



WORLD SCOUTING

VOLUME II

- **MOUNTAINS ARE FOR CLIMBING**
- **BACK TO GILWELL**
- **"ROOM AT THE MARK!"**





DIRECTOR'S NOTEBOOK

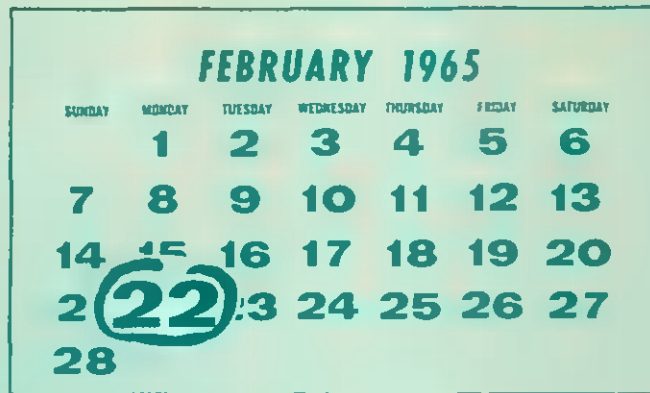
For many years past, the efforts of the World Committee and the Bureau to publish a periodical have been hampered by financial considerations. The World Committee has now, however, authorized the Bureau to discontinue publication of "World Scouting Bulletin" and to replace it with a quarterly magazine which you now have in your hand.

The purpose of this magazine is to publish articles of interest to those who are charged with Leadership responsibilities at regional and national levels. It will also be sent to other interested Commissioners and Scouters.

WORLD SCOUTING must, perforce, provide reading material not always found in national publications. In order to do this it is essential that regional and national Scout officials everywhere in the world assist the editor in his difficult task by providing thought-provoking articles and reports. This is your journal and without your support most of the effort of the Bureau staff will be wasted. It is really up to you. I hope you will co-operate in making **WORLD SCOUTING** all that it can and should be.

J. C. Spring

**S
OK**



Founder's Day Message

by

*Olave, Lady-Baden-Powell, G.B.E., Hon. Vice President,
Boy Scouts World Committee, World Chief Guide*

Founder's Day as you call it—or Thinking Day as we call it in Guides—comes round very quickly, and one has hardly dealt with the overflow of thoughts and good wishes that the day brings than another one is looming.

I had just been writing the story of 1964 Founder's Day which I spent with Scouts and Guides in Venezuela when your request came for a message for this year. I hope to spend the day in 1965 in Kenya, at the place where the Founder and I spent so many wonderful days together at the end of his life, so it will be for me an especially poignant one. Those of you who have been reading about him in Bill Hillcourt's splendid book "BADEN-POWELL; THE TWO LIVES OF A HERO" will be able to share with me some memories of happy days gone by as well as some stirring and stimulating thoughts for the future of our great Movement.

May you all have good luck and happiness in carrying on with Scouting in the spirit of the Founder. We are going through stirring times in the world today, with encouraging expansion here and there, and varied stages of change and progress and advancement—as well as some temporary set-backs—in the development of our great World Brotherhood.

The call is as great now as ever for full determination to keep up our standard and our strength, holding firmly to my husband's precepts and following his advice in its wisdom and timeless truth; and may I hope that good fortune and happy success may be yours, as you carry on with your Scouting in that spirit in the coming years.

Olave Baden-Powell

MOUNTAINS ARE FOR CLIMBING

If you enjoy scrambling up mountains, but have no desire to be a rock-climber, there is no finer place for a summer holiday trek than the Austrian Tyrol. Where to go? I recommend you to explore thoroughly two valleys—the Stubaital and the Oetzal ('tal' means valley). The nearest big town is Innsbruck.

These two valleys cater for the adventurous walker *par excellence*. The great attractions are the mountain huts belonging to the Austrian Alpine Club. With very few exceptions, these are accessible quite easily to any good walker without it ever being necessary to have any special climbing knowledge. They are sited mostly in magnificent surroundings near the snow and ice-line. Though they are called "huts", they are in fact inns and provide you with beds and bedding, and also good food. They are mainly situated within a comfortable day's walk of each other and you can spend a wonderful holiday just wandering from hut to hut.

It is well worth while joining the Austrian Alpine Club; the membership charge is very small. Membership entitles you to reduced charges in the huts, so it saves money in the long run. Many expeditions involving the crossing of snowfields and glaciers are quite easy, although it is advisable to have a guide for these. It is usually possible to arrange for a guide either at mountain huts or at the nearest valley village, and their charges are very reasonable.

As far as clothes are concerned you may boil in the valleys and freeze on the tops! Shorts are impracticable; you definitely need long trousers. An anorak is better than a tweed jacket and both this and your trousers would be better

if they were wind-proof. You also need a good pair of boots, with rubber climbing soles instead of nails. You will also certainly need tinted glasses in summer.

A spare pullover or two should be carried in your rucksack, but leave all but absolute essentials out of this. Every ounce tells on a three-hour uphill walk. In the mountain huts no one expects you to change for dinner, except to put on an old pair of slippers. It is usual to sleep in spare clothing rather than that unnecessary luxury on a tramping tour, the pyjama. Once during your holiday, hire a mountain guide to lead you to the top of some exciting peak. This needs no special skill on your part. The view from the top is well worth it quite apart from the thrill of scrambling up some real peak of say, 10,000 ft. or more.

From the village of Vent, I recommend two expeditions. The first one is to the Brandenburger Haus (10,749 ft.), a hut on a rocky protuberance right in the middle of a vast saucer-like glacier with a fantastic view. You will need a guide for this expedition but it is not difficult. Leave Vent after lunch and go to the Hochjoch Hospitz (3 hours) where you must spend the night. Next morning you will need to start at dawn so as to cross the glacier before the snow has become soft and wearisome.

Also it is much too hot to struggle up hill for hours in the heat of the day. You will go by a route called the Delorette Weg. After about two hours you will reach the glacier, where the guide will rope you up. After a further 1 to 2 hours' gentle uphill plod on the glacier

you will reach the Brandenburger Haus. To get the best view, climb to the top of the Dahmann Spitze—the bump on which the hut is placed. After lunch at the hut you can return to Vent via the Vernagt Hut.

The second expedition is to the Similaun Hut (9,998 ft.) on the Italian frontier (5 hours)—in fact the hut is supplied from the Italian side. To reach it does not require a guide in fine weather. There is one glacier to cross, but you can follow other people's tracks with reasonable safety and there are no serious crevasses. The Similaun Peak (11,834 ft.) is worth climbing for its view. This you can do the next morning if the hut keeper is free to act as guide. It takes about 2½ hours to reach the summit. If you are feeling energetic you can go on from the Similaun and conquer a splendid knife edge peak, the Hintere Schwarze (12,000 ft.) The ascent is not really difficult, but the views downwards are dramatic. Another well worth while and by no means difficult climb which can be undertaken from Vent is the Wild Spitze (12,440 ft.) This is the highest peak in the Tyrol.

The other branch valley at the head of the Oetzal leads by bus to Obergurgl. The best expedition is to the Ramol Haus (9,849 ft.) a hut perched way above the glaciers, again with a fantastic view. It is worth spending a night there—it takes 4 hours from Obergurgl and is a simple walk.

To cross from the Oetzal to the Stubaital, I recommend taking a guide and crossing via the glaciers. It is worth digressing a bit to climb the Zuckerhutl (11,519 ft.) which is not difficult or dangerous with a guide provided you have a reasonable head for heights. (One or two of the party can go round to Neustift in the Stubaital by bus, taking spare luggage which you do not want to carry). The buses are run by the Post Office so you can "post" luggage from one place to another.

The way over to Stubaital is to go from Sölden to the Hildesheimer Hut (6 hours—9,515 ft.) and spend a night there. You will need a guide the next day. If the weather is not good you should cross

the glacier direct to the Dresdener Hut at the head of the Stubaital. If it is fine, however, digress slightly to climb the Zuckerhutl. After 2 hours you reach the foot of the Zuckerhutl without much difficulty. Then you have to plod up the last 100 ft. or so which is about as steep as a ladder but being snowcovered is no more difficult. There is a huge metal

cross at the top with a small compartment containing a visitor's book. The descent leads you to the Dresdener Hut

and to Ranalt where you can get a bus to Neustift.

Now for a few Tyrolean mountaineering hints. Walk Slowly up hill. You get there quicker in the end because you do not have to rest; you enjoy the view all the more because you have enough energy to appreciate the scene, and you will be strong enough to return home without being carried. Roughly one pace per second is the maximum uphill speed employed by those who know what they are doing. You will find this slow speed very necessary over about 8,000 ft. when the effect of height begins to make you puff and pant. Never separate from your companions. You may feel like showing how energetic you are by pushing on ahead but you may never see them again if you do so. Remember that it is better to seem timid in this world, than brave in the next. If the weather turns bad or the expedition seems too hard, turn back before it is too late.

Always carry something in the way of emergency food rations (chocolate, glucose, raisins, boiled sweets) even if you have to carry it all the way home again. However good your boots may be, you still march on your stomach.

Remember that anywhere in the Alps in summer can be both very hot and very cold. Wool shirts and underclothing are warmer when it is cold, and absorbent when you sweat. I hope you will take a camera with you. Mountain photography in summer is not easy. If you are using black and white photography a yellow filter helps enormously. As a rough guide, mountain scenery needs the smallest stop your camera possesses and an exposure of a 200th of a second. ☉



"... The view from the top is well worth it ..."



*"... Oh the grass is greener back in Gilwell,
And I breathe again that Scouting air,
And in memory, I see B-P,
Who never will be far from there."*

FROM THE MUSICAL PLAY "WE LIVE FOREVER" BY RALPH READER.

The Training Ground, Gilwell Park.

—PHOTO BY STANLEY NEWTON, SURREY.

BACK TO GILWELL

(Excerpts from "The Gilwell Book" by kind permission of the Camp Chief)

Towards the end of 1918, Mr. W. de Bois Maclaren, District Commissioner for Roseneath in Dunbartonshire, Scotland, offered to purchase a camping ground which would be available for Scouts, especially those from the East of London. A small Committee was formed and, at the special request of the Chief Scout, it was decided to look for an estate which would not only afford camping facilities but would also act as a centre for the Training of Scout Officers, as they were then called. Early in 1919 it was brought to the notice of the Committee that the estate of Gilwell Park was for sale.

It was immediately inspected by the Committee, and the Chief Scout and Mr. Maclaren were informed that it would suit admirably for the purposes in view. On the Thursday before Easter 1919, a small party of Rovers from East London arrived at dusk in the pouring rain and took over formal possession, using the small shed in the Orchard, now known as the "Pigsty". Every week-end after this, small parties of Scouts and Rovers camped at Gilwell, clearing the estate, and the formal Opening Ceremony took place on Saturday, 25th July 1919, in perfect weather. There was a special Rally of some 700 Scouts; they were complimented on their valuable acquisition by the Chief Scout, who thanked Mr. Maclaren for his generous gift and presented him with the order of the "Silver Wolf".

When His Majesty, King George V, the Patron of the Boy Scouts Association, conferred the honour of a Peerage upon the Founder on the occasion of the World-Jamboree at Arrowe Park, there was much speculation as to the title that the Founder would adopt. He himself had no doubts about it: he said he would prefer to be known as Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell. That choice linked the Founder even more closely with Gilwell and was a most important landmark in its history.

When the Gilwell Park estate was originally purchased and handed over to Scouting in 1919 it covered a little over fifty-seven acres of meadow and woodland with a few derelict buildings. The estate needed then, as it has needed since, constant care, attention and love to bring it up to its present standard and to develop its facilities, amenities and usefulness. As the years have passed, only the main hall remains of these original buildings.

The first land addition to Gilwell was not made until 1936 when the white cottage, originally known as Churches but more generally known as Gilwell Farm, was purchased at rather a ransom sum. In 1940 came a purchase of land which it is important to record if

only to realise what a great act of confidence it was on the part of the Scout Movement to make such a purchase at such a time. The threat of invasion was hanging over us, yet Scouting had sufficient belief in the future to buy twenty-one acres of land to the west of the Gilwell holding. These fields were known as Crow Hill and Hilly Field, and their purchase ensured room for expansion and protection to the Training Ground area. When we came back to Gilwell after the war they were re-named "The Quick" and "The Hilly Field", after the quickthorn or hawthorn which grew there.

In 1946 a seven-acre field was purchased to the north of Hilly Field and this gave us access and control over a road frontage on Daws Hill, thereby rounding off the estate so that whatever development there may be round Gilwell, it will always remain unhampered and unspoilt. This field is called "New Field". A further ten acres known as Gilwellbury, including a house and two cottages, were purchased in 1953 in order to complete the whole area inside the roadways.

Thus it was that the original fifty-seven acres grew to nearly double that number.

The main hall has remained the heart and main-spring of all that happens at Gilwell, for it is here that the resident staff is based, the offices of administration are housed and the Camp Chief and his assistants have their studies. All the work of administering training throughout the world emanates from this old and historic, and architecturally most peculiar building. Built of slates, every one of different size and thickness, fastened with pegs of various sizes on to a wooden frame which is made up, so far as we can tell, according to the size of pieces of wood available, it follows no pattern or shape, and belongs to no definite period of history - which is not surprising, for it has gone on in part for over four hundred years. An annexe was added to the Hall in 1963 which has greatly increased the accommodation facilities for visiting members of the Training Team.

On the ground floor the Hall contains, apart from the usual domestic offices, the Dining Hall and Refectory, an interesting museum and five offices. The Dining Hall contains an oak screen with a gallery above, erected in 1928. On the screen are panels carved at Gilwell, showing the different badges of the Scout organisations who had, at that date, adopted Gilwell Training. Special mention may be made of the very effective mural paintings on the walls of the Refectory which depict various phases of Scouting and were the

gift of the brush of the late Henry Strachey, who was Deputy Camp Chief for Somerset. The Dining Hall contains stained-glass windows of the Coats of Arms of notabilities connected with Gilwell Park and various overseas countries.

In 1926 a new building "The Barn" was put up in order to provide store rooms for tents, training equipment, food etc. This building occupies the site of a former range of outhouses demolished in 1923, and is two-storied with a central arch running through. On the ground floor are ration stores and an ablution block. On the first floor there is a large central room divided into cubicles where about twenty people can sleep, and three small bedrooms. The erection of this building made it possible to carry on training indoors during the winter months.

In 1934 and 1935 the present Lodge, the Camp Chief's House, was built to replace the wooden building previously mentioned. 1946 saw the erection of "The Works", an efficient sanitary and ablutions block which serves the Training Ground and the Quick and Hilly Fields. In 1950 "South Africa House" was built—a most serviceable building providing two self-contained flats for members of staff, and modern workshops and storage for training equipment.

Surrounding the buildings are several lawns, West, North and East. On the West Lawn is placed the



The Main Hall at Gilwell.

—PHOTO BY R. B. HERBERT, OXFORD.

formally presented by His Excellency the American Ambassador on 4th July, 1926, and received on behalf of the Boy Scouts Association by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In front of the lawn on which the Buffalo stands is a stone balustrade which was originally part of the old London Bridge up to its removal in 1823 when the present bridge was completed sixty yards further up the river.

On the North Lawn stands B-P's Caravan, presented to him by the Scouts of the World on the occasion of the Coming of Age Jamboree in 1929 and presented by B-P to Gilwell in 1938. Alongside the Caravan is a cast of B-P's footprint and many are the Scouts who try, Cinderella-like, to fit it.

Near to the Protestant Chapel, a Roman Catholic Chapel was added to the South in 1948 and consists of an open-fronted log cabin with a shingled roof. Between the two chapels there now stands "The Swan Hut" of which the Gilwell staff is very proud as they designed it and built it in the winter of 1953. The Jewish Scouts

Bronze Buffalo, typifying the first award of the Order of the Silver Buffalo awarded by the Boy Scouts of America to:

"The Unknown Scout whose faithfulness in the performance of his Daily Good Turn to Dr. William D. Boyce in 1909 brought the Boy Scout Movement to the United States of America."

The statuette was



The Session Circle in the Orchard.

—PHOTO BY R. B. HERBERT, OXFORD.



The Providore
—PHOTO BY R. B. HERBERT, OXFORD.

of Great Britain financed the building of a synagogue to commemorate fifty years of Scouting in 1957. A mosque is currently being constructed which will be paid for by the Moslems in Scouting.

During the winter of 1946-47 the work of building a new Camp Fire Circle between the Swan Hut and the Chapel was put in hand. Sheltered from the wind and readily adjacent to the Swan Hut, it enables many a Camp Fire to be held out of doors on those "doubtful" evenings so beloved of the English climate. It provides, too, a sheltered shady circle for a session on a too-hot afternoon.

The original Training Ground has to be seen to be believed. Roughly it occupies a circle completely surrounded by trees: oaks, elms, chestnuts, beeches and limes. A single large plane tree is a conspicuous feature within the circle. To the North, behind a belt of trees, lies the old orchard, which was reclaimed as an additional Training Ground with the name of "Brownsea Island". Under a spreading oak, logs comfortably hollowed and backed provide a shady lecture theatre. Among the trees in the North-east corner is the Gidney Log Cabin, built in 1929 as a memorial to the first Camp Chief. The International Flag Mast carries the flags of all nations of the world which have men on courses at Gilwell at any particular time, and it is not an infrequent sight to see the fifteen-line flag mast overloaded. In 1963 the Woodland Training Ground was opened, and this has enabled Gilwell to increase its capacity by training an additional 40 Scouters at any one time.

The Camping Fields lie to the South and West of the Estate and are separated from the Training Ground by a right of way which runs westwards from Gilwell Lane. The right of way is a survival of the old forest bridle path. The small one and a half acre field is the best camping ground at Gilwell since it can stand any

amount of hard wear and tear and dries up comparatively quickly. To this field was added in 1950 "The Barnacle", formerly the camp hospital and now the Hospital Crew Headquarters, which was made possible by one of Gilwell's oldest friends. Nearby is the Locker Hut in which regular campers can store their heavier camping gear. The West end of the big field slopes down to the Lea Valley and is known as "The Rough". At the top of the "Rough" is a small bathing pool now resplendent with its aerating fountain and chlorination plant added in 1950. Beyond are the ablution benches which were given a roof in 1949, and "The Palace of Industry" — a pleasant name for an essential feature.

In 1956 the Rover Crew and Service Auxiliaries thought it was time they spread their wings a little and adventured further into the arts of building in addition to dealing with the important but mundane matters of maintenance which had concerned them for so many years. Accordingly, they sought permission to build a new Report Centre and set to with a will, producing a splendid building with a cedar shingle roof, waney-edge elm boarding walls, and all the appropriate fittings and fixtures. They also designed and built a Rover den and incorporated into it, as a result of special pleading by the Camp Chief, an extension to the Providore which is now the Gilwell Grocery.

In the South-east corner of the fields is the main Camp Fire Circle. The circle used to be approached through an arch known as Kuziunik's Arch (Kuziunik is a somewhat imaginary "evil spirit" of camping), but the ravages of time wore it into an unsafe state, so in 1950 it was replaced by a Maori carved arch presented to Gilwell by the Scouts of New Zealand.

The camping fields contain a Providore which has had to be extended three times since the war and is

(cont'd. on page 33)



The Jim Green Gate
—PHOTO BY R. B. HERBERT, OXFORD.

THE 7TH JAMBOREE- ON-THE- AIR

... was undoubtedly a tremendous success. In the words of the originator, Les Mitchell, echoed by many other correspondents from all parts of the globe—"it was the best yet".

At the time of writing, reports are still being received and analysed, but we have already counted 65 countries taking part with a total of about 1,600 stations. It is probable that last year's total of 67 countries will be exceeded when the many reports still to come from far-away parts of the world are received.

It can fairly be said that there was an average Scout /Guide attendance per station of 30 (some were less, many had two or three troops in shifts!) which seems to indicate that there were probably 50,000 members of the two Movements taking part in this world-wide event. Yes, our sister Movement was well represented in many countries and were extremely popular visitors. This was the first year in which they participated officially, following a suggestion from South Africa to the Joint Girl Guide/Boy Scout Committee Meeting earlier this year. When you think that it costs little or nothing to take part in this Jamboree, it is no wonder that it has—in the course of a few short years—become one of the most popular events in the World Scout calendar.

This year, the 'sunspots' were kinder to us than they had been for the past two years. Conditions generally seemed to be much better and as a result many more long distance contacts were reported. We at VE3WSB, for the first time since the J.O.T.A. started in 1958, actually heard Australian and New Zealand Scout sta-

REPUBLICA DOMINIC



LAS G. GROWL
In Generalissimo Trujillo's Office



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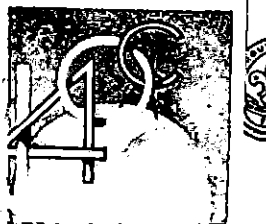
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TRANSMISOR ---
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BOY SCOUTS OF CANADA
 MANITOBA & NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO COUNCIL
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 VE2JAM Controlling QSO. H. M. W.
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tions working. Even though we were not able to actually "work" them, because the frequencies they were using are not authorised to us, we felt it to be a step in the right direction. However, they were in contact with several European countries and were thus not quite so isolated as they have been in the past.

Unfortunately, for reasons beyond their control, the Latin American countries did not have 100% representation as they have had in past years. One country was involved in a political upheaval and another had most of its 'ham' stations taking part in a Government sponsored Vaccination campaign. However, the 'drop-out' of these two countries was more than compensated for by the number of 'newer' countries, particularly in Africa, taking part for the first time.

In Great Britain, Canada and parts of Europe, it has been the practice to set up special stations with special calls for the Jamboree, such as GB3BPH at Baden-Powell House in London, the 'JAM' stations across Canada, etc. This year, the practice seems to have spread and we were particularly pleased to welcome LX1JAM of the Boy Scouts of Luxembourg, VP9BS of Bermuda (in the grounds of Government House), 5N2BSN - the Boy Scouts of Nigeria and many others too numerous to mention. 5Z4KSA - the Boy Scouts of Kenya - had been expected to be "on the air" but so far we have had no confirmation. Their operator was transferred at the last minute and we don't know if they managed to obtain a substitute in time.

The start of the 7th Jamboree was signalled, in several countries, by the Head of State reading a special message from the H.Q. Station. The Governors of both Victoria (Australia) and Bermuda honoured the event in this manner.

When conditions have been bad for long-distance working, it seems that stations in a particular country band together in a "net". Australia has been noted for this in the past, particularly in the V.H.F. bands which normally have a maximum range of only a few miles. VE3WSB usually has one of its transmitters involved in this sort of activity, as has GB3BPH. Austria had several of these "nets" this year and at one time there were 16 stations all working together. As their National Organizer said in his report "they had great pleasure working with the giant OE-Jamboree Groups". This seems to prove that Scouts get as much fun out of talking to other parts of their own country as they do to Scouts in other lands.

To judge by the number of postcards, letters, etc. we have received in the Bureau, there seems to have been a considerable increase in the number of SWL's (Short Wave Listeners) this year. They too enjoyed the J.O.T.A. even though they could only listen and not talk. We welcome their participation - this Jamboree is for ALL Scouts.

And so - on to the 8th Jamboree-on-the-Air. This has been scheduled for the 16th-17th October, 1965. Why not start making YOUR preparations NOW? ☘

-L. F. Jarrett,
Boy Scouts World Bureau

How many Leaders have been to a Scout or Cub meeting comprised of all mentally retarded boys? I would venture to say very few. Why? Is the challenge too great or is it just because you do not know anything about the mentally retarded? Is it because you think to yourself "I couldn't do that. I wouldn't know what to do"? Throughout the world today there are thousands of mentally retarded boys and girls. What are you doing about it? We as Leaders in this great world movement of Scouting deal with "the boy". Is the retarded boy different? He is not. He can learn to read, write, swim, camp, tell a story, sing a song, laugh, cry, feel hurt, feel proud. Is he different from any other boy? We are inclined to think so. We are apt to be a little complacent when we think of the retarded boy. In the world today there are many associations who deal with retarded children and they require help. Have you ever thought of going to these Hospitals and Associations and finding out if there are enough boys to form a Troop or Pack? You will find that there are; all they want is a Leader. Are you that Leader? Before you accept this challenge go to the nearest Troop or Pack and find out how they run a meeting. You will find very little difference from the ordinary meeting you have been organizing for many years with your own boys but there will be a difference. You will come away feeling very surprised, surprised in the knowledge that these boys are retarded and yet they do the same things that your own boys do. You will find they are happy and willing to learn. Furthermore you will find that anything you do for them is appreciated and this alone is a great satisfaction and gives one added drive to do more.

At this point I would like to reminisce for a few moments. I had been a Scout and Rover Scout and very interested in boys in England until the outbreak of war which severed my connection with Scouting for 6 years. Afterwards, I went to a Hospital with 2000 beds for Mental Defectives in England as a Physical Training Instructor. This was a new experience for me as I never realised

These our Brothers

*by Art Rawes,
Ontario Hospital School,
Canada.*

there were so many unfortunate people. I stayed at this Hospital for six years and in 1952 I came to the Ontario Hospital School in Smith Falls, Canada. After a few months I became an Assistant Cubmaster with a local group. While assisting with this group I thought to myself, why not start a Cub Pack at the Hospital. The Superintendent, Dr. H. F. Frank, had the same idea and I might add that without his assistance, his desire and his interest in the programme to help retarded children over the past 11 years, this article may never have been written.

The District Commissioner and the Field Commissioner were contacted and they promised to help as much as possible. I selected 12 boys and started on a Cub programme. At this point I had no idea how it would go but the enthusiasm displayed by the boys to learn soon dispelled any doubts in my mind. June 3rd, 1953, was a proud day - we received our Charter and became the

1st Ontario Hospital School Group and were now officially members of

the Boy Scout Movement. We started off with very little equipment like all Packs do. The Local Association bought us a Totem Pole and later bought badges for the boys. We met in a room that was earmarked as a shoe repair shop within the Hospital. Interest spread among the boys and very soon six more boys were added until eventually we had a Pack of 24 boys and the Cubmaster who I had assisted in the local group became my Assistant. My wife was very interested at this time and one or two more of the staff. We were ready to start another Pack and form a Scout Troop at the same time. My first Assistant took over the Troop and my wife started another Cub Pack. In 1954 we started our first Brownie Pack for the girls, then a Guide Company. Today we have 4 Cub Packs, 1 Scout Troop, 3 Brownie Packs and 1 Guide Company.

There are no short-cuts for those who don the uniforms of Scouting - they must pass the regular tests to earn their badges and promotions. The boys face these tasks with more than ordinary enthusiasm. Over the years many projects have been undertaken. A few years ago a concerted effort was made to raise money for the National Boy Scouts Headquarters building in Ottawa. The boys helped with garden chores, mowing lawns, painted storm windows and



Lady Vanier, wife of Canada's Chief

lawn furniture, washed cars, served coffee to visitors and shovelled drives and walks around town. No fixed amounts were charged and no one took advantage of the situation. The total sum raised was \$350.00.

For the past three years two Troops from Ottawa have come down twice a month regularly to the Hospital to play basketball with the boys. Competition is great and no quarter is given by either side. This is good healthy fun and after each game they all sit down to cookies and milk, and swap yarns and look forward to the next game. During the winter season Troops travel for many miles to play our boys at Hockey and Broomball and many first class games are played. The Scouts and Cubs greatly appreciate these events and to the Leaders and the boys who take time out to help spend a little time to bring some happiness we say "Thank You".

We are very proud of a picture of B.-P. which has a gold star attached which was presented to us many years ago. The Group received a Grade "A" rating at an annual Cubaree held in Smith Falls. The Cubs have given physical training displays, attended Cubarees and church parades over the years in various places and the Scout Troop has been in demand for putting on skits at Father and Son banquets.



Three Scouts on their First Class Journey.

—PHOTO BY RAPID GRIP AND BATTEN, OTTAWA.

Periodically, parades are held and these parades are looked forward to eagerly by everyone. Unlike ordinary groups, when a boy has earned a badge it is kept until we have a "March Past". On this day all the Scouts, Guides, Cubs and Brownies parade around the Hospital led by the Hospital Drum Corps to the large parking lot. The Salute is taken by visiting dignitaries and this parade is watched by all the other children. The badges, trophies, awards, etc. are on tables and there is excitement in the air. Each boy or girl who has earned a badge is called by name and the name of the badge he or she has earned made known to all assembled. They walk forward to receive their award in full view of everyone. It is a proud moment in their lives and for the Leaders a feeling of a job well done.

This past year has been more successful than ever before. Five boys attended a Golden Arrow Training Course and were able to show more initiative and responsibility than ever before and the Court of Honour is, as the Scoutmaster says "well established in the drivers seat". Two of the boys completed their 1st class

work and went on a 1st class journey by themselves. These two boys only require two more badges to become Queen's Scouts. A number of boys received their Religion and Life awards. The P.L.'s took their own Patrols on hikes, 11 in all, and 7 week-end camps. The week-end camps were conducted without any Leaders being present and they compiled their own programme and carried it out by themselves.

The annual Camp was very successful and 45 boys took part in this. Five spastic boys in wheel-chairs and walkers were taken to Camp this year and were looked after by five other boys of the Troop. All lived under canvas, prepared their own meals and carried out a full programme.

I hope that I have been able to bring to you just a little of the work that is carried on with the retarded boys. It is difficult to describe the feeling one gets when one has seen these boys at their meetings. There comes a sudden realisation that throughout all the years these retarded children have been with us all the time and very few people have taken up the "Challenge". Will you? 🍀



Scout, extends a left handshake.



U.S.A. - Obstacle Course

-PHOTO BY FRED SCHULZE, BRIDGEPORT.

THE WORLD OF SCOUTING

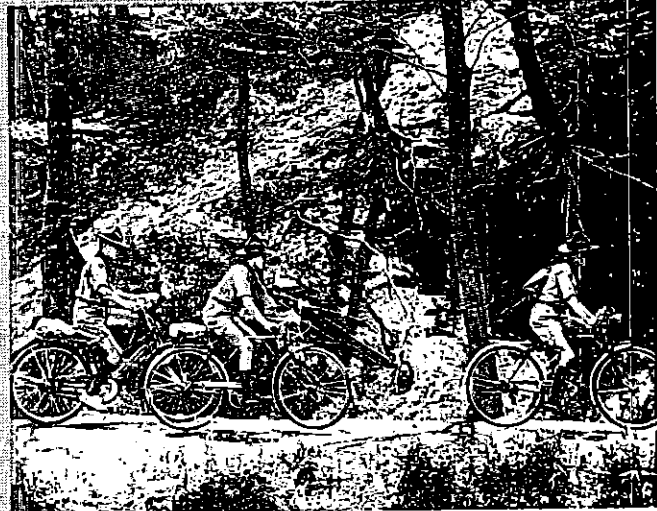


Colombia - The trouble with meals!

-PHOTO BY LUIS VELASCO, COLUMBIA.



Germany: 1000 hours—paused for rest and to bring log up to date.
—PHOTO BY LEO MOSER, GERMANY



Japan: Venturer's Journey by bike.
—PHOTO BY SHINOHARA AND KOBAYASHI, JAPAN



Congo (Léopoldville): Boy Scouts assist Red Cross in milk distribution.
—U.N. PHOTO.



... on being a professional

"You don't HAVE to be CRAZY to work here, but it helps!" Dutifully, I managed a tired smile at the overworked funny line as the Chief Executive welcomed me on "joining the team". He laughed so hard at "his" little joke that he choked, and I felt better. "Here's your ward, Haryew" he said when he could speak again. "We've tried to keep it nice and tidy for the new patient. Ha! ha! ha!"

My heart fell as I was ushered into the excuse for an office through the glass door which bore the letters "F-EL-COMMISSIO-R." I knew there was a desk there somewhere, because I could see the legs on the floor but the whole face of it was covered with letters and loose papers strewn all over.

"Yes," said the Chief hurriedly "Well I'd better leave you to it. There are probably one or two letters that will need answering. If you need anything . . . yes . . . well, see you later." With which he edged his way out and left me alone. I felt my way to the chair and sat down. For a long time I just stared at the mess in front of me, then closing my eyes, I arbitrarily picked up the first letter my hand touched. It seemed as good a place to start as any . . . it was.

"Dear Sir", it ran, "My boys have decided to go on their annual camp next week, but my wife wants me to take her and the girls to the cottage. So would you please arrange to accompany the boys for me since they . . ."

I threw it aside and tried for another. Just then the phone rang and I found it after a short search.

"Haryew" I said brightly speaking into the instrument.

Back came the reply just as brightly:

"Very well thanks! How are you?"

"No! No!" I said hastily. "Haryew speaking".

I'm a pretty fast second-thinker, and even as I spoke I braced myself for the reply.

"On the telephone of course."

"O.K." I said wearily. "What can I do for you?"

"Send round twelve pints of Bluenose to H. Richmond on 403 East Drive please."

"Huh?" I exclaimed, slightly confused. The voice repeated the request.

"Look." I said, "This is Boy Scout Headquarters, 234-5678".

There was a short pause, then:

"Oh . . . sorry . . . I thought I had 234-5679."

Click!

I returned to the pile of correspondence and opened another letter. It was a census return for the 108th -

attached to a note apologizing for its being a little late. I smiled at this, for I knew that returns weren't due in for another two weeks; then I looked again and saw that the date indicated they were last year's returns.

The next envelope contained a bill for three Beatele wigs, but I refused to let this throw me. I put it to one side without even trying to puzzle it out and picked up another letter. It was an enquiry from a parent who wanted to know if his son's subscriptions were deductible since Scouting was a charitable institution, and if so could he have a receipt. Just then the phone rang again and I reached for it:

"Haryew".

"Pretty good thanks, how're you?"

I sighed. "Fine. What can I do for you?"

"Arthur Jones here - 3 Waterwell Crescent. Let me have six pints of Bluenose and six Brown Ale right away please."

"This is Boy Scouts Headquarters"

"Yeah? And I'm King Farouk! Come on wise guy, hurry it up. I'm expecting a couple of the boys in a few minutes." Click.

As I put down the receiver, the Chief Executive looked in.

"How's it going?" he asked.

"Oh, all right I guess. Incidentally, did you know that you have almost the same telephone number as the local brewery?"

"Oh, yes" the Chief replied with a smile. "Some times it can be quite funny. Last week one of our S.M.'s got them instead of the Scout Shop and ordered six pairs of blue stockings."

He was still laughing when I threw in a suggestion.

"Why don't you have this number changed?"

His face sobered immediately.

"Never thought of that! Good idea! By the way, talking of numbers, National wants to know how many of our Scouters can play a musical instrument."

"Whatever for?" I asked in amazement.

"Dunno" he replied vaguely. "Probably for some questionnaire from the World Bureau. Anyway, get out a circular will you? Well, better leave you to get on with it."

As he left the phone rang again and I reached for it:

"Har-----, hello?"

"Hello, how're you?"

I resisted the temptation to say "speaking".

"Very well thanks. What can I do for you?"

"One case of Brown Ale delivered to Jenkins, 304 Meadowbrook Place."

"Sorry" I said, "we're right out of Brown Ale today. How about some Red Sixes or some Tawny Owls?" And then I hung up. I was determined that I would end the conversation this time.

I shook my head sadly as I reflected that the Chief Executive had it all wrong - you don't have to work here to be crazy, but if you do, you are!

I opened another letter. ☉

Support for Scouting: THE POWER OF COMMUNICATIONS

*Richard W. Darrow,
Chairman, Public Relations Committee,
Boy Scouts of America, National Council.*

IN all nations, members of the Scouting family—in whatever capacities—have been drawn to the conviction that the power of communications is one of the most vital forces at work in the world today. Outside the movement there are few people who do not have at least a passive feeling that Scouting is “good” and that it is flourishing with enough vigour to need little or no help from them. We of the “family” know better. We know we must constantly attract more boys and provide them with dynamic programs that keep them interested and active. We know this requires more public understanding and support—more volunteer leaders, more hearty co-operation from parents, more professional administrators and staff people, more sponsoring organizations, more financial assistance from the community, more citizens volunteering their personal skills for unit leadership or supporting activities.

It is Scouting’s pride and strength that, in all the 84 nations which can claim association with our World Conference, the movement is broadly based upon the volunteer. Therefore, if all the required “support forces” are to be usefully activated, people must first be given the inspiration that will make them want to volunteer. It is necessary to expose them so effectively to Scouting’s story that they will want to share in its sense of service and dedication.

For Scouting does indeed have a story to tell—many stories in fact, each capable of a distinct impact upon a distinct community element whose co-operation or support we require. It is thus our need, first, to know Scouting’s stories—of its ideology, its goals, its methods, its constructive activities and influence—and then to use them to inspire and to motivate. For people must want to support Scouting, want to become volunteer leaders, want to give

the money to keep it a vital force. Boys must even be made to want to join. The meaning of Scouting can remain our private secret unless we act to communicate it, employing all the available techniques of communications.

IN the telling however, we must recognize three things: Firstly that people respond best to a message of particular meaning to them. The story of Scouting’s program and effectiveness must thus be related directly to their interests and concerns, not merely to ours.

Secondly, the messages must vary. For example, the appeal to a boy is usually through his love of adventure and inherent desire to serve. To adults, the story is most effectively told in terms of Scouting’s depth of purpose, of its importance to the individual family, of what it does for the betterment of our communities and our countries. To motivate them to encourage their sons to enter and remain in Scouting—perhaps even to become volunteer leaders themselves—we communicate the purposes behind the fun, adventure and romance which the boy enjoys. We portray Scouting as a vigorous movement which brings lasting benefits in building better men and developing their sense of responsibility, manliness, self-reliance—all the values with which we in the Scouting family must be preoccupied.

Thirdly, we must learn which communications media are most useful, and neglect none. In different countries they will vary in availability or effectiveness, particularly in reaching boy and adult audiences. The broadest spectrum of these media embraces the press in its many forms, radio, television, motion pictures, graphic posters and well-prepared speakers, exhibits and demonstrations of Scouting in action. The most usual means of telling the story,

however, is by “word of mouth”, and performing this valuable function is the obligation of every member of the Scouting family. What we are able to tell another person or group often means the difference between passive acceptance and whole-hearted personal participation or contribution by those whom we would influence.

BUT it is the Scoutmaster who can best serve this purpose. He is best fitted to do and to inspire person-to-person communications for it is he who is the living, active symbol of the adult-in-Scouting whom the community knows best. It is he who personifies the foundation stone of the entire movement. It is therefore he who has the potential for being the strongest information link between Scouting and community. He participates in meetings of adult leaders and of sponsor institutions, as well as in courses that help him build his skills in Scouting techniques and leadership. He regularly reads the literature that keeps him informed on Scouting’s goals and programs.

Yet these activities seldom include his indoctrination in the art of communicating the purposes and nature of his volunteer work, and its meaning, to the various elements of the public with which he comes in contact. One of the major problems in this respect seems to be that even the Scoutmaster, with all his sense of dedication and training in techniques, often does not have available a written, definitive, up-to-date statement of Scouting’s purpose which can be clearly explained to others in simple, practical terms.

A critical force in communications is said to be the provocative and magic question, “Why?” Why are the boys taught to build a fire by friction when matches are faster?

(Cont'd. page 32)

"DOWN A MEMORY LANE"

with
DICK LUND,
DEPUTY DIRECTOR,
BOY SCOUTS WORLD BUREAU



I joined the Scouts in the late autumn of 1918 (none, in those days talked of "joining the Movement") so I have now been an active member for forty-six years, which is quite a long time. But I very nearly did not become a Scout and only my mother's intervention did the trick. My closest friend, a little younger than I, had joined a newly-formed local Troop, and since we had done almost everything together since the tender age of 6 years, I wanted to join too. My father, knowing little of the facts about Scouting and still less of its attraction to a youngster, was opposed to the idea and was certainly not willing to give me money to buy Scout uniform. I don't know how my mother managed it, but she certainly got her way and, somehow or other, I was quite respectably turned out in what looked like genuine Scout uniform, though I suspect much of it had been made by my mother herself. In those days, shortly before the end of World War I, there was not much money about and I can remember having to put up a very convincing argument to my father before he would buy me a new inner tube for my bicycle. The cost, I also remember well, was three shillings and sixpence—or about half a dollar today! All boys and girls of my generation quickly had to learn the value of money.

It is really astonishing what small incidents will stick in one's mind. I remember my first rough ash Scout staff, which replaced the normal broomstick. Of course I took it to Gilwell Park, in 1919, where I was to camp with my old friend and rival P. L., in a borrowed pup tent. We found, on opening up the tent, that there were no poles and we were reluctantly considering chopping a bit off our cherished staves, because they were too tall, when a Scouter who was wandering past suggested that we might consider digging holes and sinking the end of the staff so as to get the required height. We thought he was a genius!

During that memorable week-end I caught my first sight of B-P. Gilwell was being officially opened and I watched the whole ceremony through a convenient hedge. I did not see him again, so far as I can recall, until 1920, at the time of the first 'Jamboree' at Olympia. I was working as a volunteer, helping to welcome and install the foreign Scout contingents and to make them feel at home. It was a wonderful event and we all enjoyed ourselves tremendously. Imagine my surprise and terror when I was called out into the centre of the arena on the final day and given the Gold Thanks Badge personally by B-P. I still have it to this day and I treasure it greatly.

Later on, when I joined the staff on the International Bureau in 1922, I was to see him frequently and, over the years, to visit his lovely home at Pax Hill. I had become a Rover Scout, and, with one or two others, used to hike in the lovely Hampshire Hills close to his house. I can well remember climbing on to the roof with Heather, Betty and Peter and sliding down it one sunny afternoon. Landing on terra firma presented some difficulties and I forget just how we accomplished this, but cushions came into the picture somewhere where.

In 1922, when the International Conference was held in Paris, B-P's dynamic personality impressed everyone and I well remember that at the first meal he called for silence and said "Brother Scouts, I am not particularly fond of rules and regulations, but I want to make one definite rule for this gathering. I want all of you to make sure that you do not sit down to a meal with the same man with whom you sat down at the previous meal!" His request worked like a charm and in no time everyone got to know each other and to chatter away like old friends.

As is well-known, B-P was a very keen and skillful fisherman. Being ambidextrous he was able to cast a fly into awkward spots which could not be reached by a fisherman who was right or left-handed only. It was said, though I don't know if the story was apocryphal, that he even filed off the barb from his fishhooks to give the fish a better chance. Anyhow, one day I was returning from the West of England by car and I naturally called in at Pax to see the Chief. Lady Baden-Powell told me that he was fishing the stream which he and a few other enthusiasts rented locally, but I should be able to find him all right. Off I went and found B-P fast asleep in the shade, close to his old two-seater car. When he roused he told me that he had fished all day and had not risen a single fish. He had just got a new fly rod and he told me to go see if I could do better. This was in the late afternoon and I suppose the evening rise was just about starting. However, after a few minutes casting, I got into a nice little trout and landed him successfully. I showed it in triumph to B-P and he was so mad that I should have been lucky that he dashed off at once down the stream and re-started fishing—this time with success.

I recall also, at a later date, that we used to fish in the River Kander, in the very early days of the Kandersteg Chalet, before it was at all well known to tourists, within a very short distance from the Schweizerhof Hotel where we were staying. More than once B-P provided an excellent dish of trout for breakfast; I regret that my own efforts were less rewarding.

Although B-P was not a complete abstainer he drank very sparingly. He would, occasionally, accept a glass of wine and I remember we were once dining, again at Kandersteg, and the then Swiss Chief Scout ordered a bottle of wine, which was very pleasant and refreshing. B-P said he liked it and asked what it was and where it was produced. He was told that it was from the Canton de Valais and was called 'Dole'. B-P answered that this was certainly the first time he had been on the

SCRAP BOOK



It is not easy to carry out the 8th Scout Law when things are like this.
 [8th Law: A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.]

Dole" and was greatly enjoying it!

B-P was very strong-minded and once he had decided to take a certain course of action it was not easy to deflect him. He spared no efforts to spread the message of Scouting wherever he travelled and was not always careful to "go through channels". This led to a proposal to be put before an early International Conference which would have the effect of restricting

some of his "off-the-cuff" speeches. A somewhat lengthy memorandum was submitted to him, outlining what was proposed and it was confidently expected that B-P would rise in wrath and protest about it. Nothing could have been farther from the truth and I well remember his only comment on the paper, written in pencil: "Hoity-toity, let it go to the Conference! I won't say a word in my defence." ☛

IF YOU ASK ME...

SCOUTING AND POLITICS

(This Subject is Taboo!)

by

R. Schweingruber

From Constitution and Bye-Laws of World Scouting:

"The fundamental principles of Scouting as instituted by the Founder are ... Loyalty to one's own Country ... Service to others ... independence of all political influence ..."

I. Discussion is Necessary!

Remaining politically independent does not mean abstaining from any political talk among adult Scouters. But it means ability to form, to transform, to review, to discuss, to learn to understand and to express political opinions, while respecting those who express a different or even adverse views. This is all very easy to write, but in practice, such an attitude requires quite an effort. This is why it would seem right for certain political aspects to be discussed among Scouters within a country as well as at international level. Who knows how many misunderstandings (which mostly originate from ignorance) might thus be eliminated?

The following thoughts are, naturally, not meant to be conclusive. It is an essay arising from a vague feeling that World Scouting might not really be a brotherhood, because its brothers do not really try to understand each other. We merely like each other superficially and cover up what actually divides us (this is not only so in Scouting; most international movements and organizations seem to have the same trouble). This is hardly the right way to be strong. We must face and solve the problems no matter how difficult and potentially dangerous they may look. This is the only way to reach true unity.

So let us face the political problem.

II. To Put You In The Mood

(a) A few years ago a young Scouter was asked by a political party to distribute election pamphlets to all houses in a small town. This he did with his Troop as a "service to the community". This caused quite an uproar and the Troop had to agree to give similar "service" to the other two existing parties, thus establishing peace among the parents of his Scouts.

(b) Quite recently the National Headquarters of a Scout Association which receives considerable government subsidies was urged by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to mobilize 100 Scouts and to bring them to

the airport for the reception of an important foreign statesman. Very politely, the Headquarters answered that the request would be duly submitted to their National Committee—which was to meet three months later . . .

(c) Campaigning for the elections, a candidate who was, at the same time, very actively involved in Scouting at national level, spoke publicly about his achievements within the Movement in order to win votes.

(d) An association issued a songbook for its Scouts which contained, besides many others, a few inflammatory songs against the neighbouring country with which they were at war.

Have you disagreed with some of these cases? Have you condemned some of these actions? Have you tried to see the other point of view? Have you applied the three principles—loyalty to one's country—service to others—political independence? It is not easy to reconcile all three.

III. Defining Politics

Politics, derived from the Greek word "politikos", which means something like "the art of governing a city", has through the centuries, acquired a much wider meaning. Besides village, town and city politics, we have party politics (and it is probably here that Scouting is supposed to remain "politically independent!"). We also have school, church, financial and many other kinds of politics, not to forget Scout politics!

Politics, too often personal intrigues rather than objectivity, may be defined as a struggle for or against domination of human powers (persons or groups of persons as well as organizations, administrations, etc.) with a specific aim, which aim is to be reached by peaceful means, or at least without using physical force.

This definition seems adequate for local politics,

possibly up to national level, but for international politics, we shall have to look for a wider frame (see section V.) Let us first concentrate on politics within a country and look at its relations with Scouting.

IV. Scout Associations and Politics

Social Exclusiveness: In principle, a Scout Association or parts of it must remain independent from party politics. It is inconceivable that some Scout group should be sponsored by the local socialist party while another is taken care of by the liberals or conservatives. However, whether we want it or not, Scouting may sometimes appear to be politically coloured when a party sets up its own youth organization which copies Scout activities, adopts a similar uniform, and spreads the news that Scouting cultivates a way of thinking and living which excludes a certain group of people. Unfortunately this is true where Scouting tends to be an expensive "hobby" which is only available to the upper and middle classes. The explanation that "funds are available for needy Scouts" proves even more that a group is "socially exclusive" . . . Let us not overlook this political aspect!

Governmental Support: "Qui paie commande!" ("who pays, commands") say the French. Does this apply also to Scouting? Scouting has a tendency to become well-organized; growing administrative work requires manpower; more and more countries have to employ fulltime Scouters in order to "keep the machine going". Who pays this professional staff? In many countries Scouting receives considerable financial support from the government. Thus the government recognizes the educational value of our Movement, as it may appreciate the work of other youth movements, recreational centres, cultural groups, public libraries, etc. This kind of financial support has become common practice in most countries and will not affect the political independence of an Association if proper constitutional precautions have been taken before. Unfortunately, the government has, in many cases, become a cow easy to milk! This may have dangerous repercussions in Scouting. Without noticing it, an Association may slip from its height of freedom into the ruts of governmental routine, peacefully sleeping and so easily influenced or even grabbed by a greedy and powerful political party.

V. International Politics

In III politics have been defined in a way to cover national purposes. At international level, they become very intricate and doubtless affect international Scouting in many ways. Let us, therefore, look at international politics and see in what respects they have changed during the last decades.

Clausewitz defined war as a means of reaching an aim after politics (diplomacy) have failed to do so. Unfortunately, things are no longer so straight-forward, and politics seem to mingle with war in a most dangerous way. The term "cold war" and its convertibil-

ity into open war and vice versa illustrates this.

Until the time when National Socialism started in Germany, international blocks were formed primarily for reasons of military defence and were by nature, of national interest. Is this still the case? Indeed, international politics have ceased to be interpreters of national interests only:

- The conflict between communism and the western block, for instance, is mainly an ideological struggle.
- Thanks to Europe's dwindling influence in the Middle East, the Arab world is now able to become conscious of its old and once highly developed culture, thus fostering among the Arab people a strong feeling of solidarity.
- Many African countries are strengthening their links in order to be able to resist foreign economic interference; but they also feel that their bonds of common interest and heritage might one day lead them to a common destiny.

Generally speaking, it seems that modern international politics have made a step forward or upward towards more idealistic values than in the past.

VI. How Far is Scouting Affected by International Politics?

One should not feel ashamed of being called an "idealist". After all, Scouting does follow an ideal. As we have seen in the preceding section, international politics tend to become idealistic as well (besides all the down to earth fighting which is also necessary). Scouting and politics have, thus, become akin, not as near as two brothers, perhaps, but like cousins!

How does this affect us in our Scout work? Political currents can infiltrate our thinking without our being aware of it. A Scouter must consciously work his way to a personal opinion in these matters. If he fails to do so, he may be quite successful in his dealings with people living in the same political atmosphere; but if he meets people with very different opinions altogether, the result will be disastrous. He will hurt their feelings, he will wound them deeply without even realizing it, or if he does, without knowing why.

Scouting is an international Movement. Have we made an effort to get to know how the other feels—what his reasons are for thinking differently? Do we try to appreciate other civilizations, other cultures—something which goes deeper than just the stereotyped "very interesting indeed"? Do we attempt to love each other for the sake of the difference and not just for the little we have in common?

Once more: Scouting is an international movement, a brotherhood, but we do not know each other as brothers should! We ought also to know each other's political, ideological credos and should not continue to consider them a subject one should not mention. On the contrary, conversations about each other's political thinking can be for all of us a revelation. It can bring a feeling of mutual understanding and mutual trust; and trust is a condition for unity. ☉

SCOUTS ON STAMPS '64

by Harry D. Thorsen, Jr. U.S.A.

SOSSI #1

A great deal of enjoyment can be found in collecting postage stamps that honour Scouting in many countries of the world. When a nation advertises Scouting on their stamps, they are in effect saying that they endorse and approve our programme of character building and citizenship training for their youth. This has been a great tribute to Scouts of countries where their "good turns" during times of peace, war, flood or famine, are recognized as a national service. However, in recent years there have been stamps issued that simply illustrate a Scout or his badge in a promotion scheme to sell stamps popular to collectors that provide income to the country or their dealers in stamps. The latter practice is frowned upon by collectors and Scout organizations alike, that are "used" in this manner with little or no benefit to Scouting.

During 1964 the following countries either honoured or illustrated Scouting on their postage stamps:

January 20, DUBAI: Five different scenes show Scouts and Cubs marching, a Scout bugler, and Scouts building a human tower. In addition to these regular postage issues, another set appeared with different values for airmail, and still another set in souvenir sheets, values and colours being different. The 11th World Jamboree held in Greece (1963) is mentioned on each of the fifteen stamps from this Trucial State in the Persian Gulf. The five airmail stamps were later overprinted with the five Olympic rings to honour the Winter Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria.

February 7, PANAMA: Ten postal tax stamps of 1c each show the same Boy Scout saluting on five different coloured copies, and a Girl Scout giving her Scout sign on another five different coloured copies. These stamps are part of a charity tax system started in 1939 to aid cancer research, physical education and youth rehabilitation.

April 24, ICELAND: Here is an excellent example of stamps issued for actual postal needs, with only two values, 3.50 and 4.50 kronas showing the Boy and Girl Scout badges of Iceland. Many different first day of issue envelopes (called first day "covers" by collectors) were sold to provide income for Scouting. The printed illustrations on cards and envelopes show Scouts, their activities or their insignia.

June 6, YEMEN ARAB REPUBLIC: Four different designs show Scouts at a campfire, flag raising, bugling and standing for inspection in front of their tents. Unnecessary souvenir sheets exist both perforated and imperforate. There are nine different postage values, four of which are for airmail as illustrated. All nine stamps are also imperforate.

June 6, MALAGASY REPUBLIC: This single stamp shows two Scouts silhouetted by the light of their campfire. The lettering at the bottom of the stamp design reads: "40th ANNIVERSAIRE DU SCOUTISME MALGACHE 6.6.64."

July 24, LIBYA: These two attractive stamps have been printed in four colours for the Libyan "Promise Camp". One shows national and Scout flags with the international Scout sign. The other stamp has the Libyan Scout badge with the Scout sign and the two finger Cub sign. Proceeds from their souvenir sheets aided their Scout funds.

July 29, SURINAM: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Boy Scouts of Surinam and their Jamborette, four multi-coloured semi-postal stamps of the same design were issued. The flame is emblematic of a campfire surrounded by stylized rectangles for trees. A special 40th year cancellation was used on mail from the Jamborette post office.

August 4, FIJI ISLANDS: This British colony recognized their Scout Jubilee Jamborette with two interesting postage designs. Both show the Queen's head and crown with the three pence value including their Scout badge and Jamborette emblem. The one shilling has three Scouts tying knots, one of the Scouts being in native dress.

August 27, JAMAICA: This Caribbean island recognized the sixth Inter-American Scout conference held in Kingston, August 27-29, 1964. The triangle one shilling value is elegantly printed in gold ink plus two shades of blue. A white alligator appears below the gold Scout badge. The three pence stamp appears as their Scout belt buckle, while the eight pence truly represents world brotherhood in Scouting. Note the Scout hat and neckerchief using the globe of the world as the Scout's head. Their postal cancellations included "VI Inter-American Scout Conference."

August 28, U.A.R. EGYPT: These two small triangle stamps were printed on the same sheet in pairs, honouring the 6th Pan Arab Jamboree held in Alexandria. Both are ten mil values. The Circular Scout badge in green has a red background. The Air Scout winged badge in red and green has a green background. A Scout camp cancellation included their Scout badge.

October 5, SHARJAH: From the Trucial States these six stamps honour the Sharjah Boy Scouts. Each of the three designs has been printed in two different values and colours: Scouts parading with drum and bugle corps, Scout with staff and the Sharjah Scout badge, portrait of Scout with background of badges. The latter design is also enlarged and shown on a souvenir sheet of the two rupee value.

During 1964 there were Girl Scout postage stamps for the following countries: Rykyus, Trinidad and Tobago, Afghanistan, Sharjah. The surplus of the Haiti Boy Scout issues of 1962 were overprinted in 1964 for the Winter Olympics held in Austria. As each country reaches their 40th or 50th anniversary you can expect to see the parade of Scout postage stamps continue for years to come. Members of the Boy Scouts World Conference are urged to follow the bulletin outlining the recommendations for properly issuing postage stamps honouring Scouting. The pitfalls of excessive high value stamps that serve no postal need should be avoided. Also, the manipulation of small quantities of controlled souvenir sheets that are not available at post offices at face value, should be discouraged. While there is every reason for Scouting to share in the sale of first day covers to benefit our Movement, great care should be exercised to avoid using this media to fleece collectors and thereby embarrass Scouting. Advise your postmasters and government officials to offer all their Scout stamps and sheets for sale at face value in their post offices for at least three months. ⊕



First day of issue
August 27 1964

official
First Day Cover
of
The Boy Scouts Association
of
Jamaica

COMMEMORATING THE VI INTER-AMERICAN
SCOUT CONFERENCE 27-29 AUGUST 1964

JAMAICA
3[¢] 3[¢]

19 64
VI INTER-AMERICAN
SCOUT CONFERENCE

19 64
JAMAICA 8[¢]

1964
VI INTER-AMERICAN
SCOUT CONFERENCE

27 AUG 1964
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BOOKS

“Baden-Powell: The Two Lives of a Hero”

by William Hillcourt
with Olave, Lady Baden-Powell

Reviewed by The Rt. Hon. Viscount Amory, PC, GCBG, TD, DL,
(Reprinted by courtesy of “The Scouter”).

WHAT are the attributes of a great man? Is greatness a measure of character or achievements, or the quality of personal influence exerted on associates, or power of discernment and vision, or exceptional versatility? It may, I suppose, be any one of these. B-P surely passes the test on most of them. Mr. Hillcourt – himself a dedicated American Scout worker – with the devoted help of Olave, Lady Baden-Powell, has drawn a picture of B-P which brings out his exceptional gifts of character and his superb capacity on every page.

I usually find books by or about people I have known disappointing. I found this biography on the contrary enthralling. Vividly yet simply written, it carries one through a long and remarkable life with the breathless interest of a well-told story. Though I soon fall asleep nowadays when I read late at night, I found myself like a small boy being read aloud to, saying to myself, “Just one chapter more.”

It must have been a wonderful thing, as Mr. Hillcourt generously acknowledges in his Preface, to have had Lady Baden-Powell at hand during the writing of this book, and it is no denigration of the brilliance of the author’s narrative to acknowledge the added authority and freshness that has contributed to his work. One hopes this most readable book will be read by as many people as possible both within and without the Scout Movement, because it describes in a most lucid way the growth of an idea in a man’s head into a world Movement in the incredibly short space of a few years. Seldom if ever in the history of the world can one small acorn – outside the sphere of sectarian religion or politics – have grown so quickly into a great oak tree. To look back and see how it happened must be a worth-while study in itself for anyone interested in human progress.

It has been said that an idea creates an institution and the institution then sometimes kills the idea that created it. It was a tribute to B-P’s belief in the importance of decentralised responsibility that the Movement he inspired should still be displaying such vitality today in the face of amazing changes in environment and social conditions. B-P had so many gifts that it is difficult to sort them out. He could obviously have

made a professional reputation as either an artist or an actor. He found time to write thirty books. He had physical and mental energy and industry of an exceptional character. Like many other great men he had something of the showman in him and he turned this quality to most useful account in the causes he served. He was bound to have done well in any career he might have taken up. But his really big achievements seem to me to stem from two or three features of his character – his curiosity and interest in every living thing; his exceptional power of making accurate deductions from what he saw and learnt; and a capacity for leadership which enabled him to inspire others with the confidence and enthusiasm which he himself felt. These gifts meant that as a trainer of men and later of boys he stood head and shoulders above any of his contemporaries.

I only had the privilege of meeting B-P on two or three occasions – once at Pax Hill, once at my home, and once at a Jamboree. He was then an old man but the two things that impressed me most in meeting him and hearing him talk were his curiosity about everything that was going on around him and the boyish twinkle in his eye. He thought and talked in terms of people and activities rather than of concepts and theories and ideas. Others seemed artificially over-sophisticated in comparison.

ALMOST all men who achieve great things have, I suppose, the gift of exceptional vitality and B-P was certainly no exception. Everything he touched he tackled with enthusiasm and “drive” and in everything he attempted he outshone all others in his general competence. Mr. Hillcourt gives a fascinating account of his hero’s brilliant military career – a record of unorthodox originality allied to exceptional competence and power of leadership. If it had not been for the last two qualities one feels he would never have got away with his unorthodoxy. For unorthodoxy was a species of crime in the military and social circles in which he lived as a young officer. But his results were so strikingly good that he was valued by his superiors. And though his methods and techniques were novel, he was not a notable rebel against the social conventions of his day. His great service in the Army lay in his original training techniques which stemmed from his conviction of the importance of the soldier as a self-reliant and responsible individual. His conviction as to the soundness of his principles was confirmed by his later experience of the military effectiveness of the Boers who had had no drill or conventional military training whatever.

Successful as B-P had been in everything he had undertaken in the Army, it was of course his tenacious and brilliant defence of Mafeking that made his name and reputation. So striking had been his meteoric rise to fame and his undoubtedly military prowess that one wonders that in spite of his lack of Staff College qualifications his superiors who knew his quality – men like Lords Wolsely, Roberts and Kitchener – did not see to it that he was in the main stream for the highest pro-

motion of all. It looks rather as if, had he stayed on in the Army, he might still have missed just that. One thing that one wishes there had been more about in the otherwise very full account of his first career is what B-P's equals in rank thought of him. The high regard in which he was held by his superior officers and his men is abundantly clear. What was he like as a brother officer? Did the ease with which he excelled tend to make him too self-assured, one wonders. And as would be the case with any great man who achieved so much he must have made his mistakes and mis-judgements.

THE record of his Army career is an epic in itself. But it is only when the story of the birth of the Scout Movement is unfolded that one feels that one is moving from a display of sure-footed competence to one of inspiration. And yet the fascinating thing is that on examination each piece of B-P's inspiration can be seen to derive from some practical experience in his past life—from some lessons he had learnt somewhere about human behaviour. That is a lesson in itself.

B-P's genius in his plans for Scouting were above all shown in his principles of putting trust in a boy's honour and responsibility and in his training for self-reliance and responsibility through activities that made a natural appeal to the boys of his day. Reliance on boy leadership was a completely novel and hitherto untried technique. The Patrol system more clearly differentiated Scouting from any other youth Movement than any other feature.

But these principles were formulated in B-P's mind as a result of methods he had found worked when applied to the training of soldiers and by his experience of the responsibilities that, when trusted, boys could carry out at Mafeking. Everything in Scouting was an adaptation of something B-P had proved the worth of in practice. His genius was that he had an instinctive understanding of and sympathy with a boy's mind and aspirations and that was something that even in his old age he never lost. It was perhaps the precious secret of his success because it made him amazingly footsure in all he did—rarely indeed can he ever have mis-judged a normal boy's reactions.

The rapid transition of Scouting from a patriotic national Movement to an almost universal international one surprised him almost as much as any one. But he was quick to recognise its new potential. And he seized this splendid new opportunity with both hands. It was a vast unconventional benefit which must be exploited with the utmost energy for the peace and welfare of the world. Today this international brotherhood aspect of Scouting is still surely the brightest ornament in its crown. The Scout spirit is still the motivating force that, if adopted generally, would revolutionise international relations and safeguard the peace of the world.

One cannot sum up better perhaps than in Mr. Hillcourt's words in the first paragraph of Chapter 24 of his book:

"From his earliest boyhood days everything had tended towards that day in August 1920 when Baden-Powell became the Chief Scout of the World. His hiking and sailing with his brothers... his camping and riding in Africa and India... his training of men in reconnaissance and scouting... his Mafeking experience that had made him a hero to his countrymen... his contact with the founder of the Boys' Brigade... his decision to develop a 'scheme' to strengthen the physical and moral fibre of the boyhood of Britain... his sacrifice in retiring from the Army... his writing ability... his artistic skill. Each item was like a piece in a jigsaw puzzle, interlocking pieces from which the final picture emerged: B-P, Chief Scout of the World."

There can be no doubt that in his work for boys B-P had a flying start as the hero of Mafeking, but it was a start he had earned himself. How great it was it may be difficult for us to appreciate in these days when hero worship, except for film stars and pop singers, is out of fashion. But even with this immense prestige he would not have succeeded if he had not delivered the right goods.

SOME of his methods and forms are no doubt dated. He would not have minded that criticism in the least as his aim was to harness the current interests of boys. But the fundamental principles and aims of the Movement have stood the test of time and the challenge of new fashions and outlooks. Our job is to stick firmly to the fundamentals and the spirit. The forms and activities we can be as experimental with as we like. It is quite certain that if B-P were alive today he would be experimenting boldly and eagerly with new methods and new activities ever seeking more effective means to his ends.

I am sure that of all the men I have met in my lifetime B-P was the greatest in his achievements for the good of mankind and I should say too the most natural leader. It is wonderful that Lady Baden-Powell—that perfect partner in his enterprises and his achievements and herself an indefatigable leader—is still as Chief Guide the personification of all that the Movement stands for.


This book is perhaps a bit on the long side, but it is good reading throughout. It will help to ensure that future generations will appraise correctly the measure of B-P's work. Few indeed can have put so much zest into living or lived to greater advantage to his fellow men. ☸

TRY THIS

Read this:

FINISHED FILES ARE THE RESULTS
OF YEARS OF SCIENTIFIC
STUDY COMBINED WITH
THE EXPERIENCE OF YEARS:

Now count aloud the Fs in the box. Count them ONLY ONCE; do not go back and count them again but turn to page 33 to check if you are right.



That traditional cry of the skipper, requesting room to turn his boat at the race marker, rang through the Charlottetown harbour this August when Scouts gathered here for the 4th National Sailing Regatta of the Boy Scouts of Canada.

Thirty-eight Scouts entered the competition for the R. C. Stevenson Trophy, emblematic of the Canadian Scout Sailing Championship. The regatta was open to any Scout—land or sea—and drew entries from all the provinces with the exception of Newfoundland and Saskatchewan. Each of the participating provinces sent two teams. In addition, there were two teams representing the United Kingdom and one team from the United States.

The first two days were spent in sampling down-east hospitality; on Friday the Scouts were entertained at the homes of Moncton Scout people; on Saturday they were at Scout homes in Charlottetown.

On Sunday, the young sailors went aboard the *Bluenose II*, the climax to a day spent trying out the boats and getting familiarized with the race course.

Monday was again spent in a work-out with the boats. These were Mahone Bay-built "Flying Juniors", 13 foot fibreglass, centre-board sloop-rigged dinghies, with 100 square feet of sail. Members of the Charlottetown Yacht Club and the Prince Edward Island Scout Council purchased the boats shortly before the regatta and loaned them to the Scouts.

Every day the boys ate at the yacht club and in the evening, when the day's sailing was over, they commuted by bus to the YMCA's Holland Cove Camp, 18 miles distant, where they stayed overnight. Then a hasty breakfast and back again to the yacht club for another day's sailing.

Tides were a new factor to sailors who had learned their skills on inland waters. One skipper had learned to sail on the reservoir outside Calgary, which is only three miles by three-quarter miles wide, and had practiced with his crew for only a four-hour period prior to the trials on Sunday.

On Tuesday, the first of the seven-race series began. The temperature stood at the seventy-degree mark with just enough wind to gladden the heart of any race committee. It was decided to run two races and then—to run a third. But this one turned into a "drifter" when the wind dropped to a level just a little better than a flat calm.

Wednesday the Weather held bright, with a good stiff wind. One race was run in the morning and one in the afternoon.

The spell of fine weather broke on Thursday. All through the morning the wind blew too strongly for junior sailing and the rain beat down steadily. The race was postponed from hour to hour. Finally, at three o'clock in the afternoon, the sky cleared. The boys raced to man the boats and in heavy weather the sixth race was run. Friday was the day of the last race. The sun came out for this one and there was a fair chop to the sea. Up to now there had been no tip-overs. Occasionally boys had fallen out, hauled themselves back into their boats and carried on. But now, on the very last leg of the last race—a "flip". However, the boat was quickly righted and the team continued the race.

The winners were the team who had learned to sail on the puddle-sized reservoir outside Calgary!

by J. D. Armstrong

**"Room
at
the
Mark!"**

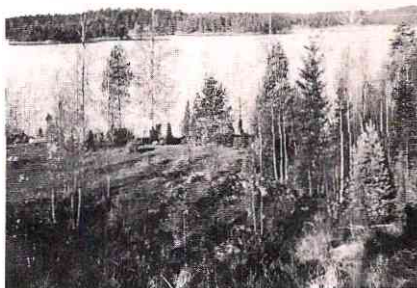
The World Committee invites all active young men between 17 and 23 to brush off their rucksacks, check over their hiking kit, and get ready to participate in this "Moot Year". The word "moot" comes from the old English and Dutch word meaning an assembly, or student debate. Since the first World Rover Moot in 1931, the term has been used in Scouting for gatherings of the Rover section. For us a Moot is similar to a Scout Jamboree but with a more adventurous and strenuous programme suited to the age group.

Over the past years there have been several of these World Moots but for reasons of distance and cost the attendance has necessarily been limited. The problem was discussed at our World Conference in 1963 and the meeting agreed that instead of a single World Moot we should have a series of these camps by regions or areas, all of them forming a part of the Moot year. These Moots are intended for all Rovers, Explorers or other members of a senior section of the movement within the age group 17-23. Most Associations in the nearby countries are organising contingents to participate but attendance is not restricted to any radius from the host countries. For those who are able to travel further afield, they will be welcome at any of these Moots provided they secure the necessary recommendation from their own National Headquarters and book their places in advance. Similarly, in many countries, there are students or young technicians from abroad, and any of these who are also active in Scouting are also eligible. Details of all the Moots that are being organised have been circulated to every National Scout Headquarters. Definite plans announced so far are:-

AFRICAN ROVER MOOT.

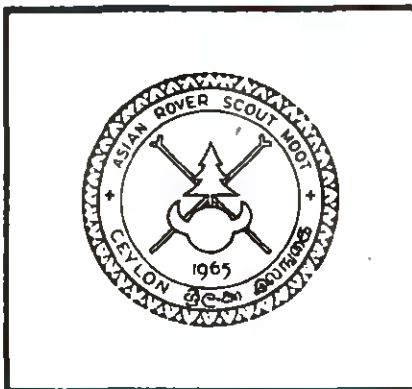
At the National Training Centre, Kagoro Hills, Nigeria. Primarily for African countries south of the Sahara. March 5th-12th. Fee £5.10.0. (includes tents/huts material). Organised by the Boy Scouts of Nigeria. Programme includes a day spent on a community development project, hiking through hills to a leadership Training Centre of the Outward Bound type, advanced Pioneering

ROVER



Lake Vanern, Sweden.

MOOT



YEAR



Kandersteg

-PHOTO BY HANS STEINER, BERNE.

1965

projects. Tours available before or after the Moot by previous arrangement.

ASIAN ROVER MOOT. Peradeniya Golf Links near Kandy, Ceylon. Primarily for South and south-east Asia. April 24th-May 2nd. Fee Rs. 20/- £1.10.0. or U.S. \$5.00 and organised by the Ceylon Boy Scouts Association. Programme includes visits to the Botanical Gardens, the famous city of Kandy and the Temple of the Tooth, industrial and irrigation projects, plantations.

EUROPEAN ROVER MOOT. In the Tiveden mountains near Lake Vanern in the midst of the Swedish Lake area, primarily for European countries. August 3rd.-20th, the first eight days consisting of tours by international parties from the Ports of arrival. Fee \$72.00 includes transport and tour from Port of arrival, Camp fee and transport back to Port of departure. Organised by the Swedish Scout Union. In addition to the preliminary tours the programme will include hiking and work projects for Swedish Youth.

MICROMOOT. At the international climbing and camping centre, Kandersteg, Switzerland. July 18th-August 14th. Fee Swiss francs 2.40 per night plus food. This Moot is an annual feature at Kandersteg. It is designed for small parties who wish to use this international centre and take part in mountaineering expeditions. Maximum attendance will be 300. Visiting parties will be welcome for short periods. It is hoped that several of the contingents travelling to the Moot in Sweden can participate en route.

As we go to press, we have preliminary information that Iran will hold a Moot for countries of the Middle East area. This will take place in excellent hiking country in the hills to the northwest of Tehran. We know that the Arab world are also hoping to arrange a Moot. As soon as definite details of these two Moots are available, they will be circulated to all countries.

A Moot should be more than an interesting international experience and good fellowship. At all Moots, there will be projects according to the Rover motto "Service". At re-

cent Moots these have been the clearing of brush from Alpine pasturage, improvement of tracks and camping facilities at permanent camping centres, construction projects to assist training centres for the blind etc.

If you have not yet seen detailed information and wish to participate in one of these Moots, you should

consult your District Commissioner, and write immediately to your own National Headquarters. Members who are living abroad should have their standard International Letter of Recommendation and should contact the Headquarters of that country where they are living about travelling with their contingent. Those who may be touring should also car-

ry proper credentials and should write to the Headquarters of the host country organising the Moot. P.S. For those who will be prevented owing to their studies or for other reasons from sharing in the Moot year in 1965, here is an advance news item. The Canadian Rover Moot will be held in British Columbia in August 1966. ☉

(Support for Scouting—cont'd.)

Why do they earn merit badges? **Why** the Jamboree, or the importance of the Conservation Program? **Why** does Scouting so often succeed in helping boys to become responsible men? These and many other "whys" must be answered articulately when our Scouters are asked them. This is communication; it is also sound public relations.

The skills of communications are not beyond the range of the men who lead Scouting's local units. They cannot be achieved magically, but they also usually aren't attained without help and guidance. That is the reason we need to make communications part of the training course that Scoutmasters—and, in fact, all Scouting professionals—receive. I was happy to learn that future articles in this series will deal with some of the mechanics of the public relations—communications field.

However, professional assistance of a high order is often available on a volunteer basis—and too frequently unused. In almost every nation in the world there are men specializing in the rapidly emerging professions—publicity, public relations, advertising—all using the skills of com-

munication. They are to be found in public relations counselling firms or advertising agencies specializing in these fields, or in specialist departments of companies, government, finance, philanthropy, education and other agencies.

Their skills can be recruited for Scouting even as adult leaders are recruited, and they can greatly multiply the communications effectiveness of Scouting at all levels, from the national organization right down through the Troop.

Our own national association has more than 3,000 such skilled volunteers, with 45 of them at the top of the structure in a national public relations committee; the remainder serve in 529 local councils. But far more than 3,000 others volunteer for "emergency" and special projects—Boy Scout Week, the annual Round-Up, Jamborees and others. They value their Scouting service and give generously of their time and efforts in return for only a sense of reward. They are making a significant impact upon the public understanding which has led to our membership of more than 5.5 million boys.

In industry and government today, the communications expert is,

with increasing frequency, a member of the top planning board. This is due simply to a growing awareness that public understanding is indispensable to the prosperity of either a nation or a business. Scouting's leadership, at all levels, has much to gain from the inclusion of a trained communicator in their councils. Often he is probably waiting only to be invited.

An effective public relations program with an adequate system of communications need not be costly. Scouters can be given basic understanding of public relations in training meetings, and they can be provided with simple tools and materials to help them tell their story. The secret rests in a sensible blending of a sound, well trained professional staff, multiplying its impact with a well chosen set of interested, qualified volunteers, and this can happen wherever Scouting makes its own story—and its needs—known to communications people. We commend the use of of this teamwork approach for Scouting throughout the world. ☉

(This is the first in a series of articles on the use of communications in the promotion of Scouting).

QUESTIONNAIRE

Do you like the format of WORLD SCOUTING ?	Yes	No
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Is there enough "humorous" material?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Comments? (clarification of your answers, other suggestions, criticisms).		

Name: Address: Rank:

(Back to Gilwell—cont'd.)

still far too small for the hordes who use it. We like trade to be good for the profits are all ploughed back into the running of Gilwell and it means that more developments are possible.

The largest building at Gilwell is the Storm Hut. Originally situated at Brynbach (a camp site in North Wales which had to be given up) and transported to Gilwell and re-erected by a team of builders who took pride in what appeared to be an almost impossible job, the hut is 105 feet in length by 45 feet wide and it has housed 836 boys at one time. The hut had to be cut in sections to be brought out of the Welsh mountains and transported across half of England. It was then rebuilt piece by piece, every one of the thousands of shingles on the roof being taken off and replaced individually. Whatever the weather, Training Courses can work in realistic conditions, protected from the elements, and the uses of Gilwell in the winter months are almost as great as in the summer. The completion of the Dormy House in 1963 has further enabled Gilwell to extend its winter training programme substantially.

What of the future?

The work of Gilwell grows; the number of people who want to come here and who should come here continues to increase and, much as we have added to our resources over the years, there are many occasions when it is difficult to fit everybody in and to provide adequately for them. September 1962 saw the launching of the Gilwell Development Fund at which time the Camp Chief made an appeal to all Wood Badge Holders throughout the world to contribute to a special fund to help Gilwell expand its work. In a very short time the fund was over-subscribed and this money was responsible for the considerable development which has taken place in the last two years.

Sometime ago, the Camp Chief was showing a distinguished visitor round Gilwell and he remarked as he started on his tour "You seem to have a great many eggs in one basket." After his three-hour tour of inspection was completed, he had this to say: "Yes, a great many eggs in one basket, but I have never seen a better basket!"

As the years go by there will be more eggs: that is obvious. All of us must make sure that the basket remains sound and reliable. ☸

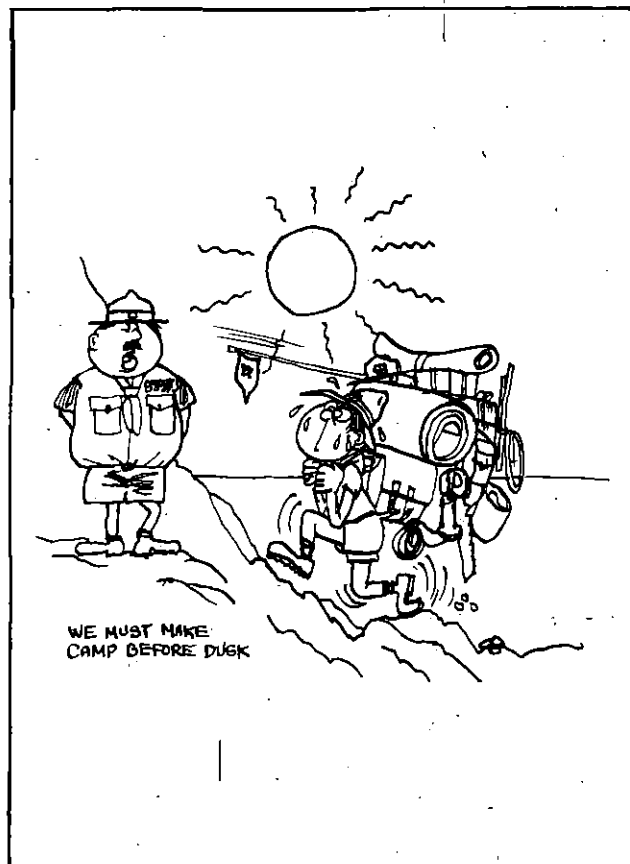
MILESTONES OF GILWELL

- | | |
|------|---|
| 1919 | Gilwell is Ours
Francis Gidney - Camp Chief
September - 1st Wood Badge Course |
| 1921 | 1st Cub Wood Badge Course
1st Reunion |
| 1923 | J. S. Wilson - Camp Chief |
| 1926 | 1st Rover Scout Leaders' Course |
| 1928 | 1st Commissioners Course |

- | | |
|---------|---|
| 1938 | 1st International Cub Conference |
| 1943 | John Thurman - Camp Chief |
| 1950 | 1st International Training Team Meeting |
| 1952 | 1st World Scouters' Indaba |
| 1956 | 1st "Training the Team" Course |
| 1958 | 1st Senior Scout Wood Badge Course |
| 1962 | 1st Group Scoutmasters/Commissioners
Wood Badge Course |
| 1962/63 | Gilwell Development Fund |

TRIED IT?

There are 6 F's in the sentence. If you counted only 3, the less said about it the better. If you spotted 4, you are of average intelligence. If you saw 5 you will never forgive yourself for missing 1. If you got 6, **WORLD SCOUTING** can use you as a proof-reader.



WORLD BUREAU PUBLICATIONS

(All orders should be addressed to the Boy Scouts World Bureau, 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Canada, and accompanied by payment in the form of a cheque or International Money Order).

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An outline of the organization of the World Scout Movement with short presentations of over 30 Scout countries.

3s. 6d. or (U.S.) 50 cents.

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Purpose, Aim, Basis, Fundamentals, Membership of World Scouting

This pamphlet is available in English and French, and should be ordered through National Headquarters.

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