring approximately 15 in. high x 6 in. diameter, makes a very good boiler, and the largest (canteen) size Ovaltine tin will nest perfectly inside. Strong wire handles need to be attached to both tins, and the handle on the Ovaltine tin should be sufficiently flexible to fold over the side of the tin when fitted into the larger container. The bottom part of a gas stove griller will make an excellent frying pan and is convenient to pack as the handle is short. With a little ingenuity and forethought most of the cooking utensils can be improvised without difficulty and at little cost.

A good washing-up bowl can be made by using a large-size toffee tin, preferably with a lid, and in this can be carried the dish cloths, pan scrubbers, soap, etc., etc.

All the enamel ware, cutlery, etc., should be packed carefully to ensure that it will not chip or rattle when being bumped over difficult roads.

Canvas buckets and bowls are, of course, the best for carrying water and for washing, and it is still possible to obtain these or to make them from proofed material, but, failing this, tins can be used, and the round toffee tins, if possible in varying sizes to fit inside each other, are very good, while buckets can be made from suitable tins, but if wire handles are fixed the wire should be threaded through a piece of cane or similar material to form a handle and prevent hands from being cut.

The storage of food is most important and requires careful thought and preparation beforehand. It is essential for dry goods to be absolutely watertight, and large biscuit tins are ideal for this purpose. Additional canvas buckets, if available, are useful for tinned goods, if waterproof covers can be made, as they are easily "stored" by hanging on a tree, etc. A clean kit-bag or old pillow-case inside a kit-bag is adequate for storing bread, though it is advisable to make sure that this can be obtained fairly frequently *en route*, as it is both bulky and heavy to carry. A good-sized string bag, which can easily be made from odd pieces of garden netting, or, better still, by the Rangers making their own netting, is useful for carrying and storing potatoes and vegetables.

Ground-sheets will be required for meals, and these need not be the full size but can be about 18 in. wide and made from almost any kind of waterproof material.

If tents are being carried, a team of eight will usually be as many as can be accommodated with ease and on one cart. Lightweight tents are, of course, desirable, but at least one of the tents should be of a reasonable size and height so that it can be used as a mess tent—the "dog kennel" variety are very trying to live in for a week if the weather is unkind! The question of whether or not a store tent is taken can be decided beforehand, but with careful arrangement the trek cart itself can probably form an adequate food store.

It will be necessary to have a latrine and suggestions for lightweight ones can be found in *Hiking and Lightweight Camping*. If material is not available to make the really light kind, hessian screening can be quite effective, but if poles are needed it is a help if these can be jointed ones, and old ridge tent poles can be used for this.

(To be continued)

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

## REVIEW

*The Road to Maturity*, edited by Dr Edward F. Griffith, published by Victor Gollancz. 6s.

I can think of no Guider, however wise and experienced, to whom this latest book by Dr. Griffith would not be most helpful and reassuring. There is nothing negative or repressive or censorious here; it is very positive, constructive and alive to the value of all creative training. It sees man as a whole, and relates sex quite naturally to the rest of life, neither denying or over-simplifying the difficulties, but refusing to regard the subject as a problem. "Sex is a God-given activity for which you should be thankful," says Dr. Griffith, and it is as one of the elements of the good life that he treats it.

He states his own view of the facts of physical and emotional development which lead to maturity, and he draws on his own experience in lecturing to schools, and calls on various other leaders to contribute their views. The whole question of sex education (not mere sex instruction) is considered as it is being dealt with in the various types of school, and in industry. The relation between sex and religion and between sex and physical training also receives expert attention, and it is significant that the experts are agreed that "no sex teaching should be given unless it is related to ethical and spiritual principles." Guiders, while welcoming the knowledge so vividly, clearly and readably presented here, will value the emphasis that is laid upon character-training and upon spiritual values.



June, 1944

## THE GUIDER

### THE TRAINING OF YOUTH LEADERS

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH BY

J. F. WOLFENDEN, ESQ.

AT THE WELSH GUIDERS TRAINING, SHREWSBURY, APRIL 1944

**A**s Youth Service expands and as public money comes more and more into it, and as it becomes more and more a full-time career, there will come into being a profession which to some extent will depend on the traditions of the technique of the past. There are two sides to that. There are going to be a great many more people in the future who are fully-trained leaders. However many full-time professionals there may be, there will be scores more voluntary workers who give their time and energies to all these kinds of work which in the past have profited from them. So it seems to me any of us who are interested in voluntary youth work need not be afraid of this professional spirit coming into it. We should ask ourselves whether it is not a good thing that these people are coming in, so that we may measure our own standards and technique by those of the professional. Some of us might learn from them.

A profession demands two things: (1) Rigorous professional training; (2) Rigorous professional standards.

People immediately think of two things—salary and pension rights. More important is the standard of training and conduct. If the voluntary organisations will do their part there can be here a most valuable and fruitful interchange of ideas. There seem to be a good many people about (I am talking of England now) who appear to think there is some "hokus pokus" about youth work, as if it is some mystery that the ordinary man or woman cannot understand. They think if you are going to be good with young people you must be born with the gift and can never acquire it.

If there is one thing above all which youth dislikes, it is being sentimentalised about. If you go about them in a "googly" way, the sooner you turn round and go back the better.

The opposite mistake people make is that they say "You can do it by the light of Nature." The fact that the light of Nature may not be on that night makes a difference. If you go unprepared, the chances are that the light will go out!

You are likely to do a job better if you are trained before you start. Some training in youth work is not only desirable but essential. There cannot be a universal answer to "Who should give it, and how much and what should it be?" It depends largely on your own personal history.

The full-time professional; there are very great difficulties about trying to plan a course of training for them. There is a view that youth leadership and teaching are somehow only two different aspects of the same job. I objected to having the same committee concerned in the training of teachers and youth leaders. I believe it is more difficult for a good teacher to be a good leader than anything else. The whole relationship between the teacher and the person taught is totally different from that between the youth leader and the people he or she is leading. People begin thinking of teachers and youth leaders together because of the pension rights.

Let us assume that we know more or less what this youth leader job is. If you are to have full-time youth leaders you must have a full-time training. It must start not too young. As you go through your age range your whole technique and whole approach must change too. There comes a time when you experience a complete break. You must think of this when talking of the right age to begin training for a full-time youth leader. You must try to ensure that the person who is to be a youth leader has reached a stage of maturity. I think it is a mistake if any full-time youth leaders' training course is going to result in a flood of young people of 20-21. It is going to take at least three years for the full-time youth leader to be trained. At least half of those three years should be spent in practical work in the field. I think it should centre in a university or big settlement. Part of the time should be spent in the academic atmosphere, part in the settlement, part in visiting voluntary organisations for weeks on end.

Of the two best leaders I know one is an ex-policeman and the other an ex-mechanic. The idea that before you can take a youth leaders' training course you must have school certificate with five credits is fantastic. It is probably true that one of the weaknesses of voluntary organisations in the past was that they did not take training quite seriously enough. That is changing, and is going on changing.

I don't know whether there will ever be a standardised teaching. There are a great many lessons which have been learned which could profitably be passed on to other people. It is not just a matter of the salary of the leader, it is a matter of young human lives. We must not regard these young people as material for teachers to practise on.

I think whatever organisation you belong to, training falls under three headings. There is a more general training in the fundamental and elementary principles of what the youth service is trying to do. There has been a very great deal written about the "Psychology of the Adolescent." I very much hope that somebody with the time and a sense of humour will go through all the stuff written like this, and make it make sense! Things like: "The social significance of and make it make sense! Things like: "Why do boys and girls go juvenile delinquency?" In other words: "Why do boys and girls go naughty?" Let there be general training, but let us, if we can, get it done in such a way that we do not talk about the "Psychology of the adolescent."

I am constantly being told that no man can ever be a really successful club warden unless he is very skilled in one or other of the club activities

which the boys will want to pursue. I think it is much more desirable that he should be the kind of person who is capable of a genuine interest (it must be genuine and not affected, because young people always know) in the general activities of the boys. It is most desirable that music or drama should be a predominant interest in the mind of the voluntary youth worker. To a certain extent there is a particular kind of training for the particular organisation for which you are going to work. 1. General education; general training in the particular age group dealt with. 2. A special aptitude. 3. A particular organisation.

You can train people as long as you like, but you won't get anywhere if they are the wrong type of person for the work. There is a fear that a certain number of people who are going into this youth work are "wet." Many are there because they cannot find anything else to do. If there had been any standard to be kept up they would never have been accepted. With this type of person it does not take long to get an organisation a bad name. Make quite certain in your choice. You will so raise the standard there won't be time for the wrong sort of person to complain. The difficulty is, of course, that you can't sack voluntary workers, and anyway you can't sack women, they just would not take the sack!

When we really get the standards that we want both from the professional and the voluntary part-time leaders, we are going to get even more responsibility put on to us. I hope we shall not get, as the youth service develops, segregation of the voluntary organisations from the national or L.E.A. ones. I can see how there might be a drawing apart. I am quite certain there is no doubt about the future of the voluntary organisations if they will state their principles and stick to them. The Service of Youth is getting too big for "piece-meal" work. Any organisation which has earned a good name either by good fortune or its past history should work with the others. If you are going to rely on keeping to yourself the one thing which you are good at for your own success, then I hope you won't be successful!

I don't want to see standardisation, or mass production of these various organisations as we know them now. I hope there is going to be no killing of spontaneity about it. That is the danger of a course of training: there is the danger that no one will dare to experiment. Do not let us get ourselves landed with over-intellectualisation. Some people seem to take exception to the fact that young people want to enjoy themselves in their leisure time. I don't think the boy of 16 who has just done a day's work goes to a club for character training—he goes there to enjoy himself. We must provide occupation and incentive, and see that the things we provide for enjoyment also have training value.

There is always the question of the secondary school v. the others. I think there is also a danger of getting the wrong values into a club. It does not follow that because a boy or girl can make intelligent conversation, that boy or girl is any better or any more likely to be a better leader than the person in the background.

I hope you realise the tremendous responsibility that at once lies on anyone who sets up contact with these young people. It is the responsibility of being imitated. They automatically, unconsciously take from you their habits and their behaviour and ways of dress and speech. They look to you, as you are in the position that they feel they themselves would one day like to be in and to keep. It is a tremendous responsibility which I hope you will determine to accept, and for which I hope you will fit yourselves. I do not know a better.

## CADETS

The following recommendations regarding Cadets were approved:—

1. *Entry into a Cadet Company.* That if a Guide or Ranger wishes to become a Cadet she should seek the advice of her Captain, who will consult the Cadet Captain and District Commissioner. If a non-Guide wishes to become a Cadet she should approach the Cadet Captain or Commissioner direct.

2. *Age.* That the age of entry should be 16.

3. *Attendance.* That it be represented to Commissioners that regular attendance at the Cadet Company meeting is of first importance to a Cadet if her training is to be carried through successfully, and that while experience of working with Brownies or Guides is an essential part of their training, opportunities for gaining such experience should be offered to the Cadet only at the discretion of the Cadet Captain.

4. *International.* That much more emphasis be put on international training, and that Cadet Companies be encouraged to visit other countries or entertain visitors from other countries.

5. *Camping.* That before completing her training a Cadet should hold some camping qualification, e.g. Campercraft, Quartermaster Certificate, Junior Quartermaster Certificate, Roving Camper, etc., and in the case of a school company should have camped at least once outside her college or school grounds.

The following recommendation was approved in principle:—

6. *Investiture.* That there should be an Investiture Test to be taken after three months, but within a year of entry into the Company, and to include—

(i) A special challenge to each particular girl according to her needs, this to be decided upon by the candidate in consultation with the Court of Honour.

(Note.—It is suggested that an overnight hike in tent or barn will be a suitable test for an average Cadet. Any alternative should include equal opportunities for adventure and enjoyment and should aim at developing initiative, self-reliance, endurance and a sense of responsibility.)

(ii) A high personal standard of appearance, manners and reliability.



# BIRD RECOGNITION

"Have identified in the open six different kinds of birds."—(Camp-craft Test.)

**T**O the novice the identification of birds is fraught with difficulty. Birds are so unco-operative; they perch with malicious care against the light or suddenly break off an interview without so much as an apology. How often does one hear the question, "Can you tell me the name of a funny bird I saw? It was a kind of brown colour." "All brown?" "Oh no; it had some green and, I think, some red on it." "What size?" "Oh, just the size of an ordinary bird." Such dialogue is too familiar to need elaboration, the resultant confusion being usually somewhere between a lesser redpoll and a pocket macaw.

It is all very well to read the identifying characteristic in a book—"second primary equal to the seventh" or "hind claw longer than the toe." How many birds oblige us by allowing us to measure their primaries, even supposing we remembered which those were? The field observer must train her eye to observe quickly the characteristics which will show at a distance. For instance, the disposition of white on a bird, specially as seen in flight.

The bird may show a *white collar* (reed bunting, tree sparrow); a *white rump*; stonechat and wheatear (on downs and commons), house martin (winter only), bullfinch (in hedges and copses), goldcrest (winter only), (this at once distinguishing it from either sand martin or swallow), jay (a woodland bird easily recognised by its large size); *white outer tail feathers*; pipits and skylark, yellowhammer, reed bunting, chaffinch and mistle thrush (not so the song thrush).

The above refer to land birds; similar characteristics should be noticed among waders and duck, whose natural wariness makes distant recognition essential.

When a closer view is possible, you should note such small points as a *light stripe over the eye* (which distinguishes the redwing from the song thrush and the sedge warbler from the reed warbler), or the *colour of the legs* (the chiffchaff, with dark legs, is otherwise practically indistinguishable from the orange-legged willow warbler). For a few minutes perhaps you may enjoy at close quarters the patterned detail of the unsuspecting bird; a moment later it senses the watching eye and takes flight. Your impulse is to turn away, feeling the show is over, but this is the moment to learn to recognise the bird in flight. You have seen it at close range and identified it; now watch it as it flies, and note the wing pattern (dark bars, perhaps, or white edges to the wing). Note, too, its passage through the air: is it a series of rapid flaps, carrying the bird in an undulating course towards the trees, or does it fly a level course? Do the flaps alternate with moments when the bird shoots forward, wings, or does it soar on extended wings, seeming to balance on air currents without effort?

The silhouette of the bird in the air is as individual as its colour scheme. Learn to recognise the bird even when colour is not visible.

In flight some birds are conspicuously short tailed (starling, nuthatch and the rather uncommon woodlark). Pigeons appear to have small heads for their rather stout bodies. Rooks and jackdaws show splayed wing tips against the sky, and the magpie and cuckoo are noticeable for their long tails. Partridges look blunt and round, but every bird observer must make her own mental notes of the characteristics that seem to her individual.

Size is at first difficult to judge, and the bird book's laconic "length 9 inches" is not helpful. We are not used to thinking in such terms as six inches of nightingale or a foot of cuckoo, and the beginner should keep in mind one or two sample birds with which she is really familiar; for instance, the sparrow, thrush and jay, with which other birds can be compared. It is good practice in this way to estimate the comparative size of a bird seen, and afterwards check up with a bird book.

The recognition of birds depends on knowing their attitudes and pastimes as well as their appearance. For this reason it is better to avoid the type of reference book that portrays all birds in the same position, standing squarely on the ground or garnishing a most unconvincing tree stump. The characteristic attitude may be the very clue by which you instantly identify it: the shrike perched on a look-out bough, head held low, tail swinging from side to side; the goldcrest fluttering just below the branch of a fir tree, picking at microscope trifles; or again, the treecreeper, mousing his spiral course up the trunk of a tree; redpolls, siskins and tits clinging like acrobats, as often upside down as right way up. The leaf warblers gracefully clinging to a slender twig, stretching and swaying to pick an aphid from the underside of a leaf. All these actions are as much part of the bird's individuality as the colour of its crown or the length of its hind toe.

No acquaintance with birds is complete unless it includes recognition of the song or call; in some circumstances the only conclusive proof of identity. The beginner does best who has at her command a friend knowledgeable enough to name the singers and amenable enough to stop when the beginner's powers of absorption are saturated. Otherwise, you must track down the singer, identify it and make a mental chart of the song. Few birds sing within the range of human musical notation; some may seem to utter recognisable syllables, others to simulate the squeak of a wheelbarrow, a bird-scarer's rattle or some other mechanical sound; many have a definite and invariable rhythm. The bird-watcher who would know their voices must translate the song into some form which seems to her to represent it. Whether she makes a written or mental note of that association is not of great importance, for it is not the description that helps you to recognise that song again but the act of listening and consciously analysing what you hear that imprints it indelibly on your mind.

P. M. BOND.



Full Salute

The raising of the arm should be done with an easy forward movement, so that the elbow is neither stuck out sideways, nor pressed into the ribs in an unnaturally cramped position. When Guides salute and are in horseshoe formation (where their distance apart can be gauged by the fact that when standing at ease the toes of one Guide do not quite touch her neighbour's), the arm coming up to the salute should not touch the next Guide, as it inevitably will if the elbow is raised sideways as in a military salute.

## STATEMENT ON SALUTING

**S**ALUTING in the Guide Movement is primarily a sign of friendly and courteous greeting. The first person to salute should be the first to see the other, irrespective of seniority. The response should be smartly and promptly given. The salute should be used between Guiders and Guides at the beginning and ending of company meetings and between Guidefs, only at formal introductions and on ceremonial occasions.

As a mark of loyalty and respect the salute is given in uniform in the following circumstances:—

- On meeting members of the Royal Family.
- At the hoisting and lowering of Colours.
- At the marching on and off of Colours.
- On passing the saluting base at a March Past.
- On passing the Cenotaph.

During the playing of the National Anthem and the National Anthems of other countries, members of the Movement in full uniform (including a hat) will stand at the salute except in churches, public gatherings, public halls and theatres, where they will remain strictly at attention.

As the "Guide Sign" the salute is made at shoulder level and is used on the occasion of an enrolment, the Company giving the "Guide Sign," whilst the Guide or Ranger makes her Promise. The Ranger uses it a second time on making her special undertaking. This procedure applies even if the enrolment is in church.

As a greeting this Sign is also used to take the place of the Salute Proper when the individual is in uniform but without a hat. It is not used when Colours are carried on or off or during the hoisting or lowering of Colours, nor is it used when the National Anthem is played, on which occasions members not wearing hats will stand at attention.

The term "Guide Sign" supersedes that of "half salute," which as such is discontinued.

**GREETING—In Passing.** When Guiders are greeting their Commissioner, Guider or P.L. when passing her in the street, the salute (and smile) is given whilst moving. In these circumstances it is not correct to stop to salute.



The Guide Sign

In making the Guide Sign the hand is raised to shoulder level. The forearm is upright, hand erect and not bent back from the wrist, elbow to fingers being in a straight line. It will be noticed that the tips of the fingers come a little higher than shoulder level.





Stage 1—The Guider can be seen greeting the Commissioner, by standing at attention and giving her the full salute.



Stage 2—The salute of greeting is followed by the left-hand handshake, when the Commissioner shakes hands with the Guider.

## READER'S FORUM

Dear Editor,

I was very interested in the letter in last month's *GUIDER* from Mrs. Oakey, in which she asked, "Is camping regarded as an essential part of Guide training? If so, why is there so much red tape attached to it?" By "red tape," Mrs. Oakey seems to mean the special qualifications that a Guider has to have before she may take her Guides to camp. I do so sympathise with those who, like Mrs. Oakey, are very anxious to have Camping Companies and who feel thwarted by the requirements, and I should like to clear up some of the difficulties.

First, then, to answer Mrs. Oakey's question, camping is considered to be an essential part of Guide training except where the circumstances are such that it cannot be achieved, for example, with some members of the Extension Branch. It is precisely because of its importance that the qualifications for Guiders are necessary. If it were not important it would not matter so much how it were done. I think I can put the case for qualifications best if I try and answer three questions; they are as follows:—What led to the special qualifications being instituted? What has been the result of having them? What are we out for in Guide camping?

(1) What led to special qualifications being instituted? In the very early days of Guiding before any camp tests had been evolved, many of the pioneers who took their Guides to camp were natural campers. Guiding in its infancy chiefly attracted the type of girl who was thoroughly at home in the country. As the Movement grew and all types of Guider began camping it soon became evident that many of them needed help. It was in order to raise the standard of camping by equipping the Guider for her task that camp tests were begun. The plan for having qualifications grew out of the experience which proved them necessary and they were evolved gradually as their need became apparent.

(2) What has been the result of having them? The standard of Guide camping is now very high indeed, and both Guide parents and the general public have confidence in us. This is important because the large numbers of Guides who have been able to camp throughout the war would never have been allowed to do so had we not been given the trust of their parents. To me it has been both remarkable and tremendously encouraging that we should have received this trust to such a degree, even in dangerous areas. Parents know that every Guider who is in charge of a camp is trained and tested before being allowed to assume responsibilities which are far greater than those she shoulders from week to week at a Company meeting. It is an interesting fact that, during the war, before even the threat of invasion was lifted from these islands, the P.L.'s Camp Permit came into being. This is a direct result of the present high standard of camping in the Movement and demonstrates the policy of Headquarters with regard to camping, namely, that *proved efficiency* deserves responsibility and trust.

Beyond the bounds of our own Movement we are to-day recognised as experts in camping for women and girls, and the following have, since the war, asked us to provide training in campcraft:—

The Board of Education, the Belgian Government, the British Council, the British Red Cross Society, the Central Council of Physical Recreation, the *Volontaires françaises*, the International Women's Service Groups in Great Britain and the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Even before the war our high standard was rewarded. In 1936 a Public Health Act introduced the control of all camping and camp sites in this country. Owing largely to our standard of tests and system of inspection, we, together with the Scouts, were given complete exemption from the requirements of the Act. We were the only two organisations in the country to whom, at that time, exemption was given.

(3) What are we out for in Guide camping? Mrs. Oakey draws attention to the fact that Scoutmasters do not have to have special qualifications for camping; even a P.L. can take his Patrol to camp if he has his Scoutmaster's permission; and she suggests that the Founder intended that we should be the same. But is Scout camping the same thing as Guide camping? Camping for Scouts is training for manhood and that entails a greater degree of "roughing it" and more hazards than are always desirable for girls. Certainly Guide camping should be pre-eminently character training, and it is the unexpected and the intractable that provide this, but as training for womanhood it should also be a preparation for home-making, and much can be achieved through a high standard of quartermastery, cooking, hygiene, etc. This does not mean that I wish to encourage the unadventurous and heavyweight type of camp; I deplore these as much as anyone. It is the skilful camper who is the simple camper, making herself comfortable with the minimum amount of equipment and who can therefore travel far in adventurous ways. Under war conditions lightweight camping is a necessity, and the Guider who has achieved equipment which will all go on her back has come into her own.

Mrs. Oakey raises a further question: "How are P.L.s to get any training and experience to enable them to take their P.L.'s Camp Permit unless they can actually camp?" Rule 81, 10 (a), says: "Be recommended to the District Commissioner and Camp Adviser by the Court of Honour and a *Licensed Guider with whom she has camped recently*." The words in italics were put in on purpose to cater for the P.L. whose Guider could not take her to camp.

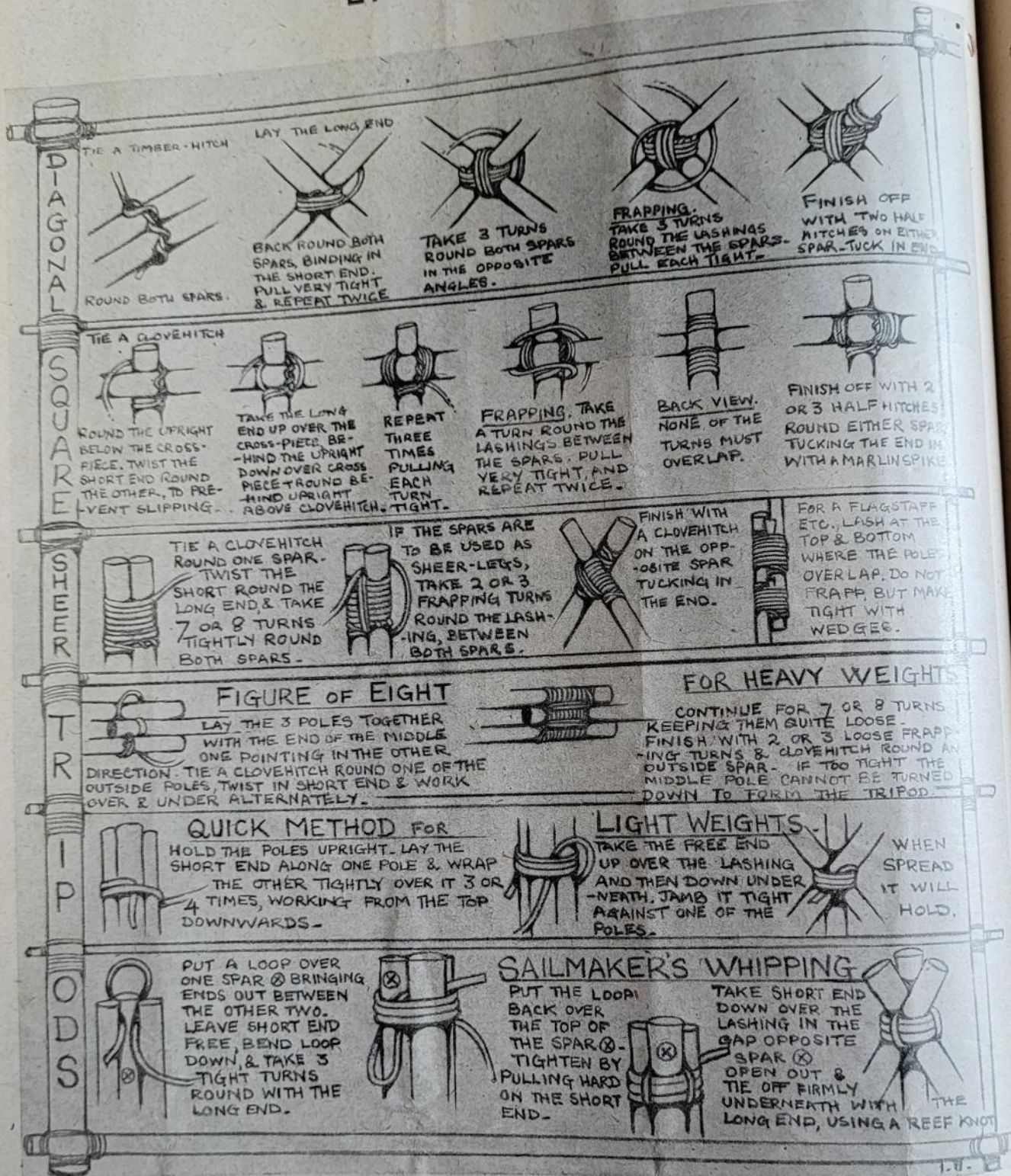
Since the war C.A.s have worked hard in order to help Guiders to conquer the great difficulties with which they have been faced, with the result that in some parts of the country the numbers of Guides camping last year exceeded those in the peak year before the war. This is a marvellous result, and I should like to finish this letter by congratulating the many hundreds of Guiders who have camped in spite of all difficulties. I do hope that I have successfully explained the reason for some of those handicaps which appear to be of our own making.

Yours, etc.,

ANGELA THOMPSON,  
Commissioner for Camping, Imperial Headquarters.



# LASHINGS



## NOTICE TO COMMISSIONERS

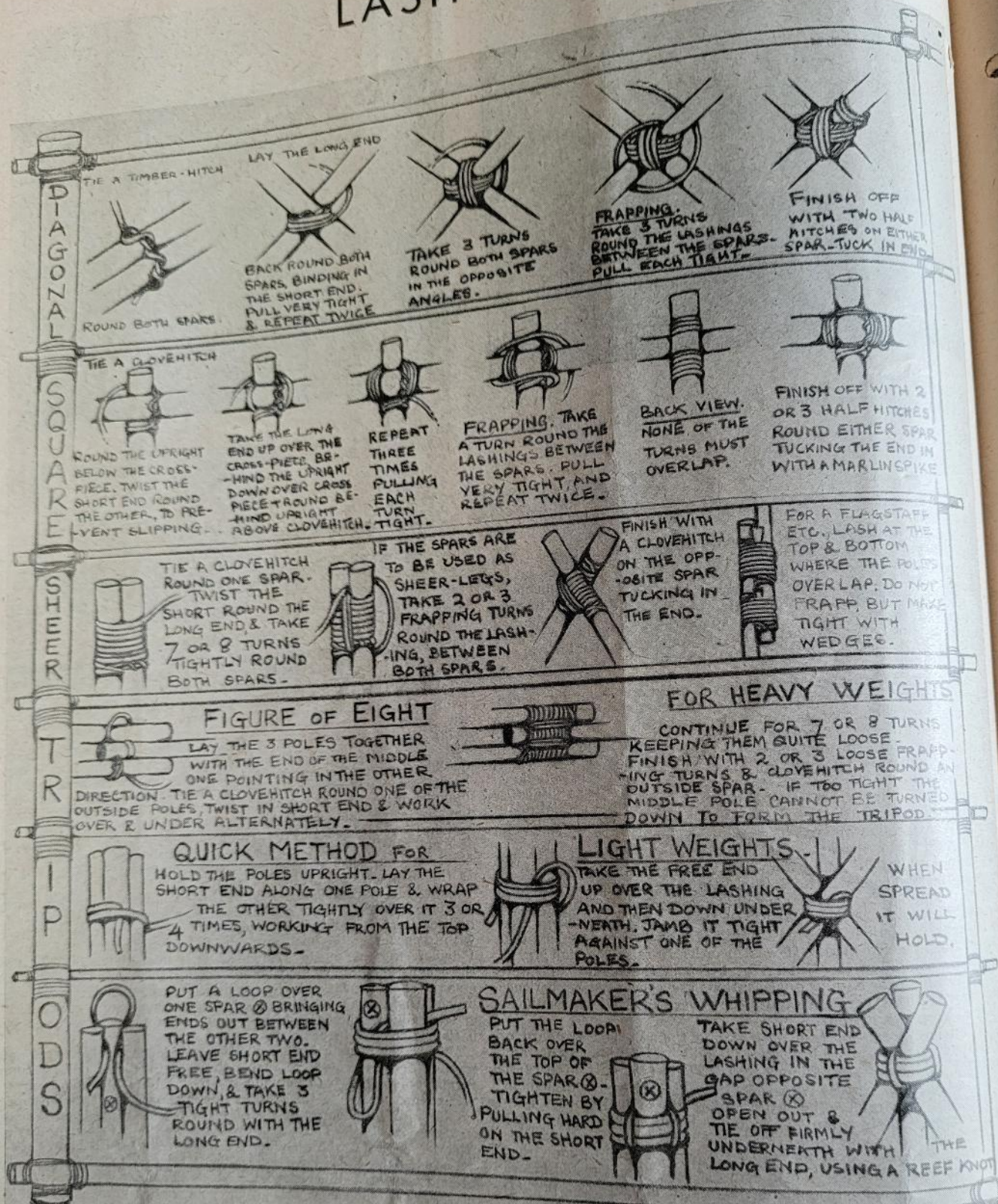
If you receive an offer of help from any Cadet will you please do your utmost to use her and to give her every encouragement and help? Cadets are reliable and responsible and will do well all they undertake.

## NOTICE TO CADETS

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



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June, 1944]

## WHERE TO TRAIN FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

May 26th-June 2nd (Whit.)—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).  
June 6th-15th—English Division and District Commissioners.  
June 16th-25th—Ranger Training for warranted Guiders.  
June 26th-30th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).  
July 4th-11th—Brownie and Guide (Advanced).  
July 12th-21st—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).  
July 22nd-August 1st—Students.  
August 4th-15th—Guide and Ranger (Intermediate).  
August 16th-25th—Imperial Dip Week.  
August 26th-Sept. 5th—Guide (Advanced).  
Sept. 6th-15th—Woodcraft.  
Sept. 16th-25th—Guide and Ranger—all grades.  
Sept. 26th-Oct. 5th—First Class week-end.  
Oct. 6th-15th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).  
Oct. 16th-25th—Guide (Intermediate).  
Oct. 26th-Nov. 5th—Ranger (Intermediate).  
Nov. 6th-15th—Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).  
Nov. 16th-25th—Commissioners.  
Nov. 26th-Dec. 5th—Brownie and Guide (to be classified later).  
Dec. 6th-15th—Christmas Party.

All applications should be made to the Secretary, Foxlease, Lyndhurst, Hants, and must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. which will be returned if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the date of the course. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications. An experiment is to be tried out during the year and for the first time in the training may be applied for as soon as a Guider is fairly certain she will be able to attend. The grading is arranged as follows, and Guiders are asked to help the experiment by applying only for those weeks for which they are qualified.  
**Pre-Warrant**—for any Guider who has not got her warrant and who will not have finished the tests by the date of the week.  
**Intermediate**—for Guiders who are warranted, but will not have held their warrants for more than two years by the date of the week.  
**Advanced**—for Guiders who have held warrants for more than two years.  
Attention is drawn to two courses of ten days from April 6th-17th and from August 4th-15th. Guiders will be put on the waiting list until a fortnight before the date if they are unable to stay for the whole course.  
This experimental year will mean that Guiders wishing to spend holidays at Foxlease will not be able to be fitted in. This may seem rather a formidable programme of training when people of every stage are in one week together. Please come to a week of your grade if you can, and give your criticism afterwards. Commissioners encourage their more experienced Guiders to come to the advanced training weeks which will not be in any way alarming.

## DIPLOMA'D GUIDERS CONFERENCE

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

## WADDOW TRAININGS

May 26th-30th (Whit.)—Guide.  
July 14th-21st—Guide and Ranger.  
June 16th-23rd—Guide.  
August 16th-22nd—Guide and Brownie.  
These trainings will be held in the hut and grounds at Waddow. All other arrangements as in a camp, sleeping in tents, etc. Applications, with 5s. deposit and stamped envelope, should be made to the Secretary, Waddow Hall, Clitheroe, Lancs, and send full particulars. The deposit will be refunded if withdrawal is made two full weeks before the trainings.  
Fee 3s. 6d. per day.

## IMPORTANT

### GUIDE GUIDERS CONFERENCE. (ENGLAND)

A Conference for Guide Guiders has been arranged for Saturday and Sunday, October 14th and 15th, 1944. Two delegates from each County are being invited to attend as well as delegates from Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. It is hoped soon to circulate the complete programme to delegates, but in the meantime the questions for discussion are set out below so that Counties may have as much time as possible to consider them and to give their views to their delegates.

#### Questions for Discussion at the Conference.

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

**For Town Guiders.**—Are the woodcraft parts of the tests feasible for the city Guider?  
**For Country Guiders.**—Are the opportunities for making wider contacts realised to the full?

Miss Powell, Commissioner for Colleges and Schools (England), is now available for Commissioners' Trainings. She would be glad to combine visits to schools and colleges with these trainings.

Miss Hartley, Assistant Commissioner for Music (Imperial), is now available for Camp Fire trainings.

All requests for these trainings should be made to the Commissioner for Training (England), English Department, Imperial Headquarters.

## ENGLISH TRAINING

English Commissioners' Week at Foxlease, June 6th-13th.

This week is open to District and Division Commissioners. Applications should be made now direct to Foxlease.

English Training Week at Headquarters, June 19th-25th.  
As in previous issue.

Residential Training Week at Didsbury, August 9th-16th.

A residential training will be held at Parris Wood House, East Didsbury, Manchester, 20, by kind permission of the Director of Education and of the Committee of the College of Domestic Economy, Manchester, from Wednesday, August 9th, to Wednesday, August 16th, 1944. Brownie, Guide and Ranger Training will be given by candidates for the Headquarters Instructor's Certificate and by Diploma'd Guiders.

Fees: 4s. 6d. a day.

Applications, with a stamped addressed envelope and 5s. deposit, should be made before August 2nd to the organising Secretary, Miss M. Cantrill, 100, Oxford Road, Manchester, 13. Deposits will be refunded if a withdrawal is made before August 2nd.

Parris Wood House stands in its own grounds, with open-air swimming pool and is easily accessible by bus, tram and train from Manchester.

## THE GUIDER

## SCOTTISH TRAINING

There will be a series of Residential Trainings this summer again at Loretto School, Musselburgh, Midlothian (by kind permission of the Governors), as follows:—  
**Music and Drama and Ranger Training.**—Friday, August 4th—Tuesday, August 8th.  
**Commissioners' Training.**—Tuesday, August 8th—Friday, August 11th.  
**Brownie and Guide Training.**—Friday, August 11th—Tuesday, August 15th.  
(Each training will start on the evening of the first date and finish after breakfast on the second.)

Will Ows please note that at the second week-end there will be Brownie training taking place at the same time as the Guide sessions, so that each branch may receive as much help as possible in its own subjects.  
As space is limited, Guiders who have attended a central Scottish training recently may have to have their names put on a waiting list; and those who have never been to a training of this kind are particularly asked to come to one of this series.

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

## WELSH TRAINING

The Hostel, Crickhowell, Breconshire.

**Ranger.**—June 10th-July 3rd. Fee 17s. 6d. Secretary: Mrs. Jenkins, Glangariff, Griffithstown, Monmouthshire.  
**Brownie.**—July 7th-10th. Fee 17s. 6d. Secretary: Miss Hockin, 10, Grosvenor Road, Sketty, Swansea.  
**Guide.**—September 1st-8th. Fee 32s. 6d. Secretary: Miss Daniell, Pencraig, Llangefni, Anglesey.

Radbrook Technical College, Shrewsbury.

**Commissioner.**—September 14th-19th. Fee £2 10s. Secretary: Miss Winsor, Whyte-ways, Kennedy Road, Shrewsbury. (Special sessions for County Commissioners. Trainer: The Chief Commissioner for Wales.) A limited number of English Commissioners are invited to this.

Llandulas Hall, Llandulas, Denbighshire.

**Brownie, Guide and Ranger.**—September 29th-October 2nd. Fee 32s. Secretary: Miss Chorlton, Larkhill, St. George's Road, Colwyn Bay.

## CAMPING

### ENGLISH LAND WORK CAMPS, 1944

Dates: Fruit Picking—BLACKLANDS, Sussex. July 8th-22nd, possibly 29th.  
Forestry—WILTSHIRE. July 29th-September 2nd.  
Forestry—YORKSHIRE. W. Riding. July 29th-September 2nd.  
Hop and Fruit Picking—HEREFORDSHIRE. September 2nd-16th or 23rd.

All the above camps are open to Guiders, Rangers and Cadets, Guides of a suitable age, and the work is of National importance.  
The camp fee will be as low as possible and campers will pay their own fares. (Special rate single fare for the return journey.)

Volunteers must have had some camping experience and must be fit and prepared for six hours' strenuous work a day. For Forestry camps volunteers must be 16 and over, and for Fruit and Hop Picking 15 or over.

Requests for application forms enclosing 1d. stamp to be sent to: Miss Usher, Seend, Wiltshire, giving name and address of applicant, name of company, possible numbers and date and camp preferred.

Please consult your Captain, District Commissioner and C.A. before applying. No entry is accepted until the application form is returned.

#### Special Note for English Cadets re above Camp.

Note the camps marked with an asterisk are of special interest to Cadets.  
**FRUIT PICKING.**—July 8th-22nd. Cadets are specially welcome. If able to be at the camp for a fortnight they may for one week join a Cadet Training Camp which will be run in conjunction with the fruit picking.

For details of the Training Camp apply to Miss Rubbers, 16, Avon Road, Walthamstow, E.17, before June 19th.

**FORESTRY.**—Yorkshire N. Riding. The week-end August 20th to 28th will be run as a Cadet Conference. Cadets who are able to attend this camp to work either for both weeks or from August 19th-26th, or August 26th-September 2nd, may attend this Conference, at which Miss Rubbers, English Commissioner for Cadets, will be present.

When applying to Miss Usher re above, please state if you are a Cadet and wish to be present at this Conference. Applications for the Conference to be received before July 24th.

### CAMP EQUIPMENT.

It is recommended by the Joint Scout and Guide Committee that Scout Troops and Guide Companies review their camp equipment stocks and requirements with a view to mutual interchange and loan on a local basis. It is a fact that a great deal of equipment is stored and rarely used with the result that new Troops and Companies are experiencing difficulties which might be eased to some extent by co-operation.

## CALENDAR OF EVENTS

### COUNTY OF LONDON DRILL COMPETITION.—FINALS

London Commissioners, Guiders, Cadets and Rangers (not Guides) are warmly welcomed to watch the Finals of the County Drill Competition and to take part in the Camp Fire, on Saturday, June 10th, at the London Scottish Drill Hall, Buckingham Gate (off Victoria Street, near Victoria Station), at 8.30 p.m. Doors open 3 o'clock and spectators are asked to be in their places by 8.15.

Tea may be brought and groundsheets are recommended owing to the limited seating arrangements.

A demonstration of Colour Ceremonial will be given.

### THE TREFOIL GUILD—LONDON

The next meeting will be held on Saturday, July 1st, at 8 o'clock in the Library at Imperial Headquarters. A circular is being sent to all who attended in February and March, but it is hoped to see many more Divisions represented by ex-Guiders and Rangers over 21. Miss Lee Baker will be in the chair. A picnic tea may be brought.







# REMINISCENCES OF A RELIEF WORKER

FROM 1916-1928 I was doing Relief Work in Europe with the Society of Friends Relief Service.

First helping with occupational work in Belgian Refugee camps in Holland, then general relief such as distribution of clothing, wood, furniture, tools, or bees. Then in liberated areas in France. After that, four years in Poland where "rehabilitation," that is to say, the ploughing and distribution of grain and garden seeds, soup kitchens for children, anti-typhus units, hauling of timber for rebuilding of destroyed peasant homes, spinning, weaving and embroidery industries, general feeding till the crops could be reaped, and many other sidelines, stocking orphanages, looking after students, etc., had to be undertaken. Finally I joined an anti-malarial unit at Salonica, where once more we found clothing, industries, Scouts, etc., had to be undertaken side by side with the medical work. Again and again we asked ourselves what were the outstanding and essential qualifications for the Relief Worker. Invariably the same answer for whatever type of work was undertaken. Good health, adaptability and a sense of humour.

Good health sounds just simple common sense, but it means far more than physical health. Neurosis is the commonest complaint of Relief Workers living under a peculiar and unusual strain.

It entails a sound mental balance and equanimity and a stern self discipline, sometimes during months of dull, monotonous work, at other times when much has to be undertaken and only a fraction of the need can be met.

The strain of seeing suffering and even death around one and being unable to touch more than the fringe of it is immense, and only those who have been trained to keep their sense of proportion will be able to stand up to it for at least twelve months on end.

Food must be eaten regularly, even with babies dying on your doorstep. A proper proportion of sleep—even recreation be indulged in, for stale and nervous workers are a menace to the whole community.

Adaptability comes next—a "Jack of all trades" and a "master of one" is a far more valuable worker on the field, than a specialist, so imbued with her own information, and unable to fit in with her fellow workers or tackle the job, often dull, needing doing at the moment. Strange climates with extremes of heat and cold, have to be respected and precautions taken to keep fit in them. Unusual customs, dealing with suspicious people, often unwilling to co-operate, in a strange language, are very trying. Last, but not least, is needed the ability to lead a communal life, with all the give and take that involves, seeing the needs and work as a whole, rather than pushing one's own particular job.

A sense of humour keeps one sane and enables one to endure the frustrations, endless changing of plans, the extraordinary slowness or unwillingness of local officials to co-operate—and humour enables one to live with other workers whose views and habits are different from one's own.

What are the important things for a Relief Worker to remember? First, that one is a guest of a foreign government. Therefore, it is essential to learn all possible about the type of government and the religions and customs of a country, for easily can one offend both officials and people by not conforming to customs, not respecting fast days and feast days, etc.

Always shake hands with officials both when meeting them and on departing. Thank for any refreshment given. Don't ask for salt in countries where it is put in the cooking. In Mediterranean lands remember the feeling about the Evil Eye is very prev-

alent—never praise a child or animal, or you will bring ill luck to the family.

If you give out unusual food, explain its purpose and how it should be prepared and watch for the Black Market. Demand all tins back again and even mark them, as they are very saleable. Much time has to be taken in dealing with officials. It makes all the difference to the work if you can persuade them to co-operate—but they will be jealous, probably have strong political bias or else be indifferent, or even just self-seekers; sometimes by patience and friendship you can bring back their courage and faith and help them to tackle their own, often almost impossible, tasks with renewed hope.

A worker is generally far too busy and far too occupied to study either the language, history or customs of a country when actually at work. Therefore, it is important and essential to read about its history, customs, religious outlook and problems in advance and so soak in local colour that the problems can be seen and tackled from the country's point of view rather than from one's own "superior British" outlook.

ALIZON M. FOX.

## SERVICE—HERE AND NOW! A CHANCE FOR THE G.I.S.

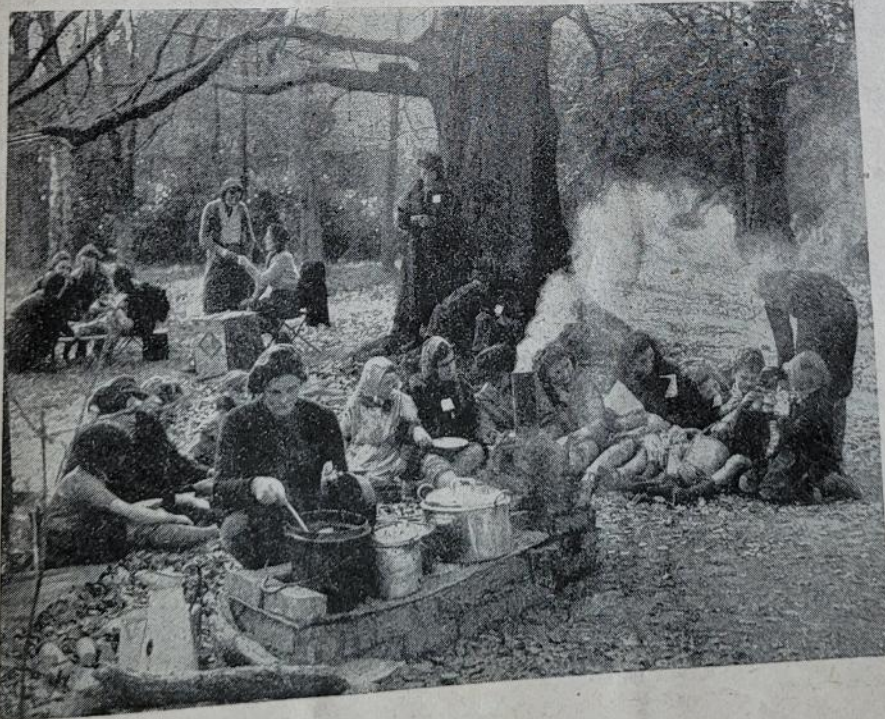
Many G.I.S. volunteers have been feeling very disappointed that regulations as to age limits, and bans on certain categories of people going abroad, push their individual chance of foreign service years ahead. Now here is a chance of service—service and training in one, with the opportunity of a real good turn thrown into the bargain!

For any one week, between the beginning of July and the end of the third week in August, Miss Hamilton Bruce is prepared to take a G.I.S. party for training at Cowdenknoves, the school for crippled children, staffed by Guiders, near Edinburgh. The team would be accommodated in the house and in tents in the grounds. For the one week the Guiders would take over the entire work of caring for the children and running the house while the staff got a very well-earned holiday.

The work may be quite strenuous, so those who only have a few days' yearly holiday are not advised to apply. For others, this is a chance, indeed, to get experience in handling children who, because of disabilities, may not be so easy to deal with as the average Guide.

Will those interested please apply, through their C.C.A., as soon as possible to the G.I.S. Secretary at Guide Headquarters, giving particulars of their experience, etc., and stating when they would be free to undertake the work (with preferences of dates).

If the response to this appeal justifies the formation of a team they will be notified in due course.



## NOTICE

To the Friends of Hilda Parsons (née Sissons).

A number of Hilda Parsons' friends have sent me contributions towards a memorial to her. It has struck some of us that the endowment of a free place for a training at Foxlease once a year would be what she would have liked best. If any other friends of hers or any Guider who met her at Foxlease would care to send a small contribution, please send it to me before the end of June. J. M. Newnham, Guider in Charge, Foxlease.

G.I.S. Volunteers in training:—The reception and feeding of refugees.



[June, 1944]

# THE GUIDER

## G.I.S. (B) FUND FORM

TOTAL AS WE GO TO PRESS £18,550

### CAN YOU BEAT IT?

1st Cringleford (a village Company, in which most of the Guides are Tenderfoots) has sent £180 to the G.I.S. Fund. How did they do it? A Spring Market and a Whist Drive. They were very tired owing to many sprints, "but," the Captain writes, "we just worked and made all kinds of useful things. Luckily, I had some hessian, real linen and longcloth, so we made cloths, bags and aprons. Also an old evacuee couple whom we help made us two rugs and lots of soft toys—we supplied the material. We hope to hold a concert in the autumn."

Good luck, 1st Cringleford—you've made a grand start. Keep it going.

EDITOR.

I am enclosing £

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

Donations should be sent to ENGLAND

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

SCOTLAND

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

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

Girl Guides.  
Scottish Headquarters.

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

d. from myself and my

COUNTY TO WHICH ATTACHED for GUIDING

DIVISION

DISTRICT

WALES

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

ULSTER

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

Ulster Girl Guides. Welsh Girl Guides.

## EASTBOURNE GUIDES ARE GOOD GARDENERS

(continued from page 81)

patch of ground surrounded by shrubs and trees, which was covered in heavy turf and elder weed. A Guide thought that this land should be reclaimed, and so she set about doing it, with the help of some of the other girls.

A member of the St. Philip's Company proudly led me to the "Lost Garden," where there is a healthy patch of artichokes growing in place of the elder weeds.

That spirit is typical of the gardening methods with which the girls do their work. Their money is well earned, but they do not keep any of it for themselves.

The £132 6s. 4d. which they have made

has been sent to various charitable causes:—£34 15s. was given to the Baden-Powell Memorial Fund, £9 for Aid to Russia, £4 for Aid to China, £30 for the Guide International Service Fund, £42 11s. 8d. to various local efforts (including Red Cross funds and rebuilding funds for churches) and various other amounts to good causes.

[Reprinted, with illustrations, by kind permission of the Eastbourne Herald.]

### WANTED

WANTED. GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE. Experienced Organiser required for work in connection with the Guide International Service Appeal Fund. Full time, voluntary or p.a.d. Must be a member of the G.G. Association. Office at Imperial Headquarters, London. Further particulars on application to:—The G.I.S. Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, Girl Guide Association, 19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

## B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

£194,083

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ENGLAND	165	19	0			
SCOTLAND	42	15	0			
WALES	1	19	0			
ULSTER	18	13	0			
TOTAL	£229	6	0	229	6	0

DOMINIONS AND COLONIES:—						
Anguilla	4	0	0			
Mauritius	21	12	5			
TOTAL	£25	12	5	25	12	5

TOTAL				254	18	5
TOTAL up to 15th April				93,828	12	7

GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (15th May)	£94,083	11	0
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Grand news from overseas has just reached us! South Africa's total up to 15th April was £3,050; Victoria, Australia, had reached £1,680 by the 18th January; India had raised Rs. 4,447. 11. 0 by the end of February as the result of one year's effort; and New Zealand has had three targets, raising £1,843, with yet another target to come.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL—(Continued from page 93)

The annual report and statement of accounts, having been duly moved and seconded, were put to the meeting and adopted unanimously.

Mrs. John Corbett, Chairman of the Western Hemisphere Advisory Committee and Deputy Chief Commissioner for Canada then spoke of the work of the Movement in the Western Hemisphere and conveyed to the Guides of Britain the greetings and good wishes of Guides in Canada.

In proposing a resolution of gratitude to Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, the World Chief Guide, Lady Baden-Powell recalled the many occasions in the past, both during the last war and in the years of peace when the Princess had helped and encouraged Guiding. She particularly wished to thank the Princess Royal, she said, for bringing with her to-day our new Vice Patroness, Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth.

In replying Her Royal Highness said that it was always a pleasure to do what she could for the Guide Movement, and she wanted to congratulate the Rangers, Guides and Brownies for all they were doing in difficult circumstances; she felt sure that with an increase of numbers the Guide Movement would go from strength to strength.

At the end of the Meeting the first team of Relief Workers (Guiders and Scouters) of the Guide International Service (British) now standing by for service abroad, were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

Election of Members to the Committee.

The following having been submitted for the vacancies were duly elected to the Committee:—

(1) Miss K. Wilson, J.P., County Commissioner, Hampshire. Proposer: The Hon. Mrs. Geoffrey Gibb, J.P. Second: Mrs. P. R. Davies-Cooke.

(2) The Lady Somerleyton, County Commissioner, Norfolk. Proposer: The Chief Commissioner. Second: Miss Anstice Gibbs.

(3) The Hon. Pearl Lawson Johnston, Captain, 1st Pavenham Ranger Company. Proposer: Mrs. Percy Birley, J.P. Second: The Hon. Mrs. Fitzherbert Wright.

Appointments of Vice-Presidents.

The appointment of the following members of the Council as Vice-Presidents was confirmed:—

Miss Alice Baird. Dame Katharine Furse.

Evelyn, Lady Blythwood. The Countess of Plymouth.

The Lady Clinton. The Dowager Marchioness of Reading.

Mrs. Housion Craufurd. Miss Helen Talbot.

## NOTICES—(Continued)

### STAFF WANTED AT HEADQUARTERS.

Two Shorthand-Typists. Under 19 or over call-up age, or otherwise exempt. Salary according to age and ability.

Assistant to the Overseas and International Secretary. Age as above, with a keen interest in Overseas work; shorthand, typing and knowledge of routine office work, filing, etc.

Junior Clerks. 14 years of age and over.

Senior Clerks. Exempt or over call-up age.

Apply the General Secretary.

### CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

On April 15th, 1944, Elizabeth Godwin, aged 174 years. Tawny Owl of 15th Motherwell Brownie Pack.

On May 2nd, Miss Madeline Leigh-Lye, late District Commissioner, Muswell Hill, East Middlesex, after a long illness during which she continued to carry on her work with devotion and fortitude. A member of the Movement for 30 years, first as a Guide, subsequently Guide and Ranger Captain, District Captain, and finally District Commissioner. Miss Leigh-Lye gave particularly valuable service to the Guide group attached to St. James' Church. Her gracious and inspiring personality will be much missed.



# THE GUIDER



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

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

Editor in regard to contributions submitted, but every effort is made to ensure a 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 997 part of the United Kingdom at the rate of 5d. per month (which includes postage). Post free for a year 5s. Foreign and Colonial, 5s. post free.

## MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL, MAY 10th, 1944

### PATRON

The Executive expressed their gratitude to Her Majesty The Queen for honouring the Movement by allowing H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth to become the first Vice-Patron of the Association.

### APPOINTMENTS

Island Commissioner for Jamaica: Lady Agar.  
Deputy Chief Commissioner for New Zealand: Miss Williams.  
England.  
Commissioner for Lanes for England: Miss Hall.  
Commissioner for Schools and Colleges for England: Miss Powell.  
Commissioner for Rangers for England: Mrs. Broadbent.  
Resignations.  
Miss Hall (Commissioner for Lanes).  
Mrs. Phillips (Assistant Commissioner for Lanes).  
England.  
Commissioner for Rangers for England: Miss Powell.  
Commissioner for Brownies for England: Miss J. Clayton.

### CIVIL DEFENCE CHEVRONS

It was agreed that those entitled to chevrons should be permitted to wear them in Guide uniform.  
(Note.—All applications for chevrons must be made to local Civil Defence authorities.)

### HANDCRAFT SYLLABUS FOR HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATE

The syllabus on page 92 was approved.

### INVITATION FROM BRAZIL TO ATTEND SILVER JUBILEE CAMP

It was agreed that the invitation from the Bandeirantes de Brasil should be gratefully accepted, and that Trinidad should be asked to send representatives for Great Britain.

### ABRIDGED REPORT AND CENSUS FOR 1944

It has been decided that an Abridged Report and Census is necessary again this year and that the numbers should be those as in October, 1944. The reports should be returned to Headquarters without fail by 15th December. Supplies of forms will be sent to County Secretaries in July.  
(See special note on page 00.)

## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

### GUIDE STANDARDS

Owing to the absence on war service of Miss Cardew and pressing duties of a war time character, Miss Kay Shuttleworth is forced to announce she cannot deal with Standard designs and correspondence until further notice. All communications in connection with Standards should therefore be addressed to the General Secretary at Headquarters.

### FLAGS

Owing to the shortage of supplies and the difficulties of production, we regret that we shall not be able to accept any orders for either Union Jacks or World Flags during the month of June.

### 1943 ANNUAL REPORT

The Annual Report for 1943 is now ready and on sale at Headquarters, price 6d. Unfortunately the Paper Controller only allows a very small amount of paper to be used for Annual Reports and so, although it is hoped Commissioners will make really good use of this helpful propaganda, they are asked to be very selective in its distribution, and to give it only to the most influential and important authorities in their areas.

### BOATING LICENCE

It is only necessary to apply through the Sea Ranger Commissioner for the country concerned when a Guider wishes to be tested for the Boating Licence.

### TRAVELLER'S BADGE

This was withdrawn when the 1943 edition of P.O.R. was published. Its place has been taken by the International Knowledge Badge (see P.O.R., page 48).

### HEADQUARTERS PANEL OF CHARGE CERTIFICATE EXAMINERS

444 Miss G. Wright, 107, Bath Road, Cheltenham, Glos.

### W.V.S. SLEEVE BADGES

Members of the W.V.S. are only permitted to wear the metal membership badge in Guide uniform. The cloth badge is only worn in W.V.S. uniform.

### CHIEF'S VIOLIN

Commissioners and Guiders are asked to note that the annual competition for the Violin will be held in July. Entries should be sent to Mrs. Anthony Jeffreys c/o Headquarters, as soon as possible. (See THE GUIDER, November 1943.)

### WRISTLET TREFOIL BADGE

The new wristlet Trefoil badge, complete with leather strap, can now be obtained in bronze or silver. This badge can be used as an identity disc with the name and identity number engraved on the back.

Members of the Services can obtain their badges from Imperial Headquarters or from Headquarters Branch Shops, providing they sign their name, and the name of the Movement to which they were attached before joining the Services. Members of the Movement outside the Services must obtain their badges through the Badge Secretaries in the usual way.

Prices.—Bronze badge, complete with strap, 1s. 9d. each; Silver badge, complete with strap, 5s. 6d. each. Engraving, 1s. 6d. extra.

## AWARDS

### BLUE CORD DIPLOMA.

#### Guide.

Miss E. Watts, Sheffield.  
Miss Lambert, Bristol.

### GREEN CORD DIPLOMA.

Miss Michael, Wales.

### HEADQUARTERS INSTRUCTOR CERTIFICATE.

#### Brownie.

Miss Fenton, Yorks W.R.N. (Nature, Games).  
Miss E. Lockhart, Ulster (Health, Ceremonies).

#### Guide.

Miss K. Gordon, Ulster (Singing Games, Test Work and Test Games).

#### Good Service.

#### Beaver.

Miss Muriel Orsman, Assistant Division Commissioner, Rhondda Valley, Glamorgan.

#### Fortitude.

#### Badge of Fortitude.

Patrol Leader Aileen Sanderson, Yorkshire, North Riding.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Council of the Girl Guides Association was held at 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, on Thursday, May 4th, at 2.45 p.m.

### Present at the Business Meeting.

H.R.H. The Princess Royal (in the Chair), H.R.H. The Princess Elizabeth, The Dowager Lady Amphil, G.B.E., The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E., Miss Baden-Powell, Mrs. Elliott Carnegie, M.B.E., The Hon. Lady Cochrane, Mrs. Horison Cranford, Mrs. R. Davies-Cooke, Miss N. Dillon A.R.R.C., Sir Percy Everett, Dame Katharine Furse, G.B.E., R.R.C., Miss Anstice Gibbs, Dame Alice Godman, D.B.E., Lady Greig, Miss Hanbury Williams, Miss H. Kay, J.P., The Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, C.B.E., Miss Lady Merthyr, Miss Nicholls, The Hon. Mrs. Bertram Mitford, The Lady Louis Mountbatten, C.B.E., The Lady Della Peel, Miss M. E. Perrott, Miss Shanks, The Lady Somerleyton, Miss J. Strong, The Viscountess Snowden, Miss V. Syngé, Miss Swayne, the Dowager Lady Swaythling, Miss Helen Talbot, Miss R. Ward, J.P.

### By Invitation.

Mrs. John Corbett, Mrs. Peter Fraser.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Elizabeth attended the Annual Meeting of the Council of the Girl Guides Association held at Imperial Headquarters, Buckingham Palace Road, London, on Thursday, May 4th. Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal, President of the Association, presided at the meeting, and announced that the Queen had graciously given permission for Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth to be appointed Vice Patron of the Association.

In calling on the Chairman of the Executive Committee to move the adoption of the Report and the audited Statement of Accounts, the Princess Royal said that she considered there was good reason to be proud of the Guide Movement, for in the fifth year of war despite all difficulties and the continued call-up of Guiders, numbers have increased by 108,175. It is not dependent on uniform, club rooms or large numbers of full-time leaders, but upon the ideals and undying spirit of Scouting given to it by the Founder Lord Baden-Powell, which is now being spread throughout the country to 503,421 members by the Chief Guide Lady Baden-Powell.

Her Royal Highness said the Guides of this country looked forward to the time when they could once again meet Guiders from overseas—many of whom were now cut off by the tragedies of war. The Princess referred especially to the Guiders of Burma and Malaya—so much in the front line at present, and she said how fortunate British Guiders are to be able to give hospitality to Guiders from Belgium, the Channel Islands, Czechoslovakia, France, Gibraltar, Norway and Poland, who are gathering their training here in preparation for their return home when they will gather their scattered members and build up the Movement again. The fact that the British Guide International Service Fund has already reached the splendid sum of £10,000, proves that Guiders and their many friends are keenly aware that Guiding has a tremendous part to play in the future of peace.

The Princess then spoke of the generosity of Guides overseas, in sending gifts of money and clothing for distribution by the Guide Relief Fund to British Guiders who have suffered through enemy action. Many war nurseries and war orphans have been supplied with clothing from Australia, Canada, Newfoundland, South Africa and the U.S.A.

Speaking of the increase of camping in the Movement in spite of difficulties, Her Royal Highness said that other youth organisations are constantly asking the Association for camp training, and that the demand has now become so great that a special scheme for training their leaders has been drawn up.

Her Royal Highness referred to the new Education Bill, which was the subject of a conference held within the Guide Movement last autumn. The Princess stressed the importance of co-operation between local education authorities and youth organisations in order that all may play their part in training young people in the right use of leisure in service to the community.

In moving the adoption of the Report the Hon. Mrs. Sydney Marsham, Chairman of the Executive Committee, said that it was, she felt sure, the wish of the Council that she should express their joy and satisfaction at the appointment of Her Royal Highness Princess Elizabeth as Vice-Patron.

Reviewing the work of the year she said that well over 5,500 Guiders were now on National Service in addition to thousands of Rangers of whom exact records were not yet available.

The numbers of the Rangers had increased by 8,200 during the year, Guiders by 59,500, and Brownies by 2,000. Forty-eight training weeks and one hundred and sixty shorter courses have been organised by the English Training School alone, and there have been record attendances at the Foxlease Training Centre.

Mrs. Marsham paid a tribute to the work of Imperial Headquarters, the Trainers, Secretaries and Staff for their work throughout a difficult year.

Mrs. Marsham then formally moved the adoption of the annual report and statement of accounts.

The honorary treasurer, Sir Percy Everett, in seconding the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, said that the year had been notable for the acquisition of Foxlease, and the Chief Guide's gift to the Movement of Pax Hill (the home of the Founder), although there had been many difficulties during the year, thanks to legacies and donations there had been an excess of income over expenditure, but the prospects for this year were not so good.

(Continued on page 94)



June, 1944

# THE GUIDER

## Appointments and Resignations

Approved by the Executive Committee, May, 1944.

### ENGLAND

#### REDFORDSHIRE

REDFORD WEST DISTRICT has divided into two as follows:—  
REDFORD WEST No. 1.—Dist. C., Miss D. Madden, 30, Goldington Road, Bedford.  
REDFORD WEST No. 2.—Dist. C., Miss K. Mills, 89, Pembury Avenue, Bedford.

#### BERKSHIRE

MALDEN.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss Marham, Foxleigh Grove, Holyport, Maidenhead.

#### CHESHIRE

MALPAS.—Dist. C., Mrs. D. Barbour, Flacca Lodge, Tattenhall, near Chester.

#### RESIGNATION

MALPAS.—Dist. C., Mrs. Okeill.  
St. Aidan's.—Dist. C., Miss M. A. Vickers, Brarless, Kirkstons-on-Eden, Carlisle. (Transferred from Temporary.)

#### CUMBERLAND

St. Aidan's.—Dist. C., Miss J. Appleby.

#### RESIGNATION

St. Aidan's.—Dist. C., Miss J. Appleby.

#### DEVONSHIRE

PLYMOUTH.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss E. G. Brown, Moorland Guest House, Shaugh Prior, Plymouth.

#### RESIGNATION

PLYMOUTH.—Div. C. (Temp.), Miss E. G. Brown.

#### DURHAM

BLAYDON.—Dist. C.—Miss N. Best, 44, Ridley Gardens, Swalwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### RESIGNATION

BLAYDON.—Dist. C.—Miss N. Best, 44, Ridley Gardens, Swalwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

#### ESSEX

ONGAR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Alison, The Rectory, Ongar.

#### RESIGNATION

ONGAR.—Dist. C., Mrs. Alison, The Rectory, Ongar.

#### GLoucestershire

SOUTH FOREST.—Dist. C., Mrs. Fewings, Garlands, Bream.

#### HAMPSHIRE

BOURNEMOUTH SOUTH.—Dist. C., Miss J. Hornby, 32, Thistlebarrow Road, Bournemouth.

#### RESIGNATION

ANDOVER.—Div. C., Miss Beaumont Nesbitt.

#### LANCASHIRE NORTH-EAST

CHETWORTH AND DOWNHAM.—Dist. C., Miss G. C. Freeman, 85, Victoria Avenue, Chetworth, nr. Clitheroe.

#### RESIGNATION

CHETWORTH AND DOWNHAM.—Dist. C., Miss G. C. Freeman, 85, Victoria Avenue, Chetworth, nr. Clitheroe.

#### LANCASHIRE SOUTH-EAST

CHETHAM.—Dist. C., Miss M. D. Adamson, 21, Ladybarn Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.

#### RESIGNATION

CHETHAM.—Dist. C., Miss M. D. Adamson, 21, Ladybarn Road, Fallowfield, Manchester, 14.

#### LANCASHIRE SOUTH-WEST

LIVERPOOL NORTH-WEST No. 6.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Simpson, Bumbledown, Hall Road East, Blundellsands.

#### RESIGNATION

LIVERPOOL NORTH-WEST No. 6.—Dist. C., Mrs. H. Simpson, Bumbledown, Hall Road East, Blundellsands.

#### LEICESTERSHIRE

BLARY.—Dist. C., Miss K. G. Lea.

#### LONDON

WALTHAMSTOW WEST.—Dist. C., Miss E. Poulton, 361, Highams Hill Road, E.17.

#### RESIGNATION

WALTHAMSTOW WEST.—Dist. C., Miss E. Poulton, 361, Highams Hill Road, E.17.

#### MIDDLESEX

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss C. Read, 25, Kenner Avenue, North Finchley, N.12.

#### RESIGNATIONS

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY.—Miss M. Chapell.

#### NORFOLK

SOUTH-WEST NORFOLK.—Div. C., The Lady Amherst of Hackney, Foulden Hall, Thetford.

#### SOMERSET

AKRIDGE.—Dist. C. (Temp.), Miss U. Day, Rowton Cottage, Congresbury, nr. Bristol.

#### STAFFORDSHIRE

WEDNESBURY.—Div. C., Miss R. Hawley, Hatherton House, Walsall.

#### RESIGNATION

WEDNESBURY.—Div. C. (Temp.), Mrs. Wardle.

#### SUFFOLK

BECCLES.—Dist. C., Miss E. Jackson, 27, Kemps Lane, Beccles.

#### RESIGNATION

BECCLES.—Dist. C., Mrs. Blower.

#### EAST SURREY

ASSISTANT COUNTY SECRETARY (FINANCE).—Miss Mallinson, Little Heddon, Ringley Park Avenue, Reigate.

NORTH SURREY  
WIMBLEDON.—Div. C., Mrs. Dennison Sward, 9, Woodhayes Road, Wimbledon.

#### RESIGNATION

#### YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING NORTH

#### RESIGNATION

#### YORKSHIRE WEST RIDING SOUTH

#### RESIGNATION

#### WALES

#### CARDIGANSHIRE

#### RESIGNATION

#### CENTRAL GLAMORGAN

#### RESIGNATION

#### WEST GLAMORGAN

#### RESIGNATION

#### RADNORSHIRE

#### RESIGNATION

#### SCOTLAND

#### ABERDEENSHIRE

#### RESIGNATION

#### ASSISTANT COUNTY COMMISSIONER

#### ANGUS

#### RESIGNATION

#### CAITHNESS

#### RESIGNATIONS

#### LANARKSHIRE

#### RESIGNATIONS

#### ROSS-SHIRE

#### RESIGNATION

#### ULSTER

#### CO. ANTRIM

#### RESIGNATION

#### CO. DERRY

#### RESIGNATION

#### OVERSEAS

#### AFRICA

#### KENYA COLONY

#### RESIGNATION

#### NORTHERN RHODESIA

#### RESIGNATION

#### BRITISH WEST INDIES

#### JAMAICA

#### RESIGNATIONS

#### TRINIDAD

#### RESIGNATION

#### CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

School Ranger Company wish to join another with licensed Guider for fruit picking, first week August.—Reeves, Tottenham County School, N.15.  
Guides camping in Lancashire July 15th to 22nd or 29th are willing to include others.—Box No. 83.

#### TYPEWRITING.

Miss Midgley's address is now 46, Hart Hall Lane, King's Langley, Herts., where all orders will be executed as usual.  
All classes Duplicating, Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges. Special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 2608.

#### EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

WANTED—GUIDE INTERNATIONAL SERVICE. Experienced Organiser required for work in connection with the Guide International Service Appeal Fund. Full-time, voluntary or paid. Must be a member of the G.G. Association. Office at Imperial Headquarters, London. Further particulars on application to:—The G.I.S. Secretary, Imperial Headquarters, Girl Guide Association, 19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

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

All communications with regard to Classified Advertisements should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters  
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