

THE GUIDER

VOL XXXI. No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1944

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THE CAMP OF S.R.S. PRESIDENT III AND THE 1st BUCKINGHAM PALACE COMPANY

At a time when camping in South-Eastern England had its special dangers and difficulties, the camp of S.R.S. President III and the 1st Buckingham Palace Company was carried through, not "according to plan" for arrangements had to be modified and none of the Crew or Company slept in camp. However, it was no small achievement that the whole Company and nineteen Sea Rangers attended from Friday to Monday evening, arriving at 7.15 a.m. in time to cook breakfast. Sea Ranger Bosun Princess Elizabeth and Patrol Leader Princess Margaret came daily on their bicycles, ruc-sacs on back.

Their Majesties the King and Queen came to visit the camp on Friday evening, just before the King's visit to Italy. Slit trenches had been dug for the camp by the Grenadier Guards, and air raid drill was taken by a Company Sergeant Major of the Grenadiers. Shortly afterwards, the alert sounded and Their Majesties watched the Guides and Sea Rangers dash to the trenches.

On Saturday morning Princess Elizabeth's tent was pitched as the Rangers' store tent. Some time was spent in rushing in and out of the trenches on the sound of the alert. The Guides made gadgets, cooked and practised their Camp Fire entertainment for Sunday night. At 11.30 the Crew took to the boats, and a number of Boating Permit Candidates proceeded to throw life-lines, Cox, scull, all practising hard for the test which took place on Sunday afternoon. Five Sea Rangers, including Princess Elizabeth, passed, and their good work received a reward beyond their wildest dreams on Monday afternoon when Her Majesty the Queen had tea in the camp and was taken out in the dinghy, President III, with Princess Elizabeth coxing and a crew of four. They cast off, clear and crisp came the cox's



H.M. the Queen was taken out in the dinghy, with Princess Elizabeth coxing.



Princess Margaret on duty with the Cook Patrol.

orders, the crew responded briskly, and away they went, well together, followed by the Elizabeth, with Lady Hyde aboard. The canoe and punt completed the convey.

But we have gone too fast. So many other things happened between Saturday morning and Monday afternoon. There was, for instance, the alert which sounded in the middle of dinner on Saturday, when plates and pudding dishes were seized and rushed to the trenches where the meal was resumed. There was rest-hour, when yards and yards of string appeared and was transformed into lanyards. There was the Church Parade on Sunday morning in the private Chapel, and visitors' day in the afternoon, when many friends and interested people came to tea. These included the County Commissioner, Miss Hanbury Williams, and the County Camp Adviser, Miss Murmann, also the Headmaster and Mistresses of the schools from which the Guides came. Miss Avril, of the English Folk Dance Society, who has been training the Company for the Country Dance Badge, came to play for dancing on the lawn, and the Guides did English and Scottish dances.

An important visitor was Harry, aged four, on whom the Guides had practised for

Child Nurse. He, together with nineteen other visitors, was entertained after tea at a joint Camp Fire in which Guides and Rangers took part. After the visitors had enjoyed other well-known Guide songs, charades and fun, Miss Avril conducted *Sir Eglamore* in three parts, and the Guides produced a Company effort known as *Mein Kampf*.

Monday morning was spent in tent-pitching, gadget making, camp duties, boating, rope-work and splicing. The Guides practised for the rounders match which was to be held in the afternoon, against

THE GUIDER

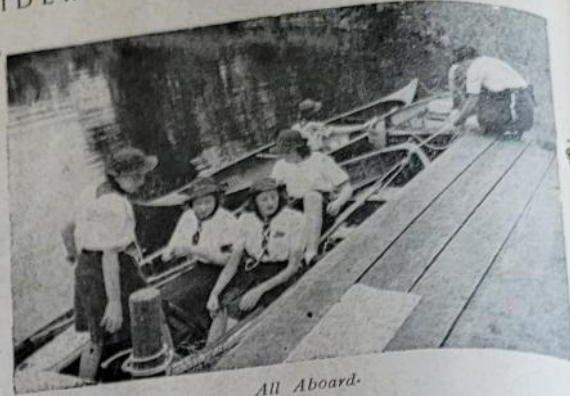


Colonies.

the Sea Rangers.

When the match was played, the superior bulk of the Sea Rangers gave them a walk-over, but the Guides say that next year's camp will give them their revenge.

The Guides and Rangers gathered in a large circle to welcome the Queen in the afternoon. As the Royal car drew in, a small Guide said: "Captain—there's a wasp's nest here!" She was quite right, there was. There was also a moment's consternation, but the trouble was quickly dealt with, and all went well from then on. Everybody enjoyed the tea party which followed, and after tea Her Majesty went for the trip in the dinghy which provided the Guide Movement with one of its historic moments. On her return, the Queen visited the boat-house to see the ship's books, the Library, models and rope-work. At the joint camp fire, which was the next item on the afternoon's programme, Shanty-man Princess Elizabeth sang the solo parts in the shanties. The Sea Rangers camp song followed, and finally Guides and Rangers gave Her Majesty a singing farewell. They



All Aboard.

then lined the way to the car, cheering wildly in thanks for a wonderful camp given by Their Majesties.

In reading the notes on the camp, from which this article has been written, the feeling I have had, and which I hope all GUIDER readers will get, is the memory, clearer than ever though always before one, that Her Majesty the Queen is a Guide, that once upon a time she was a District Commissioner and—what fun it must have been to be a Guide in her District!

All too soon the camp came to an end. There was the last supper and after supper came the rag—and what a rag! Tigers, Panthers, Lions and Leopards all went wild. The excitement spread through both the Guides' and the Sea Rangers' camps. Every Guide, including the County Commissioner, had to be taken for a ride in the trek cart and bumped off at the lake's edge. And then the two Princesses jumped on their bicycles and rode off, to the strains of *Speed Bonny Boat*, with a specially big cheer as they turned the last corner, and were out of sight.

WORLD-WIDE GUIDING

Continued from opposite page

exactly what he says," meaning the Chief, "it will come right," and it does.

Goodbye and "Good Guiding,"

Yours very sincerely,

(Signed) MARGARET BOLTON,

District Captain, Toro District, Uganda.

EXTRACT FROM LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN, 1ST
ISTANBUL CO., TURKEY.

"We had the enrolment on Sunday, May 21. Everything was perfect: I enrolled six new girls, which brings the number of Guides in Turkey to nine. One of the girls, who is 18½ and a 2nd Class Guide, is acting as Lieutenant. She acted as standard bearer during the ceremony.

The girls had asked their parents to the enrolment and we had also asked some of the French Guides. Luckily the weather was perfect and we were able to have the enrolment in the Embassy Garden.

After it was all over, we had a grand tracking game with the French Guides. They did not know our grass and stone signs, and they showed us a new one, the triangle which means "danger ahead." They left a message for us which read, "Dear Sister Girl Guides, A bientot!" A considerable effort as they hardly know a word of English."

IN ENGLAND NOW.

The terror value of the flying bomb might have a boomerang effect on Hitler could he see the reaction of British children to his prize weapon. Observation of the cross section of the Guide Movement has produced some amusing stories which may be of interest to the Press.

(1) The mother of a seven-year-old Brownie heard that a bomb

had fallen near the child's school during school hours and that the building had been blasted. In the middle of her anxiety, her small daughter arrived home. Her first remark was, "I tried to comfort the little ones, Mummie, but I couldn't get round them all."

Further enquiries produced the account of an adult eye-witness who said that, according to school routine, the children had all flung themselves flat as the bomb passed over them. After the explosion the adult had to leave them for a moment; on her return she found them still on the floor and the Brownie carrying on a chatty conversation to keep their spirits up!

(2) A Guide Company was acting charades when a flying bomb fell nearby. One of the Guides paused in her part to let the din die down, then, with a glance over her shoulder and a shrug she said, "There goes some more of Mrs. Jones' china! She is careless!"

(3) Another Guide Company was holding its meeting. The Guider had been teaching Health Rules. She asked: "Why should you sleep with your windows open?" "Because of the Blast!" came in a roar from the Company.

(4) A Guider travelling to work met in the train one of her eleven-year-old Guides, on her way to school. The child looked very gay and was swinging a tin hat attached to her satchel. "Busy with exams?" the Guider asked her. "Oh no," said Betty, "we're not having any exams this term. That's one good thing about bumble-bombs, Captain."

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER FROM THE CAPTAIN, 1ST
GREAT WARLEY CO., ESSEX.

"I enclose £4 5s. for the G.I.S. Fund as a result of our concert which took place on D-Day. Parents and friends supported us well in spite of this eventful day. The King's speech was broadcast to the audience during the interval."



WORLD- WIDE GUIDING

Enrolment of the 1st
Company of British
Guides in Istanbul.



WE, the 1st Toro Guides and Rangers, send our first instalment to the G.I.S.(B.) Fund with sisterly greetings, and we wish it could have been more, but in these far-away parts under the Ruwenzori Mountains we haven't got to using money much, and 10c. to us is like 1s. in England. (Fees in the school run from 1s. a term to 6s.) and often these can't be produced and a dress in which to come to school has to be produced for some poor but promising pupil. We got this together partly by selling vegetables, partly by cooking and selling little cakes of banana and casava flour, and partly by getting up a little Guide and Ranger concert with songs in Lutoro composed for the occasion and most mirth-provoking scenes of native life. It went on for a long time and was highly popular. We got started on Thinking Day, when we made a tremendous effort to waken and widen our limited imaginations by having a camp fire, to which some of the Guides came dressed as girls from other countries where there are Guides, and said a few carefully prepared sentences explaining about Guiding there. What with feeling shy and wanting to laugh at the strangeness, it was all rather an effort, but the praying for the other Guides and for those in training for International Service was really sincere, and I think that many of us are remembering the prayer at sunset.

The Rangers have been very busy bringing up a little orphan boy, whose mother died in hospital when he was only ten days old. His aunt was in the Guides but is now training as a teacher 200 miles away, so the Rangers have taken charge of Francis, and although he was a poor, delicate little baby, not expected to live, he is beginning to get plump and smiling. Marjorie Kamuhigi, the African Ranger Lieutenant bears the brunt, as she has Francis to sleep in her room and she stayed to help with him in the holidays.

We are hoping to get off to camp in a fortnight. We are going to the same place where the lions were before (we were excited when we read about our lions in the Annual Report).

Thank you very much for THE GUIDE. I enjoy it very much and it constantly brings inspiration and that precious sense of being all in it together, and so helping each other by faithfulness in our

different bits. I've been out here since 1937 and would often have given everything to have a share in the sufferings of England, but this work out here, helping Africans to learn to be citizens of the City of God is part of England's work and it must be done. In 1940, when the bad news began to come, I was helping with a Training Camp for African Guides. I think I can never forget coming downhill towards the camp and seeing the Colour, glowing in the evening light against the background of the Ruwenzori foothills, and thinking that in this hour of our country's utmost peril there was nothing more worthwhile to be done than just what we are doing, sharing with the Africans the Chief's wisdom about how God means us to use our lives.

Two years later I was out in camp with one of the Africans who

was at that Training Camp. She was by then a Warranted Lieutenant, doing a very good job as Acting Captain of a new Company, 3rd Toro, in quite a small village, 25 miles away. I had gone out with her for tests and enrolment, and after a wonderful hike, at which these small Africans, who cook every day in a smoky hut, first tasted the divine joy of food cooked and eaten for fun in the open air, we were resting and talking after supper, and Constance said, "I'll tell you what I've learned through Guiding. First I learned that I can teach myself things. I always thought I couldn't learn anything unless the teacher came and taught me, but when you were so horrid to me about Second Class and wouldn't give me my warrant till I'd passed it, I said I would sit down and learn it by myself, and then I found I really could teach myself anything I wanted to learn. The second thing I learned was to love Nature. Before I joined the

Rangers I never cared whether I was out of doors or in, but when we began to do things out of doors and go to camp, and to study Nature for Second Class then I began to love Nature and I go on loving it more, and it makes me love God more. The third thing I learnt was that I needn't take all my things with me everywhere. Before I was a Guide I always packed up everything I possessed and took it with me when I went away, but when you made us go to camp with only our uniform and kit I learned that we can be happy without all our things."

I often think of a sentence in THE GUIDER—"If we will only do
(Continued on previous page)



"The Star of Valour" acted by 1st Gt. Warley Guides
at their concert on D-Day.



The 1st
Habaniya
Company,
Iraq.



First Aid and
Patrol Drill.

CRUSADE, 1944

LETTERS FROM THE FRONT

A NUMBER of people have been asking us lately what the G.I.S. Team is doing in France, and the answer has been simply: "Nothing—it isn't in France."

Then these people have looked at us wisely, smiled infuriatingly and have gone away nodding their heads as if to say "Censorship, of course, but we know better."

Now, at last we have news of the Team which will not only prove our point but which will, we hope, change that smile to one of sheer pleasure. We are allowed to tell that the Team is in Egypt, and that it is working among Greek refugees there, and we have per-mission to publish extracts from letters written by the Volunteers which will make you even more thankful that you and your company have backed the G.I.S. Fund and even more determined to do every-thing in your power to do so in future.

The first letter to arrive was, most suitably, from the Team Leader, Miss Pilkington, written the day after their arrival in Cairo. "We shall probably remain in this particular camp for about a fortnight, getting acclimatised and then get practical training in refugee camps. We shall probably be split up then, but the idea seems to be to train the individual to make a better team when the time comes. We shall be able to let you know more of this as time goes on. . . . We were all met in Cairo off our special train yesterday and brought out in trucks after a pretty warm journey through the desert. There is one Scout already here, Alec Westwood, the others are doing good jobs in other places. There is an awfully happy feeling out here amongst the 'welfare workers' and I think our team should fit in awfully well."

"The excitement of seeing the first camels, goats, mosques, water-wheels and bullocks, threshing and winnowing, kites and desert buzzards, dust storms and cactus was intense. At one of the stations a charming youngster gave us endless conjuring tricks to while away the time. We saw bananas for the first time for many years! Now we are in cool huts in the women's compound. It was a great joy last night to have fresh air for the first time for a fortnight. I think that was the part of the journey we all minded most—nine of us in a cabin which usually held two berths and a settee. We could hardly believe it possible to have space and fresh air again. Denny (John Henderson) has arranged for an Army lorry to take us into Cairo. He and Geoff (Geoffrey Crane) are grand. We are very lucky in these two Scouts."

This letter was followed by another from Miss Pilkington:—

"We do not yet know our 'postings' for certain, but we just must tell you the news so far."

"The interviewing panel, of which Mr. Logan, the Scout Commissioner was one, would very much like to try out the idea of training a unit as a team. In fact we have been asked whether we would be willing to go all together as a team to one of the refugee camps, where at the moment there is only one member of a voluntary society. Up till now no unit has been trained as a team, and the others who are here are not having the same opportunity. The panel pointed out that we seemed to be a complete refugee and relief team, with the requisite number of people and (up to a point) the varying qualifications. . . . At every step we realise how much you have all done to give us a flying start. I'm quite certain that we can do much more as a team than as a string of individuals. All the same we are not there yet and the camp commandants may decide that they cannot spare us all to the same camp. So far the scheme has been to train individuals in various places and then to withdraw them for further training as a complete team. . . . Should we all get together. I imagine we shall see nothing of each other during the day, but come together in the evening and be able to hear how each has got on. Each will have to do their own job, but will be able to talk and laugh over things at the end of the day. I must say I was hating the idea of not knowing from day to day how each one was getting on and what each was coming up against. On Monday we are starting a Typhus course from this camp. We are all looking forward to doing some practical work. Geoff and Denny have been doing tent-pitching this morning together with the rest of the men of the contingent. Both of them are grand people."

"We are keeping in mind the training. At the moment the things we would stress are general adaptability, with a sound camping background and team work. We are sure to have other suggestions when we get on the job."

Almost simultaneously came a letter from Miss Lees:—

"We have arrived to the most awfully nice atmosphere of friendliness and understanding and I feel sure we shall enjoy working if all the 'powers that be' are so nice. We are in airy rooms—two in each—a lovely change from nine in a cabin, but I think it augurs well for the team that we did not wish to scrap even in the hottest moment! It is about 115 in the shade here. . . . We seem to

have many of the Army privileges and are not yet overburdened with discipline. Hitch hiking is very well organised. You stop at a sign-post marked 'hitch hike to . . .', and hail any Army or Air Force lorry or 'car. . . . George Hall, of course, hailed the Brigadier's own and got taken back to the door by his chauffeur! "

Miss Lees' next letter describes the Team's first practical job:—

"We were supposed to have lectures these three days on Typhus, instead of which a notice was put up on the board to the effect that one or two typhus cases had occurred in a village and it would have to be dusted. We as a team, plus one Red Cross man, were put down for the first shift, to start at 8 a.m. this morning. We went in a lorry and picked up the apparatus and an American Doctor (who turned out to be a Scout), and two Egyptian nurse helps. The Doctor demonstrated to us and the village on the Headman of the village, then we G.I.S. went into one tent for women, and the Scouts into the men's tent. At first the women were frightened but soon quite enjoyed it and some wanted to come in twice. Not knowing one word of the language we tried to talk to them in German, French, Greek or anything but English, which was so stupid! You first remove the many head-dresses and pump the powder through each one, then do the head very thoroughly, then up the sleeve to the armpits between the layers, then down the front and back and into the knickers, if they have any! The powder comes out like smoke and as it tickles if you pump too much it causes fearful giggles! The hair is the awful part, as they plait it in three plaits very tight, one on the forehead and two behind. On to the back ones these are plaited all the family keys. Some of them, especially the children, had wet dung on the head which was more than difficult to cope with. They all jabbered hard and earnestly to us and many of them hugged and kissed our hands. Georgie got a kiss on the cheek but managed to avoid the second."

We did about eight or nine hundred, so it is a quick method. It is easier to work in pairs. We are now in a refugee camp learning the real job and practising the language."

We think of you all very often and hope you are all right."

Miss Hall seems to be the volunteer fated to find herself in humorous situations. She writes:—

"I am working in the clothing stores, a largish room with shelves for clothing round it, a blanket-screened corner where clothes can be tried on, a table in the centre where an American Officer and I sit checking the clothes given, a Greek Overseer, a lad who fills in the cards and two girls to give out the clothes. A man at the door controls the people (very necessary) all foreign. The people are allowed clothes every five months and the way they wangle to get more is very funny. The maternity dresses are very popular. However, now they have to bring a Doctor's Certificate. When a woman brings her children or baby specially for one to admire, one knows she is going to try and get something not due to her—rather like the gypsies at the Derby!"

Two days ago a man came for a bathing dress. We had only sizes fit for a child of ten, however he was sure one would fit him so he went behind the blanket to try it on. It was not a success!! Next he said one of his boots hurt him, so he was given a new pair. No, only one boot, wild horses could not persuade him to take a pair. They are very obstinate."

Miss Wansborough writes rather sadly to report that she has been separated from the team, a great disappointment to her, especially as they were tackling their new job as a team. Having arrived at her camp, where she is working with Mrs. Janson Potts and the Y.W.C.A. team, which includes three Guiders, she felt that she was among friends, however, and, realising the possibilities of her new work, she was cheered and felt that it was all worth while. Her description of her journey through the desert from 5 a.m. till 7.30 p.m. reads rather like a chapter from the Old Testament. Unfortunately there is not space to print the whole of her letter."

"It was almost dark when we arrived," she writes, "so we were put in tents for the night, which were ready equipped for us, and after a most welcome supper, we went to bed."

"This is supposed to be the best site of all the refugee camps. We are on the coast of the Mediterranean, at Nuserat, near Ghaza, and from the Mess look straight out to sea. The main camp stretches away inland. It is never too hot, there is always a sea breeze and good bathing. All the refugees are Greek and the Camp has been running for some time, I gather, but not so long as Moses' Wells."

"The plans at present are that I should work in the hospital for about a month, to get to know the people, their customs and the diseases we will probably find when we go into Europe. With this as a foundation I hope then to go into the camps for more child welfare and nutrition work with the children."

September, 1944]

THE GUIDER

"The hospital has been running in great difficulties, with practically no trained staff. There are about 400 beds and up to a few weeks ago there were two trained nurses, the other nurses having had about three months' training; now there are four trained nurses, including the Matron and myself, so there will be no lack of work."

"I have heard from Mrs. Janson Potts that they want to start a Guides in the camp, so I am hoping to see the Camp Commandant about this to-morrow and will then get in touch with Mr. Logan."

A later letter from Miss Wansborough introduces a grimmer note: "I can see more how to plan the immediate work, and what there is to be done at once. We are most fortunate to have the Camp Medical Officer really interested in nutrition."

The most interesting morning going round the baby clinics in the camps. I had one The thing that interested me most was the very definite difference in the health of the children who had come from areas that had suffered most, and those from districts where things had been easier. It was possible to pick out where they had come from by just spending a short time in the baby clinic.

"On Saturday the first investiture of the Greek Scouts was held. The troop is run by a Scouter who came out with the Save the Children Fund, helped by a Greek Scouter; they have done a great deal with them during the two months that they have been running. We have not been able to do anything about Guiding yet, chiefly through lack of time."

Ye who pass by—please read between the lines, and consider your part in this crusade of 1944.

to transport them without any assistance whatever; (c) Make herself at home under any conditions, travelling, billeted in a tent, a hut, a blitzed house, and take care of other people in her charge under similar circumstances. Lightweigh camping, combined with the special training given in the G.I.S. camps, is a sound preparation for many of the emergencies which are likely to arise under conditions of service abroad, and is also the finest possible personal discipline.

How can a Volunteer obtain instruction in a foreign language?

Instruction is arranged in correspondence courses by the I.S.W.G., which hope to give a rough working knowledge of the language, where lessons cannot be obtained from a qualified teacher, or someone belonging to the country. All details of these courses can be obtained from the G.I.S. Secretary, Imperial Headquarters.

What standard is aimed at in the Testing of a Volunteer?

A very high standard of personal character and capacity rather than specialised qualifications. A member of a team must be a thoroughly reliable, enduring and friendly person, able to adapt to circumstances and overcome difficulties. Where a mistake in some small practical detail might be overlooked at a test camp, a fault in relationship, a fault in common sense, or a fault in outlook might be considered serious.

What are the different grades of Volunteers? How does a Volunteer become an accepted Member of the G.I.S.?

An applicant for membership of the G.I.S. is first given a list of questions, covering her previous Guide training and general qualifications. According to the answers she is graded for training. (For example, a very experienced camper will obviously need less camp training than an applicant who, holding other qualifications, has, perhaps, had little time for camping in the past.) The Volunteer is informed what training she should undertake, and this will, in every case, include one or more training camps. When her training and self-training is reasonably advanced, she will attend a Test Camp, and on the reports received from this, will be judged for inclusion in a team. If she passes the Test Camp, she is entitled to consider herself a Member of the G.I.S., and receives a small yellow membership card on which is printed:—

This is to certify that _____ is an accepted member of the British-Guide International Service.

Signed,

_____, Chairman.

(She has, of course, to pass a rigorous medical test before undertaking training in the first place.)

What uniform is the first team wearing at present?

The first team in the field is wearing the khaki uniform appointed by U.N.R.A., which is in all respect similar to that worn by the Members of the A.T.S., except for the distinguishing badges. The letters G.I.S. in gold on a bright blue background, and the trefoil of the World Flag in gold on blue are worn on each arm, and a smaller badge of the World Flag Trefoil on blue in the cap. As there has been some confusion in the Movement, caused by the team wearing khaki and not Guide blue uniforms, it may be well to repeat here that as the G.I.S. are working under the Government, it was necessary to conform to the uniform prescribed for all civilian relief workers if our teams were to get out on the job without delay. Possibly, in the future it may be possible and desirable for the teams to wear their own distinguishing uniform.

The Total of the G.I.S. (B) Fund has now reached
£29,601 10s. 11½d.

WHAT PEOPLE ARE ASKING ABOUT THE G.I.S. (B)

Although the G.I.S. has been well under weigh for some time, and the first team has gone overseas, there still seem to be people who are not quite clear about certain details concerning it. For the benefit of these enquirers, we are going to answer questions from time to time in THE GUIDER.

Why is Camp Training insisted upon as necessary for every G.I.S. Volunteer? May there not be jobs to be done where camping is not essential?

Camping is essential training because, even if a G.I.S. Volunteer never spent a night under canvas after she left this country, she would have learned certain things which would be of value to her wherever she might find herself. It is absolutely necessary for a woman going to one of the countries recently under occupation to be able to (a) Travel about with the very minimum of luggage; (b) Be absolutely responsible for her own kit and possessions and to be able

G.I.S. (B) FUND FORM

TOTAL AS WE GO TO PRESS £29,601 10s. 11½d.

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

District
Company
Pack
NAME
(Mrs. or Miss)
ADDRESS

COUNTY TO WHICH
ATTACHED for
GUIDING

DIVISION

DISTRICT

Donations should be sent to:

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

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

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

WALES
Miss E. C. Pryce,
Croesfordd,
St. Asaph,
Flintshire.

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

Girl Guides,
Scottish Headquarters.

Ulster Girl Guides.

Welsh Girl Guides.

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

SHE'S HERE!

Doctor Meredith Ross, our first Australian Volunteer for the Guide International Service, has arrived in London and is now at her test camp. Doctor Ross has come from Melbourne, having obtained her relief from the Australian Air Force, in which she was a flight-lieutenant. She is tremendously keen to get down to work with the G.I.S., and her enthusiasm and fine spirit are a great encouragement to all who meet her in this country.

As we go to press the G.I.S. appeal organiser informs us that she has received to-day from Melbourne a cheque for £240.

We thank you, Australia, and we are proud to welcome your first volunteer.

FOUNDED ON FACT

by
CATHERINE CHRISTIAN

LONG ago, when Patrols ran about in cowboy hats, calling themselves Girl Scouts, and grown-ups were known to be unnecessary to the game, Guiding had Pass Words. There were two concealed cunningly within the fabric of the Handbook, and any self-respecting Patrol invented one, some or several, for itself. They were part of the magic. Perhaps, in some way, they helped to evoke it.

In fairy tales, which are the pure gold of truth, washed clean of the sand of circumstance, a Word is always essential to the evoking of magic. This is not an impractical article, because it refers to fairy tales. Far from it. Can you imagine a more practical fix than Alladin found himself in, rubbing his lamp until he ached, but unable to summon a single genie, because he could not recall the one necessary word? Can you picture a predicament more irritating than that of Ali Baba, shut out from the cave of more jewels for mere lack of an Abracadabra or two?

We stand before a door in the mountain of opportunity, and behind it lie such jewels as we cannot at present imagine. By all human reckoning, we stand not very far from the end of the war, and the beginning of peace, and behind us stand the children, waiting to be let into a heritage which they can only partly understand.

The problem—it is a most purely practical problem—before us all at this moment is—do we know, can we remember, or can we discover the Word which will pass us and them through the period of adjustment, into successful post-war Guiding?

The whole world, except Germany and Japan, is busy with its post-war planning. It is spending a great deal of time, and seems prepared to spend unlimited money on making a better job of housing, of education, of life itself. How are we planning, for the Guide Movement, for our own Germany, for our own Guides?

A quarter of a century ago the Founder wrote—
"If I were asked what is the prevailing vice of our nation, I should say—selfishness"—and that was true.

The whole of Scout and Guide training was planned, and consciously planned, to act as an antidote to selfishness. It took genius to supply the paradox—that the keynote of that training should be happiness. If the Founder had not been one of the most balanced men in history, it might have been tempting to say of him that happiness was his obsession. Again and again in his writing he stresses it, as an end, not as a mere reward. His last messages, his last book, show that he thought it essential boys and girls should be encouraged to look on being happy not as a rare thing, a treat, but as a condition of a life to be lived. It was, of course, evident to his acute observation, that most selfishness has its roots in unhappiness. Loneliness, inferiority complex, defeat, despair, particularly in childhood, drive the spirit into prison, and the individuality compensates by snatching at anything within reach, as a starved dog will snap at food.

Does the old Chief's verdict stand to-day? Are we still, as a nation, selfish? On the face of things, less selfish than twenty-five years ago. War breeds certain qualities of comradeship, certain heroic virtues, even in the weak. We seem less selfish than we were. But when the stress of corporate effort for an understood end is over, shall we still be unselfish? We shall, all of us, be very tired. There is an exhaustion of the spirit harder to combat than fatigue of mind, or weariness of body, and the young are not exempt from it. Many children, battered by the insecurities of the last few years, are literally too tired to respond to Guide training unless there can be evoked in them that freshening of the spirit which is the true secret of the Founder—unless the Pass Word can be spoken to take them out of one world, into another.

This pass word is not an imaginary thing. It exists within the compass of language, and can be expressed by every one of us. It is concealed and revealed, like the secret words of the Handbook, within the Chief's own writings. Like Courtesy and Harmlessness and Obedience and Love, which have each in their turn been used to express the secret of right living. Happiness is an idea which must be lived. It is the core of our training, and its encompassing ideal. It is still an idea as startling, as the command, "Love thy neighbour" was to the separatist Jew. Happy? Let us teach children to be good. Let us teach them to deny themselves for others. Let us make them realise their responsibilities as citizens. Then, perhaps, happiness may be added to them. The Chief saw the problem the other way up. Teach them to be happy—a little happier every day—despair is wrong, hatred is wrong, grabbing for self is wrong—because it will make for unhappiness.

If we follow the Chief's design, we shall not, therefore, be asked, as the teacher is asked—are the children wiser for what you have

taught them, or, as the priest is asked, have you armed them for the contests of the spirit, but simply, have they been happier because they have been Guides—with you?

In this simplicity, then, let us look again to the way ahead. How did the Chief himself, in direct contact with a child or children, set about Guide or Scout training? From all accounts by a method of discovery. He was himself convinced of the essential goodness and richness of the world, open to the very poorest. He was convinced, to the day of his death, that unending discoveries stretched ahead of him, in nature, in science, in art, in faith. Without fear, he led the way forward, and all life had for him, and those who went with him, that quality of a Sunday afternoon in Summer, when, at ten years old, all things are infectious. Engine drivers, game-keepers, bell-ringers, poachers, professional trapeze artists, all told him their secrets, revealed to him the skill that lay behind their crafts, and the boys and girls with him stood entranced, because his excitement was as great as theirs. If afterwards, as a direct result, they wished to construct model engines, stalk foxes, set rabbit snares, or ring church bells, he would be there to encourage and direct, and only occasionally to deflect, the enthusiasm. Even a passion to try out the flying trapeze he would have understood, and most probably have shared!

The Founder, let us remember, came to Scouting, from a long, responsible and exacting war. The staleness and disillusionment of that war were things of which he was not personally unaware. But springing up within him, "fierce and unswerving as the zeal of the Saints," was that will to happiness—will simply to be happy which carried with it the possibility of beginning the important "second life" of which he often spoke.

Happiness is not pleasure. It is not even gaiety of heart. It certainly is not the exhausting heartiness of the woman at odds with life, who insist on being "cheerful under all circumstances." Rather, it is that acceptance of things as they are, which enables the human spirit to pass through the prison of circumstance, and be aware of beauty, balance, plan and coherence in a greater shape of things beyond.

*"Last night I flew into the tree of death;
Sudden an outer wind did me sustain,
And I from gilded poppet on its swing,
Wrapt in my element was bird again."*

This is not, after all, a practical article? But it is, because nothing could be more practical, in strange country, than to take time to look at the map. Who will arrive sooner at the destination—the traveller who charges on, over bog and fence, fearful of losing a moment from the practical activity of walking, or the traveller who, spending some time in studying his map, afterwards remains in one spot until all the landmarks are identified, and the path ahead perfectly clear?

The Founder is, in himself, and in his writing, our map, and the bogs and quagmires in the route immediately ahead he would have recognised, and, at the price of apparent time wasted, might have made great detours to avoid. Fatigue in ourselves, fatigue in our children—both will need to be by-passed, perhaps by field paths on which the lovers of the high road will frown. Dancing, singing, lettering, drawing have their place, their use, their need. Drama (good, if possible, because there is more happiness in a thing well done)—story telling, if not by Captain, then by the imported Guider who can tell stories—exploring, in every sense, at every level, but specially in the straightforward meaning, of going out on foot, or on wheels, to find where roads go, and what exists the other end of them—To all these things, and to happiness in doing them with the Guides, the true pass-word of the old Chief will lead us if we learn to speak it with authority, within ourselves.

It is important to be good at practical Guiding. It is important to wear uniform well. It is important to understand the purpose and framework of Company management. It is important to have games in hand, ideas up the sleeve, to be in touch with other youth Movements, TO HAVE A VERY HIGH STANDARD. Yes. But the portrait of the old Chief looks down on our earnestness and smiles. The most important thing of all is to find out how to be happy with Guides, how to enjoy the Company and with the Company—how to be happy, though a Guider! To those who have learned this, the heavy doors of the future will swing back, and the way through the mountain be made plain—the way to that hidden valley in which the wise men of the East believe, which is beyond storm, beyond time, and will remain for ever the Country of the Young.

TRAINING SUPPLEMENT

HANDCRAFT

HANDCRAFT, not handicrafts, is one of the four main signposts of Guiding. The four groups into which our training and tests are divided are:—

1. CHARACTER AND INTELLIGENCE.
2. SKILL AND HANDCRAFT.
3. PHYSICAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE.
4. SERVICE FOR OTHERS AND FELLOWSHIP.

There is undoubtedly some fine handwork done in the Guide Movement, but there is also much which is very poor. Is the "S" which is sometimes mistakenly added to the word handicraft accountable for this last fact?

What we should aim at is the carrying out of the handcraft sections of the principal tests in a straightforward and purposeful way so that Brownies, Guides, Rangers, Cadets and Guiders are people who learn to use their hands and to use them well. Our aim is skill in practical work, not fancy crafts. We must be able to put what we make to practical use and it must be the best that each of us can make.

HANDCRAFT IN THE MAIN GUIDE TESTS

Tenderfoot Test

Knitting is our most characteristic handcraft. Often and often it provides a source of satisfaction to the recruit who may not take naturally to some of the other items contained in the test. There are others, of course, who find knotting difficult, but we should all be reasonably good at this special piece of handwork, and those who show more than an ordinary aptitude should not be content till they prove themselves first-class knotters. After all, the knotting contained in the Tenderfoot and Second Class Tests is the beginning, not the end; it does not restrict us in any way and should act as a stimulus to many to show further prowess in knotting, lashing, whipping, splicing, gadget-making, hut and bridge building, stage set making, etc.

The *Woodcraft* signs are another part of the Tenderfoot Test which are in a measure handcraft. It is only when these are made neatly with care and precision that they provide the accurate indication of the road to be followed. In learning about the *Union Jack*, too, the recruit has an opportunity to use the hands because in addition to the more active methods of teaching a knowledge of the flag, most Patrol Leaders show their Guides how to draw it. The *Union Jack* is only one of many things which Guides should draw. Use of the pencil should be included as much as possible in our training, for not only is it an aid to manual dexterity but it trains the eye to observe.

Second Class Test

In the Second Class Test the items which we may claim as handcraft, or partly handcraft, include *knitting, fire-lighting, first aid, bed-making and making a useful article for the Company*.

Nobody would deny that skill of hand is required in fire-making and first aid. Whatever else is needed, useful, practical, deft hands are wanted to do these things well, and the same may be claimed in connection with bed-making. By the time Second Class is achieved we must have learned to use our hands or we shall not have passed the above things on a high enough standard. We have all seen the hike fire that was more like a bird's nest than a woodman's fire, the rough and ready bandaging that indicated the unskilful nurse and the bed more suggestive of nightmares than sound sleep; but, then, the perpetrators of these outrages did not pass the test.

The *Useful Article for the Company* gives scope for variety, and each Guide should choose in what way she will prove her usefulness with her hands.

First Class Test

The three items which officially come under the section of Handcraft in the First Class Test are the three badges—the Cook, the Needlewoman and the Child Nurse. Here, indeed, we have essential things to a girl's education and things to be begun early in her career because they require that knowledge which only experience, practice and patience can give and things so worth doing that they should be done supremely well.

In addition to these badges we have three other items in First Class which are partly handcraft. These are the first aid and sick nursing sections. A continuation of the elementary work done in Second Class and the rough sketch map which provides a further opportunity for simple drawing and for the development of a sense of proportion, and of direction as well as of service for others.

CLUBROOMS AND THE DOMESTIC ARTS

It makes all the difference in the world to a Company or District to have its own Clubroom or Company or District Headquarters (where each Company and Pack has its place), where the Domestic

Arts can be practised and where the furnishings and decoration are the Packs' and Companies' own work. In one or two places in this country, as well as abroad, Companies have actually erected their own clubrooms and every part of the undertaking was the work of their hands. What a splendid opportunity such a venture provides in preparing girls for their future homes and in training them to be adaptable wherever their lives are to be spent.

Tastes may, and necessarily do, vary, but there is a definite standard of *good taste*, which may be inculcated, allowing for individual variety. Certain fundamental rules apply to all types of handcraft, from making a cake to building a cathedral. The work must be fundamentally honest, it must be thorough, it must be suitable for its purpose and suitable to its materials. It must have absolute integrity.

USEFUL ARTICLE FOR SECOND CLASS

This clause in the Second Class Test gives scope for experiment. By suggesting a variety of alternatives, it may be possible to judge where a girl's tastes are going to lie. Now, when personal and camp equipment are equally short, and when any form of clubroom must depend entirely on home-made furnishings, the scope is great. A haversack or a Morse flag, a first aid roll or notice board—at least a dozen different types of "useful article" will occur to any Captain's mind, and all have to be contrived to suit the times. But the standard of their construction must be sound and they must be durable, even though they may, and probably must, be made from old bits and scraps and oddments.

SALES OF WORK

The place where our genuineness is tried out and our convictions tested is, inevitably, when it comes to raising money by selling things the Guides have made. Here, more than anywhere else, handcraft can be used to train character. It is dishonest to take money for worthless, rubbishy work which people buy to "help a cause." It is essentially useful, at the moment, to provide friends and relations with good, useful, soundly made articles at a reasonable price. The scope of the annual sale of work, far from being narrowed down by war, should be wider, because of the demands of the public. A good "home-made" stall, for example, where jam and preserved fruit, well-made cakes, bread and pies are for sale, is a good advertisement for our Cook's Badge—and baking, jamming and bottling take skill of hand, and practise in them gives it. Clothes pegs, dish cloths, scrubbers (made from heather or birch twigs) take skilful making and earn the money that is paid for them. All types of baskets, including the large ones on wheels for gardening and shopping, can be made by Guides, and so can nets. Netting is a simple enough craft, and it proves the usefulness of knowing knots. Shopping bags, hammocks and all sorts of seed bed and fruit nets can be made and sold to good advantage, for there are few people who, like an old jobbing gardener of our acquaintance, can sit down beside a seed bed and make a net the right size to cover it, there and then!

In some parts of the country wattle hurdles would find a ready sale, and the art of making them could be learned by a Patrol or Company, working together. Many children prefer to make, or help make, something large, rather than working always on small objects. Stage sets for amateur theatricals are not beyond the scope of the average Company, and provide a lot of scope. So do forms of carpentry, such as making large toys, notice boards, book shelves, garden sets. It is important that Guides tackling this type of job should receive first-class instruction from an expert and learn to do the jobs really well. Many girls can develop "handyness" better with a hammer than a needle. For the needle-shy there are a great many good alternatives, but no Guide should be allowed to get away with the idea that she "can't" sew. Mending and caring for her own clothes should be within the scope of every Guide. Sometimes bright patchwork, done as a co-operative handwork, attracts the non-sewer. Results come more quickly when a number of people are working together, and can be very satisfactory. For those who are already good with a needle, plain sewing can make money honestly at any time. Hand-made underclothes, well designed, well cut and well made, will always have their market, and more orders will be forthcoming than can be coped with by any Company that specialises in this line of business!

To sum up the whole handcraft section of Guide training in one word, it could be said to stand for *integrity*. Woodcraft training teaches integrity by trial and error. In the woods, if you cheat, nature finds you out and shows you up, inevitably, sooner or later. In handcraft, your own work shows you, by its appearance and by its durability, whether you cheated or played fair, and the work that had fair play builds character and self-respect and the right sort of self-confidence.

M. H. S.

THE CHOICE THAT LIES BEFORE A GUIDE OF 14-15 TO BECOME A CADET AT THE AGE OF 16

A Cadet is an ex-Guide or Ranger who is training for service in the Guide Movement and who is willing to devote her energy to enjoy the adventure of training to be a leader. A Guide or Ranger wishing to become a Cadet will seek the advice of her Captain, who will consult the Cadet Captain or Commissioner; a non-Guide may approach the Cadet Captain or Commissioner direct; or suitable Guides or Rangers may be asked, by the Commissioner, to join the Cadet Company.

The age of entry to a Cadet Company is 16 as a minimum and 20 as a maximum and the normal duration of training is two years. Cadet Companies may be attached to schools or colleges or may be open ones run in a District or Division.

Immediately she enters the Company the Cadet begins to work for her Investiture test, which is taken after three months, but within a year of entry into the Company. The test consists of a special challenge arranged by the girl, in consultation with the Court of Honour, and suited to her own particular needs, and the development of a high personal standard of appearance, manners and reliability. The challenge usually takes the form of an overnight hike; any alternative to this must provide equal opportunities for adventure and enjoyment and for encouraging initiative, self-reliance, endurance and a sense of responsibility.

For the first year of her training the Cadet confines her attention mainly to Cadet activities. She revises and reviews all her Guide knowledge, giving special attention to the reasons for various ceremonial, tests and games and their value to the child. She extends her knowledge considerably. In some Companies each Cadet sets herself a challenge of achievement to carry out during her two years in the Company. For example, a Gold Cord Guide would be able to find two or more difficult badge syllabuses on subjects of which she knows little and would endeavour to pass these tests on a teaching basis; whereas a new recruit could choose a subject unknown to most of the Company and become an expert in that; she might, for instance, become an expert knotter, and do some research on ropes for the Company. There are many advantages of this scheme, which gives the stimulus of something new to an ex-Patrol Leader who is tired of Tenderfoot. Second Class and First Class work; encourages the Cadet to set herself a target and to reach it through her own personal initiative; makes the over-efficient Guide realise that she has still more to learn; and allows a recruit to overcome the inferiority she experiences sometimes in the presence of well-qualified Guides.

In addition, a Cadet widens her knowledge by studying life and conditions abroad, visiting other countries (after the war), entertaining visitors from other countries and gaining, through Company debates and discussions, a reasonable knowledge of current affairs. She will widen her knowledge of camping and woodcraft and, before completing her training, will obtain some camping qualification, such as Campcraft Badge, Quartermaster Certificate, Roving Camper Badge, etc., and, in the case of a school Company, will have camped at least once outside her school grounds. The Cadet will also study Pack and Company management and know the advantages of the Patrol System.

Most important of all, a Cadet will deepen her knowledge. She will begin to interpret the Law and Promise from the adult point of view and apply her interpretation to her own life and conduct, whilst at the same time considering the best methods of getting Guides and Brownies to understand the Law and Promise and to carry it out. She will consider the fundamental corner-stones of Guiding and how the teaching of handicrafts, the carrying out of intelligence and health training and the rendering of service as done in the Pack and Company will help to develop a good citizen and a sound individual. She will consider the psychological approach to the Brownie or to the Guide; she will get to know something of the characteristics of each age group, with its problems and its desires.

During her second year in the Company the Cadet, at the discretion of the Cadet Captain and with the approval and co-operation of the Commissioner, will gain practical experience in well-run Packs and Companies, as well as carrying on her Cadet activities. It is most important that the Cadet should work under good Captains or Brown Owls; a shortage of Guiders in the District must not mean that a Cadet will be asked to run a Pack or Company during this second year. If this does happen, it is likely that the Cadet will get out of her depth and tend either to become a poor Guider or to leave the Movement. It is infinitely worth while allowing the Cadet to finish her training adequately before giving her the full responsibility of a Company or Pack.

In school or college Companies, where it is impossible for a Cadet to obtain practical experience during term time, every effort should be made to put her into touch with the Commissioner of her home District, so that she can help in a Company or Pack during holidays. As well as helping in Packs or Companies, Cadets should be encouraged to help in rallies and at other District events in every way possible. They must always be able to discuss difficulties encountered with those under whom they are working and with the

THE GUIDER

Some difficulties can be discussed with the whole Cadet Company, thus providing valuable practical training in the psychological approach to children.

During the whole of her training the Cadet must experience the fun and adventure of Guiding, and thus be able to interpret it later to her own Company or Pack, and she will derive satisfaction from developing her personality, her powers of expression, her talents and her capacity for leadership.

She will be in an efficiently run Company which will use the Patrol System to the full, since actual use of the system is the most convincing practical demonstration of how it should be carried out in a Guide Company. Some matters will, however, be discussed at Company Councils since these are particularly suited to Cadets for their own sakes as young, grown-up people and because they are considering what they are doing from the objective point of view.

The Cadet will see books, registers, accounts, etc., kept in a business-like way; and the offices of Treasurer, Minute Secretary, Librarian, etc., of the Company will be held by Cadets. If possible, every Cadet should hold at least one office during her training.

As entry to a Cadet Company is open to almost anyone, unsuitable recruits will present themselves from time to time. It must therefore be understood by every recruit that she enters the Company on probation and may leave of her own accord or be asked to leave within the first year. She may be asked to leave if she does not complete her investiture test and/or it is obvious that she will never develop the personality or powers to make a Guider. It is far better that she should be eliminated from the Cadet Company than that she should be allowed to become an unhappy Guider, giving unsound training to the children and a bad name to the Movement. Elimination can take place either through the decision of the Court of Honour or of the Captain, in both cases with the approval of the Commissioner. It is probably kindest if the decision is conveyed in a private talk with the Captain, who will explain the reasons for the unsuitability of the recruit and offer alternative ways of rendering service to others.

If the Captain of the Cadet Company has been a Guide Guider, then it is essential that the Lieutenant should be a Brownie Guider and vice versa. The Guiders will not give all the instruction themselves; they will call in outside experts to take special subjects; leaders of other organisations will visit the Company so that Cadets can envisage the part which Guiding has to play in Youth work, and the Cadets themselves will play a substantial part both in instructing, playing games and in organising test work.

At the end of the training, the Cadet is ready to be placed by her Commissioner into a suitable Company or Pack. She will maintain contact with her Cadet Captain occasionally until she receives her warrant, so that she can discuss problems. But once she is warranted she will leave the Cadet Company completely. This rule has had to be rescinded in some areas during the war, but must be reinstated as soon as possible. Each Cadet takes with her a Cadet Certificate (obtainable from Headquarters), and a copy of it is sent to the Commissioner.

A successful Cadet Company will produce, for the District or Division in which it is situated, a steady stream of well-trained, keen and efficient Guiders. It cannot be emphasised too strongly that a bad Cadet Company is a menace to Guiding as a whole, and must be avoided at all costs. Every Cadet Captain should be either a Diploma'd Guider or should have the approval of one before taking up her appointment. The Commissioner has an extremely important part to play in finding the right type of Guider and, having found her, in supporting her by making certain that suitable Guides or Rangers are sent to the Cadet Company and not held back by difficult Captains; in finding the right Packs and Companies in which Cadets may gain practical experience; and in placing the Cadets when they are trained.

D. E. BUBBERS

(Commissioner for Cadets, England)

1st CLASS FOR GUIDERS

It should be the aim of every Guider to become First Class, and Guiders can train and help their Guides far better if they are First Class themselves. Here are some answers to questions often asked by Guiders.

Q. At what age must the First Class Test be completed?

A. There is no age limit.

Q. Should Guiders pass a practical test?

A. They should pass the tests in exactly the same way as the Guides do.

Q. If a Guider has passed First Class as a Guide, what does she do to enable her to wear it as a Guider?

A. She does nothing except change her cloth badge for an enamel one.

N.B.—Of course, it is up to every Guide and Guider to be up to date in her tests so that she really can do what the badges she wears show she can. If this was not so, she would not be honest in wearing the badges. For this, the whole First Class test must be passed in a teaching basis, including the badges.

TEACHING BASIS

Q. What must a Guider do to gain First Class on a "teaching basis"?

A. It is not necessary for a Guider to do this. She can prove she can teach First Class by training-up her Guides to take the test.

N.B.—The only test for which it is recommended for a Guider to pass First Class on a teaching basis is the All Round Lanyard Test.

where do I come in?

YES, where? I am a practical Guider. It takes me all my time to get my Guides through Second Class and my Leaders trained. I have no time to teach the Company fancy lettering and things of that kind. What I hope to find in THE GUIDER is help with my Company Management, new ideas for games, suggestions to try out with the Leaders, and so on.

I wonder if some of you, who have read the first two of this series of articles on lettering have been thinking such thoughts as these? Of what practical value to a busy Guider is lettering? What is the answer to that one?

Some of the most important things that we do in Guiding are done primarily for their character training value, and their own intrinsic use to the Guides is a secondary consideration. Two examples are enough. Signalling has certainly come into its own since the war, but for many years it was taught largely because of the concentration and self-control it entailed and the fun that it added to wide games. It was never expected that Guides would use it to communicate with their future husbands or even that they would make life more exciting for their children by leaving cryptic messages in Morse! Stalking provides the most valuable training in self-control, poise, balance; if Guides never used it to stalk animals, it would still be worth its place in our scheme of things. Therefore, it may be that, although the immediate practical value of good lettering is not obvious to some people, it has a place in our programme after all. Our Founder was, amongst other things, an artist, and so he knew the value of self-expression, the joy of creation, and he included handcraft as one of the four "signposts" of Guiding. He also encouraged acting. How miserably have we followed his lead! Our own natural handicrafts—knotting and gadget-making—are often a sad travesty of what they might be. We teach our Guides terrible "arty-crafty handicrafts" instead of doing these simple things well, and many of our entertainments ought never to be performed in public at all.

To-day, to an ever-increasing degree, the place of art in education is being recognised. In a recent number of *The Times Educational Supplement* the leading article began with these words: "The neglect of art in English education has beyond question cost the country dear," and it went on to describe art, with music, as springing directly from the deepest needs of the human mind, which it alone can satisfy. If that is true, we are robbing our Guides of one of the most vital necessities for living the good life if we do not help them towards an appreciation of, and skill in, some kind of art. But how can we accomplish this?



P:R:O:G:R:A:M:M:E



THE PRINCESS AND THE WOODCUTTER

CAST

IN ORDER OF APPEARANCE

The Woodcutter, a sombre youth in dirty, ragged ~~clothes~~ clothes, strangely unused to axes

The Princess, a Princess in the best tradition

King Poggibonzi, a popular and amiable monarch

Queen Wilhehava, the Royal Match-maker

The Old Nurse, on whose shoulder many tears

are shed

The Lord Chamberlain, every inch a Lord Chamberlain

SCENE 1. A WOOD

SCENE 2. A ROOM AT THE PALACE

SCENE 4. A ROOM AT THE HOME

OF THE WOODCUTTER

SCENE 5. THE THRONE-ROOM AT

THE PALACE OF KING POGGIBONZI

The dress of the Princess in Scene 5 is by Madame de Kapitaune

Scenery by Handy and Hopeful Ltd

Boots by Gum

Without introducing anything new, a big field of endeavour is open to us. Every Company writes and draws and paints. It has log-books, programmes for entertainments, invitations to Visitors' Day in camp, camp notices, as well as charts, notices and decorations which it hangs up in its Patrol Corners. All these things can produce really good work, or they can be, at best, valueless, at worst, harmful. Almost all children can draw and paint; it is only when they begin to grow up that, for lack of encouragement and training, they often stop doing what should give them lifelong pleasure. If they have lost confidence with drawing, why not begin with writing? By that means they can learn control and skill with the pen. From writing it is a very small step to decorating the page, and it is great fun inventing the little repeating patterns with which to fill up a line.

How attractive our log-books could be! We find that drawing people is difficult, and so we mostly restrict ourselves to photographs or to pin-figures. If figures are beyond us, why not try something easier? When I was a child I was taught to press flowers. For years I had a pathetic collection of dirty brown leaves and petals stuck (mostly crooked) on to mildewed paper with strips of gummed paper. If only I had been taught to make a log-book of my walks and holidays and to illustrate it with drawings of the flowers I had found, I might have had something worth keeping to-day. What is more, I should have remembered what the different flowers looked like, for that is the next important thing about drawing.

One of the keynotes of Guiding is observation. It has been said, with truth, that you never really observe a thing till you try to draw it. Life and its everyday surroundings are far more full of meaning and interest to anyone who can draw and paint a little because she really perceives the thing she is seeing. What a worth-while habit we could give to our Guides if we taught them to make log-books of all their camps and holidays! Log-books that were a joy to the eye and a refreshment to the mind; full of their doings and adventures, interspersed with the legends and folk lore of the country, the history and architecture, the beasts, birds and flowers they had found.

Writing and drawing, besides providing training in observation, give control, plus skill and manual dexterity. Art is a great outlet for emotion and expression, and is one of the most fruitful means of finding happiness. We have great opportunities in Guiding, and yet this is a side of life which many of us have neglected sadly in the past. If you do not feel competent to help your Guides and have no artist friend, write up to Headquarters and challenge them to help you!

NOTE.—The illustrations on this page are the work of a Guider with hardly any spare time, who is teaching herself to write with the aid of *Writing, Illuminating and Lettering*, by Edward Johnston, published by Pitman.

PRACTICAL SIGNALLING (VISUAL)

SEMAPHORE

THIS article will be of particular interest to Sea Ranger Guiders and to Brown Owls, many of whom have asked for help with semaphore instruction. The information published in this article and in the rest of this series on signalling, is from an official source and can be relied upon as being correct and up-to-date.

PRINCIPLES OF INSTRUCTION

1. Each letter or symbol should be made at nearly full speed at the commencement of training. This is done with the object of familiarising the pupil with the impression of the symbol from the start.

2. The speed of the signalling should be increased by reducing the time between the symbols and words until the correct overall spacing is finally achieved.

3. Guessing should be avoided at all times.

4. Attention should be paid to the way you stand and the way you hold your flags from the very beginning. A bad habit once formed is hard to eradicate.

5. Constant attention should be paid to handwriting, neatness and accuracy when writing down messages.

6. The sender cannot make her signs too accurately, the arm and wrist, hand and flag should invariably form one continuous straight line, the arms moving from one sign to the other by the shortest route. The forefinger is pointed down the stick, overlapping the lower edge of the flag; the stick is held with the hand well up the shaft so that the end of the stick reaches above the wrist, thus assisting in keeping it in a straight line with the arm. The tendency to bend the elbow must be guarded against, the arms should be held at their full length.

7. In changing from one sign to another the arms should be kept straight and swung through to a vertical plane. In sending the letters H.I.O. the left arm forms the lower position. In W.X.Z. the right arm forms the lower position.

8. The sender should keep the body straight and square to the direction of signalling. The arms when disengaged should be dropped smartly and kept in front of the sender's legs. When on a steady deck or on the ground, the heels should be kept together and the legs straight, the body should not be allowed to sway from side to side. If on an unsteady deck in a seaway the feet may be apart, so as to preserve the balance.

9. When such signalling is to be done, small hand flags are advocated, measuring 9 by 9 inches, instead of the 18 by 18 size; for Sea Rangers the flags should be in red and yellow.

10. In semaphoring to another ship the sender must always get into a conspicuous position, and choose a background which is as far away as possible, always bearing in mind that a skyline affords the best relief to the signs.

11. Visual or V/s signalling is carried out by means of Flag hoisting, Semaphore and Flashing. The procedure used for Semaphore and Flashing are practically the same with a few exceptions.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION

The code should be learnt in a series of exercises in each of which two or more new letters or symbols are learned. Each exercise should be composed of two words containing only the letters learned in the current and previous lessons. The following table gives a suitable syllabus of instruction. It will be noticed that after the letters made with one hand, all of which are taught in the first three exercises, the whole code including alphabet, numerals and special signs, is covered in eighteen exercises.

Exercise

Letters to be learned

| Exercise | Alphabetical sign | A | B | C | D | E | F | G |
|----------|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,2,3. | | U | R | N | | | | |
| 4 | | " | " | O | W | | | |
| 5 | | " | " | X | I | | | |
| 6 | | " | " | M | S | | | |
| 7 | | " | " | K | V | | | |
| 8 | | " | " | J | P | | | |
| 9 | | " | " | Q | Y | | | |
| 10 | | " | " | H | Z | | | |
| 11 | | " | " | L | T | | | |
| 12 | | " | " | | | | | |
| 13 to 18 | | " | " | | | | | |

Numerals and special signs.

EXERCISES WHEN TEACHING SEMAPHORE

Lesson 1. "A" "B" "C" "D" "E" "F" "G." Add age added aged cab cad cabbage cafe cage dab dace face feed fed bead bag baggage bad fad fade deaf cede beef bade caged faced bagged faded beg begged beef deface accede gagged dad dead deed adage decade faced ace badge fad cadge gaff.

Lesson 2. ABCDEFG "URN." Burn burred bug bun crude ran ran runner gunner car care cared fared rare reared rear beer bear gear geared grace crab drag need heeded can rug hand banded des ruff rub rubber rudder graded gun earn bun dune cure cured fur far arrange arranged fear feared feud fudge fun burner.

Lesson 3. ABCDEFGURN "OW." Bow now row won wad wedge weed wag rag bog cog fog offer odd gone good road hog cow code coder cowed howed wear worn wood courage dawn gown bound wound woe doe foe roe weed wagger fogged frown freed brown brace grace grow greed grab grown.

Lesson 4. ABCDEFGURNOW "XI." Box cox fox rex wax waxed fix fixed ridge wide widen bid bidder rib nice wire wired dive carried farrier harrier furrier exceed exude dixie big remain oxen wig big bigger dug wing bring ring finger ginger winger ruin ruined foreign borrow owing ringing beading boxing fixing infer rigid rain.

Lesson 5. ABCDEFGURNOWXI "MS." Made mad mar mares more mass swim dumb fuss some scream screen cream dreams deed reeds score scared games famous woman come cause gnome foam domes sadden snow sweeden widen mire mirage side seed must maxim maximum exceeds foxes drags Roman exudes exodus image inform swimmer before codes.

Lesson 6. ABCDEFGURNOWXIMS "KV." Thine knave knife gave rave ravage know book rook soak faked raved baker raked vinegar vied make shin skinned slim save saver woven vixen vivid king kinsman livid coke cove reefed veered favour furore sordid devour skin woke weak seeked soaked duke cooker maker cake viking seek beckon.

Lesson 7. ABCDEFGURNOWXIMSKV "JP." Jump joiner pup plunger jeer passing jumper jealous juniper judge joker joked jack Japan jam poker public poor skipper opened viper spin spear speak junk junior jigger dump weapon rejoin vamp jamb jade express expose prove proof prune prime prince proper keep keeper deepen neaps major rajah.

Lesson 8. ABCDEFGURNOWXIMSKVJP "QY." Queen, queer year jay joyous quick quicken dreary weary boy quaker quarry query quire repay say ray pay fray bray squad square squeak squirm yard yawn young way eye equip equerry enquire sky drying buying hereby mayfair prayer fray coy drier spray sprayer grey sorry very quorem quince quaver.

Lesson 9. ABCDEFGURNOWXIMSKVJPQY "HZ." Zebra zigzag zinc Zion zoo zone heel heap shoe sharp shade size side prize haze hove shy ship show him harbour house hump Azores hazy froze frozen freeze hopes zero, hockey hymn hour hoax hoard height bight knight hazard hazel shape have sized zigzagged honey hood phrase physic zouave zig hip.

Lesson 10. ABCDEFGURNOWXIMSKVJPQYHZ "TL." Little letter light sight toil telling told toll lift think they zeal patter plate beauty queerly quickly quartz quart quality thirdly stick sharply telegram path lather distance tried translate opposite firstly tenth learnt lesson extension reception trained distance quality fixture mixture lusterly.

READERS' FORUM

Dear Editor,

Surely the camping restrictions form only a part of the wider issue of the ever-increasing red tape which fetters Captains and Owls as a whole. The average Captain, doing her best to practise the democratic idea in her Company, cannot but notice that there is no democracy for Guiders? I could not say to what extent the Powers-That-Be are in touch with the views of Captains and Owls, but to harassed Guiders, edicts and prohibitions from a distant and invisible authority are apt to appear bureaucratic.

I feel sure that we should take a less impatient view of regulations if we felt we had a share in framing them. The Guide Movement compares unfavourably with the N.A.G.C. in cramping its adult leaders. This seems a pity, when Guiding professes to be, and was, the pioneer.

Warranted Guiders have been appointed and tested, and presumably hold the confidence of the Movement, so why not allow them more scope?

Besides, can it be that we are putting our "good name" before our progressive spirit?

(Signed) A COUNTY CAPTAIN,

A. M. Bayfield,
Battle Bank, Benson, Oxon.

September, 1944]

Dear Editor,

Everyone must have welcomed the article on Guiders' uniform in the July issue, but is no encouragement to be given to the wearing of coats and skirts in preference to overalls where possible? In these days of Youth Rallies, how can Guiders compete with officers from the Red Cross, St. John's, Q.T.C., etc., all in their neat coats and skirts (procured doubtless by much guile and frenzied advertising) when they themselves are in a cotton overall, which is inevitably slightly crumpled after much bussing and training to reach the Rally? As was said to me by a Naval Officer, "Customed to the trimness of Wren Officers, as I donned my overall for a G.I.S. Fete (secure in the knowledge that it was the 'official rig? Don't you wear a coat and skirt or something for functions?'" As one hopes that after the war, ex-officers from the women's services will take up Guiding and help to fill the many gaps, isn't it a pity to lower the standard of the uniform they will be expected to wear, when they have grown accustomed to consider that smart uniform is important?

As for Ranger Guiders—in that regrettable pocketless uniform, so becoming to all under 21 and so disastrous to the middle-aged spread—can we have an article on how to keep the scarf adjusted with less than 5 safety pins, so that no gap of flesh yawns at the neck, even with the pull of a haversack at the shoulder, and how to prevent the woggle performing a landslide over the warrant brooch?

What is the answer to the problem, "Where can I keep my knicker leg, like one's own small daughter, or in the beret, as a sailor carries his cigarette in his cap? So few of us possess anything so 'old world' as a 'skirt with two patch pockets.'" Our Rangers say that most Ranger Guiders wear their berets "like bathing caps pulled well down"; a remark with sufficient truth in it to leave a sting.

This is a most querulous letter, but arises from a sense of despair when I see Guiders showing up so lamentably beside officers of newer Youth Organisations.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) BARBARA OLIVER.

The Close, Marley Common,
Haslemere.

Dear Editor,

I read with much interest the article in your July issue, "Choices before the Guide of Fourteen," by the Commissioner for Guides for England.

I agree that for the Guide of 14 who wishes to and is able to remain in the Guide Company, the Movement has much to offer, but what is open to the Guide of 14 who is unable to remain in the Guide Company or feels she has outgrown it? If she is to remain in the Movement, the answer is—Rangers—with its very exacting compulsory H.E.S. training. In this industrial area most of our Guides who start work at 14 are away from home for twelve hours a day. It is obvious that Rangers demands too much concentration and study from tired young minds and bodies, to be attractive, and in fact, we have had to close one Ranger Company since H.E.S. became compulsory and in the other, numbers have fallen very badly. Because of this, much precious material is being lost to the Movement and so to the Nation.

This seems to be a serious flaw in our programme. There should be more anchorages to appeal to this impressionable, dangerous age, so easily influenced for good as well as evil. In my own District we have attempted a solution of the problem by forming what we have called a B.-P. Club, open to all Guides and ex-Guides of 14-21. It is run according to Guide ideals but largely on recreational lines. Later we hope to arrange talks, a drama class and other cultural and educational features. This Club is only in the experimental stage, but already we feel the want of official recognition.

The case of the 14-year-old is vital. Cannot something be done, and done quickly, to allow our great Movement to help them?

Yours sincerely,

NANCY M. K. MARTIN,

District Commissioner for Ripley.

WHERE TO TRAIN FOXLEASE TRAINING WEEKS

Sept. 8th-15th—Woodcraft.
Sept. 19th-20th—Guide and Ranger—all grades.
Sept. 20th-Oct. 3rd—First Class week-end.
Oct. 6th-18th—Brownie and Guide (Pre-Warrant).
Oct. 17th-24th—Guide (Intermediate).

Oct. 27th-Nov. 8th—Ranger (Intermediate).
Nov. 7th-14th—Guide and Ranger (Pre-Warrant).
Nov. 17th-24th—Commissioners.
Nov. 28th-Dec. 5th—Brownie and Guide (all grades).
Dec. 22nd-28th—Christmas Party.

THE GUIDER

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 withdrawn. It would be appreciated if Guiders would enclose a stamped addressed envelope with their applications.

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

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

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

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

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

Attention is drawn to two courses of ten days from April 6th-17th and from August 4th-14th. Guiders will be put on the waiting list until a fortnight before the date if they are unable to stay for the whole course.

This experimental year will mean that Guiders wishing to spend holidays at Foxlease will not be able to be fitted in. This may seem rather a formidable programme ahead of 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. Please come to a week of your grade if you can, and give your criticism afterwards. Commissioners are encouraged to encourage their more experienced Guiders to come to the advanced training weeks which will not be in any way alarming.

IMPERIAL HEADQUARTERS TRAININGS

Residential Training, Yorks, W.R.N.

A residential week-end training will be held at Steeton Hall, Nr. Keighley (by kind permission of Miss Clough) from September 16th-19th, and Guiders from other countries are welcome. Sessions will be taken by candidates for the Blue Cord Diploma and by experienced Trainers.

The fee will be 15s.

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

Non-residential Course in English Country Dancing

A course in English Country Dancing will be held at Imperial Headquarters from September 18th to 23th.

The sessions will be:—

Monday to Friday: 6.30 p.m.—8.45 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday: 2.30 p.m.—4.45 p.m.

and the dances included in the course will be those in the Guide Country Dancer Badge, the Ranger Folk Dancer Certificate and the English Folk Dance and Song Society Elementary Certificate. The course will be taken by qualified trainers of the English Folk Song and Dance Society, and those attending will have an opportunity of entering for an examination for their Elementary Certificate at Cecil Sharp House on Monday, September 25th.

The fee for the course is 12s. 6d.

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

ENGLISH TRAINING SCHOOLS

I. LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES

Arrangements are being made for the following courses (enemy action permitting):—
Guide Guiders Course 1, 15, 16. For unwarranted Guiders in the S.W., S.E. and N.W. districts of London, beginning in the week of October 18th.

Ranger Guiders Course 5. At H.Q., beginning Wednesday, October 18th, for six weeks.

Full particulars from the Organising Secretary: Miss Peake, London Room, The Girl Guide Association, 17/19, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

II. SURREY E.

Guide Guiders Course 2. First Class at Croydon, beginning Thursday, September 28th.

Guide Guiders Course 3. First Class at Redhill, beginning Monday, September 25th (enemy action permitting).

Organising Secretary: Miss Carder, 21, Furzefield Crescent, Reigate, Surrey.

III. BRISTOL

Guide Guiders Course 1. General for Guide and Ranger Guiders. Mondays.

October 16th-December 4th.

Guide Guiders Course 2. Pre-warrant. Tuesdays, October 17th-December 5th.

Guide Guiders Course 3. Warranted. Wednesdays, October 18th-December 6th.

Brownie Guiders Course 1. Pre-warrant. Thursdays, October 19th-December 7th.

Brownie Guiders Course 2. Warranted. Fridays, October 20th-December 8th.

Organising Secretary: Mrs. Evans, 65, Chesterfield Road, Bristol, 6.

IV. WILTSHIRE

Arrangements are being made to run courses on Thursdays, October 19th-December 7th, and Fridays, October 20th-December 8th. Further particulars in the October GUIDER.

V. YORKS, W.R.N.

Warranted Guiders Course 1. General. Tuesdays, October 17th-December 12th at Bradford.

Warranted Guiders Course 1. General. Wednesdays, October 18th-December 13th, at Leeds.

Warranted Guiders Course 1. General. Thursdays, October 19th-December 14th, at Halifax.

Further particulars from Miss Chapple, 4, Fairmount, North Park Road, Bradford.

VI. YORKS, W.R.S., N.R. and YORK CITY

Courses of the English Training School are being organised in the following centres beginning during the week of September 25th:—

Yorks, W.R.S.

Guide Guiders Course 5. Mondays, September 25th-November 13th, at Selby.

Guide Guiders Course 6. Tuesdays, September 26th-November 14th, at Barnsley.

Guide Guiders Course 7. (Advanced.) Wednesdays, September 27th-November 15th, at Huddersfield.

Guide Guiders Course 8. Thursdays, September 28th-November 16th, at Doncaster.

York City

Guide Guiders Course 1. Fridays, September 29th-November 17th, at York.

York, N.R.

Guide Guiders Course 1. At Middlesbrough. Dates on application.

Guide Guiders Course 2. At Redcar. Dates on application.

Organising Secretary: Miss Smallwood, Kingswood, Carr Lane, Sandal, Nr. Wakefield.

Yorks.

VII. MIDDLESEX

Guide Guiders Course 1. Will take place at Twickenham, beginning at the end of September—enemy action permitting.

THE GUIDER

WELSH TRAININGS

Guide Guides' Training—September 1st-8th at The Hotel, Crickhowell, Breconshire. Fee 10s. 6d. Secretary—Miss Doreen, Penarth, Glamorgan.
 Scout Guides' Training—September 14th-18th, at Redbrook College, Kaysholme, Roman Road, Shrewsbury. (Trainer—Miss Kay.) Fee 10s. 6d. Secretary—Miss Chaston, Larkhill, Wiltshire.
 Ranger, Guide and Brownie Guides' Training—September 29th-October 2nd, at Llandulais Hall, Llandulais, Denbighshire. Fee 8s. Secretary—Miss Chaston, Larkhill, St. George's Road, Colwyn Bay.

G.I.S. TRAININGS

There will be a training camp in Scotland from September 21st-27th. Applications for this camp to be sent to Miss Peterson, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh.
 There will be a category 2 training camp at Hitchin, Herts., commencing October 27th to 29th. Training at this camp will be in preliminary lightweight camping. Applications to be sent through the C.C.A. only, before October 1st. Accommodation will be in a lecture weekend at Imperial Headquarters, September 29th.
 There will be a lecture weekend at Imperial Headquarters, September 29th. Applications to be sent to the G.I.S. Secretary before September 29th, whether a correspondence course in Serbo-Croat. Please state when applying, whether you are a member of a G.I.S. Section—have now prepared a correspondence course in Serbo-Croat. Please apply through the G.I.S. Secretary at Headquarters.

EMPIRE CIRCLE

It is hoped to hold the next Lunch Hour Meeting of the Circle on Thursday, September 28th, between 1.2 p.m. in the Council Chamber. The speaker will be Dr. Meredith Ross, on "Guiding in Australia."
 Dr. Ross has recently arrived in this country from Victoria, Australia, via the United States of America, as a volunteer for the Guide International Service.

"COMMANDO GUIDES"

By ESME MURRAY SPEAKMAN

SOME two years ago we decided to try out a new and exciting scheme in my district in Scotland. The idea first took shape when the possibility of our being invaded and parts of the country cut off was not so remote as it seems to-day. Having heard so many tales of the wonderful escapes made by the Polish Guides when their country was invaded—escapes often due entirely to their knowledge of woodcraft, stalking and tracking—we felt it would be an excellent thing if Guides in country areas of Great Britain could do more in that line, thus raising the standard of woodcraft to a very much higher level than it is at present, while at the same time forming a corps that might be useful to themselves and others in case of emergency.

While the original idea was certainly connected with war conditions, we also felt that our general standard of woodcraft was much too low—that we, in the country where Scouting and Guiding originated, had now been outstripped in this branch of our activities by many other countries, and that it was up to all companies who had the opportunity to do so to try to remedy this. Apart from this there was the tremendous fun of doing exciting things with a definite object in view.

What sort of training were we going to require, in addition to our ordinary Guide training? We live in a country of great hills, lakes and glens, where roads are few but important, linking as they do the north-west of Scotland with such centres as Perth and Stirling, and, through them, with the South and East. Suppose our country were invaded, and these roads were cut? The hills abound in passes, some trackless, others still bearing the remains of an old drove road or a stalker's track. These would immediately become of great importance, and therefore should be explored and learnt, so that we could find them with or without a map, by day or night. Not only the passes, but the hills too should be familiar to all of us. For this a thorough knowledge of hill-walking would be needed: fitness and endurance should be acquired and maintained: out-of-doors cooking without utensils should be practised: signalling and message-carrying would also play their part in the scheme.

We decided on the name "Commando," because we felt that this implied someone who had a very high standard of physical and mental fitness, who kept always in training, who was good at living out of doors, and who was, above all, reliable and sensible—who could not only be trusted to act on her own initiative, but who really had some initiative on which to act!

The Guides themselves decided on the rules of the Commando Test, starting from the basis of First Class, which, it was felt, every Commando ought to get and for which all the Guides were working. The test was divided into three groups—General Agility, Pioneering and General Service.

The first group was comprised of such things as running and jumping, control of movement, stalking and balance tests. The pioneering section included hut-building, pitching tents, fire-lighting and cooking, hill-walking, long-distance signalling, and a practical knowledge of the edible fruits and herbs to be found in this part of the country. The third group, General Service, included first aid, stretcher-drill—on a home-made stretcher, the solidity of which is tested on every visitor to the company!—swimming, cycling, rowing (a Commando should be able to manage a boat single-

handed), message-carrying, map and compass work, and direction, finding without the aid of either, also a thorough knowledge of the position of "all dangerous bogs and precipices"—a very necessary precaution on our hills.

This training, though more advanced, did not involve any great changes in the ordinary programme. The company, which was formed in 1940, has always been a very out-of-doors one, almost all its meetings taking place in the woods or on the hills. Opportunity was not lacking, for we have never known what it is to be short of wood or water for hikes, while the hills and glens provide the perfect terrain for wide scouting games.

At a recent training we were shown a "camouflage suit" of hessian daubed with green paint. This idea was taken up enthusiastically as being far more practical than a bright-blue camp overall. We also found a small book, *Fieldcraft and Stealth*, by Lieut.-Colonel N. A. D. Armstrong, recommended by the trainer, most helpful, particularly as the pictures show both the right and wrong way of doing things.

Using this book the Guides went out in patrols and practised stalking, first in easy places where the cover was good, and later on the bare moor. Here they learnt to take advantage not only of the ground—gauging the value of slight hollows, patches of shade, and even the changing angle of a slope. All this was taught and tested by the leaders, who insisted that a Guide must be able to make herself invisible! Watchers would be posted at points of vantage while the rest of the company stalked them, and were betide the one who stepped on a brittle twig or showed a humped blue seat on the skyline! All sorts of wide games were invented by the Guides, games in which each had to take her share of responsibility, and prove her knowledge by her actions.

Great stress was laid by the Guides on being able to move quickly across rough country—climbing steadily and rhythmically, not in sudden stops and starts. Much has been learnt in this way during the last few years. One of our earliest hikes in the summer of 1940 was to the top of Ben Vorlich, a neighbouring hill of rather over 3,900 feet. It was a very hot August day, and the general idea seemed to be that one took a long drink, raced uphill for a hundred feet or so, lay and panted, and then drank and raced again! It says much for the determination of the Guides that they all agreed that there are better ways to climb a hill. Since then, in the course of many hikes and climbs, they have learnt to conserve their energy, to pick out the best line of attack up a trackless slope, to keep their balance on steep ground, and to retain some sort of rhythm over the roughest going.

Hut-building, too, has always played a prominent part in the company's activities, and during the past summers they have had ample opportunity of testing the wind- and rain-resisting qualities of these huts. So far they have proved most satisfactory. The framework is usually made of branches, which can be propped up against each other, wigwam fashion; or leant against a low branch, or the bole of a tree, or against a rock. These frames are then thatched with smaller wood, heather or bracken. Fire and wood shelters can be made in a similar way, and couches of heather in the huts are a popular feature.

The Guides feel that a Commando should be capable of living out of doors, independent of tents and all ready-made equipment—not putting up cheerfully with discomfort, but able to make herself comfortable in any surroundings or conditions.

The first aid included in the Commando Test is very similar to that in First Class, with the addition of stretcher-drill and the making of a home-made stretcher. This was learnt from a qualified teacher, but the stretcher was made entirely by the Guides themselves. Signalling with flags has been carried out over a distance of four hundred yards, and the Guides are also practising with whistles, buzzer and other forms of signalling.

Balance-walking, backwards and forwards, is practised on top of a five-bar gate—the tantalising handrail of a high bridge over a gorge having been put strictly out of bounds.

The foregoing description shows how one company has taken up the idea of Commando Guides and adapted it to suit their surroundings and needs. We hope that others will do the same, and should be interested to hear from them of similar schemes where different conditions will call for different activities. In the words of one of the Guides from this company: "The aim of the Commando Guides is to fit themselves to meet any emergency, to train themselves so that they are specially strong and fit, and to learn to live and carry out their work with the minimum of equipment."

Even if it is considered as nothing more than a game, it is at least an interesting and exciting way of learning woodcraft, and a game which admits of endless variations and adaptations, according to the number of Guides and the type of country where it is to be played.

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THE EXTENSION RANGER SERVICE INTELLIGENCE GROUP

WHAT a wonderful scope this new test gives to the Extension Ranger. No matter what her disability, there is sure to be something in the test which she can do, after a certain amount of effort, and having successfully passed one clause, she will be enthusiastic to go further with her knowledge in it, and probably to tackle another clause.

How are we going to help our Rangers to achieve the test and to choose which clause they are going to tackle?

Let us take the first two clauses first. "A record of things seen, heard, or read, which appeal to her as beautiful, and, study music, art, drama, in a chosen country or period." Probably the looking at pictures (old "Country Life" calendars, Geographical magazines and post cards) will be the first step to the quest for beauty, and the choosing of a country. Then gradually on to reading about the places, and then on to a study of the music, art, or writings, for WHO could see pictures of Norway and not want to learn something of the music of Grieg, or seeing pictures of Rome, Milan, or Venice, and not want to learn something of the old masters, or looking upon pictures of England's spring loveliness, or summer's full ripeness, and not want to read the literature of our poets and prose writers?

For the mapping and message clauses. Could not hospital Rangers who have the use of one arm, send messages to another member of the Company in the same ward, by using a clenched fist for "di" and the open palm for "dah"? or the deaf and dumb language on the fingers is another exciting way of getting messages "through." For those more active Rangers who can move about a little, how about hiding a message on themselves, having first learned it, then, when proceeding to another Ranger to deliver the message she is waylaid by a "Fifth Columnist," who for one minute searches her. If the message is found, she loses a point, if the message is not found she gains a point, and in either case after being searched, proceeds on to her H.Q. or to whom the message is to be delivered. If she can remember the message accurately she gains a point. "Fifth Columnists" and "runners" then change over. Another way of training the memory is to listen to a B.B.C. news bulletin, and then to tell the news verbally to someone who hasn't heard it, or write it down for them to read.

Mapping—making accurate maps of the ward, or one's own home, showing important points, such as the position of the telephone, gas main, electric meter, etc., is all good practice, and if they are to scale and accurate, might be of value to A.R.P. workers, if the house or ward did receive an unwelcome visitor from the air. Then go on to mapping the grounds of the hospital, or the roads leading to the Ranger's own house, and if two Rangers can go out, let each hide a "treasure" and then make a map of the route they took, and the spot where the "treasure" is hidden. Each one of them hands over her map to the other and they go off, and try to find the "treasure" by accurate reading of the map. The same idea could be used in a ward in nurse or some other active person could co-operate, and be the person who, acting upon instructions from the map maker or reader, hides or finds the treasure.

The Nature clause can be fun, too, and to start the Ranger questing I would recommend "The Countryside Companion," edited by Tom Stephenson, published by Odhams Press Ltd., or the small book, "What to Look for in the Country" by R. Bennett, published by the University of London Press. A matchbox hunt can be a good start off, for those who can go out a little. Give each Ranger an empty matchbox and see how many things she can put in it, in ten minutes, then see how many of the things they can classify, by means of reference books, or, if Captain knows the answer, so much the better. For those who cannot go out, Captain could bring a filled matchbox to them, and they can see how many things they can name. Try also showing them a picture of a tree (or anything else in Nature) and bring the twig, bark, leaf, bud and, if possible, the flower and fruit, and let the Ranger learn what parts belong to each tree; when they have learnt one tree go on to another, and when they know two or three trees, slightly muddle the specimens and let the Rangers try to put them on the right tree picture. Embroidered flower books are fun and can be made quite easily from old flour bags that have been well boiled (the printing will all come out then) and the Rangers embroider the flower, a petal, and a leaf on to the material.

Newspaper cutting books can be most interesting and can lead on to seeing "How Scouting and Guiding can help to influence world problems." It is Extension Rangers who, because of their handicap have more time to study, to read, and to think about world events and problems, and who can be a tremendous help to "active" people, who in these days have so little leisure for intelligent reading and thinking, and therefore are not perhaps able to render as full citizenship as is their duty; Extensions can help by giving accurate and interesting "News Summaries" and by talking about world events.

Questing local information is a fascinating occupation. In nearly all towns and villages there is someone who has made a study of the local history and who is only too willing to talk and tell about the local customs and ways. For those who can obtain them, I do most heartily recommend the "Batsford" books, especially "Old English Customs and Ceremonies," by E. Drake-Carnell, or any of the "Highways and Byways Series."

Understand the meaning of thrift. Here I think we should encourage the Rangers really to consider thrift and to have real ideas of practising it, other than the many forms of National Thrift which is met everywhere to-day. A good example for them to think about is, I think, one I heard from a Guider who was taking her First Class Thrift Test; she said, "Keep your appointments on time, if you are too early you waste your own time, if you are late you waste somebody else's time." This is a form of thrift which is not considered as often as it should be, and it might be a useful example for Rangers and Guiders to consider.

These are only a few suggestions for what I think all Extensions consider is a very interesting and comprehensive test, and it is up to us Guiders (as is so often the case in Guiding) "to put it over," in as thrilling and encouraging a way as we can, so that we can help the Rangers to prove to themselves as well as others that they have much to give as citizens, even though they are perforce rather, or totally inactive, and they can render much service by taking their intelligence test, out into a wider world.

L. VERNON,
County Extension Secretary, Surrey, East.



LONE NOTICE BOARD

A Lone Guide Company Letter has recently been compiled as a help to Lone Guide Guiders; it may be borrowed in the usual way from the Bureau. No one for Lone Ranger Guiders is being produced, and we are including in it a summary of the Law, taken from the card of membership of the Hampshire Trefoil Guild. It offers suggestions which will, we hope, provoke thought and consideration of the Law and its implications, from a more mature point of view.

The summary is printed here so that all Lone Ranger Guiders may have the chance of studying it and perhaps putting it or something similar before their companies. It may help Lone Rangers to realise that their attitude towards the Law should be progressive and not static. Each must work out for herself what obeying the Guide Law involves, but it is important to grasp that the commitments are different for the Guide, the Ranger or Cadet, the Guider and the member of the Trefoil Guild, or rather, that they develop on a widening scale. As the mind matures, the Promise unfolds its meaning, enlarging the vision and scope of our individual enrolment obligations.

THE GUIDE LAW

conveys a code of living which includes:—

Honour: Integrity of intention and justice in thought, word and deed.

Loyalty: Faithfulness to the ideals and standards of Guiding.

Helpfulness: The continual offering of ourselves in Service.

Friendliness: Understanding co-operation with others.

Courtesy: Consideration for the feelings and needs of others.

Kindness: Recognition of our responsibility to all living things.

Obedience: Self-discipline and willing respect for authority.

Courage: Valiance and Serenity in face of danger and difficulty.

Thrift: The right use of all gifts, spiritual, mental, physical and material in the Service of God.

Purity: The rightful developing and manifesting of God's gift of creative power, through thought, word and deed.

THE LONE GUIDE COMPETITION

Entries have been received from the 1st Essex Lone Guides, the 2nd Essex, the 1st Kent, the 1st North Riding, the 2nd North Riding, the 7th North Riding and the 1st Suffolk. Results will be published in the October Notice Board. There are six Lone Areas in England and you will notice that only two are represented and that there are no entries from the rest of the United Kingdom. It seems a pity not to have taken advantage of the opportunity of working for a definite object and to a certain standard.

THE SPIRITUAL ASPECT OF WORK

Speech by PROFESSOR VICTOR MURRAY at the Welsh Guider Training, Shrewsbury

The thief on His right cried out in
left were two thieves. Thou comest into Thy
"Lord, remember me when Thou comest in
To-day thou wast with Me in Paradise.
How Christ we are

Speech by H. K. ...

WE have had a very wonderful week here; at least I have, and from what I have seen, I think you have been given and people have worked very hard, and you have been given a lot of instruction which I hope will do you good. I do not want a lot of instruction which I should like to do is to give you any more instruction, but what I should like to do is to guide our meditation on certain themes. There is a lot of things to be learned, and it is important that if you are among youth there are a lot of things to be learned, then the technique to be learned. What is more important is that if you are going to have any spiritual influence over anybody, then what is going to be learned is the kind of person you are, not what you say or what you do; although these matter as well.

... consider the kind of person we want to be if we are to bear fruit. The first thing is to have a right attitude. The second thing is to have a right motive. The third thing is to have a right method. The fourth thing is to have a right result. The fifth thing is to have a right witness. The sixth thing is to have a right testimony. The seventh thing is to have a right confession. The eighth thing is to have a right prayer. The ninth thing is to have a right praise. The tenth thing is to have a right thanksgiving. The eleventh thing is to have a right offering. The twelfth thing is to have a right service. The thirteenth thing is to have a right witness. The fourteenth thing is to have a right testimony. The fifteenth thing is to have a right confession. The sixteenth thing is to have a right prayer. The seventeenth thing is to have a right praise. The eighteenth thing is to have a right thanksgiving. The nineteenth thing is to have a right offering. The twentieth thing is to have a right service.

I want to consider the kind of person we want to be if we are going to carry this work through to its fruit. The first thing is that work with people who are in any way at a disadvantage to our self is fraught with all kinds of terrible temptations. The fact that they are under you puts you in a superior position. The danger people in a superior position are in always to assume that their superiority of mind is due to something in them, rather than to the mere accident that they are 20 years older than their pupils. We do tend to take credit for the accidental advantages we have got.

The great temptation in service of every kind is egotism. That means that you are serving other people means that you assume that they require your services. That puts you in a superior position. Let us see what the Gospel says about this spiritual temptation. On one occasion Jesus sent out 70 people and gave them authority to heal and cast out unclean spirits. They came back with great joy and said, "Lord, even devils are subject unto us in Thy name." He was glad, of course, but He said, "Nevertheless, rejoice not that the devils are subject unto you, rejoice that your name is written in Heaven." In other words, rejoice in something that has come to you regardless of your ability. We have to beware of the temptation there is in service. You know the story of the little girl who was told, "We are all in this world for the good of others." She said, "Then what are the others here for?" Many people feel that people have been put into the world so that they can serve them, and store up treasure for themselves in Heaven. The Bible knows distinction between self and others. The distinction is between self and God. We are told to seek first the Kingdom of God. It is when we divorce service from worship that we get the whole thing out of proportion. Christian service springs from Christian worship. Both other people and ourselves are in the same case. As long as we know that we stand in the same need as the people we serve, then we shall not go far wrong. This is shown by the old Negro spiritual, which says, "It's me, O Lord, standing in the need of prayer; 'tisn't my father, 'tisn't my brother, 'tisn't my sister; it's me, O Lord, standing in the need of prayer."

The second point is dispensability and indispensability. The ability to do a thing and to do it well brings with it the temptation to hang on to that job at all costs. People feel themselves to be indispensable. This was the temptation of Jesus. By his death, the common people lost a friend, the disciples lost a leader, and the sick and infirm lost a healer. But that ministry of His was not indispensable. There were times when He thought it might be. The common people heard him gladly, but the common people were not His first consideration. "It is meet that I should do the will of My Father in Heaven."

There are some people who are only too ready to believe that they do not need to take on any responsibility. Neither dispensability or indispensability matters at all. The thing that matters is the will of God to be done. Causes have triumphed in this world because of their leaders. Causes have also triumphed because leaders have been taken from them.

The third point is that we should allow ourselves to be ruled by Him. There was a man once who was told to give all that he had to the poor, and follow Jesus. He did not, and went away sorrowing. Peter said, "Lord, look at us; have not we given up everything and followed Thee?" Peter was told by Jesus, "Yes, that is quite true; no man has given up land and possessions for Me, but it shall be given unto him and in the life to come."

The Mother of James and John came to Jesus and asked Him if her sons could have the best seats in Heaven. She said, "Grant, Lord, that my sons sit one on Thy right and one on Thy left." Jesus said that the seat on His right and on His left was not His to give. "It is given unto them for whom it is prepared by My Father." Later in his gospel, St. Matthew tells a story which is not in the others. He tells how the Mother of James and John was at the crucifixion. She saw Jesus, and on His right and His

left were two thieves. The thief on His right cried out in his agony, "Lord, remember me when Thou comest into Thy Kingdom." One of Jesus said, "To-day thou shalt be with Me in Paradise." One of the first to enter into Heaven was an unknown brigand who had nothing to commend him. If we follow Christ we are going to have to suffer a good deal. During this war period it is going to be very difficult for people to keep their belief. God has called you to take part in His work. — of giving up everything for Christ, what does it mean? — what you don't want to do? We only want to be happy. — We only want to be happy.

to have to suffer for people who have very difficult things to take part in His work. This business of giving up everything for Christ, what does it mean? Does it mean doing what you don't want to do? We only grow up by giving up. We don't like growing up. We grow up by taking risks, starting again at the bottom of the line, giving up security. The people who don't make a success of life are the people who don't take these risks. They want to hang on. We are all of us in this hall to-night because some woman ran the risk of death for our sake. That is the only way in which life comes into being, by running the risk of losing it. It is the biological law of life, and it is the law of the Gospel. That is why I think that women know what a Cross is, better than men.

If we are going to make a success of our spiritual work amongst young people, the thing that matters most is our attitude to our work. We get the right attitude to God. T. H. Huxley said he believed in science because he felt that you had to have absolute surrender to fact, which the Christian needs when he talks about surrender to his God."

B.-P. MEMORIAL FUND

£94,470

FURTHER GIFTS SINCE JULY 15th, 1944

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| ENGLAND | ... | ... | ... | ... | 100 | 3 | 0 | | |
| SCOTLAND | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5 | 0 | 0 | | |
| WALES | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3 | 15 | 0 | | |
| TOTAL ... | | | | | 109 | 3 | 0 | 109 | 3 0 |

Dominions and Colonies

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Southern Rhodesia | ... | ... | ... | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
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115 9 6

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| TOTAL up to July 15th | ... | ... | 94,355 | 0 | 4 |
|-----------------------|-----|-----|--------|---|---|

GRAND TOTAL of Fund to date (August 15th) £94,470 9 10

Our record still holds—not a single day without a gift since the Fund opened!

WHERE TO TRAIN

See pages 139 and 140

CO-OPERATION

Not long ago a Guide Captain in a large village was asked by the new Youth Centre whether the Guides would give its members an evening meeting to last two hours, consisting of talks, games or anything she felt would be of interest.

The P.L.s discussed this with their Patrols, and at Court of Honour everyone was in favour of accepting and full of ideas as to the programme. There was only about three weeks in which to prepare this, but each Patrol undertook to get up a short display of test work, and one extra meeting to put it all together was arranged.

On the evening every was divided into Patrols on arrival by being given coloured slips of paper at the door. Each Guide Patrol split in half and filled up with visitors, making eight Patrols of about eight each.

They started with a variation of Kim's Game as a Patrol competition, and then had a treasure hunt with general knowledge clues, after which the visitors played passing the parcel while the Guides got ready for their displays.

Lieutenant, in announcing these, explained that they could only show a small part of Guide work, as most of this is out of doors.

The Kingfishers acted a short scene called "Morning in Camp," showing some of the Health Rules being put into practice. Half the Patrol were in bed in a tent, and the P.L. woke them up and sent them to wash and dress while she and the other half put the bedding to air and prepared for inspection, while they talked about a hike they were going on. The whole Patrol did a few physical jerks until cook-house was blown, and they went off discussing what there was for breakfast.

After this the Scarlet Pimpernel gave a knot display, in which someone fell over a cliff and was hauled up on a bowline. Nesta's dog took part in this, and looked frightfully agitated, and tried to get down, too, till someone made him a collar and tied him up. When Captain first saw it she said he was the best actor in the Patrol, but the others came up to standard on the night!

The Nightingales did a short bit of signalling with flags, and then showed how the Union Jack is made up. Three Guides each held a flag of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick, respectively, and the Patrol Second held the Union Jack, while the P.L. pointed out the various crosses and explained a little of the history of them.

The Canaries are very keen on first aid, so they chose that, and started with a collision between two of the smallest Guides riding a pedal car and a fairy cycle. The P.L. came on with the rest of the Patrol and took charge. The cyclist was found to have sprained her ankle, cut her forehead and grazed her arm. While these injuries were being dealt with, two of the Patrol improvised a stretcher with poles and their coats, and finally the patient was carried out on this.

Captain gave a short talk on the Ranger Pre-Service Training, interspersed with a few bits of it shown by the Rangers, wearing the new uniform.

The whole Company then did Patrol drill, and finished up with camp fire songs, in some of which the audience joined.

The Company and the Centre are now on very good terms. They have had a joint church parade, the Centre has invited the Company to a film show, and Centre members, Rangers and P.L.s are sharing a course of first aid lectures.

A. M. B.

TWO PRAYERS

Oh God, who has brought us out of darkness into the promise of light, out of the shadow of slavery in our own land, to be the instruments for freedom for others, we thank Thee for the courage, the endurance, the gaiety of heart that has brought us to this day. We thank Thee for every man, woman and child whose faith in the night of darkness, made the dawn of liberation possible. We thank Thee for the inspired endurance of our leaders, and for the unswerving devotion to duty of all those, who, putting aside their own lives, and their own wishes, have carried forward the work of liberation on land, on sea and in the air.—Amen.

Oh God, the Great Architect of the Universe, we commend to Thy care all children everywhere. The children of this land, of our Allies, of our enemies. Fashion them in Thy wisdom to be the well-fitting stones which, under Thy hand, may be built into the fabric of a new world. If it be Thy will to use this Movement as a tool to their shaping, let it be a tool fitting to Thy hand, accurate, true and unswerving, ready to be taken up or laid down, at Thy need. This we ask for the sake of Him who was wise with tools and wise with children, Jesus Christ, Thy Son.—Amen.

THE GUIDER

THE LIBRARY

There must be many Guiders who are not aware that Headquarters possesses a large and useful Library, which may be used by any member of the Movement. There are also certainly many Guiders who already do know and use the Library, but in order that it may be of the greatest use and pleasure to the largest number of people, various rearrangements have been made.

First, the five thousand or more books have been reclassified, and second, these newly divided sections have been placed somewhat differently in the shelves. Then these sections have been sub-divided, so that finding a book on a particular branch of any subject is made easier. The books themselves have been labelled with a letter, denoting the section to which they belong, and a number, denoting the sub-division of that section.

For instance, suppose that you want a book about the Chief Scout, you will find it in section A, which contains all books about the Scout and Guide Movements, and in sub-division 1, which contains books about the Chief. Also, on the label of the book have been placed the first three letters of the author's name, so that the books may be easily arranged alphabetically within their sub-division, e.g., the book "B-P." by E. E. Reynolds is labelled $\frac{A1}{REY}$.

In one or two sections it was thought wiser to abandon the scheme of arranging alphabetically by author, in favour of arranging by subject. This happened in the Travel section, where books on individual countries are arranged thus: Africa, America, Asia, Belgium, etc. Some of the old sections have been united and several new sub-divisions have been found necessary. The only one which seems to have remained quite unchanged is the Fiction section, which is still in the same place. Many old-fashioned and unsuitable books have been removed, and this weeding out process has been carried right through the Library with considerable benefit to the salvage authorities (p.). There is now room to make additions and the Librarian would welcome suggestions. Please state, if possible, the title, author and publisher, and add, if you would like to do so, the reasons for your recommendation. Suggestions are particularly requested for books on the following subjects: other youth movements in this and other countries, story telling, modern history, modern biographies.

Some sections are already adequately stocked, e.g., crafts and nature, and contain many useful books which, although really reference books, may be borrowed. The only reference books which may not be removed from the Library are marked clearly with red labels, lettered $\frac{R}{I}$, if they are general reference books (e.g. encyclopædia), or $\frac{R}{2}$ if they only pertain to the Guide Movement. Any other

book may be borrowed but the borrower must sign the record book on the central table and enter also her address and the title of the book. This is most important as it is the only means by which a missing book can be traced. There is often no Librarian in the room, and we rely on the honesty and sense of responsibility of those who use the Library to see that no book is lost or damaged. No book should be kept longer than two weeks, and a post card is then sent to the borrower. It would greatly assist Headquarters' over-worked staff if borrowers would make sure that this is never necessary and, if it does happen, return the book immediately without further reminders. (Books may be returned by post.)

The children's fiction section has been removed to the corner nearest the door, and has been placed on lower shelves so that Guides and Brownies may more easily find books for themselves. On the top shelves have been placed various books of special interest to children, such as nature stories, exploration and science books, and a notice tells them where they can find suitable books in other parts of the Library, e.g., travel and nature books.

As well as books, the Library stocks a large number of magazines, particularly those likely to be of use and interest to Guiders. There are also very interesting records of the early history of the Movement and these, in future, will be kept in a cupboard and may be taken out at any time.

GUIDE RELIEF FUND

We are most grateful for the many generous donations we have received in answer to the article "Asking for More" in the August GUIDER. Companies, camps and Districts, as well as individual Guides and Guiders, have been quick to realise the emergency needs of other Guiders, and have enabled us to continue to give immediate help wherever it has been wanted.

We are thankful to know that hundreds of Guides have now left the danger area, but there will still be calls on the Fund as Guiders gradually trace them to their new addresses and can find out what their losses have been. We shall therefore most warmly welcome any further gifts which may be sent to the Relief Fund Secretary at Headquarters.

THE GUIDER



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

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

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

HEADQUARTERS NOTICE

There was no meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council during August.

AWARDS

GOOD SERVICE

Silver Fish

Mrs. Moody, late Deputy Chief Commissioner for Ulster.

GILFANTRY

Silver Cross

Patrol Leader Daisy White, age 14, 2nd Canterbury Company, Kent.

Daisy had just finished bathing in the river, when she saw Alfred and Frank Robson, age 9 and 5 in a boat on Vauxhall Lakes at a spot where the water is 20-30 ft. deep, and very treacherous as it was originally a gravel pit.

The boat filled with water and overturned, and Daisy immediately plunged into the lake, seized Alfred and dragged him to the bank and then turned round to fetch Frank. He had, however, disappeared, and Daisy dived three times in unsuccessful attempts to find him. His body was recovered the following morning, and at the inquest the Canterbury Coroner said "Daisy White should be greatly commended for her prompt and brave action which probably saved the life of one of the boys." Daisy is not a strong swimmer and had never dived before.

RESTAURANT

Headquarters Restaurant will be closed for Staff holidays from Monday, September 18th, to Friday, September 22nd, inclusive.

KNITTED GARMENTS FOR LIBERATED EUROPE.

Rangers and Guides are asked to knit for children in liberated Europe. Wool can only be obtained from the W.V.S., Women's Institutes and Women's Co-operative Guild.

SCOTTISH HEADQUARTERS

Scottish Headquarters greatly regret that owing to staff difficulties, they find it necessary to close the Western Area Shop, 25, Gordon Street, Glasgow, C.1. It will be appreciated if Guiders will continue to support Scottish Headquarters by sending orders to The Guide Shop, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, 8, where they will have careful and prompt attention.

HILDA PARSONS' MEMORIAL

The sum raised for this memorial is £100, which means that it will be possible to offer two free places a year at Foxlease. Hilda's husband and parents do want all the contributors to the fund to know how touched and grateful they are to all those who have made the memorial possible. It is suggested that the places shall be reserved for Surrey Guiders—this seems to meet the wish of a number of the contributors.

CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

Miss Louise Hancock, Captain 1st Lamorbey Guides (Old Bexley District) since 1932, previously a Guider in Leyton for about fifteen years. She was killed by enemy action while on duty at an Ambulance Station.

On May 26th, 1944. Edith H. Vials, District Secretary for Hounslow West District.

Veronica Prescott, Second Class Guide of 6th Wigan East, St. Peter's Company, after a severe illness borne with great fortitude. Sadly missed by all her fellow Guiders.

HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY

From September 1st Headquarters will be open. Guiders are asked to refer to the article on page 143 and to note alterations to arrangements.

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

SCOTTISH COMMISSIONERS' CONFERENCE

A Conference of Commissioners will be held at the Freemason's Hall, 90, George Street, Edinburgh, on Friday, October 27th, from 5-7 p.m., and on Saturday, October 28th, from 10.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Fee 8s. Coffee 6d. Tea 1s. 6d. Applications from Commissioners and County Secretaries should be sent before October 12th to the Conference Secretary, Mrs. P. Ross, Scottish Headquarters, 16, Coates Crescent, Edinburgh, enclosing Conference fee and stating whether tea and coffee will be required.

COUNTY OF LONDON

Music and Drama

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

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

County Ranger Conference

It is hoped to hold a County Ranger Conference on Saturday, October 28th, at the Friends Hall, Euston Road, N.W.1, from 8 to 7 p.m. Every Ranger and Sea Ranger in the County is warmly invited. The programme will include the following speakers: The Chief Guide, Miss Powell (until recently Commissioner for Rangers for England), Admiral Evans, and the Conference will close with a Camp Fire led by Miss Hartly (Assistant Commissioner for Music and Drama). For further details see October GUIDER.

Trainings

Arrangements are being made for the following courses (enemy action permitting):—

1. General Brownie Course—Mondays, October 2nd and 9th only.
2. First Class Guide Course—Tuesday, October 24th, November 7th and 21st, December 5th.

Both Courses will be held at Headquarters (entrance 8, Palace Street) from 6.30-8.45 p.m. Guiders wishing to attend should notify Miss Peake, London Room, H.Q., by September 30th for the Brownie Course, in case it is necessary to cancel these trainings.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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

Wanted, Young Girl to train for domestic work in modern home. Two children in family. Safe rural area. Opportunities for Guiding.—Apply Mrs. Towle, Lambcroft, Barrow-on-Soar, nr. Loughborough.

Mother willing to train well educated girl, leaving school, in nursery work and care of children. Country home—safe area.—Coates, Whiteworth Cottage, Colehill, nr. Amersham, Bucks.

Governess for girl aged 7. School holidays given, week-ends if desired. Guider preferred.—Paris, Grove Farm, Minstead, Lyndhurst, Hants.

KENT COUNTY COUNCIL Training of Assistant Nurses.—The opportunity is offered to women and girls of 18 years of age and over to train as ASSISTANT NURSES. The course will be for two years. Students will be accepted for training at Willesborough Hospital, nr. Ashford, and Coxheath Institution, nr. Maidstone, and at Bedgebury Park, nr. Goudhurst. Students will be trained in accordance with the syllabus laid down by the General Nursing Council, and will be required to sit for the State examination for Assistant Nurses. If successful they will be admitted to the Roll of Assistant Nurses set up by the General Nursing Council. The salary paid is at the rate of £40-£45 a year whilst training, and when certificated £75-£95 a year by annual increments of £5. Full board, residence, laundry and uniform are provided at each hospital and the posts are superannuable. THE WORK IS OF VITAL NATIONAL IMPORTANCE. Further particulars and forms of application are obtainable from the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Maidstone, to whom completed applications should be sent.

Scottish Girl Guide Headquarters Square Centres.—Guiders wanted to take training at the Granton Square Centre, Edinburgh, as Leaders and Junior Leaders for mixed Youth Centres run on Guide lines. Minimum age for six months' training course, 25; minimum age for junior training course of 12 months, 18. Advertised by permission of the Ministry of Labour and National Service under the Employment of Women (Control of Employment) Order, 1943. Leaders are eligible for the Headquarters Provident Fund. Subsistence allowance while in training is given if required.—For particulars apply, stating age, to Miss Collins, 39, Leamouth Grove, Edinburgh, 4.

TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

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