

# THE GUIDER

Published Monthly for Commissioners and Guiders

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## Pied Piper of Poole

POOLE is a very old seaport and some of its narrow, winding streets are so drab and sunless that you might think nothing could brighten them, but you would be wrong. On Friday, March 25th the Chief Guide came to Poole and Parkstone districts. She began by visiting ex-Post members of the Trefoil Guild at Longfleet Gardens and a Post Ranger in her own home. A guard of honour from Wentworth School, Bournemouth, in charge of Miss Sutliff, Assistant Commissioner for Rangers (Seas), England, waited in the garden for the Chief Guide.

Then we started for Poole, led by a Post Ranger in her motor chair; next came Miss Llewellyn, Division Commissioner for East Dorset, and then Miss Beausire, County Commissioner for Dorset, driving Lady Baden-Powell and myself. The street narrowed, and presently we came to a very small one, spanned by an arch of welcome held by Guides. As we turned into it, we were conscious of waves of golden light and then we saw that the little street was lined about three deep each side with rows of cheering Guides. The front ranks held great chains of daffodils and ivy which they were swinging to and fro. It was a lovely sight. The Chief took a deep breath:

'Oh, how lovely! Stop, stop, I must get out; I must go to them'. Almost before the car stopped she was out of it, and the golden waves enveloped her. We left her—talking, shaking hands, loving it all—and drove on the two hundred yards or so to the hall where the two District Commissioners, Miss Tanner and Miss Douglas, were waiting by her Standard. At last the Chief came, a veritable Pied Piper leading the laughing, eager children, still swinging the ropes of daffodils, to the haven where

they would be. Rarely can a gloomy street have been lit by a gayer scene. The Scouts of her own troop were there, too, and the cheering re-doubled as the Chief paused for a last look before going into the hall.

Meanwhile the Brownies, enjoying a mysterious but perfectly carried out evolution which appeared to be a mixture of Jacob's ladder and two-way traffic on an escalator, arrived miraculously to form great circles revolving round the Chief. Then they melted away, to be replaced by Rangers and Guides who marched in singing the new Guide song by Miss Chater, whose happy words and music have just caught the spirit of our movement. Suddenly they stopped, bent down and transformed themselves into a large Trefoil. It was all care-free and spontaneous—and Rangers, Guides and Brownies enjoyed every moment of the Chief Guide's visit.

The Chief bade them sit comfortably while she talked. She was photographed with the Ranger winner of the second Guide violin, Mary Gibbs, a member of the Parkstone Grammar School Company, who led the singing during the evening.

Another pleasant happening was the presentation by a Post Brownie of a bunch of daffodils, sent across by Mrs. Christie, owner of Brownsea Island. We think they were descendants of those that were growing when B.P. held his epoch-making camp there.

In each of her talks about Guiding all over the world Lady Baden-Powell made us realise something of the result of the wonderful idea born in the mind of the Founder and of our part in its fruition. And I shall always see the Chief Guide herself joyously bringing in the children, and their eager response, just as he knew it would be.

M.M.H.

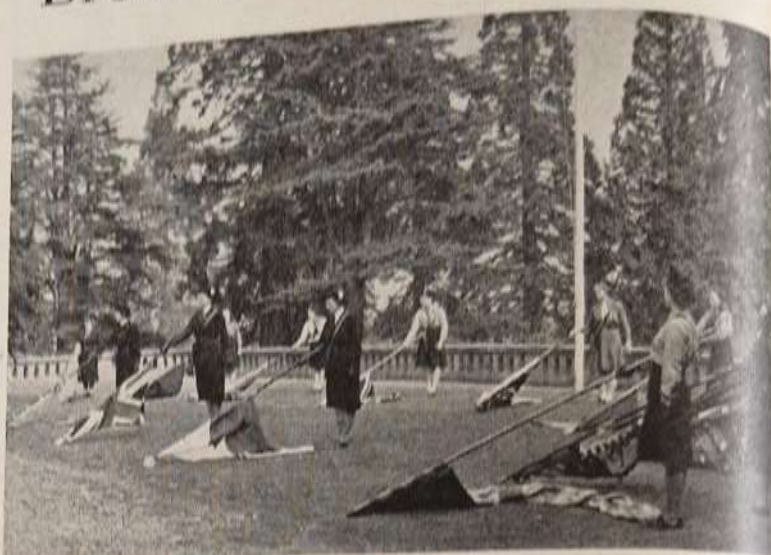


(By courtesy 'Bournemouth Daily Echo')

The Chief Guide greets a Scout from Lady B.P.'s Own Troop during her visit to Rangers, Guides and Brownies in Poole and Parkstone districts



# Broneirion's Royal Visitor



The Princess Royal and Miss Kay, Chief Commissioner for Wales, chat to recruits and (right) County Standards and Company Colours dip in salute  
E. J. Brown, Harmer.

**A** GAINST the background of hazy blue mountains County Standards and Company Colours dipped in salute, and church bells pealed across the valley, when The Princess Royal arrived for her first visit to Broneirion. She was welcomed by Miss Kay, Chief-Commissioner for Wales, Miss Godson, Guider-in-Charge, fifty County Commission and County Representatives from all over Wales, and a hundred Montgomeryshire Guides and Brownies.

Broneirion forms a perfect setting for such an occasion. Perched above the upper reaches of the River Severn, its tall, dark trees flank the terraces and frame the mountain that rises steeply across the valley. In the clear sunshine of this April day, with golden daffodils beneath the trees, it was lovelier than ever and everything seemed to join together in a happy greeting to the royal guest. A delicious luncheon was prepared and served by Cadets to the Princess and all

the Commissioners and Representatives. Her Royal Highness then inspected everywhere and everything, chatting with everybody and swiftly putting them at their ease by her charm and friendly interest. She chatted, too, with Guides and Brownies. When one Brownie from Cyprus heard the Princess had visited the Island many years ago she promptly answered: 'Yes, I know, and I know the tree you planted when you were there'. Within the world-wide family of Guides how natural it is that a Brownie should know of her royal sister's activities!

The time for the Princess's departure had come. Excitedly cheering their royal guest the Guides swarmed round the car as it wound its way down the drive. To those who watched and waved from above, the memory of that gracious visit will long remain.

OLIVE NICHOLL

[COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CENTRAL GLAMORGAN.]

## Notes of the Month

### The Guide Club

Permanent accommodation can now be offered to members of the Guide Club who may wish to live in London. There are four cubicles with wooden partitions and the fee of £3 and £2 10s. a week includes bed and breakfast, heat and light and the use of all rooms in the club. Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary, The Guide Club, 46 Belgrave Square, London, S.W.1.

### To Switzerland with S.R.S. Vivacious

The new 16 mm. silent film with this title is now available for hire from Imperial Headquarters. This one reel black and white film runs for about fourteen minutes, and shows a Sea Ranger crew on tour and their visit to Our Chalet. The hire charges are 7s. 6d. for one showing, and 3s. 6d. for subsequent showings.

### Extension Guiders' Training Week

It is a privilege for the Extension Section to have been accorded a training week at Waddow during the school holidays from August 9th—16th, and it is hoped that many

Guiders who have previously been prevented from training by school duties, will be able to attend. In addition to Extension Guiders and Secretaries a warm welcome is extended to all Commissioners. If trainees would like to make a suggestion for a special session, or submit the name of an outside speaker to talk on an interesting subject, will they write as soon as possible to the Extension Secretary at Girl Guide Headquarters?

### Wanted—Your Opinions on Training Centres

Do you agree with what has been written on page 90 about the reasons why many Guiders live through their Guide careers without visiting one of the Training Centres? Likewise, do you agree with the contention that the Training Centres are friendly places and that a visit to one of them is both helpful and enjoyable? The GUIDER offers prize vouchers for £1 1s., 15s., and 10s. 6d. (to be spent at Headquarters), for the best article or verse by a trainee about life at any of the training Centres. Prose entries should be between 500-750 words. Entries should be sent to the Editor, The Guider, 17 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, not later than May 31st.



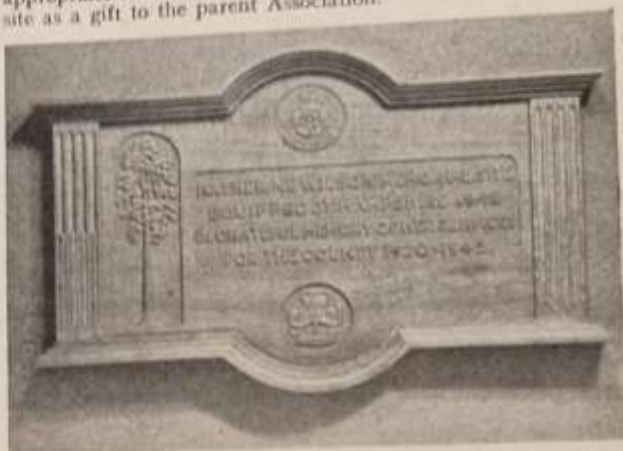
# 'This House is All Thine Own'

THREE Rangers stood holding a key—an enormous cardboard key, cut to form the word FRIENDSHIP. The key stretched from side to side of a small pathway, and so formed a gate behind which stood small groups of people, mostly in uniform, waiting—some looking expectantly in the direction of the house at Foxlease. Presently, from between the trees that blocked the view, a small cavalcade appeared. In the forefront were the Chief Commissioner, with her gold cockade, the former President of Hampshire, with blue ribbon across her shoulder, the Vicar of Lyndhurst in his surplice. The little procession stopped; an attendant Ranger handed a metal key to the County Commissioner for Hampshire; the gate of friendship swung open; and the cavalcade passed through.

This was the afternoon of Sunday, March 27th, and the official ceremony to which the above was a prelude, was the dedication of a camp site to the memory of Miss Katherine Farnival Wilson.

Now everyone gathered round the sturdy, well-proportioned camp house, to be welcomed by Mrs. Joan Hall (County Commissioner), who spoke of this occasion as the realisation of a dream which had lasted three years. In the spring of 1946 the Hon. Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie, then County President, had instituted the Memorial Fund, and Miss Waring, of Fareham, had acted as Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund throughout. Much consideration had been given to the way in which the money raised should be expended, and finally it had been decided to equip a new site at Foxlease and hand it over to Imperial Headquarters, as it was felt that the county could not undertake the upkeep of the site in addition to their responsibility for the Hampshire room in the house. Mrs. Hall paid tribute to all who had helped to realise the dream: Mr. Praise, who had suggested the site; Colonel Hall, who had designed the camp house; all who had helped the Green Cordons' Committee; the Guides who had lent a hand in clearing the land; the builders, Messrs. J. F. Gamble & Sons, for the interest they had shown and the good work they had put into the house; finally, to the Rangers present that week-

end, who, though they were undoubtedly enjoying their visit, lent an added interest. She hoped the spirit of friendship and happiness would always be maintained. She reminded her hearers that this was Mothering Sunday, and it was specially appropriate that on this day Hampshire should be offering the site as a gift to the parent Association.



Lady Somers, accepting the key of the camp house from Mrs. Hall, said it was a great honour to her to represent Headquarters and the rest of the movement outside Hampshire at this presentation. She was glad that this type of gift had been chosen. It would perpetuate the memory of one who loved the countryside and Guiding, and who was very courageous and had much common sense and insight, and it would be a part of Foxlease, the family home of Guiding.

The Rev. F. R. Cooksley, M.C., then dedicated the site, and everyone joined in singing a hymn which is perhaps not widely known, but which was specially appropriate to the occasion:

Lord, this house is all Thine own,  
All the whole and every part;  
Let the guard around it thrown  
Be the presence in its heart.

Thine is every servant-hand,  
Thine each foot upon the floor;  
Never shall the Master stand  
Waiting at un-opened door.

Always here, come every day;  
Always with us, nearer come;  
Till these walls shall melt away  
In the light of very home.

Within the camp house itself Mrs. Pleydell Bouverie unveiled the plaque, and then came out to pay tribute to the memory of a 'great friend' who had initiated her into Guiding when she had become County President. It was a tragedy, she said, that, by Miss Wilson's early death towards the end of the war, the movement had been deprived of the knowledge she would have brought to post-war Guiding. Miss Wilson had had a great love of children, and had done valuable work as a J.P., and on various youth committees. The whole of her Guide life had been spent in Hampshire, and she was a great camper. The speaker hoped that for years to come Rangers would have the joy of camping on this quiet site.

(Continued on page 104)



Mrs. Hall, County Commissioner for Hampshire, welcomes Guiders to the dedication by the Rev. F. R. Cooksley, M.C., of the Katherine Wilson camp house at Foxlease—the county's gift to Headquarters, and (above) a memorial plaque carved by a seventy-nine-year-old craftsman



# What Happens in Children's Courts?

I AM very glad to have this opportunity of speaking to you about juvenile delinquency because although it is now in the limelight there is much misunderstanding due to ignorance.

In England before the war we had a high standard of honesty which has now dropped very considerably. During the war foreigners coming to England were surprised at the general honesty of English people. A Polish airman at a London station saw a news-vendor put his pile of papers down and go into a pub. Soon a man came along and took a paper, then another workman came and took one, and afterwards a sailor took one. The airman was rather surprised at the blatant way in which this was done, so he went along to the pile of papers, and there, of course, he saw their three pennies. When a porter took his new suitcase to put it in the van he asked for a receipt. The porter asked why, and the airman said: 'How will they know at the other end it is mine?' The porter remarked that the airman would presumably recognise his own and, after a rather uneasy journey, the Pole went along to the van, and was very surprised when the guard said: 'Is this yours, sir?' and gave it to him without any trouble. The Polish airman could not understand the English attitude of trusting any one with anything.

To the younger generation life is full of temptations. Bicycles are left about without locks and open counters in Woolworths and similar stores are interesting to children, particularly those from the poorer areas of large cities. Children who steal from stores are usually caught and brought before the Juvenile Court.

Children get into trouble in all sorts of ways. There should not be over-emphasis on 'juvenile delinquency', as we have all been delinquents in some way, and would, in other circumstances, have been brought before the Court. It is important to be prepared when working with young people. Some time, sooner or later, trouble is bound to crop up, and you may have a severe shock if you do not realise that it is much more normal than you may imagine. It will become serious if it is allowed to become a habit, and the child who gets away with it may well grow up into an adult criminal.

Very often it states in the papers that the peak age for juvenile delinquency is thirteen. This is excellent! If you have got to have crime, what would you like to see as the peak age? Twenty, twenty-five, thirty? Surely the younger the peak age the better, as there is then more likelihood of the child growing into an honest adult. It is satisfactory that the peak age is thirteen—i.e., children of thirteen can be taught to behave and not to get into trouble, and therefore are not likely, in such numbers, to become adult criminals.

When you see figures of juvenile delinquency, beware of them! You hear that the numbers are going up. What does that mean? You see in the paper that the number of juvenile delinquents in Xshire is one hundred and fifty more than last year. But that may not be so bad as you think. The numbers you see in print are the numbers brought before the Court. They have not only been caught, but charged with an offence. The numbers vary very considerably from place to place. In a town where there is good co-operation the numbers are likely to go up because it means the police have confidence in the Court, and do not mind bringing children before the magistrates because they know they will be sensibly dealt with. If you have an area where there is no co-operation, and the police have no confidence in the Children's Court, they will not bring the children before the Court, and, therefore, the numbers are likely to be small.

Anyone has the right of admission to an ordinary Court. As members of the public we have a right to see that justice is always done. In Juvenile Courts this is not so. One does not have to be well informed about children to know that that would be dangerous. It would be unsatisfactory to have the usual kind of loafers who hang about the Courts ad-

mitted to the Children's Court because most children like showing off, and it is bad for them to have a gallery; adversely a child may be frightened or scared, and would not do himself justice with many people there.

I would emphasise that if you get a chance obtain permission to see a Juvenile Court. Every time we sit we have a few students from the University and, subject to numbers not being overwhelming, we welcome those who are interested in the welfare of children. I would even say it is your duty to see what happens at a Juvenile Court, and the children brought before it. Otherwise, you may not have the right idea about the Court. If you do go the chances are that you may not see any girl delinquents. Only about one delinquent in ten is a girl, the rest are boys, but when we do see a bad girl she is usually a very bad girl and often a problem.

If a child is brought before the Court, what is to be the attitude? Primarily, we do not think of punishment as the first consideration. We are not allowed to. The Court is not a sort of Headmaster's study where a suitable punishment can be devised. We are bound by Acts of Parliament, and it is no use thinking of something rather good if it cannot be carried out. Our most usual methods of dealing with children are by fining or by putting them on probation.

Before we can decide what to do with the children, quite clearly we must have a diagnosis, as a doctor would diagnose for a sick patient; nor can we decide what is the best treatment without going into the past history of the child. We first try to get the child to talk to us. Some are very glib, but most are silent and will not say anything; they have been told by their parents the safest thing is to say nothing.

Perhaps two or three boys get together with friends, and perhaps their sisters, and plan a major escapade, as a result of which perhaps seven or eight children are brought before the Court. It is important to find out who are the hangers-on and who are the ringleaders. The parents are questioned about their children, and they always make the same remark: 'He is always a good boy at home', even when we know he is a pilferer of pennies off the mantelpiece and a general nuisance. That is as far as we can go in Court. We try to get some idea of the boy's personality, and of his temptations. Some children steal because they want something for themselves, some to obtain a present for someone else, and some are magpies and collect anything that takes their fancy.

It is also of major importance to get a report of the home conditions, and this is obtained by the Probation Officer who visits the home for that purpose. The British Council recently invited me to go to the Middle East on a lecture tour. The theory was to talk to the Turks about juvenile delinquency. I soon found out it was more important to talk about the work of the Probation Officer. They said this system would never work in Turkey as a Probation Officer would never get into the homes. I explained to them that a boy might be eligible for being sent to a reformatory, and the Probation Officer could make it clear to the parents that the boy would be sent there unless he could give a good report of the home.

In Birmingham these reports are obtained before the case comes on, and are kept entirely private by the Probation Officer, as the child is quite at liberty to plead 'not guilty'. Occasionally the case is not proved and the child is discharged. In such cases the report collected by the Probation Officer is destroyed and never seen by the magistrates.

The Probation Officer's report is obtained in the following form: occupation of father; occupation of mother; other children and ages; a brief description of the home (whether clean, dirty, bright and cheerful, or gloomy); whether the other members of the family seem to take much interest in the child; personal history of the child—illnesses, etc.; school report—whether in trouble before, etc.

When a child is placed on probation we say, in effect, 'If you behave yourself for, say, twelve months we will undertake not to punish you for the offence for which you have



been brought before the Court today. Do not think this is a let-off, because it is not. You have been getting into bad habits, and therefore it will be more difficult for you to keep straight, but if you do go straight for twelve months no punishment will be given for the offence'.

The child promises to go straight, and in order to help him keep that promise he will be under the supervision of a Probation Officer who will have duties to the child. The Probation Officer will visit the child, and the child will have to report to the Probation Officer at various times (often inconvenient to himself). The Probation Officer's duty is also to report to the Court if the child is not going on as he should, and then further steps may have to be taken, or a warning given.

What does the Probation Officer do? His official instructions are to 'assist, advise and befriend'. Good Probation Officers are immeasurably valuable to the community. They endeavour to save children from a life of crime. It is very hard work, and never finished. They cannot keep stated office hours, and have to visit the children as and when they can. As a child who has not been subject to discipline finds it hard to remember to visit the Probation Officer, say, next Tuesday, they must be prepared for disappointments. One of the things the Probation Officer has to do is to make the parents realise their responsibilities. It is the parents who must somehow be made to see that they are the responsible people, and that is where the Probation Officer can be of immense value. Parents cannot cast off their responsibilities, and that view must be put across by the Probation Officers.

If you want to read a short leaflet on juvenile delinquency

the Home Office and the Ministry of Education have just issued a Memorandum on Juvenile Delinquency, obtainable from the Stationery Office, or through any bookseller at 2d. It deals with the causes of juvenile delinquency, possible remedies and the importance of co-operation with the various youth organisations.

We have a great respect for the Guide Movement as children often get into mischief because they have no idea how to use their leisure hours. Children are sometimes turned out of the house by parents, and told not to come back until a certain time. The Probation Officer tries to find what interests he can introduce to the child and the family. Perhaps he can persuade the child to join an organisation in the district, and if there are Guides and Scouts, they would be one of the first things the Probation Officer would think of.

This is where you can come in, because if you discover that one of your Guides is someone who has been before the Court, do not think of her as an outcast. She has been either lucky, or unlucky (whichever way you look at it). You can be of immense value to the girl to see that she does not lose interest and joins in everything the movement can offer.

The Promise and aims of the movement are just the ideals we are trying to put across in the Juvenile Courts. Punishment has its proper place, and that is in the home. So far as the Juvenile Court is concerned constructive methods of treatment are not only in accordance with the decision of Parliament but are of more lasting benefit to the relatively small proportion of children who find themselves before us.

T. A. HAMILTON BAYNES, M.A., J.P.  
(Chairman of the Birmingham Juvenile Court)

*A Talk given to Cadet Guiders at a Conference in Birmingham on April 1st.*

## 'Many Happy Returns' to Our Ark

**A** HAPPY ship for the Guides and Girl Scouts of all nationalities' is a description Dame Katharine Furse once gave of Our Ark, and since this London hostel of the World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts owes so much to her encouragement and inspiration we link her name with our greeting on Our Ark's tenth birthday.

Let us take a glance at the opening year or two through the diary of the first Warden, Miss Penelope Wood-Hill, known to so many Guiders as 'Pen'. 'In October, 1938, visited Nos. 11-13 Palace Street for the first time—an indescribably dirty and derelict house. Half the front to be repaired and a new main beam put into the roof. Can this ever be Our Ark?'

'November, wrote many letters of thanks for the lovely gifts, but still nowhere to put them; workmen everywhere. Visited other hostels and received much helpful assistance'.

'January, 1939. Took up residence, despite workmen. Gradually a semblance of order and by February the first Guider arrived—a truly international guest, Swiss by birth, married to an Englishman and leader of an American Girl Scout Troop in China. By degrees guests took the place of workmen, and the generous gifts of Guides and Girl Scouts the world over the place of pots of paint and sacks of plaster. By Easter we were a family party, planning trips to Kew and Epping'.

'May, 1939, official opening and the first test of Our Ark's elasticity when all our friends came to wish us well. Particular memory for me the large armful of tulips sent by the Dutch Guides. In

July twenty-five nationalities came in and out of Our Ark'.

'August saw the shadow of war bringing its problems to Our Ark. Who should go home and who should stay? The first night of black-out at Victoria Station found thirty Guides, Rangers and Guiders, returned from abroad, spending the night at Our Ark on floor or bed. Later the air raid shelter became the centre of social life, Hallowe'en and birthday parties, dressmaking and study. Once a small fire in neighbouring flats gave Our Ark visitors a chance to offer hospitality at 5 a.m. to the temporary homeless'.

The story continues through the impressions of another war-time Warden, Madame Herzova, of Czechoslovakia: 'We were happy to look after a Guide International Service team before it sailed . . . We do our best to make all guests members of Our Ark family'.

This 'family' feeling is the most noticeable feature of Our Ark. It certainly animates the hilarious washing up parties and the lively discussions at meal times. A Norwegian Guider comes to learn English before an international conference in her country; a Dutch Cubber, working in a Lakeland tourist agency, spends some sight-seeing days on her way home; two British Rangers come to London for an exam., another for an interview. Our Ark gives them all a kindly welcome, and sends them out exhilarated and encouraged.

And so to 1949 when this unique little hostel, sometimes welcoming six hundred guests a month, continues to be steered with wisdom, skill and graciousness by Miss Adeline Willis, the Warden, and Miss Beatrice Jewell, Assistant Warden, known to so many as 'Beaver' and 'Mole'.





# When Sevens to Elevens Are Difficult

'THOSE delightful sevens to elevens!' exclaimed a young teacher whom I know. 'How can you call them delightful; terrible you mean!' replied a friend with even greater emphasis. 'They don't let me have a moment's peace. They're appalling youngsters. Give me older girls any day.'

So you see, fortunately for the sevens to elevens, there is a difference of opinion about them, and it is pretty certain that all of us will find at least some of these children delightful, and probably those who are difficult at first will turn out to be the most interesting in the end. Guiders who run Brownie packs will probably have already met children like these real children I am going to describe.

During the later years of the war, when Pat was aged three to six, she was an evacuee. Sometimes her mother was staying with her and sometimes she was alone, but she was moved from one place to another to be near her mother. Being a quick-witted attractive little thing, she was made much of wherever she went and became so accustomed to receiving attention that she naturally grew to think it was her right. She did not need, as she should have done, to adapt herself to other people's wishes, they put themselves out to please her. Now at nine years old, living at home where there are few visitors, she feels that she is neglected, and she has become an unhappy child, difficult both at home and at school. She boasts, shows off, is aggressive, tries to boss other children, and will go to great lengths to attract attention. One day she flung herself down on the school field and declared that she had sprained her ankle. There was nothing the matter with her ankle, but her side was being beaten in the game they were playing.

The second child, Jean, has been made difficult by different circumstances from those that have affected Pat. There are only two children in her family, the other a brother three years older than Jean who excels in games. He gets good reports, too, from school, whereas Jean's reports are poor, though she has considerably more ability than her brother.

'Any softy can muck up lessons', he tells her. The trouble is that Jean feels that her parents and others as well favour her brother, and she knows that he scorns her and boasts about his prowess in games. It is swimming, diving, running, boxing and rugby that count. But poor Jean, having strained herself to the utmost to swim the length of the bath, gets no word of praise.

It is natural that Jean feels horribly inferior, and sometimes resentful towards her parents, especially her mother, and always resentful towards her brother. She has come, too, to hold this attitude towards most people now, and in striving to fight her way from under the cloud of inferiority by which her life is shadowed, is on the defensive, sullen and grumbling, and with younger children domineering and inclined to bully. You can easily see how it has all happened. And no one can say that Jean is much to blame.

Fortunately both Pat and Jean are now understood by their parents and teachers, and are being helped back to happiness, and the normal give and take of young girls. What has happened to them has been fully described here, because it may help Brown Owls and other Guiders to realise that every form of 'difficultness' in a young girl has an explanation behind it. If we can discover the explanation, we are more likely to find a way of helping her, and also our attitude to difficult and unattractive children is altered, and they are the first to know it and to respond.

Fundamentally, aggressiveness, boasting, sulking, romancing, trying to attract attention and quarrelsomeness are all the results of a child not having learned to adapt herself, to some extent, to society and reality—that is, to other people's needs and wishes, and to the hardness, disappointments, successes and failures that life brings.

Guiders may want to know how to help both children who are especially difficult and those who are not, to adapt themselves to society and reality. Kindly common sense and understanding are, in my opinion, a Guider's first need, and stand first in their effectiveness in dealing with younger and older children, but knowledge of practical psychology, which increases our common sense and understanding without our realising it, follows them closely.

We turn to psychology to help us to understand the making up of young children, because psychologists have observed and studied children, as well as older people, extremely carefully, and have checked up the results obtained so exactly that they are able to state the underlying principles of character development with authority and clarity.

The first and most important principle to grasp is that every child is born into the world with an extremely strong will to live, to grow and to develop physically, mentally and emotionally. Life, the life principle, the will to live and to come to full development on every side is the most precious gift each child and each one of us can possess. The stronger the life principle in any human being, the greater are her chances of developing into a strong personality, though not necessarily a good personality.

The strength of this will to live varies in different individuals, and it is often strongest in the difficult children. The more we appreciate the driving power in a child's life of the will to live fully, the easier it is to see why children become difficult, unless they are kindly and progressively disciplined from their first years. At a very young age a baby needs disciplining, and she gets it when her mother does not attend to her directly she cries, but lets her realise, as she very quickly does, that there are others who need and will get her attention first.

A baby is also helped to adjust herself to reality when, hitting her head on a table leg, she hits back and hurts her hand, but sometimes older people cause her to fail to adjust herself. They say: 'naughty table to hurt baby, naughty table', and hit it themselves. This may seem a trivial happening, but it does illustrate a fundamental principle. A child is ready enough to think that everybody and everything should adjust themselves to her amusement and comfort, and if she is encouraged in this idea by older people she is bound to suffer. Her strong will to live will clash with increasing strength against reality and society, her personality will be damaged and she will be unhappy and difficult.

On the other hand, life, vitality, energy, initiative, forwardness, upward-striving vigour are the finest gifts a young human being can possess and it is serious to crush the outbursts of this will to live by repeated snubbing, sarcasm, repression or punishment, even when the vital energy breaks out in ways that make a child domineering, boastful, quarrelsome or disagreeable.

'But what are we to do?' sighed one mother. 'My young daughter tries to snub and squash me, and psychology says I mayn't snub or squash her.'

Everyone will agree something must be done to make such children liveable with, and in the next article in the June GUIDER we will tackle the problem.

LYDIA ELIOTT

## For Lone Guiders

The closing date for the Lone competition has been extended from October, 1949, to Thinking Day, 1950.

A training course by correspondence for Lone Ranger Guiders will start in September and numbers will be limited to twelve. Names should be sent in, before July 1st, to Mrs. Pain, Ripple Lodge, Kearsney, near Dover.

There are vacancies at the Lone Ranger camp at Foxlease from August 3rd-13th and a few Lone Second Class Guides over fourteen can be accepted. Applications immediately to Miss Jarvis, 1 Courtlands, Fulford Road, Scarborough.



## Nature's Year—June

SO much to see, so much to hear, but nice long days to do it in. I hope as many as possible will make their Whitsun camps woodcraft camps. It is much easier to rise early in camp than at home, so make this the opportunity to hear the birds' dawn chorus. It is a phenomenon everyone should witness at least once in a life-time.

To get the full benefit you must be out before there is so much as a streak of light in the eastern sky. Go to a spot chosen beforehand—a large garden or park, the edge of a wood, a valley where woods and fields converge or a hill-top with wooded slopes. Take a torch, watch and note book and write down the time at which you hear each bird call or sing. If you can arrange for another company camping a hundred miles or more to the E.S.E. or W.N.W. to make a similar record on the same morning you may get some interesting results to compare. Which birds are likely to wake first, those to the East or those to the West?

It is fascinating to think, as one stands in the darkness and silence of night awaiting the dawn, of the wave of song approaching from the East, hurrying on as if to herald the sunrise. And when day has been proclaimed here and the sunlight is spreading to the West, it is still heralded by the birds—and so on round the world until tomorrow!

Birds have their regular times (relative to sunrise) for awakening. Skylarks ('up with the lark') will be heard singing high in the sky where it is getting light, while it is still dark at ground level; thrushes, blackbirds and robins are also early risers; finches are a little later, and tits later still. Notorious among the sleepy-heads is the jay. The early risers are also last to bed (you know those restless, energetic people who get through so much and never seem tired!), while the jay, sensible fellow, believes in a good night's rest.

The first birds to sing at dawn will be easy to recognise as their clear voices penetrate the still night. But as the chorus waxes and birds seem to shout at you from all corners, additions to the chorus will be difficult to detect. Then, as the daylight spreads over the country, the chorus wanes and the birds get busy about the daily round.

You may like to make a thorough job of it by going out the previous evening and recording the last songs or calls in the dusk chorus (never so pronounced as the dawn chorus). Do this in the same place and work out how many hours each bird allots to sleep and to the business of the day.

Have you ever seen birds asleep? They are extraordinarily difficult to find, but if you hunt about the trees and bushes

with a torch you will find a few. Search also crevices in the trunks of willows and wellingtonias and you may find blue tits and tree-creeper's literally stuffed into them, fascinating little balls of fluff.

What about a moonlight adventure with

badger? You must first visit his earth by day and find out all you can about it. It will probably be on a wooded slope not far from the water. There may be several large holes and you must decide which looks most recently used. Select just the spot where you will sit or stand when you come to watch in the evening, being careful not to silhouette yourself against the sky line. A tree trunk against which to lean is useful as this helps you to be reasonably comfortable, an important point where a vigil of an hour or two is contemplated; but it must not be brock's rubbing tree! Study by daylight his paths radiating from the earth: down to the stream for a drink; through the hedge into the field to hunt; along the wood to the tree where he rubs his coat and sharpens his claws.

You may get a good idea of the height of badger by the scratches on the tree trunk made by his front claws as he stands upright. Under the tree you may find a few hairs. A little further off you may see his little latrine scooped out of the ground, for brock is a cleanly animal. He keeps his bedroom sweet with fresh bracken and leaves, turning out the stale bedding.

Having decided upon your plan of action for the evening visit you return to camp. Then you creep back as noiselessly as possible a little before sunset, prepared to wait until night before badger will appear. The dusk chorus of the day birds, the awakening cries of owls and songs and calls of nightingales and night jars are the curtain raiser.

Why not mess about in ponds and streams with the younger Guides and Brownies? Hot summer days, cool paddly feet, and lots of fun! Next month I hope to tell you about some of the strange insects that live in ponds, and the flowers that grow around them. But do not wait for my suggestions. Take nets and glass jars and dip in the pond, putting the creatures you find in the jar to watch. Note how some breathe oxygen out of the water and others come to the surface to breathe. Water beetles rise to the surface rear uppermost and poke the tip of the abdomen out to take in air. They, in common with other insects, have no noses!

On a hot sunny day take the Brownies to a rough meadow or wayside and let them wander slowly and watch the insect and spider life. Sit down beside the tube-building spider's snare—a tunnel of silken threads going down into the herbage. Can you see the hairy monster himself lurking at the bottom among the wings and legs of the dismembered victims he has devoured? Much may be learned about spiders by just looking—for they don't mind being watched!

MARGARET M. HUTCHINSON



In the evening listen for the nightingale's 'liquid notes that close the eye of day' (Eric J. Hosking.)



If you want to meet badger in the evening you must find his earth in the daytime and study his tracks

(A. R. Thompson.)



# Letters to My District

## The Queen's Guide Award

### What makes 'The Listener' such an interesting paper?

Simply the fact that it selects the best from the whole wide range of the broadcast talks. The Cabinet Minister's broadcast, the foreign correspondent's report, the tale of adventure, the comments on books and pictures, the tip the gardening expert gave—you'll find them in its pages—the talks you heard, the ones you wished you'd heard, the ones you didn't even know about.

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DEAR MISS HARVEY,  
Thank you for your letter which I have considered at great length. I think it will help if you remember that the Queen's Guide test is never one to be taken automatically by any child who is First Class, and that there should not be any question of the doubtful child 'having a shot' at a B.P. test. It is very depressing—and not at all good for a child—to take that kind of test and fail simply because she hasn't got 'what it takes'. I quite agree that it is 'hard on Mary' but, while I respect your opinion, I cannot put my signature to a recommendation that I do not consider to be true. I feel, quite definitely, that Mary is not—and never will be—a Queen's Guide.

As you know, two outside people have helped in the 'jobs' that Mary has done, and their opinions, based entirely on first impressions, are exactly the same as mine. In addition, I have now discussed the matter with Miss Mullins, who had Mary at a Division P.L.s' camp last year, and with Mrs. Ramsey, who has had her as a Sunday School teacher for two years. They both say that Mary is a nice child, willing, and absolutely reliable, but that she lacks initiative, and has, in fact, not got that 'little extra something' that a Queen's Guide needs.

I think the initial difficulty has arisen over the fact that Mary is outstanding in your company at the moment. I know what a thrill her First Class badge was when you had never had a First Class badge before, and I do not want to detract anything from that. But I think you must remember that she only just reached First Class standard after two attempts, and that she was given a lot of help from testers, because we did all realise what an enormous effort she was making. She got there in the end and we were all pleased, but effort with a lot of help is not, in itself, enough to make a Queen's Guide. The child who wears that badge must be an example of the very best that Guiding can produce—not only the best that any one company can offer which must, inevitably, be a very variable standard.

I think this is being very difficult for you, and I hope you realise that it is being immeasurably more difficult for Mary. She has stayed down in the company longer than she should have done—which is good neither for her nor the company—and she has been urged to make an effort that is beyond her capacity. You know that I was very doubtful about the whole thing in the beginning, and I let her do her jobs for me only because it was, obviously, just possible that you might be right in saying that I did not know her well enough to judge fairly. As you know, I discussed the matter with her after the first job and told her my final decision after the third.

This wasn't easy for her, and I can only hope that your further letter does not mean that she knows that you have queried my decision again. While I know how disappointed you must be, I feel that Mary is being made to bear most of the burden, and I think the matter must end, finally, now. If Mary knows that there has been any further question, will you tell her definitely, before the end of this week, that she cannot do a B.P. test, with the reasons that I gave in my last letter and, in any case, urge her to go on to Cadets as quickly as possible?

I know she is very anxious to be a Guider so I hope the new interest may help. With your permission, I will ask Miss Mullins to write direct to Mary, saying that they are looking forward to having her as a Cadet.

I will willingly see Mary if you think it will help, but I rather feel that it will be both wiser and kinder if you deal with it and she goes to Cadets with as little fuss as possible. Again, I am very sorry.

Yours sincerely,  
CAROLINE GORDON



## A Ranger Guider's Training Course—8

**L**AST month we were considering the day's expedition. Have your Rangers ever taken into account the implications of the fact that this must be undertaken *with a friend*?

How much does the Ranger know about her friend? Does not the putting into practice of the fourth Guide Law, 'A Guide is a friend to all', need consideration at this point? The Ranger is planning a day's expedition with someone else as her companion. Is she going to think of her enjoyment only, or is she going to make a day's enjoyment for someone else?

A Ranger company, on a suggestion from their Captain, decided to write a fortnightly letter to a member of the company who had to be absent for a few months. When the first letter was due, Captain came to the meeting with her part of the letter written, to find no one else had done anything about it. On asking why, the general answer was: 'We don't know what to say'.

Are we giving our Rangers the opportunities of getting to know each other? Does not knowledge bring understanding, and understanding, tolerance and friendship?

Try the following game. Pair off the Rangers and see that each has paper and pencil. When they are in pairs, make them sit on chairs in two long lines, each Ranger facing her partner. Give each pair a set of questions to ask each other such as: 'Have you any brothers and sisters?' 'Where, and how, did you spend your last holiday?' 'What is the most frightening thing that you have ever had to do?'

When each Ranger has had sufficient time to get this information from her opposite, make each get up, turn her chair round so that they will now be sitting back to back. Finish the game by asking them for some of the answers, plus an observation test about their opposite number.

Have discussions with the Rangers about friends, choosing the right kind, the qualities necessary for friendship. Make them think of the most popular person they know, and then let them say what qualities that person has.

Give them names of famous friends to find out something about. What were the foundations of these friendships? What did they lead to? Were they of real value?

It would be an interesting subject for enquiry and discussion whether friendships throughout the ages reflect in any way on the social conditions of the times.

*Be able to take her place in squad drill.* This is a necessary qualification for a Ranger before she is enrolled. How do you interpret it in your company? How much do you think a girl should be able to do if she is to be capable of joining in any drill and ceremonial which may take place during the weekly meeting and in public parades? The following list has been suggested as containing the essentials required:—

1. Falling in on a marker; 2. Attention, standing at ease, standing easy; 3. Dressing and numbering a squad; 4. Opening and closing a squad; 5. Turning at the halt; 6. Saluting when halted; 7. Marching in quick time, including the halt, eyes right and eyes left; 8. Changing step; 9. Wheeling on the march; 10. Turning on the march (about turn only); 11. Dismissing the squad.

Are these less, or more, than you have included in your test? If you have any opinions you would like to express on the matter send them in without delay to the Editor of THE GUIDER.

### A Test for 'Land' Rangers

England has produced a specialised test for 'Land' Rangers to correspond to the A.B. for Sea Rangers and the L.A.R. for Air Rangers. Permission has been given by the Ranger Branch Committee for this to be published in the May RANGER and it is to be tried out until the revision of P.O.R. in 1950 by any 'Land' Ranger companies who feel the need of such an addition to their training programme. The Ranger Commissioners of Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland are interested and would like their 'Land' Rangers to try it out too, with some possible adjustments which they will communicate to their own companies.

## THE GUIDE CLUB

### CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP

The following members of the Girl Guides Association are eligible for membership:

1. Active Commissioners and Guiders throughout the Empire, and ex-Guider members of the Trefoil Guild, and enrolled members of local associations.
2. Members of the Council of the Girl Guides Association.
3. Members of the sub-Committees of the Executive Committee of the Girl Guides Association.

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Application forms, which will be sent on request, must be signed by the applicant's County and Division Commissioner (for members from the Empire, relevant Commissioners), or by a member and may be obtained from:

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# Guiding—a Game Played Out of Doors

OUR patrol would like to have lots of outdoor meetings this summer, and to start as soon as we can now that the evenings are lighter'. That had been one of the requests for future activities at the April Court of Honour. The other P.L.s had agreed and the Guider went home to think it out. It was useless to pretend that the business of 'getting out' was impossible in a town; she knew that it was both possible and imperative, so she made a plan of campaign.

## Birthday Greetings to H.R.H. Princess Elizabeth

On behalf of all members of the Guide Movement  
I send respectful greetings and all good wishes.

FINOLA SOMERS  
[CHIEF COMMISSIONER]

April 21st, 1949.

The first thing was to explore the neighbourhood thoroughly herself to find places that would be useful—the school playground, a park, the tow-path of a canal, the local President's garden, roads with little traffic, a bombed site, the public gardens by the library, the car park. A list of people who would help would be useful, too—owners of houses with windows from which messages could be signalled, friendly shop-keepers who might display a clue in the windows, friends with telephones, others with garden sheds or garages, the park-keeper and the police, owners of any open space. That meant some visiting, letter-writing and telephoning, but before long she had several friends for the company.

At their next training the P.L.s played a local knowledge challenge, during which they explored the town, had practice in map reading to find the nearest 'country', used a map and studied the by-laws of the local park. They then drew up a set of 'standing orders' for outdoor meetings, e.g., everyone to return home at 8 p.m. wherever she is; everyone to provide herself with a sitting groundsheet; all patrols to have a pre-arranged meeting place where a message could be left or hidden, and always to move about inconspicuously (*Scouting for Boys* helped here); P.L.s to be responsible, without further instruction, for collecting subs and handing them over to Lieutenant during the week.

The next step was to collect ideas and to work out details. The Guides themselves had a good many suggestions; books like *Scouting Games, Be Prepared*, 5s. and 1s. 3d. (abridged edition), *Philippa: Letters to a P.L.*, 9d. (the last two stocked in Headquarters Bookshop), provided some more; notes of games and suggestions given at trainings produced others, and the Guider's own wits did the rest.

What happened as a result of these preparations? There was, to start with, a treasure hunt evening that began in the usual meeting place and ended there, too. Letters were hidden at ten different places in the town—a certain pillar box, a doctor's gate, a shop window and a telephone box, etc. Patrols were told that the letters, when found, would spell the hiding place of the treasure. A set of clues was given to each patrol; rhymes to sharpen the wits, a secret code, a sketch map, compass directions and so on. Rules were announced, and the time limit given and then patrols were let loose on the chase.

Captain and Lieutenant had an interesting time watching the way P.L.s organised and the amount of teamwork shown. The first patrol back had had to guess one letter as it had been moved from its hiding-place, but they found the treasure and were each busy sucking a toffee when the rest of the company returned.

A short observation quiz on the route taken was given to each patrol on arrival and P.L.s had been warned to have a patrol activity up their sleeves. Discussion followed, and

plans for bringing equipment for the next commando evening in the school playground. This included agility and endurance tests (good skipping is excellent exercise, and there is more in scout's pace than mere alternation the company distance covered), 'five stones' and spillikins for the finer muscles and catcrawl along the wall. Patrols in Council gave a breathing space and a chance to exercise the mind, and then came 'route march' practice as the playground was a large one and it was possible to get the feel of marching together. ('Can't we march in the street next time?') A story of courage that Captain had found in her jottings book finished the meeting.

There was a Woodcraft Discovery evening in the park when patrols had an 'Eyes or No Eyes' challenge. (Draw the outline of three differently shaped leaves. Find a tree to match the twig given and produce a good bark rubbing of it. How does a pigeon land? How does it turn in the air? Has a horse any eyelashes on the lower lid?)

Patrols met together to discuss their findings and to sort out the best 'discoveries', but apart from that the company had been distributed in small groups and had not attracted much attention. The park keeper had been told and had shown keen interest.

A 'Town Explorer's' evening followed when patrols had to collect information about buildings and public services (one patrol produced a log in their own time afterwards, and one Guide was intrigued with the idea of an illustrated map).

In a 'Spy' game each patrol had to find out times of buses, trains and telephone numbers, or collect certain articles without the others knowing who was responsible for each item; disguise was allowed and patrols found instructions at their own private meeting place, having been warned the week before. The evening finished in the school playground as the scoring took some time, and the company's efforts at disguise might have attracted undue attention if they were all collected in a public place.

In a 'Pioneer Challenge' each patrol had to produce a supper and rig up a shelter in the garden of one of its members. (Captain and Lieutenant cycled from 'camp to camp' and P.L.s handed in a report of the evening's activities—entertaining and revealing.)

What did the company find that it had achieved at the end of that three months' programme? Several Pathfinder badges had been begun, local knowledge clauses for First and Second Class had been covered thoroughly and practically (even Sarah who hated the telephone had faced that bogey and beaten it, in the excitement of the game); scouting games for Second Class and tracking, woodcraft log book and twelve living things (why stop at twelve?); the beginning of a woodman badge. There were opportunities for initiative in plenty; patrols really had had a chance of working in independent units (when there is no Guider in sight you have to make up your own mind!); they had a good deal of exercise out of doors and much fun.

For the Guiders these meetings had meant hard work in planning and learning by experience. They found, for instance, that written rules for some scouting games are better stated; that 'fine' and 'not fine' are vague terms when applied to the English weather; that there are some children who do not interpret the injunction 'Captain kidnapped brown wool'! They learned, too, to be adaptable. And methods of character training through Guiding 'played largely out of doors'; the fact that *Scouting for Boys* was their constant reference book, a real handbook, proved that.



# Have You Met Miss Prong?

'If only I had known', said Miss Prong. Take a good look at her standing there in the porch at Foxlease (or on the steps at Waddow). She is talking to the Guider-in-Charge and exhibits none of those symptoms of acute nervousness nor of a desire to be elsewhere that some (though certainly not Miss Prong) might expect in the circumstances. Two or three members of the staff are about and several trainees, and there is at least one dog. Trainees and staff seem to be sharing some very good joke. They are not, as some might expect (though certainly not Miss Prong) standing in chilly silence, apart. The dog bounces. A taxi comes. Nobody bolts for it. Above the clamour of 'Goodbye' and 'See you in London' and 'Come back soon', the Secretary's voice raises, anxious at first, and then desperate. 'I'm awfully sorry but you simply *must* go. You'll miss the train, you've only just time if you leave at once'.

Miss Prong bows to Fate, shakes hands again all round, climbs into the taxi and, as it moves off, waves and waves and waves to the figures on the steps (or in the porch) who hear her lamenting, yet again, 'If only I had known'.

If only she had known what?

Hundreds of Miss Prongs, or, more grammatically, Misses Prong visit the Training Centres every year. From them one learns a good deal about what it is that keeps Guiders from attending Training Weeks. Here for the information of new-stagers, old stagers and middle-stagers alike, are some of the reasons advanced over a very short period in the life of one Guider-in-Charge.

'I knew I was going to learn a lot, but I had no idea that I was going to enjoy myself in the process'.

Doesn't one's blood run cold at the thought of the mental effort and the moral courage involved in getting oneself off to a training without a spark of hope that it will be any fun at all? Of such stuff are heroines made. Unfortunately heroines are in the minority, and most people refuse to sacrifice a week's leave, or, for that matter, any week, leave or not, to the bleak acquisition of pure knowledge. What can one do to persuade such Miss Prongs as these that life at the Training Centres is fun? On second thoughts, perhaps 'fun' is not the right word to use? 'Fun' nowadays is so often associated with hoydenish behaviour of the apple-pie bed, practical joke order, behaviour which causes many people to desire to emulate the ostrich. 'Fun', in this connection, denotes the pleasure found in congenial companionship, based on community of interests, in a properly balanced programme of work and leisure, in music, in dancing, in surroundings of comfort and beauty—which reminds us of another Miss Prong who summoned up courage to train!

'I thought Guiders were all tough women who preferred badly-cooked meals, eaten out of doors, to well-cooked meals indoors, and who scorned things like armchairs and central heating'.

Without conceding in the least that meals cooked out of doors are necessarily badly cooked, for the enlightenment of this and similar Miss Prongs, emphasis must be laid upon the fact that, at the Training Centres all those small but important things

known as creature comforts receive attention.

Early morning tea, flowers in the bedrooms, plenty of hot water for baths, open fires in the colder months—these things make a big difference to the tired Guider, or the Guider who is giving up her holiday to attend a training or, for that matter, to anybody who likes to be comfortably and pleasantly housed and hostessed.

'I had no idea that I could come without being specially invited to do so by my District Commissioner,' said a third Miss Prong. Now this is a wrong and dangerous idea to get about. Many Guiders receive the impetus and the encouragement to make the first visit to a Training Centre from the District Commissioner, but if there is no District Commissioner, or she is ill or taken up temporarily with domestic affairs, there is no need for anybody to wait to be asked before coming to Foxlease or Waddow or any other Training Centre. All the necessary information for applying to attend a training is given on the 'Where to Train' page in THE GUIDER, and no additional signature or recommendation is required.

If only I had known that I should be allowed to come a bit late, or leave a bit early', said another Miss Prong. 'You see, I work'. So do most people these days. There are very few women who do not carry a considerable weight of responsibility one way or another, and the Training Centres are delighted to welcome Guiders for three or four days or for a short week-end. The only exception of this rule is made at Bank Holiday times when there are a sufficient number of Guiders free to enable the courses to be filled with full-time people.

Our next Miss Prong is a new Guider and therefore, quite naturally, inexperienced. 'I was afraid that my awful ignorance would be shown up', she said. 'You see, I didn't even know my knots'. Now, what are the Training Centres for but to teach what is not already known, and who are these sinister people who delight in uncovering the gaps in other people's knowledge! Fellow Guiders, apparently, because there are none others at the Training Centres. 'Commissioner or Ranger, they are Guiders, all Guiders', and it is in that spirit that the Training Centres are run.

It is this same spirit which offers the final and irrefutable answer to the last Miss Prong, the representative, unfortunately, of rather a large group. This Miss Prong would never have visited a Training Centre at all if her county had not arranged a 'County Week-end' to which she could go with all her friends and relations. This Miss Prong never admitted what it was that had kept her away, but someone said it for her. 'She is shy' they said.

Oh, Miss Prong! If she is honest with herself, won't she admit that shyness is a form of self-indulgence which, if it prevents her from doing anything for the sake of the children with whom she works that she thinks she ought to do, should be overcome? If only Miss Prong would screw up her courage, pull up her socks, tighten her belt, fill in her form and somehow get herself off to one of the Training Centres—her troubles (technical and otherwise) would be over. She will feel at home from the moment she arrives and, unless she is very different from the other Guiders whose letters pour into the Training Centres week by week, she will be truly sorry when the visit is over.

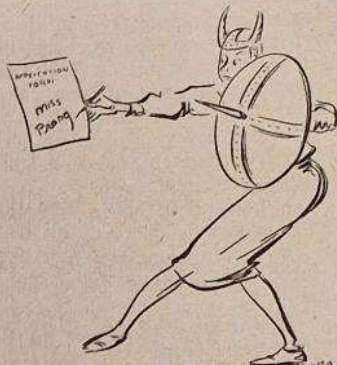
ELIZABETH HARTLEY.



Some people think all Guiders are tough women who prefer badly cooked meals out of doors



'I didn't even know my knots'



'If only Miss Prong would screw up her courage and send in her form'



## The Division Commissioner's Job

SEVERAL correspondents have sent in answers to the questionnaire in the March GUIDER, and here they are for others to compare them with their own experience.

1. *Should the Division Commissioner be purely an administrator, leaving everything to her District Commissioner?*

Mrs. A., a City Division Commissioner, says: 'Yes—first and foremost. Like the driver of a four-in-hand she should hold the reins firmly in both hands, keenly sensitive to the pull or the slackness of any one member of the team. One of the four may need holding back, one may need coaxing along, one may give no trouble at all, while the fourth may be high-spirited, youthful, new to harness, requiring the utmost skill and careful handling. The Division Commissioner should leave as much as possible to the District Commissioner, maintaining a watching brief, prepared to give help, backing and encouragement wholeheartedly when needed'.

Miss D., from a Division comprising three contrasted towns, says: 'If a Division Commissioner trusts her District Commissioners she should leave almost everything to them, knowing that they will co-operate with her and ask her advice if necessary. She should be regarded by them as a friend as well as a channel of communication'.

Mrs. H., from a mining and industrial area, says: 'Each can learn a good deal from the other in mutual consultation. The District Commissioner sometimes needs advice on knotty problems, or strong backing up when difficulties arise. The District Commissioners cannot all be 100% efficient in every aspect of Guiding, so where there are gaps the Division Commissioner can tactfully insert an oar'.

2. *Should the Division Commissioner visit companies at other times than when officially invited by the District Commissioner or Captain to do so?*

Mrs. H. says: 'I don't think that regular visiting is necessary, though when first taking on I would like to be asked to make a friendly visit'. Miss D. thinks she should visit companies at other times than only at functions, but always with the consent of the District Commissioner and Captain.

Miss E., from a coastal area, says: 'I go to companies and packs when invited by the District Commissioners', while Mrs. A. thinks a Division Commissioner has every right to invite herself to a company or pack meeting but should not just arrive without warning.

3. *Should the Division Commissioner make sure for herself that companies and packs are being run on the right lines, or should she rely on reports from District Commissioners at Division Courts of Honour?*

Mrs. A.: 'For her own sake it is important for a Division Commissioner to visit companies and packs so that she keeps in touch with the real Guiding and knows what she is talking about when discussing the right or wrong ways of running a company. If she never sees a company in action she has no right to criticise. She would have to accept reports blindfold'.

Mrs. H.'s answer to this question is: 'It depends on how experienced the District Commissioners are. If the Division Commissioner does visit she will have a pretty shrewd knowledge of what is going on in the companies and packs'.

4. *Do we advocate Division Guiders' meetings in preference to District gatherings? If there are no District gatherings how does a Division Commissioner get to know her Guiders?*

Mrs. W., of another industrial city, writes: 'District meetings are most important. An occasional get-together in a Division is advocated, and the Division Commissioner will naturally attend Guiders' trainings, parades and parties and make a point of speaking to all Guiders'.

Mrs. H. makes the valuable point that the desire for occasional Division Guiders' meetings must come from the Guiders themselves. 'Small Districts can become too parochial-minded. A Division rally can help to break down all barriers,

and a half-yearly Guiders' Own has provided a good opportunity to get together'.

Attendance at such events is likely to be much better if the Guiders share in the organisation. Miss D. agrees that District meetings are best, but that the Division Commissioner can run a Division Guiders' Club which would meet three or four times a year. Miss E. advocates a Division meeting once a year when all Guiders would meet the Division Commissioner.

Mrs. A. thinks the Division Commissioner can get to know her Guiders best through each District, at meetings, parties, and at trainings and parades and above all at her visits to the companies and packs.

5. *Do Districts hold their own funds, or is it better to have Division funds?*

Mrs. A.: 'In my Division we have a central Division fund, but each District also has a fund and keeps its own accounts. The Division fund acts as a Savings Bank, and is built up by holding a Division dance or other function. Any District may call on Division funds for assistance for camp, or when starting a new company or pack'.

Mrs. H.: 'The three Districts each hold their own funds as there are three District Local Associations who are only interested in their own local Guides. Division funds are obtained by each District paying a small quota, based on last year's census, into a Division "kitty"'.

6. *Should a Division Commissioner take responsibility for pre-warrant tests and warrant test questions, or should she allow each District Commissioner to proceed as she thinks fit?*

Mrs. W. is sure it is the District Commissioner's duty to test for warrants. Mrs. H. adds to this by saying that the Division representative on the County Training Committee attends the Division Court of Honour and advises on all matters dealing with warrant tests. Unless the District Commissioner asks for advice she takes the responsibility for issuing the warrants. Mrs. A. adds the proviso that the District Commissioner must be technically qualified and should be responsible for the quality and standard of her Guiders.

7. *If Guiding is fun for all members how does the Division Commissioner get her share?*

Mrs. A.: 'I think the Division Commissioner wants to make it perfectly clear to her District Commissioners, and to all their Guiders from the start, that she is interested first and foremost in the children. In this way the Division Commissioner can get plenty of fun, too. It is vital for her to see the children as often as she can. She can take an active part in First Class testing and get to know individual Guides. She can go on hikes and visit camps and spend the day or even the night in camp'.

Miss E. on the other hand says: 'I feel I have had my share of fun with the Guides, and am quite content to do my work now in a more administrative way'. 'As for the fun', says Miss D., 'if the Division Commissioner knows all is smoothly running without any friction it will be fun whether she appears as a "senior officer" or as a friend'.

Mrs. H. writes: 'By taking each and every opportunity of meeting members of the movement—in so far as one has the time—it is gradually possible to get to know people, and by trying to do things with them not to have to remain aloof. I am fortunate in having frequent contact with the local company who meet on our property, and in having a small permanent county camp site in a nearby field'.

It seems clear from what these correspondents say that good teamwork means good fun for all, but as in all team games the person who holds on to the ball, and fails to pass it on, spoils the fun for all. The information which should pass from Headquarters through the County, Division and District Commissioner is sometimes badly held up to the detriment of good feeling in the county and to the great disadvantage of the children.



## 'Train, Test and Trust'

WE are told that it takes all sorts to make a world—it certainly takes all sorts to make a camping movement. Variety at least prevents stagnation and the different schools of thought all have something to contribute to the whole as the S.E. Area Camp Conference recently showed. The motion debated, 'the accumulation of rules and regulations has stultified initiative and spontaneity in camping today', was proposed by Miss Synge and opposed by Lady Burnham.

The battle continues to rage between those who think that red tape is stifling initiative in camping and those who think that safety must come first. The anti-red-tapes have scored in the new Ranger concessions—and rightly. Safety first is not a theme for Rangers. But we know that the continued use of that freedom depends on the Rangers—and on us. It is worth remembering, when we grumble at the red tape, that doubtless every rule was introduced to counter an abuse in the first instance. It is, oddly enough, seldom the good campers who worry about it. As one wise C.A. pointed out, if you don't like forms, improve your camping, get a Season Permit and be rid of them. Red tape looks pleasantly elastic from the Season Permit level and better camping is the answer to most problems.

Miss Synge urged us to 'train, test and trust', but she emphasised the training and it is training—plenty of training and enlightened training—that produces the type of camper for whom rules are unnecessary. At the moment, too many people want to take licences with the minimum of training in the minimum of time, and the result is the doubtful camp with the uncertain Guider who is so worried about basic campcraft, learned too quickly, that she has neither time nor

energy for all the scouting activities that should be the essence of a Guide camp.

Lady Burnham stressed, reasonably, the need for care of other people's children and for adequate attention to food, health, and shelter. Even the most confirmed anti-red-tapes will hardly quarrel with this, but really adequate training would make it the simple routine that it should be and not the constant worry that it so often is.

When the vote was taken three hundred and thirty-six were in favour of the motion and two hundred against, but it is doubtful if we all voted for the same thing. Certainly some people were in favour of abolishing all camping rules completely. Most of us have seen that sort of camp and been thankful that it was not our responsibility, and the opinion of the owner of the land was put forcibly by a Guider-farmer. The suggestion that a warrant should carry the right to run camps should, theoretically, be a good one in a camping movement. But in practice it will not be feasible until warrants are given on a very much higher standard than is always the rule at the moment.

We were warned by Mrs. Michael of the dire results of 'prejudice', and we know that we still have some people to whom a personal 'fad' is more important than a wide interpretation of good camping. But is 'no rules at all' not just another fad—and one that would be likely to lead to a complete loss of that 'proper pride' which, as a movement, we take in our camping at present? We have an enviable reputation and a certain loss of freedom is the price we pay for it. One can never have everything. Rather let us keep our pride and make 'train, test, trust' a working reality.

C. S. TATHAM.

## Parcel for the Postman

SOME Brownies find tying up a parcel in the Golden Hand test one of the most difficult things to do neatly, but if it is tackled slowly all of them should be able to master it. When starting to teach a Brownie how to tie up a parcel it is best to begin without any paper, letting her get the knots right first and the string nice and tight.

Brownies should not be expected to tie up large or awkward parcels. It is better that they should do smaller ones well like a book or a small box. It is essential they should master a slip knot first of all. This may be any kind, though if they do not already know one it is worth teaching them the packer's knot as it is quite firm and can easily be undone afterwards.

To tie a packer's knot put the string round the parcel and the short end round the long end. The long end is then held back out of the way and not used again for the slip knot. The short end turns back over and under itself, making a figure of eight, and the end is then put down through the first loop that goes round the long end of the string. When the knot is pulled tight and in the middle of the parcel the string can then be tightened; to keep it from slipping make one half hitch on itself with the long piece.

Now that this first knot is done the others are easy. Take the string lengthways round the parcel and at the back, where it crosses the first piece make it secure, either with a half hitch or a twist. This must be pulled quite tight before going on to the final knot which is tied by the original slip knot. Pass the string round the piece opposite to it, pull tight, holding this in place with the thumb, and tie two half hitches on itself. The parcel should now be quite firm and able to go anywhere without coming undone.

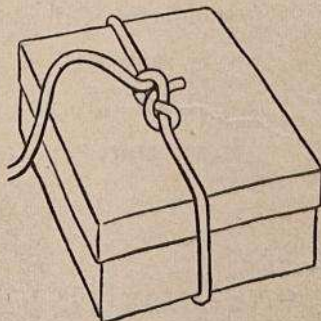
Now that the knots are all learnt the Brownie can wrap up the article. She must decide what size the paper should be, and cut it in half rather than double it up if it is too large. When she has put it once round the box explain that the edge is better turned in a little to prevent it getting torn. She can then put the string round and tie the slip knot, pulling it tight and fastening it with one half hitch before going on to turn the ends of the paper in.

Do one end at a time and when the first is neatly mitred, and turned down flat on the parcel, continue the string round to the back when it is tightened up as explained before. Then the other end of the paper can be done in the same way and the parcel finally finished off. In this way the paper is made tidy a bit at a time and the result is much firmer.

Only the address remains and if the paper is rough or rather thin it is better to stick on a label and write or print it on that. It can be explained to the Brownie that it is a great help to the postman, when sorting the parcels for delivery, if the county is added below the name of the town in the address. Just in case the parcel gets damaged in any way and the post office officials want to notify the sender the name and address of the sender should always be put inside before tying it up.

It takes a lot of practice to tie up a parcel really well, but once a Brownie has mastered it she will be able to do up larger ones, though for her Golden Hand test she should not be expected to tie up anything very large or awkward, such as several things together, unless she can first put them in a box or have cardboard round them.

PHYLLIS WHITFIELD (Eagle Owl)



In a packer's knot the short end turns back over and under itself, making a figure of eight



*Mummy - don't forget to ask for my CHIVERS JELLIES*

We regret

## CHIVERS JELLIES

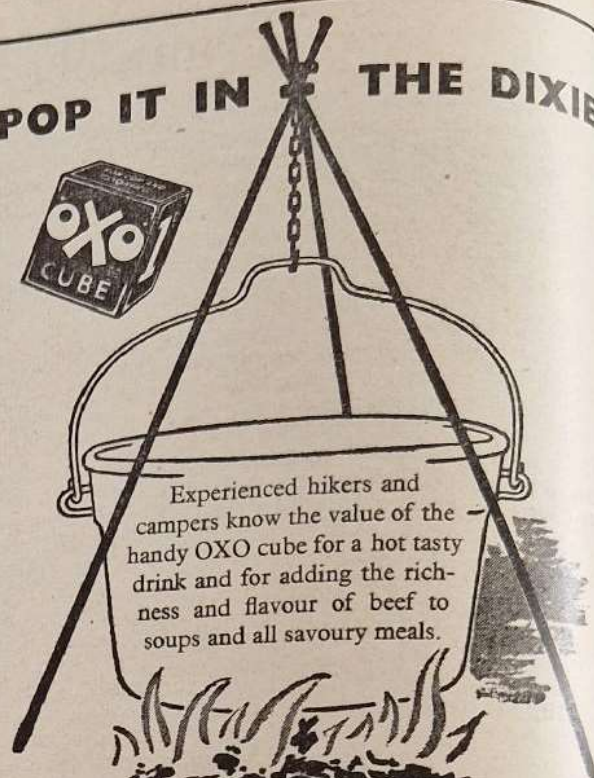
are still rather scarce. Please help your grocer to reserve them for children and invalids.

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# Planning Camp Hygiene

**H**EALTH is more valuable than wealth, and camp is one of the best means of improving health, and laying a sound foundation for the future. If Guides have a knowledge of camp hygiene beforehand then everything will run more smoothly. Any one can work more intelligently when she knows the reasons for things, and this is very true of various aspects of camp sanitation.

The lats are a very important item in any camp, and should be carefully explained so that every Guide knows what to expect and how to use them. In furnishing the lats remember that the paper must be kept dry and handy. An effective paper holder can be made before camp by the Guides by clove-hitching two parallel sticks, with the toilet roll on the bottom stick, and a loop of string left to hang on a forked stick driven into the ground in a convenient spot. The roll is covered with waterproof material which is weighted at the corners to prevent it being blown aside. (See Diagram 1.)

The main part about wash tents is the 'furniture', for the difference between good and poor wash tents is shown in the type and usefulness of the gadgets. This is a thing which Guides can learn before camp, and it can be a patrol competition at the beginning of camp, but such a competition loses its value unless the gadgets stand up to use during camp, and therefore the best type of competition is that which has its second part towards the end of camp when the winning gadgets are those which have stood the test.

The grease pit is often a source of considerable difficulty! One of the main faults seems to be that a smallish hole dug in the ground is expected to act like a kitchen drain and just swallow bowls of water rapidly poured into it. This, of course, is asking a bit much from any hole, however well the ground drains—and it usually doesn't! One of the most satisfactory types of grease pit is made by digging a hole about two to three feet square—the deeper the better—and putting rough stones in the bottom, then twigs, making the last few twigs into a pyramid which reaches the top of the hole. (See Diagram 2.) The soil is then gently put back into the hole and finally covered with the sod which was originally removed. A piece of turf should be cut from the centre, large enough to allow the tin (used as a strainer) to be placed over the hole. This type of grease pit is good in any soil, but it is as well to use it for the really greasy kitchen washing-up water, and to have another for the general washing up. For the latter a portable grease trap is excellent as it gives no drainage troubles, but can, of course, only be used where there is a convenient hedge or bed of nettles where people do not walk. Such a grease trap is made by using as a strainer an old tin with holes bored in, and lined with hay or dry grass, and this is erected on a tripod or similar stand and moved about so that no part of the ground becomes swamped.

Burning out the incinerator is a job which few people enjoy, and it is often made more difficult because trouble is not taken to keep the rubbish dry. The hygiene of camp is not merely concerned with lats, grease pits and incinerators, but every aspect of camp life. The cleanliness of the kitchen must be above reproach, and so must the sleeping tents, and

Guides should be taught before camp to take a pride in the cleanliness and tidiness of their tents.

Miss A. and Miss B. and their companies had, so far, not tackled camp sanitation, and they realised that it was perhaps the part of camp about which the Guides knew least. Miss A. started by explaining the layout of a camp site, and the middle of the Guide room floor was turned into a camp site, with the tents, lats, kitchen, and so on, marked in chalk. After Miss A. had explained about the use of lats and other parts of the camp, they played a game where each patrol had twelve pin flags, and Captain made such statements as: 'Joan threw the washing-up water away', and No. 1 in each patrol had to plant her flag where she thought the water ought to go; No. 2 had to dispose of ashes from the kitchen fire; No. 3 of potato peelings and cabbage stalks and No. 4 of banana skins, and so on.

At the end of the meeting Miss A. gave each patrol a list of the things which should, or should not, go into the pig bucket, incinerator, and grease pit, and asked the patrols during the week to find pictures or make drawings of the various items, and the backs of the pictures were to be a different colour for each patrol. These were used for a game in which the two grease traps, pig bucket and incinerator were in a row and in turn each Guide had to 'dispose' of the items they had collected. In this way the Guides knew what the various things looked like and their uses.

For the month's competition each patrol had to 'furnish' a wash tent. As the company met in a town Miss A. had previously collected suitable gadget wood with which she showed the Guides how to make a tripod and other gadgets. This time the competition was to be on a Saturday when the whole company was going into the country where they had

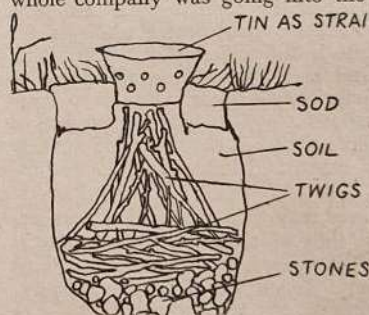


DIAGRAM 2. An excellent grease pit for any soil

so much that they were aching to put it all into practice in a real camp.

permission to collect wood. Captain also said that each patrol could take back some wood so that they could practise making other kinds of gadgets before camp. They took sandwiches for tea because all afternoon would be spent in making the gadgets.

By the time they went to camp the Guides had learned it all into practice in MARJORIE BRINDLEY

ENGLISH COUNTIES' CAMP FEES are now payable at the following rates instead of the previous flat rate of 2s. 6d.:—

Cambridge 2s. 6d. for 1949; Bedford 4s. week, 2s. 6d. week-end; Essex 5s.; Lincoln 5s.; Hunts 5s.; Norfolk 5s.; Suffolk 5s. Birmingham 2s. 6d.; Derbyshire 4s.; Leicester 3s. 6d.; Northants 2s. 6d.; Notts 2s. 6d., 1s. week-end; Oxford 2s. 6d.; Coy. camp site, 3s. 6d. rest; Rutland 2s. 6d.; Shropshire 3s. 6d.; Stafford 2s. 6d.; Warwickshire 2s. 6d. Durham 2s. 6d.; Northumberland 3s. 6d.; York City 2s. 6d.; Yorks, E. Riding, 2s. 6d.; Yorks, N. Riding, 3s. 6d.; Yorks, W.R.N.E., 3s. 6d.; Yorks, W.R.N.W., 3s. 6d.; Yorks, W.R.S., 2s. 6d. Cheshire 3s.; Cumberland 3s.; N.W. Lancs 2s. 6d.; N.E. Lancs 3s.; S. Lancs 2s. 6d.; S.E. Lancs 2s. 6d.; Manchester 2s. 6d.; S.W. Lancs 2s. 6d.; Westmorland 2s. 6d.; Isle of Man 3s. Berkshire 3s. 6d.; Bucks 3s.; Herts 2s. 6d.; Kent 2s. 6d.; Middlesex East 2s. 6d.; Middlesex W. 2s. 6d.; East Surrey 3s. 6d.; North Surrey 2s. 6d.; West Surrey 2s. 6d.; Sussex, 3s. for week, 2s. week-end. Bristol 2s. 6d.; Cornwall 5s.; Devon 5s.; Gloucestershire 2s. 6d.; Dorset 5s.; Hampshire 5s.; Hereford 2s. 6d.; Isle of Wight 5s.; Jersey 3s. 6d.; Guernsey 3s. 6d.; Somerset 5s.; Wiltshire 4s.; Worcestershire 5s.



# Drill—the Right Approach

THE success of good drill depends upon individual good standing, marching and control and however well trained in commanding the Guider may be she will not achieve them unless she first understands what constitutes good posture. Good bearing and graceful movement are due to a reasonably high standard of flexibility, relaxation, co-ordination and balance. When this standard is reached, the movements for drill are easily learnt if taken in the stages suggested in the new 3d. leaflet now published in conjunction with the official book, *Drill up to Date*, stocked at Headquarters Bookshop, price 6d. (This leaflet is a supplement to the book and cannot be used without reference to it.)

In order to understand and overcome the difficulties which face her when a whole company are together trying to reach a standard, the Guider must first create in her own mind a standard of posture which her company can attain by concentrating on the fundamental rules. Unobtrusive help to individuals who find all good movement an effort will repay. Bad standing or walking should first be recognised as something opposed to the easy stance—the free, graceful movement all too seldom seen in everyday life. When this difference is mastered, some of the reasons for bad movement can be traced. They may include drooping head and shoulders, a forward bend from the hips or a backward tilt, feet turned out causing rolling, a jerky, uncontrolled walk or walking from the shoulders, the shoulders alternately jerking forward with each step, usually because there is no arm swing.

When recognition of these faults comes readily the knowledge gained will lead to sounder training of Guides and Rangers in the company. For the comparatively few girls with poor posture due to definite structural disability there are many whose bad posture is due to faulty diet, unsuitable clothing, lack of sleep and bad hygienic conditions or to unhappiness, a sense of inferiority or fear. The very large part which the mental outlook plays in habitual posture is often underestimated, but knowledge of the home life of these girls often explains many other bad habits as well as postural ones.

The following word pictures may help the Guider to recognise certain general groups into which the Guide or Ranger company naturally falls. There are, of course, exceptions to all these types, but from these principal groups the physical possibilities of the company can be gauged.

1. The casual, slack, round shouldered, bent knee girl to whom any form of good movement is difficult and who usually pretends to be bored with everything, whereas she has not got the physical or mental energy to stand up to life. She usually has untidy hair and carelessly put on uniform. If the Guider can find a point of interest (even if only a favourite film star) it can be used to stimulate other interests in the company until her outlook improves and with it her posture, uniform, hair and general attitude. Any small improvement should be noticed and commented upon until there is a gradual awakening of pride. This type must not be confused with the girl who has merely outgrown her strength and who should not be allowed to overtax herself.

2. The anxious, rigid, over extended girl whose tense attitudes are often mistaken for good posture but who tires very easily, partly because of nervous exhaustion and partly because rigidity causes fatigue. She is usually the first to offer to do extra jobs and is abnormally clean and tidy but does not as a rule make a good leader. Her over anxiety is often irritating to the rest of the company and she should not be encouraged always to do the odd jobs as the nervous strain mounts with each successive duty and she becomes more rigid and more nervously exhausted. On the other hand she must not be ignored which would add to the

tension. Her posture and drill are likely to be stiff, jerky and tense and she needs physical and mental relaxation.

3. The adolescent who is growing fast and falls over everything within reach and is often unconsciously abrupt. Time will eradicate her present failings if she understands the reason for them, but she should be receiving training in poise through physical education, including dancing, games and swimming either at school or in her leisure time. Drill will help here as it requires exactness in the placing of hands, feet and body although the performance of it may be clumsy.

This girl should not be ridiculed or scolded for clumsiness but if it is explained to her that her body is growing faster than the co-ordinating centres of her brain, she will dimly understand that there is a reason for her clumsiness.

4. The average girl who does not tire easily, naturally holds herself well, and automatically looks well in uniform. She is very often extended up to 75 per cent only of her capabilities, because she has never had to make a supreme effort in order to achieve what is asked of her. She has not outgrown the co-ordination of brain and body and if this girl is also blessed with good mental capacity she tends to become a natural leader. If, on the other hand, she has limited mental capacity, the Guider is apt to become exasperated and disappointed because the girl's innate limitations prevent her from taking responsibility for which she appears to be well fitted.

It can easily be understood that coaching is necessary as well as the giving of formal commands when drill is taken with the whole company. Individual difficulties should be seen and dealt with in a human and understanding way. Although the aim of the company is, by combined movement, to achieve perfect unity, the Guider must not lose sight of the fact that the company is made up of individuals who, by their very nature, differ in the degree of their performance.

V. M. JEANS

## 'This House is All Thine Own'

(Continued from page 91)

Lady Lilian Austin, of Micheldever (County President), thanked all who had made possible this ceremony, which then closed with the singing of the National Anthem.

Visitors were conducted round the site, and shown the camp kitchen, with its built-up fire, the store with concrete and thatch cover, hanging larder, etc.—all models of good workmanship and campcraft.

A visitors' book, to be kept in the camp house, has been given by the Chief Guide, a fact which is recorded in the front of the book, which also contains the following notice:

Katherine Furnival Wilson, J.P., of Hill Croft, Lymington, Hampshire, was called to Higher Service May 25th, 1945.

In 25 years of Guiding in Hampshire she held at various times warrants as Brownie, Guide and Ranger Guider, County Camp Adviser, District, Division and County Commissioner.

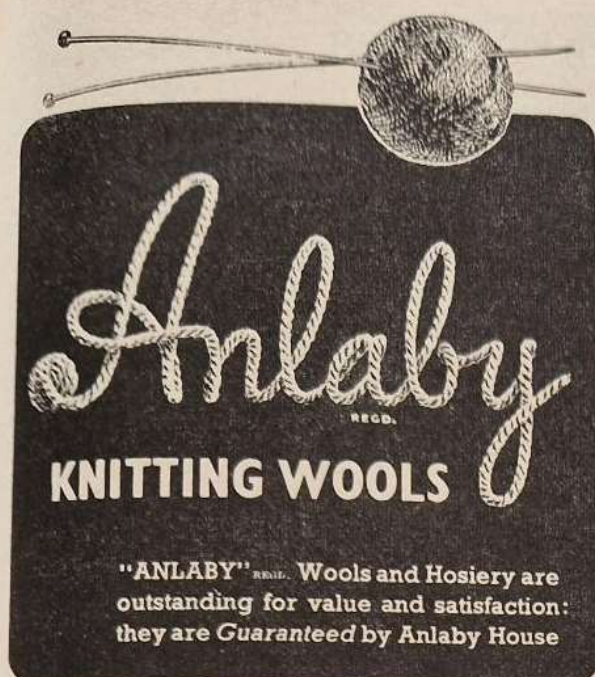
Miss Wilson gained the Blue Cord Diploma in 1925, the Red Cord in 1929, and was awarded the Medal of Merit in 1940.

At the time of her death she was County Commissioner for Hampshire and a member of the Executive Committee I.H.Q.

The memorial fund which has resulted in this provision of an ideal holiday site for Rangers, was raised by donations which came largely from Hampshire districts, but individual subscriptions were given by Miss Wilson's colleagues on the Bench and various committees in the county. The building work alone cost £330. The site, equipped by the fund, will now be the property of Headquarters, and Hampshire will have no future claim to or responsibility for it.

M.P.





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Do. ... 9"	10	6
Do. ... 11"	16	9
Do. ... 12"	22	6
Do. ...	20	0
Dixies, Tinned Iron ...	12	6
Dixies, Tin ...	2	9
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Do. ... 2½ gal.	7	6
Do. ... 3 gal.	9	0
Do. ... 4 gal.	33	6
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Frying Pan, 14"	2	2
Panfix, to fix on edge of Frypan, drains and keeps food hot ...	2	0
Entrenching Tool, Ex Army, folding head	3	9
Shovels, Ex Army, 27" handle ...	10	0
Hurricane Lamps ...		
Ground Sheets		
Canvas, 6' x 3' ...	16	9
Double Texture, 6' x 3' ...	13	6
Balloon Fabric, 6' x 3' ...	10	6
Sitters, Dinghy material, 9' x 18"	10	8
Plates, Enamelled Aluminium, 7"	1	3
in green, blue, 8"	1	6
lemon and cream, 9"	1	7
Bowls, enamelled aluminium, blue and green	2	6
Mugs, Aluminium ...	1	4
Plastic, blue ...	1	6
Pliable ...	2	6
Pliable, with Trefoil ...	2	9

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## THE GIRL GUIDES ASSOCIATION

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# Headquarters Notices

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Council of the Girl Guides Association was held at 17.10 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1, on Wednesday, April 13th, 1949.

**Present:** The Lady Oaksey, O.B.E., J.P. (Chair), Finola, Lady Somers, The Lady Baden-Powell, G.B.E. (afternoon session), The Lady Burnham, J.P., Lady Thomas (representing Lady Cooper, afternoon), Mrs. Douglas of Mains, Sir Percy Everett (afternoon), Mrs. Keith Gray, Mrs. T. W. Harley, J.P., Mrs. J. W. Haughton, O.B.E., Miss I. H. Kay, J.P., Dame Vera Loughton-Mathews, D.B.E., Mrs. H. S. Mair, M.A., Miss M. L. Martin, Miss McSwiny, Miss Powell, J.P., Mrs. I. H. Powell Edwards.

**By Invitation:** The Countess of Clarendon, The Lady Somerleyton, M.B.E., J.P.

**Apologies:** Mrs. Davies-Cooke, The Hon. Lady Cochrane, Lady Cooper, Lady Goodenough, J.P., Mrs. Stewart of Murdochston.

**In attendance:** Miss J. Frith, O.B.E., Miss M. White, M.B.E.

The following matters were considered:—

- Awards: Gallantry: Good Service.
- Appointments and Resignations.
- Citizenship and party politics.
- Clothing coupons.
- Diplomas.
- Executive Committee election, 1949.
- Financial business.
- General Secretary's Annual Report.
- G.I.S. Reports: Germany, Palestine.
- International Extension Conference, October, 1949.
- New Publications.
- The Ranger Branch: Policy: C.R.A. Conference: Certificates.
- Royal Charter: Supplemental Charter petition.
- Students' Conference: Report.
- Uniform supplies: Crockades.
- World Conference, 1950.

**Note:**—Official notice of decisions made will be given on this page as they become operative, and fuller information about many of the matters dealt with by the Executive Committee will be covered by articles and news items on other pages.

## AWARDS

### Fortitude

**Badge of Fortitude.** Guide Greta Thirtle, aged 12, 1st Cotter-shall company, Norfolk.

Four months ago Greta was very badly burned when her clothing caught fire while she was lighting a gas fire. Severely ill and in great pain, she has had several operations for skin grafts. Lying flat on her back for ten weeks, Greta has borne daily dressings with wonderful courage. She is always smiling and cheerful, and she has been a real inspiration to the Guide company that has visited her almost daily since the accident.

**Certificate of Merit.** Miss E. Granger, former Captain, 1st Northumberland Post company.

### Good Service

**Silver Fish.** Miss E. Williams, Deputy Chief Commissioner, New Zealand.

**Certificate of Merit.** Mrs. G. Smith, Island Secretary, Antigua. Mrs. True Burgess, 1st Miranda Pack, Bermuda.

### Training

**Guide Training Diploma.** Miss M. Gilbey, Buckingham.

**Camp Training Diploma.** Miss C. Cumming, New Zealand.

**H.Q. Instructor Certificate (Sailing Charge).** Miss S. C. Groves, Hampshire.

## CALLED TO HIGHER SERVICE

The Hon. Mrs. Methuen-Campbell, of Blythwood. It is with deep regret that the County of Renfrew record the death of one who gave thirty years of devoted and loyal service to the Guide Movement. As the Hon. Olive Campbell she was appointed District Commissioner for Renfrew in 1919. She was County Commissioner from 1923-1946 and County President from 1946-1949. Mrs. Methuen-Campbell was an inspiration to everyone, a sincere Guide and a fine example of Guiding.

Mrs. Davidge, in November, 1948. For many years Camp adviser, Secretary for Lones, Guide and Ranger Captain. Always ready to help, no one will ever know the immense amount of work Mrs. Davidge put into Guiding. By her death Northamp-tonshire lost one of its most loyal and devoted Guiders.

Ruth M. Hereward, on January 19th, 1949. District Commissioner for Caterham, 1945-1949; formerly a Guider in the 1st Caterham company.

Sibyl Mounsey-Heysham, on March 23rd. A dynamic and radiant personality, who was one of the earliest pioneers in Scouting and Guiding and a close friend of the Chief Scout and Chief Guide. Her enthusiastic interest in both movements never flagged from the early days in 1915 when she started the troop and pack in her village at Rockcliffe, Cumberland, right up to the last when she was President of the Carlisle Guides. In the intervening years she was Division Commissioner for Northumberland and for Carlisle West, Assistant Division Commissioner, Carlisle, and Captain of Cumberland Post Guides. Sibyl Mounsey-Heysham had immense sympathy and understanding with young people. Although her mastery over a wide range of subjects was remarkable she was always ready to learn from others. Perhaps her greatest love was for music, especially the violin, of which she had great knowledge. In 1925 she gave the Girl Guides Association 'Diana', the violin owned and played by the Chief Guide. Last autumn she presented a second violin which it is proposed to name 'Sibyl' in her memory.

Miss M. W. Marriott, on March 23rd, 1949. District Commissioner for Newmarket and Mildenhall, Suffolk. In her thirty years' service in the Guide Movement Miss Marriott gave an example of all that a Guide tries to be, loyal, helpful, courageous, and with a great sense of humour.

Mrs. F. A. Woods, on March 10th. Lieutenant 1st Throck Guide company 1935-1937, Captain 1937-1945. Awarded Certificate of Merit, 1945.

## COMING EVENTS

**The Annual Meeting of The Empire Circle** will be held at Imperial Headquarters on Wednesday, May 25th, at 6.30. The talk, after the business meeting, will be given by Miss Winifred Baker, of Pakistan. The talk at the meeting on June 22nd in the Library at Imperial Headquarters at 7.30 p.m. will be given by Mrs. Handley, who has recently formed a Guide Company and a Brownie Pack in Tristan da Cunha. As this meeting comes in the Guide Colonial Week, the Association's contribution to Colonial Month, members of the general public are invited.

**Empire Youth Sunday, May 29th.** Two central national services are being organised, one at Westminster Abbey by the Empire Youth Sunday Committee, and one at the Central Hall, Westminster, by the Free Church Federal Council. A leaflet giving particulars of Empire Youth Week from May 23rd-28th and Empire Youth Sunday is obtainable from the Secretary, 44 Rutland Court, Denmark Hill, S.E.5.

**A Guiders' Training Camp at Bronierion** will be held over the Whitsun week-end, June 3rd-7th. Cost 4s. a day, or 15s. for week-end (6d. per day less if you bring your own tent and groundsheet). Applications to the Guider-in-Charge, before May 20th, enclosing 2s. 6d. deposit.

**London Sea Rangers Parade at Greenwich, May 14th, 1949.** The salute will be taken at 5.15 p.m. by the President of the College, Vice-Admiral G. N. Oliver, C.B.E., D.S.O., and Lady Cochrane. Visitors are welcome to watch the March Past, but tickets for the Chapel Service may be obtained from London Coxswains or Crews. Will visitors in uniform kindly wear their uniform correctly, according to principles laid down in P.O.R.?

**Camp de Retraite, Les Courmettes, September 1st-10th, 1949.** The Protestant section of the Fédération Française des Eclaireuses are again organising an International 'Camp de Retraite', open to Rangers, Guiders, Commissioners and Cadets. Application forms may be obtained from Mademoiselle Beley, Fédération Française des Eclaireuses, 10 Rue de Richelieu, Paris, 1.

**The Welsh National Eisteddfod at Dolgelley, Merioneth.** August 1st-6th. All members of the Movement, past or present, are invited to stay in camp at Dolgelley. 10s. 6d. per day, or 22 10s. for whole time. Applications to Miss Wells, Bronierion, Llandinam, Montgomeryshire, before June 30th. There is a Eisteddfod making competition and entries should be sent to the delivered to the Arts and Crafts Secretary (Youth Section) Primary School, Dolgelley, between June 6th and 8th, with



labels attached:—(a) Competition Number 250, communal work, camp equipment. 6 items (green wood); age under 21. (b) Title or description of exhibit. (c) Nom de plume.

**English Land Ranger Adventure Camp.** Applications can still be sent to Miss Hillbrook at 10 Overton Road, Sutton, Surrey, for the camp in the Hope Valley, Derbyshire, from June 17th-27th. (Bookings also accepted for weekends.)

#### GENERAL NOTICES

**The World Badge.** At the World Conference held in America in July, 1948, at which Great Britain was represented, it was agreed that there should be a World Badge. There was no question that such a badge should replace a country's enrolment badge, but that it would promote unity, and be a visible token of the 'World' aspect of Guiding, and the friendship between Guides and Girl Scouts in other countries.

Supplies of this World Badge are now available and are obtainable through Badge Secretaries from Imperial Headquarters, price 1s. 9d. each. It has been agreed that: (a) The wearing of the badge should be permissible and not compulsory; (b) It may be worn in or out of uniform; (c) When worn in uniform it should be worn over the centre of the right pocket.

Members of the movement travelling abroad should be encouraged to wear the badge as much as possible. It is not suggested that there should be any official ceremony connected with the presenting of the badge, except as desired locally.

**Alteration to P.O.R. 3 (c) Religious Policy.** The present two paragraphs to be deleted and the following substituted: Churches may have attached companies consisting of girls who are members of their congregations. At the time of the registration of the company the Church authorities have the right to decide whether an attached company shall be confined to girls of that Church or open to other girls. The Church authorities also have the right to nominate the Guiders, though the appointment is made by the Girl Guides Association through the Commissioner. Should the Church authorities not make a nomination or should their nominee fail to fulfil the requirements laid down for the holding of a warrant (see Rule 30 for Brownie Guiders, Rule 46 for Guide Guiders, and Rule 61 for Ranger Guiders) the Commissioner may then nominate Guiders for appointment by Headquarters, having first ascertained that the persons she proposes to nominate will meet with the approval of the Church.

If, for any reason, the Church authorities have cause for dissatisfaction with a Guider of their attached company their report should be made to the Commissioner, who will go into the matter and endeavour to arrange things satisfactorily. Similarly, if the Commissioner is dissatisfied she will consult with the Church authorities and make every effort to find an agreed solution. Thereafter in cases involving such questions as moral character or technical efficiency, the Commissioner may deal with the Guider in the same manner that she would employ for a Guider of an unattached company. In cases where the Church authorities consider that the Guider has not fulfilled her religious duties, either by example or precept, and ask for her resignation, the Commissioner will give effect to their views, provided that the "religious duties" are those generally accepted in the denomination concerned, whose Youth Department may be consulted. The right of appeal to Guide Headquarters of the country and to the appropriate Church authority is recognised.

**The Slogan Competition.** Nearly two hundred readers of THE GUIDER and THE RANGER submitted slogans for use in a franking machine on envelopes sent out from Headquarters. The first prize of a two guinea voucher for the H.Q. shop was awarded to Miss K. Donnelly, Captain of 1st Kent Posts, for her slogan: 'Youth needs Guiding — Guiding needs you.' 'Be alert, be alive, be a Guide', sent by Miss E. Dyer, Captain of the 1st Alford Guide Company, was awarded the second prize of a guinea and 'Guide friendship spans the world', sent by Miss A. D. Franklin (Tooting Trefoil Guild), the third prize of half a guinea.

**Where to Train.** Announcements are only appearing in alternate months of THE GUIDER—in June, August, October and December.

A Ranger camp site near the sea at Mudeford, Christchurch, near Bournemouth, has been lent to the Air Ranger Section (England), but may also be booked by Seas and 'Lands'. All particulars from Mrs. Shearman, St. Saviour's Vicarage, Iford, Bournemouth.

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## Classified Advertisements

Situations advertised under this heading are available only to applicants exempt from the Control of Emigration Order, 1947, No. 2031.  
Advertisements must be received by the 10th of the month for insertion in the next issue. Charges: 3d. per word, 1s. 3d. for box number. Advertisements for the sale of clothing cannot be accepted. (Accommodation offered has not necessarily been approved by Headquarters.)

### EMPLOYMENT OFFERED

Nurse, Certified, member of Guide Movement, with general or children's hospital training, to act as resident nurse in Trefoil School for Physically Handicapped Children, Whitburn, West Lothian, Appleton Sec., Trefoil School, 33, Melville Street, Edinburgh.

Lambeth Group Hospital Management Committee. There are vacancies at Lambeth Hospital for Student Nurses in the Preliminary Training School commencing on the 12th May. Applicants should be well educated and aged 17 years or over. A shortened period of training is offered to nurses on the supplementary register. Training allowance and conditions of service in accordance with Whitley Council. There is a modern nurses' home at the hospital, which is situated within easy reach of central London and at the main line railway termini. Waterloo Station is within ten minutes of the hospital and gives easy access to the South Coast. Plans for the erection of an up-to-date dining room are at present in course of preparation. Matron will be pleased to discuss further details with intending students or their parents. Application to the Matron, Lambeth Hospital, Brook Drive, S.E.11.

Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee. Farnham Hospital, Hale Road, Farnham, Surrey (180 beds). Applications are invited for Student Nurses for training at the above Hospital. Training allowance for first year of £200, second year £210, third year £225, of which £100 per annum is charged for board and lodging. Uniform provided.—Applications to Matron, Shrewsbury Road, London, E.7.

East Ham Memorial Hospital (138 beds). Shrewsbury Road, London, E.7. Student Nurses required for three years' general nursing training. Preliminary training school. Resident Sister Tutor. Candidates are 18 to 35 years, well educated. May be non-resident after first three months. Salary according to latest Whitley Council recommendations.—Apply to Matron.

Guide needed in Bridport district and to help elderly couple. Salary.—Mrs. Lang, Liss Lea, Charmouth, Dorset.

### HEADQUARTERS VACANCIES

Typist required for Sales Department.—Apply to the Equipment Secretary, Girl Guides Association, 17-19, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

Reliable Order Clerk wanted. Accuracy in detail work and experience of filing essential.—Write, giving details of experience, age, etc., to Business Manager, Periodicals Dept., I.H.Q.

Assistant for H.Q. Book Shop wanted.—Apply to Equipment Secretary, I.H.Q.

Experienced Stock-keepers required. Salary £5 per week.—Write, giving particulars of previous experience, to the Equipment Secretary, I.H.Q.

### ACCOMMODATION OFFERED

Flat available at Bronetron for Guiders and their friends; (two or at most three). Whitsun week-end and summer school holidays.—Apply the Guider-in-Charge, Bronetron, Llandudno, Montgomeryshire.

Swiss family takes guests £4 10s. weekly. Lovely country, highly recommended. A. Maynard.—Apply Frau Stauffacher, Gartenstrasse 10, Muri, près Berne, Switzerland.

Paying Guests in North Cornwall, one mile from beach and cliffs, on two 'bus routes. Might let furnished short periods (2 bedrooms, single or double) £4 to £6 weekly.—Miss Whittingham, Penwarren, Crackington, nr. Bude, North Cornwall.

Bournemouth holiday. Furnished flatlet, all facilities, week or longer, 2 guineas inclusive.—Box 345.

Llandudno.—Guests welcomed for holidays in attractive house. Own sittingroom. Every consideration, 5 guineas weekly.—Williams, Greenways, St. Hilary's Road.

Southwold.—Small comfortably furnished house to let (not August). Sea three minutes, three bedrooms, two sittingrooms, kitchen, bathroom.—Apply Box 348.

Wesliff-on-Sea.—Ex-Guider invites you to relax in the warm comfort of Boston Hall Hotel. A sea front suntrap; specialising in good fare and willing service at moderate terms. Facilities for Guiders' or Brownies' outings.

Guider invites another to join her for holiday in July or August. Fond of walking.—Box 347.

Bumble View, Housel Bay Road, The Lizard, Cornwall.—Private Guest House open all year, run by ex-Guider, lovely position. Extensive sea view. Few minutes from beach.—Miss G. Maundrell.

London.—Refined accommodation, 3, Westbourne Terrace Road, W.2. Bed and breakfast from 10s. 6d. nightly; central for places of interest. 'Phone Cunningham 2373.

Come to Castle Gay for a leisurely holiday; open all the year.—Miss Ashby and Miss Rutherford, Parsonage Road, Herne Bay.

Bungalow Guest House, open all year, run by ex-Guider, two minutes sea and 'bus. From 4 gns. Ideal surroundings.—Apply 'Summerhill', Banks Road, Sandbanks, Bournemouth.

Holidays between Downs and Sea.—Apply, ex-Guider, 98, Vale Avenue, Worthing.

New Forest. Ideal for the walker, naturalist and sightseer, or for a quiet and restful holiday. All home comforts at Balmer Lawn House, Brockenhurst, Hants.—Apply Miss Sandy.

Poole Harbour.—Easy reach Dorset Coast and New Forest. Small Guest House.—Rosamond Douglas, Tower House, Ashley Cross, Parkstone, Dorset.

Western Lake District.—Irtton Hall, Holmrook, Cumberland. Mountains, sea. Home produce, h. and c., billiards, table tennis. Children welcome. Wonderful walking, climbing. Tel. Holmrook 42.—E. M. Evans and F. Seager, M.B.E. (Commissioner).

Caravan fully equipped for two at Pevensey, Sussex.—Taylor, 11, Garden Road, Anerley, S.E.20.

Garden Hut (12 ft. x 10 ft.) in country, 5 miles Folkestone; 'bus routes; two beds; electricity; oil cooker; all equipment except sheets and towels; baths obtainable. Week-ends 12s. 6d., per week 27s. 6d.—Cloverland, Lynton, Kent.

### CAMPING

Will any company camping about August, preferably near sea, willing to include about fifteen Guiders and Guider (young) with equipment, please contact Miss Russell, 56, Stuart Avenue, Walton-on-Thames, Surrey.

Life-saver wanted for Guide camp in Hampshire, July 30th to August 6th.—Bone, 49, Beech Grove, Hainault, Essex.

Life-saver wanted for small Ranger camp near Minehead, June 4th to June 11th.—Miss Linzell, 716, Priory Road, Birmingham, 28.

Could anyone camping near Midlands during August take twelve Guiders?—Please write Box 240.

Guider (camper) and ten Guiders would like to join seaside camp, third week in July.—Reedley, 16, Waddington Road, Clitheroe.

Will any August or September camp include twenty Surrey Guiders and two Guiders, most have camping experience, but Guiders no licence. Equipment available. Or can a solitary licensed Guider come to the rescue?—Hobart, 7, Crescent Road, Wimbledon, S.W.20.

Wanted, Quartermaster.—Camp at Hathernage, Derbyshire, July 30th to August 12th, one or two weeks. Expenses paid.—Write Luffman, Bourne Road, Spalding, Lincolnshire.

Vacancies available for ten Guiders, camp July 29th to August 10th, Lancashire.—Miss Bladon, Medical School, Liverpool.

Printed by Gibbs & Bamforth Ltd., St. Albans and published by the Girl Guides Association, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.

## CAMPING REQUISITES FOR HIRE



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### WANTED

Secondhand Brownie Toadstool required by Pack. Must be in good condition.—Box, stating price, to Miss A. J. Hancock, 4, Hembury Avenue, Burnage, Manchester, 15.

Secondhand Guide and Brownie uniforms.—Box 344.

Brownie Uniforms urgently required for new Pack.—Please communicate with Miss Mills, 5, Dove Cottages, East Worthingham, Alton, Hants.

### FOR SALE

Tooth Brushes, pocket combs, dressing combs, etc., stamped in gold with any name. Repeat orders assured.—Sample from Northern Novelties, 20, Farcliffe Road, Hemat, Bradford, Yorks.

Make your own Jewellery.—Let us introduce you to this fascinating craft. It will prove both inexpensive and profitable. Ideal for sales of work and bazaar. Silver-plated ball chain, gleams like pearls. Gilt snake chain, ear-clips, crosses and chains. Coloured brilliants. All types of fasteners. 3d. procures our catalogue of all handi-craft materials.—Dept. G.B., Greenwoods, 13-17, Victoria Street, Huddersfield.

### S.R.S. DRAKE, LONDON, TREFOIL GUILD

S.R.S. Drake, London, is forming a Trefoil Guild for all ex-members of any date between 1928 and 1949. Any 'Old Drakes' who would like to join should get into touch with the Guild Secretary, Miss Joan Taylor, 4, Grenville Gardens, Woodford Green, Essex.

### SCOUT CLUB REUNION

Scout Club Reunion. A reunion is to be held at Kingston, Surrey, 2nd and 3rd July, for members of Catterick and Scarborough Scout Clubs, past and present. Come for week-end, or a day.—Full details, Maund, 39, Dereck Avenue, Ewell, Surrey.

### SHORT STORY WRITING

Short Story Writing.—Send 21d. for 'Stories that sell Today' (a special bulletin) and informative prospectus.—Regent Institute (185B), Palace Gate, W.8.

### TYPEWRITING AND DUPLICATING

All classes of Duplicating and Typewriting neatly and accurately executed. Prompt delivery, moderate charges, special terms to Guiders.—Alert Typewriting Bureau, 20, Rutland Road, Harrow, Middlesex. Harrow 1628.

Duplicating.—Notices, training programmes, concert programmes, news letters, minutes, etc.—Miss Midgley, 46, Harthall Lane, King's Langley, Herts.

Typewriting.—Plays, minutes, reports, programmes, letters, etc. Prompt and efficient service. Merseyside area.—Box 343.

### WATCH REPAIRS

All repairs done by craftsmen. Special rates for Guiders. Send your watch to registered post to Tim's and Jewels, Limited, 430, Greenford Road, Greenford, Middlesex, for an estimate.

## Our Chalet Bookings

These will be taken from August 1st for the winter season. Parties should not exceed ten to twelve members. Board and lodging costs: Beds S.frs. 8.50, camp-beds S.frs. 7.50, palliasses S.frs. 6.50 per day. For full particulars apply to the International Department, I.H.Q., or to the Secretary, Our Chalet, Adelboden, Switzerland. For the summer 1950, bookings cannot be taken into consideration before November 1st.

the Girl Guides Association, 17-19 Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.1.  
should be addressed to Girl Guides Association Headquarters.