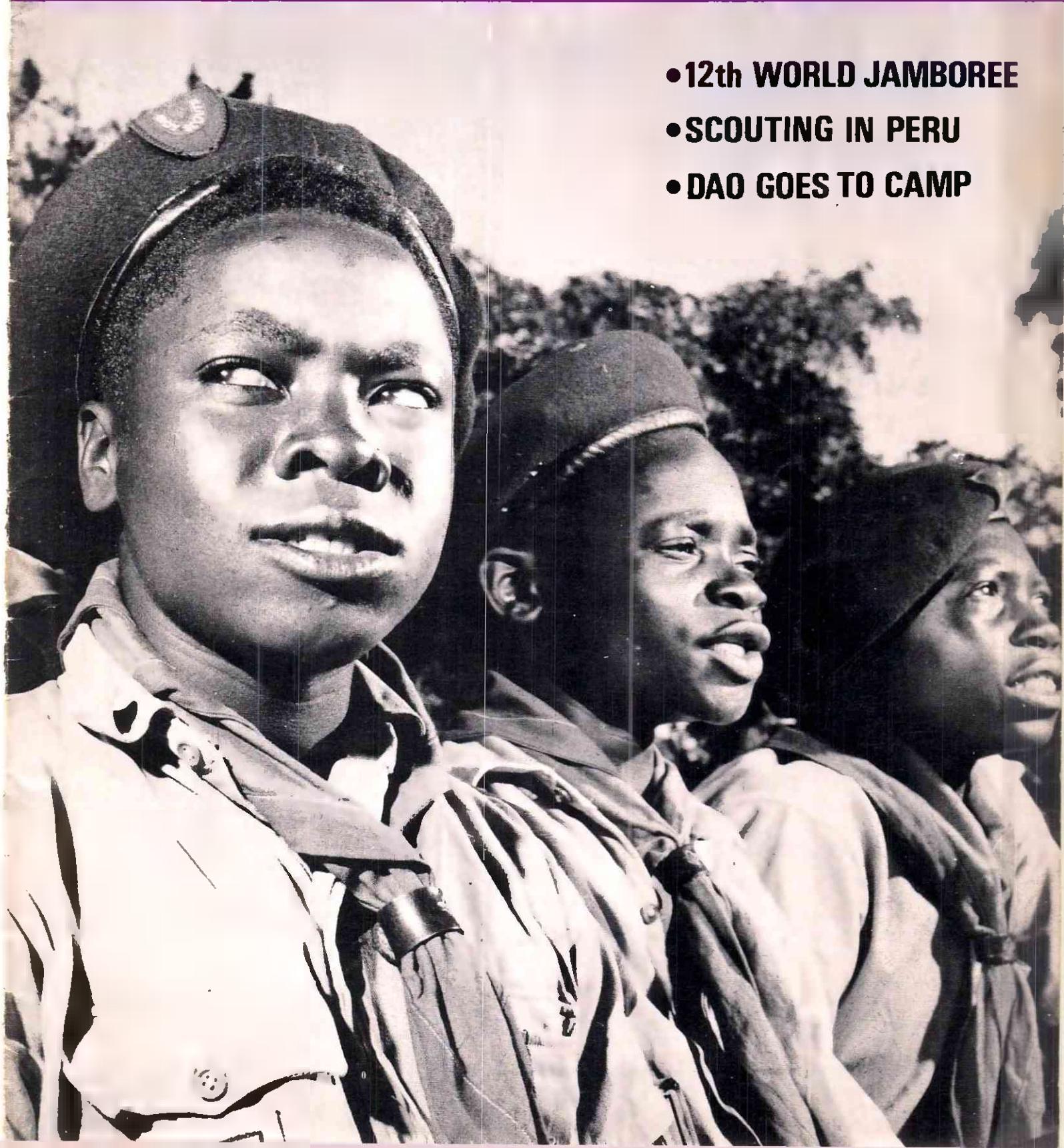




WORLD SCOUTING

- 12th WORLD JAMBOREE
- SCOUTING IN PERU
- DAO GOES TO CAMP





DIRECTOR'S NOTEBOOK

As this is my last "Notebook" as Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau, I wish to thank all who have been so helpful and friendly to me, and to my wife and family during the past fourteen years. They have been good years in my life, happy, and I hope useful.

The Boy Scout Movement has a tremendous responsibility in the years ahead to provide the opportunity for boys to benefit by all that is good in our Brotherhood. I wish you all every success in this challenging and exciting endeavour.

My most sincere thanks for the opportunity to have been of service.

The best of Scouting to you!

J. C. S. King

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WORLD SCOUTING

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Boy Scouts of America
MEMO *Richard L. Stone*

DIRECTOR: Major-General D. C. Spry, CBE, DSO, CD.
EDITOR : C. E. Levy, Executive Commissioner, Publications and Public Relations.

From: The Editor

When this issue of **WORLD SCOUTING** reaches you, the 20th World Conference will have become a part of history. Will it have been "just another" conference, or will it have proved a fruitful meeting of the leaders of the World Movement? Will its deliberations have been just another rehashing of old recurring problems, wrangles over unimportant points of procedure and platitudinous comments on the high ideals of Scouting; or will there emanate from the discussions decisions which will have the end result of improving and extending Scouting so that a better brand of this greatest of all games becomes available to more boys than ever?

* * *

Although we do our best to achieve an even balance "geographically", so that **WORLD SCOUTING** may be a truly international magazine, we need your help if we are to succeed in this aim. Regionally, we think we manage to cover the world of Scouting fairly well, but sometimes this regional representation depends heavily on one or two countries only. There are two reasons for this: either because those countries regularly volunteer contributions, or because they comply with our requests for particular articles. We cannot guarantee that anything you submit will be published, but it will definitely be given consideration, and in border line cases of merit, it will receive priority over contributions from countries already featured in **WORLD SCOUTING**. We make an appeal for all member countries to send us articles and photographs of events, projects, national problems or any other news likely to be of interest to our readers. Individuals are also urged to submit articles, but we would request that you do so through the proper channels - that is, through your International Commissioner.

* * *

This is the last issue of **WORLD SCOUTING** which will be going out under the authority of General Spry as Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau. He relinquishes his position at the end of October following the 20th World Conference. It has been a pleasure and an honour to have served under Dan Spry, and we shall all miss him as our leader and our friend. To him, and to his charming wife, Betty, we say "farewell", and "Godspeed". ☸

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COVER PHOTO



Scouts' Own - three lusty young voices are raised in praise during morning Service at Ruwa Park near Salisbury, Rhodesia. Duty to God is the first commitment of the Scout Promise whatever the boy's religious belief, and the Constitution and Bye-laws of the World Conference endorse this as one of the fundamental principles of Scouting.

PHOTO BY S. TUCKER, RHODESIA

TRIBUTE

to a leader

by
George Beers
Canada



Dan and Betty Spry relax while enjoying one of their favourite pastimes—sailing.

The Boy Scout Movement has been blessed with outstanding leadership by men of imagination and courage who have translated their idealism into action. These leaders, respected and often beloved by those they led, have been the torches lighting the way for millions of boys to enjoy the greatest game in the world. Now we pause to pay tribute to an outstanding leader of such leaders, Major-General Daniel Charles Spry, as he leaves the post of Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau.

At the height of a distinguished military career, General Spry turned aside personal gain to accept the invitation to become Chief Executive Commissioner of the Boy Scouts of Canada. His eight years of vigorous leadership in this office not only resulted in a sharp increase both in membership and quality, but gave new determination and purpose to the Movement throughout the country. Always a strong believer in the international opportunity of Scouting, he also accepted the position as Deputy Director of the World Bureau, with responsibility for the Western Hemisphere during the latter part of his term of office as Canada's Chief Executive.

Once again, at the peak of success, he turned aside to accept the challenge to become Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau in January 1954. The only summary that can hope to adequately describe his performance in this role, in this very limited space, is to recall that country after country throughout the free world have praised his dynamic leadership and bestowed their highest decorations on this great

international. With sincere dedication, skill, and selfless devotion to duty he swept around the world: into camp with boys in Japan and Brazil, meeting with Scouters in Switzerland and Iran, directing committeemen in London and Ottawa, telling the story of World Scouting's needs to leaders of industry in New York. Always those he met recognized his creative ability, self-confidence, ingenuity and drive. For boys he always had the same question, "are you having fun"? The task he set himself and the pace at which he worked seem, in retrospect, to have been almost impossible. However if one were to say this to Dan Spry, he would probably smile and reply, we'll look at all the other "impossible" things yet to be done and the opportunity you have to do them.

There are thousands of wonderful anecdotes one would like to tell about Dan. Those of us who had the privilege of working professionally with him will recall many, but perhaps one may be selected. Because he travelled so much promoting the Movement, Dan always kept notes. He encouraged Cubs, Scouts and others to give him their ideas and criticisms. During the innumerable nights he spent alone in a tent, hotel room or on an aircraft, he sifted these notes and eventually arrived home bubbling with ideas. For the first two or three days after his arrival in the office there would be an avalanche of short memos to all his staff asking why this or that had not been done, what did they think of this idea, come prepared for a full discussion on this plan or suggest suitable action for this situation. Then would follow a meeting sparked with a "well done" for those who deserved it. The result was always like a wonderful fresh breeze blowing all of us into eager action. Inevitably some of the ideas were unworkable, but whoever said so had to prove why. The important thing was that there were always ideas and challenges coming from a great leader.

Like so many other great men, Dan has always had the immeasurable love and support of a wonderful wife, and family. Mrs. Spry quickly became Betty to a host of admirers around the world and has given to the Movement her full support in her often lonesome and always demanding role as the wife of the Director. We all owe her our most sincere thanks.

Dan Spry now passes on the torch as Director of the World Bureau, but we know he leaves a large part of his heart with the Movement. One cannot devote so much vital living in such a role in Scouting and then simply move on to other work. We are proud to have had him with us and can never adequately thank him for his inspiring leadership. We wish him and his family all the wonderful things of life as he steps into his new career as a captain of industry.

(Editor's Note: George Beers was formerly Director of Publications Services with the Boy Scouts of Canada, and served under General Spry at National Headquarters when the latter was Chief Executive Commissioner. Later Mr. Beers served under Gen. Spry again as a part-time Executive Commissioner for the World Bureau.)

12TH WORLD JAMBOREE AUGUST 1ST-9TH, 1967

The Boy Scouts of America, who will be hosts for the 12th World Jamboree, have announced that it will be held from August 1st to 9th, 1967, at Farragut State Park, Idaho. The 5,000 acre Park is located on the shores of Lake Pend Oreille, about 50 miles from Spokane, Washington. It is expected that there will be about 17,000 Scouts from nearly 100 countries taking part in the Jamboree. The dates have been chosen to commemorate the 60th Anniversary of B-P's first Scout camp on Brownssea Island.



Meals included in the Jamboree fee start with supper on July 31st and conclude with breakfast on August 10th. Food will be available at reasonable cost for other meals on the days of arrival and departure. The Jamboree fee provides rations for 29 meals, and these will be issued in patrol units. Every effort will be made to provide for special dietary requirements. Charcoal for cooking will be provided, but contingents are responsible for furnishing their own charcoal stoves and cooking gear.



"Let us go forth from here fully determined that we will develop among ourselves and our boys, that comradeship, through the world-wide spirit of the Scout Brotherhood, so that we may help to develop peace and happiness in the world and good will among men."

*B-P (Speaking at the 1st World Jamboree.
Olympia, England, 1920).*



The camp will be ready to receive arriving contingents on July 30th and 31st. The Jamboree itself will be officially opened at 900 hours on August 1st, and will close at 2100 hours on August 9th. Contingents will depart on the morning of August 10th. It is hoped that contingents travelling to and from the Jamboree will be able to include in their itineraries, such points of interest as Philmont Scout Ranch in New Mexico, the northern canoe bases, national parks and historic sites.



The Boy Scouts of America have expressed the earnest desire that every member Association will be represented, and they do not expect to restrict the size of any contingent except their own. Scouts from many of their 523 local councils are looking forward to the opportunity of offering hospitality to visiting Scouts before and after the event. The Jamboree programme will be one of Adventure, Skill and Fun, while providing the chance to cement the bonds of Friendship and Brotherhood that bind our Movement.

SCOUTING IN PERU

by
Very Rev. Michael Fitzgerald
(Reprinted by courtesy "The Scout Leader", Ireland)



Father Fitzgerald with his troop of Peruvian Scouts.

I would like to give readers a few random thoughts on our Scouting experiences here in Peru. South America, particularly Peru, is very short of trained leadership. All kinds of organizations were tried and found wanting. One natural training ground for leaders was tried late in the search and, as so often before, proved to be the best source – and this is the Scout movement.

Scouting, of course, has been in Peru a long time – since early in the century. But it began in the exclusive schools as a pastime for the better off. Now, however, it has been realized that there is a tremendous potential in the movement for training leaders, so badly needed. The parishes are taking up the Scout movement and one of the very successful troops is ours of the St. Martin de Porres Parish where Scouts are all workers' sons, just like what we were ourselves back in Cork in the 1930's and early 40's.

The most noticeable result of Scout training in our troop is the sense of responsibility in boys who six months earlier were not interested in anything, least of all in the welfare of other boys in the area. Now they are conscious of a duty to themselves and to others as well as to the parish.

Few countries have the natural facilities for outdoor Scouting that Peru enjoys. Almost 2,000 miles of coastline, mostly desert, has countless beaches which make camping by the sea every boy's dream come true. And there is the added certainty that the elements will never test you as they tested us so often in Blarney and Oldcourt on a wet Sunday, not to mention long-ago camps in Schull and Courtmacsherry. It never rains in our desert. We have camped on the hard sands of Peru's coastline and nobody thought of bringing a tent along, or if they did it was not to sleep under but to keep the grub in from the sun.

The Andes offer a paradise for Scouting. The more

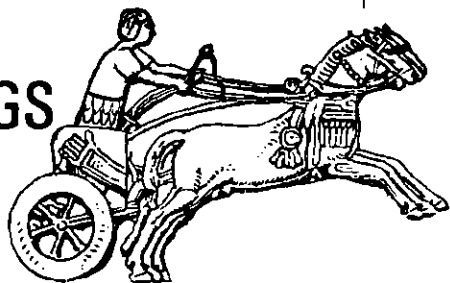
intrepid can mountain climb to Alpine standards of eighteen to twenty thousand feet. Camping at ten thousand feet can be a very hectic experience. The altitude brings on a shortage of breath and a consequent headache. It is very cold at night, while higher above you are the eternal snows. Streams and rivers and woods hold all the secrets with which the Founder's Scouting for Boys thrilled our imaginations so many years ago. And experience has proven to me that boys are the same everywhere. In the Sierra of Peru on a camping expedition you feel that you are really on top of the world.

The Peruvian Scout is regarded as being a real first class one when he has a camping experience in the Amazon jungle to his credit. This is very common and most troops get to the jungle for camp as soon as possible. Of course there are dangers and hazards there just as in the Sierra. A lot more care must be taken with health precautions. Scouts take the injunctions about drinking only boiled water very seriously, also the care of feet, etc. Snakes, leeches and wild animals must be reckoned with too, but the pleasures of canoeing on the Amazon, tracking, hunting and the exotic scenery more than compensate for any hardships suffered.

I now have 12 years' experience of camping in the desert, the Sierra and the jungle. It was not always with a Scout troop, but it was always as a Scout. More often than not it was a missionary expedition with another priest and a guide on a week's trek high up in the Andes to a pueblo where no priest had been in many years.

Once it was a hike for three days from sun-up to sun-down, across the wild mountainside and along precipices at twelve thousand feet above sea level. At night we lay in an Indian hut on llama skins and at

JOTTINGS BY JEHU



MANPOWER

Some little while ago I was in correspondence with an old friend of mine, a practical Scouter of vast experience, whose name you would almost certainly know if I were foolish enough to reveal it. In discussing various aspects of forward planning, of continuing to attract boys to membership of Scouting and how we might maintain and even improve the appeal of Scouting to the boy of today, he wrote: "One way to expand may well be by contracting. More boys would want to join if it were harder to join . . . if every Troop in the world had a waiting list the pressure to join would be enormous and we would have to find means of coping with it. In a great many countries it is just not true to say that 'if we had more adult leaders we would have more Scouts'. The proportion of adults to boys in many countries is becoming almost laughable. No education service can provide teachers in the proportion that we provide Scouters. We may perhaps deduce from this, either that the Movement is so diverse that it makes unreasonable demands on the voluntary leadership in any country or, which I believe to be true, that we are carrying an immense amount of dead wood - paper strength in terms of adult leadership which, in practice, is very rarely active or, in too high a proportion is incompetent, untrained and unsuitable."

Perhaps my friend's views are "fighting words", but I can't help a sneaking feeling that there is a considerable germ of truth in them. Are we making the best use of our available manpower or are we keeping too many unproductive adults "on the books".

the first light of day we were moving again. Later it was a four-day ride on horseback following the course of a river up to the snowcaps. Another time saw us canoeing on the Amazon for a week to get to our destination.

Sometimes it was cold, other times it was unbearably hot. Looking back on the rough and ready existence, which seemed all part of the day's work, I realise that it was the training as a Scout which made it easy, and not only made it easy but made it a grand adventure.

As Scouts we were never lost to do for ourselves. Adapting oneself to a situation, making the most of the little that was available, cooking, washing, sleeping on the hard ground, caught in the sudden cloud-

I think this is something which we ought to think about and delve into. Of course a wonderful job is being done by a great number of laymen, either as Committeemen or specialists in some particular branch of Scout training and the Movement would be impoverished if they were to withhold their valuable services . . . but are there any men, in your own Group, who accepted some job or other in a rush of enthusiasm and now, long after their acceptance, rarely show up or do any real job?

I think we would be naive and unrealistic to pretend that Scouting is for all boys. There are so many youth movements in the world of today (unlike the time when Baden-Powell started Scouting) and each of them has its own appeal to a particular segment of the boy population. What we have to do, it seems to me, is to make the Scout programme so attractive to the boy that he wants to join it in preference to other programmes which are offered. Scouting, when it started, offered boys something they could not get in any other movement and I do not believe that we are so bare of ideas that we cannot do the same sort of thing in this day and age. We need to find out what the boy wants to do and, so long as it is not fattening, illegal or immoral - to steal a line from an old joke - I think we ought to see what we can do to provide what he wants. He is the one who knows (or at least thinks he knows) what he wants.

One thing is, to my mind, undeniably true. Few boys will voluntarily join something because "it is good for him". This is, in the main, a pattern that stays with us all our lives. Adults don't swim, walk, climb, play tennis or golf, or what have you, for any reason other than to enjoy themselves. So it should be in Scouting. Scouting should be fun to take part in and once that aspect of it vanishes it might just as well become part of some official planned educational system.

Oh yes! Manpower! How about trying to get some of your helpers who are not doing too much to try and find out quietly and unobtrusively what ideas the kids have? It should not be too difficult to get some revealing and useful information - so long as questionnaires and opinion polls of a stereotyped nature are not used. ☸

burst . . . it all seemed to have happened before in a summer camp or on the Whit week-end in Kerry or Waterford or Cork. The years spent in Scouting at home had prepared us as nothing else could for any situation.

I have never forgotten the friends I made in Scouting at home. Daily life is very different in this part of the Lord's harvest field. Our task in our present parish troop is to prepare the boys to be the future leaders in their own world. Frequently we lack many of the advantages which we had at home, but we have the fundamental - boys who have a hankering after adventure and a willingness to follow goodness, nobility and virtue. Scouting does the rest ☸

Britain's National Scoutcar Races



PHOTO BY M. C. COWLEY

by
Kelvin Allen
British Boy Scouts Assn.

Coach loads of Scouts and supporters converged on Weston-super-Mare on Saturday, July 3rd, for the 1965 National Scoutcar Races, the annual race meeting for Scout-built pedal driven cars.

This year, a record 126 entries were received from Scout groups all over England for this one day event.

Blessed with one of the finest days of this year's summer and witnessed by a crowd of several thousands, the Races were a tremendous success with Wolf Cubs, Scouts and Senior Scouts racing against others of the same age group in cars built with ingenuity and skill by the more mechanically minded members of their teams.

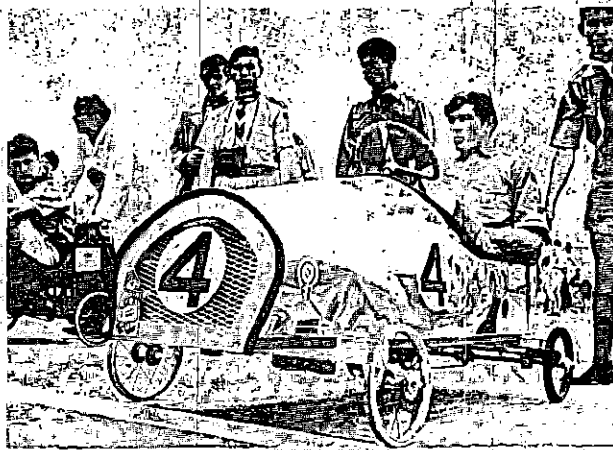
Although the name "Scoutcars" is of fairly recent origin, the event was first staged under the title of the "Soap Box Derby" in 1939. The idea had first occurred to F. Haydn Dimmock, one time Editor of "The Scout" who had read about the American ver-

sion held around that time in Detroit where home-made cars were placed on an inclined plane and allowed to coast down to the finishing line. The American Soap Box Derby still takes this form. But Haydn Dimmock felt that the British version should not merely be a test of designing streamlined bodywork and driving skill, but also real engineering prowess involving a mechanical form of propulsion. He advocated that the car should be pedal driven along a flat course and from a standing start. In addition, the actual building of the machines should be the un-aided efforts of the boys themselves and that the cost of the materials used should be kept to a strict limit, thus encouraging the use of old scraps and lots of ingenuity and improvisation. One of the conditions of the pre-war event was that the sum allowed to be spent on the machines was limited to fifty shillings. Today, the competitors can go up to £10, but again the use of odd scraps and old bicycle parts is encouraged.

The first meeting of these little cars took place just prior to the second World War at the once famous Brooklands Race Track. The event was an instant success, but the War put a stop to the fun and it was not revived until eleven years later. Since 1950, thirteen nation-wide Meetings have been held, the event having been dropped in 1957 and 1958 owing to the many big events connected with Scouting's Jubilee celebrations and their aftermath.

In the post-war years, the idea has increased in popularity. Like all good things it has been adopted by various other societies and organizations both in Britain and abroad. One such example is in New Zealand where Scouts stage their own event. In fact, there is almost an unofficial competition between the two countries for clocking up the highest speed. The organizers of the Races are hoping that in the not too distant future entries from neighbouring European countries can be attracted to the event.

Such progress has been made over the years both in design and construction that to continue to call the machines "Soap Box Cars" is to do most of them an injustice: thus the change of name to Scoutcars. But the spirit of the old Soap Box Derbys is still very much alive and if anyone in these days of go-karts imagines the making and the racing of these midget machines is child's play, we suggest he thinks again. A glance at the more successful entries will quickly reveal they are skillfully constructed mechanical jobs, the results of months of work, capable of passing a road worthiness test before entry and of reaching a maximum speed above 30 miles per hour over a quarter mile course. Many of them are fitted with elaborate suspension and some of them have as many as nine gear changes. The improvement in designs each



On your marks!

PHOTO BY BRITISH BOY SCOUTS ASSOC.

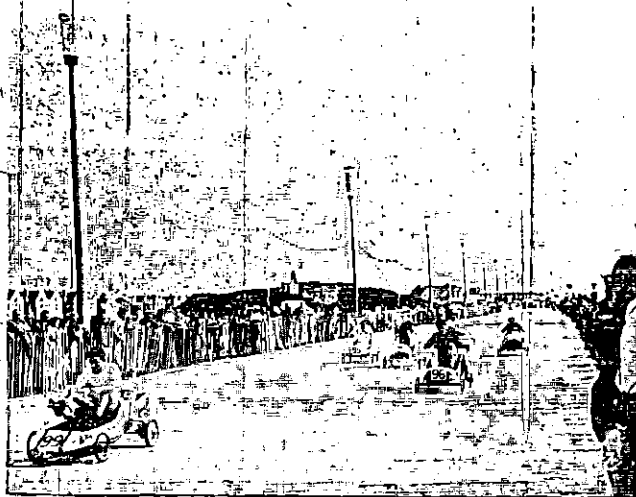
year is evidence of the tremendous interest and spirit of competition that is prevalent among the youthful engineers.

The Races are organized by the Publicity Department of Scout Headquarters in London and are held in a different part of the country each year. Prior to 1957 the event had the enthusiastic support of Vauxhall Motors, but since 1962 it has been sponsored by the British Motor Corporation who, as well as providing the many cash prizes and trophies, are responsible for inspecting and testing the Scoutcars in the pits before racing starts.

Trophies and prizes are given for the highest speeds for entrants in each of the three sections (Wolf, Cub, Scout and Senior Scout), in the Premier Class (i.e. those who have raced in a final in previous years), the Novice Class (for those who are racing for the first time or who have entered before, but never won a race) and in the Open Class (cars of more imaginative and unorthodox construction). There is also a prize for the car of the "Best Mechanical Design and Construction", and for the most ingenious car there is the "Haydn Dimmock Trophy" (a salute to the originator, now deceased), which is prized above all.

Ingenuity has also been displayed in the names given to many of the entries: "Dratmobile", "Mrs. Frequently", "Ardleegoze MK I", "Ditchfinder", "B-P Super", "May Kway" and "Tutankhamen's Velocopedal Sarcophagus Mk VI".

The races have been televised on many occasions. It has also been filmed and been the subject of a number of sound broadcasts. The 1966 Scoutcar Races are due to be held at Cleethorpes in Lincolnshire and for many Scouts the job of planning and building has already begun, preparing for the day when they can again sample the thrills of the race track. ⊕



In the homestretch.

PHOTO BY BRITISH BOY SCOUTS ASSOC.



Crossing the finish line.

PHOTO BY BRITISH BOY SCOUTS ASSOC.

"DOWN A MEM'RY LANE"



WITH
ROBERT N. THOMPSON, M.P.
SOCIAL CREDIT NATIONAL LEADER,
CANADA.

ROYAL Commissions are not uncommon in Canada and likewise in most of the British Commonwealth countries. However, I doubt that very many Scouters have ever heard of a Royal Commission on Scouting, and neither had I until one day some 18 years ago when I was asked to head one.

Perhaps it would be more correct to call it an Imperial Commission on Scouting because it was established at the command of His Imperial Majesty, Haile Selassie I, Emperor of Ethiopia. I was given this assignment in 1947 when, as a former Scouter in Canada and as a senior educational officer in the Ethiopian Ministry of Education, I was charged with responsibility and authority to investigate and recommend how best the Scouting movement could be re-established in Ethiopia. Serving with me were four experienced Scouters from Sweden, India, Egypt and the U.S.A., who were also resident in the country, all of whom were eager to see Scouting get under way.

Between the years 1936 and 1941 Ethiopia had for the first time in its long history of formal government, covering more than 25 centuries, been under the heel of a foreign occupying power. The Italian Fascists, during these years, had not only taken over the country, but had closed all schools and organizations intended to serve the Ethiopian youth including the infant Scout Movement which had started with a single troop in 1934. The years 1935 to 1942 were also years of confusion because of the increasing momentum of war on the one hand and of mopping up and establishment of law and order on the other.

I had gone to Ethiopia in 1943, along with a growing number of nationals from several Allied and neutral countries to assist in the rehabilitation programme. My work had included a period of time in the Imperial Ethiopian Air Force, as a secondary school teacher and headmaster and then in charge of the development of the educational system in the provinces. This had brought me very close to thousands of boys and girls of Ethiopia, and on a number of occasions I discussed the need for Scouting with the Emperor, the Crown Prince, the Duke of Harar and other Ethiopian and foreign officials.

During the occupation years the Fascists had es-



The Hon. Robert N. Thompson, M.P.

tablished Fascist Youth Units throughout the country, and political "Balobat" schools, intended to indoctrinate the sons of local chiefs, had also been set up in several centres. Both of these quasi military organizations dressed their members in uniforms not dissimilar to the traditional Scout dress and Italians living in the country before the Fascist take over had the unfortunate impression with much of the populace, particularly in Addis Ababa, that preoccupation Scouting had been a means of infiltration by the Fascists. Thus it was five years after liberation before the move to establish Scouting was taken.

Six months later, early in 1948, the Commission report was completed and presented to the Emperor. Before mid-year the Emperor requested me to act as Deputy Commissioner of the now to be established Boy Scouts of Ethiopia. The Emperor's second son, Prince Makonnen, the Duke of Harar, became Commissioner, having been a Scout in the earlier attempt at Ethiopian Scouting in 1934. Each of the Commissioners agreed to head up a new troop. Other troops were quickly established and a special Gilwell Course was also organized to train interested young Ethiopian men as Scoutmasters and leaders. The Greek community in Addis Ababa had already established a Scout Troop, affiliated with the Scout Movement in Greece. This troop now affiliated with the new Ethiopian organization.

An SOS went out to the Scout movements in the U. K., the U.S.A., Canada and Sweden for equipment and supplies. The U.S.A. supplied cases of Scout manuals and miscellaneous used or surplus equipment. The first badges were supplied by Canada as was the record system and other usable supplies. The first items of "made in Ethiopia" uniforms were a neckerchief and a dark green beret which was adopted as the official head gear. It was not an uncommon sight to see a Scout outfitted in clothing which represented several nations. While the green beret was very smart in appearance, (and I still treasure mine as a souvenir of those pioneering days,) our first Scouts very often preferred to wear the good old Scout hats.

Language was a frequent problem, as an Ethiopian

Scout would find himself using a Scout Manual printed in English, his patrol leader one in Arabic and his Scoutmaster using a Swedish manual. It was great fun and the spirit of Scouting caught on quickly.

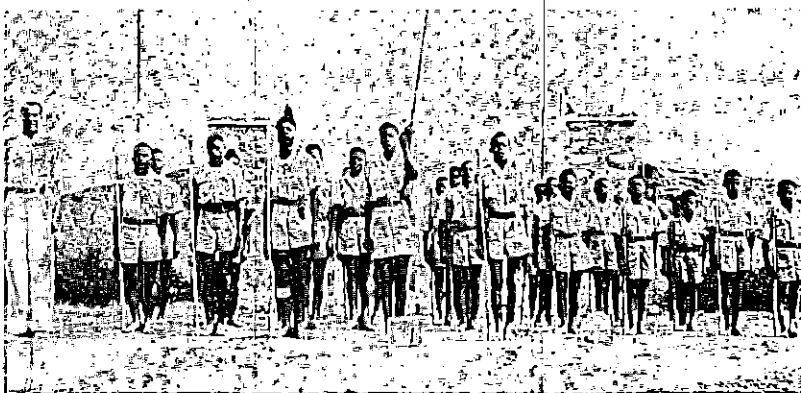
One of the world's best known Scouters, Major General D. C. Spry, was an early friend of Scouting in Ethiopia - first while serving as Scout Commissioner for Canada and later as Director of the International Bureau, then located in London. General Spry assisted in many ways in this new Scouting project, even as he has in other countries since then.

The first national Jamboree was held in 1950 in Addis Ababa at the Imperial Racing Meadows and Polo grounds. Thousands of the capital city's populace turned out to see some 30 troops establish camp and then for two days were permitted to watch the various activities, trials, and tests. They even examined at close inspection the entire Jamboree camping emplacement. From that day Scouting was an accepted Ethiopian institution.

One of the earliest Ethiopian Scoutmasters, Ato Aberra Abraha, was appointed Executive Secretary of the formal Ethiopian Scout Headquarters. My own foreign assignments prevented me from continuing in a direct active role and my place was taken by a Swedish Red Cross officer, Capt. Onni Niskonen,

who still resides in Ethiopia. Scouting in Ethiopia suffered a serious loss when the Duke of Harar was killed in an automobile accident in 1957, although the Emperor still serves as Patron and the Crown Prince as Chief Scout. They both appreciate and value the place of Scouting in the development of Ethiopian Youth and as an integral part of World Scouting.

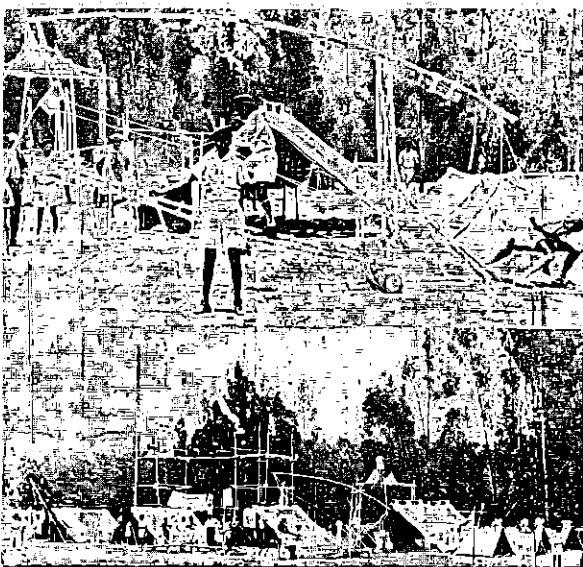
The left-handed Scout handshake originated in Africa as did so many of those things which typically belong to Scouting. This was a natural development as the Founder Scout, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, spent much of his life in Africa. However, it is the African Scout himself who recognizes and understands the significance of some of these Scout traditions, not the least of which is the left hand shake. The Ethiopian warrior, like many of his African counterparts, whether on foot or on horse, always wore a shield on his left arm, while the right arm was used to wield spear or sword. To shake hands with your right hand means to put down your spear, but to do so with your left means to drop your shield - your defence. This then was the true mark of friendship and peace, which is the deeper meaning of Scouting, and which is the greatest need of the world. World Scouters lead the way in this need because true Scouts are always ready - "we are Prepared!"



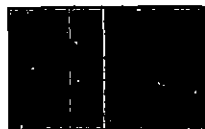
One of the first Ethiopian Scout Troops - 1952.



H.I.H. the Duke of Harar and R. N. Thompson.



Scouting in Ethiopia today - scenes at the Jamboree in Addis Ababa in April 1965.



R. N. Thompson presenting his Commission Report to H.I.M. the Emperor.

LION OF THE TASMAN SEA

by
David Harwood *

JACK 'Rimu' Sparrow had transferred from the 1st Manurewa to the 1st Takanini in February 1959 and had been GSM for just over a year when the Troop was attacked by The Lion of the Tasman Sea. But as the lads climbed into the back of an open transport truck on Friday evening, 25th March 1960 they were blissfully unaware of what was in store for them. There was an air of excitement at the prospect of the weekend camp on Rimu's plot of land by the sea. Only a few of the boys had been to Piha before and with their SM's training programme they had developed a keen sense for adventure. It was a first class troop which commanded a high respect in Takanini. Just a few days before, Colin Browne, the DC for South Auckland, had paid an official visit and rated the Group one of the most efficient in his large district. He was particularly impressed by the initiative and discipline displayed by the Troop Leaders - David Wilson and Ian de May - and the Patrol Leaders - Greg Smith of Kotare, Rhett Vincent of Kea, and Rimu's 13-year old son Brent (known as Winkie) of the Wekas.

The truck took two hours to cover the 35 miles through the thick bush of the Western Ranges, and by the time they had slipped into their sleeping bags - complete with mosquito repellent - it was past midnight.

Saturday morning dawned fine and clear, with an autumnal nip in the strong breeze which blew across the white Piha sands from the Tasman Sea to their sheltered encampment among the trees behind the high headland. But there was no protection for Rimu. At 6:30 a cheeky voice disturbed his slumbers.

"Wake up! We want to go swimming!" it demanded.

"Wait 'til after breakfast," Rimu replied drowsily. "The tide will be out in an hour or so."

Rimu knew that Piha was one of the most dangerous beaches of New Zealand's coastline: but when the water receded, large perfectly safe, pools would be left among the rocks.

At 9:30 they left camp and half an hour later were clambering down a hundred foot cliff to The Gap, where they found the sheet of water which Rimu had chosen. It was eighty feet long, over thirty yards across, plenty deep and quite safe for a dip. As some of the boys couldn't swim, Rimu and David Wilson stood on picket duty.

With the biting wind and the ice-cold water they didn't stay in long and were soon vigorously rubbing themselves down with their towels. Once they'd dressed the Troop started back for camp along the shore towards the main Piha beach. The heavy sea pounded the rocks on their left and in front the frothy white surf swirled across the fine grained sand as far as Te Wahia Point.

About 500 yards along the strand, the Lion Rock crouched stark and unperturbed, its haunches on the shore and its forepaws in the brine. The Tasman battered its chest relentlessly, and the spray sparkled in the bright sun. The crown of its head towered a hundred feet above the sea and trees grew on its neck like a shaggy mane.

When the boys came to the valley entrance David Wilson suggested, "Why don't we go round the Lion? It wouldn't take long. What d'you think Rimu?"

Rimu paused. Urged on by a strong westerly wind, the surf was running high so it might be a bit tricky. However, he decided that it wouldn't be too risky. "But mind how you go," he cautioned them.

The Scouts needed no further encouragement. They raced up the beach to the Lion: David and Ian led the column up the easy fifteen foot climb to a ten-foot wide ledge, which ran brokenly for the full half mile round the base of the rock. The two TLs set off with the Keas and Kotares, the Wekas followed with Winkie, and Rimu brought up the rear.

On the seaward side the Lion roared as the waves crashed on the mussel covered rocks, but they were well above the water and could watch the awesome spectacle of an angry sea quite safely. About half way round, a deep gully cut through the path. David climbed a few feet and regained the ledge on the other side. When the Kea Patrol were safely across, David moved on, leaving Ian with the Kotares. As Rimu and the Weka Patrol reached the inlet most of the Kotares were on the far side and the Keas were already round the corner. Ian waved to Rimu and went on to join David.

RIMU and Winkie waited with the Wekas for remaining Kotares to Scramble round the inlet. Bill Cossey, aged twelve, was the last Kotare to go. He was halfway across when he lost his balance, slipped on the wet rock and fell over the edge onto a narrow ledge ten feet below. He picked himself up and grinned. But behind him, a tremendous roller swept up the gorge and before anyone could shout a word

* (The original full-length version is one of the fourteen stories of Scouts' gallantry retold in the book "Scouts in Action" by David Harwood, © G. Bell & Sons, London 1963 © Clarke, Irwin, Toronto 1963. This condensed version © David Harwood 1965. All rights reserved.)

of warning, the wave had snatched Bill off his feet into the boiling surf.

Bill couldn't swim. Rimu threw off his camera, dived into the sea and after a couple of strokes had caught the front of the boy's shirt. He didn't struggle but he was heavy for his age and Rimu had to fight hard against the undertow to keep near the rock. As they floated in on the next wave Winkie scrambled down and managed to grasp his father, but as the water receded he was forced to release his grip.

"Brian! Colin! Give us a hand!" Winkie shouted.

As Brian Foster and Colin McCaw scrambled down to the ledge, another gigantic wave swept up the inlet and washed Winkie into the sea. Winkie, however, was an experienced surf swimmer and knew it would be disastrous to do battle with it: you had to keep calm and ride it. He, too, couldn't regain the rock.

"Get help . . . from the Surf Club," Winkie yelled. Michael Havord, Jock Phillips and Brian Herdson (who hadn't crossed the inlet) started back for the beach, the thousands of tiny mussel shells cutting into the soles of their bare feet. They crossed the soft sand and raced up the valley to the Piha Surf Life Saving Club. Jock arrived first, and gasped "on . . . the . . . Rock" to the Surf Club Captain, who punched a switch. The alarm siren wailed "like a banshee", and six members of the Rescue Patrol jumped into their jeep and roared off towards the Rock.

ON the next incoming roller after the trio had gone Winkie made for Rimu and Bill and tried to

the deep water.

Rimu was under for only ten or twenty seconds but he thought his lungs would burst. When he broke into the air he found himself on the crest of a wave heading towards the rocks and then he was out of the water. Another roller washed over him but he managed to beat the undertow. Colin helped him as he crawled to the zone of relative safety. Rimu's semi-dazed brain cleared and he started to count heads. One, two, three . . . Someone was missing . . . Winkie.

Bill had somehow managed to hang on to a knob of rock even though the receding water tugged at him mercilessly. He had dragged himself up the slippery surface and Colin had pulled him out of the next wave's reach, which had thrown Brian onto the rock. Thus, three of the four boys were safe. But where was Winkie?

With a sinking heart, Rimu staggered to his feet and straightened his battered body. Winkie let the sea carry him out a little way and then struck out strongly for the calmer water on the other side of the headland. He was only a few yards from the base of the Lion when his father's head appeared above the line of the rock. Winkie clambered out quite easily. Everyone was accounted for.

Bill, Rimu and Colin were exhausted, cut and badly bruised. Bill was also suffering from shock and the others had to coax him up the rocks. They hadn't moved far when Rimu glanced up and saw a burly, bronzed surfman bounding towards them leaping from rock to rock like a deer.

"Who's still in the drink?" he yelled as he ran.

"Everyone's O.K." Rimu shouted back.

"Man! I never thought we'd get you out of that mess!" the surfman panted.

Then he noticed one of his colleagues surfing in from the sea on a board; he gave him the "all's well" signal and the boys saw the board veer round the rock and the surfman climbed out. Under the care of the rescue team the bedraggled group set off towards the sand.

THE two TLs had heard the siren's wail but hadn't realized that Rimu and company were the cause of the emergency until a Kotare ran up and told them what had happened. The Scouts joined the large crowd on the beach and waited. Winkie arrived ahead of the others. He was none the worse for wear and claimed that all he needed was a lot of sympathy. Soaked to the skin, but with a grin stretching from ear to ear, he addressed the assembly.

"Anyone want my autograph?" he enquired. The question and the questioner were so incongruous that everyone burst out laughing.

As soon as the rescue party reached the beach, the injured trio were taken off in the jeep to the Club, and David assumed the responsibilities of leader. He despatched Ian and Kevin Williamson to get dry clothes and started back for camp with the others. As they neared the clearing, Ian and Kevin appeared

with bundles in their arms.

"Thought you were at the Club, Winkie!" Ian exclaimed.

"No me!" Winkie retorted.

"Here! Take your clothes, and get changed," Ian said. "We'll come back when we've dumped these at the Club."

Rimu, Brian and Bill were taken into the Club house where a doctor was waiting. After he had treated them he suggested they should rest a while in the club.

Shortly after 4:30 the doctor said they could go. The rest had done them good. They put on the clean clothes which Kevin and Ian had left and walked the mile back to the campsite, where supper was almost ready.

WHEN they got up the next morning, the wind had dropped and it was still fine. After breakfast Rimu called the Troop together for a Scouts' Own. It was the most solemn and sincere service Rimu

had ever attended, a few minutes which he will never forget.

For the rest of the day David, Ian and the PLs organized a programme of mapping and tracking on the beach and in the bush. Rimu was pleased he could rely on his leaders as it enabled him to go to the Surf Club and thank the Captain for turning out so promptly.

Camp was struck at 4:00 p.m. and the truck rumbled into Takanini soon after six. Many homes burnt the midnight oil that night as parents listened to their son's story of the incident. Though each report might have varied on points of detail, there was no doubt that each Scout had learnt something from his encounter with The Lion of the Tasman Sea. Ⓜ

Note: A few months later the Dominion Chief Scout approved the following awards for gallantry: Rimu-Silver Cross; Winkie-Gilt Cross; Brian Foster and Colin McCaw-Certificate of Gallantry..

*Do
you have
your
Passport?*

No Scout or Scouter who may be travelling abroad can expect to be recognized as a member of the Movement unless he is carrying the standard International Letter of Introduction. These are obtainable from all National Scout Headquarters.

Any Scout Party or individual Scouter planning to go abroad should send in full details to the International Commissioner at their own Headquarters well in advance of their date of departure so that this letter may be issued. This will enable you to get in touch with Scouts of other countries wherever you go.

Any Scout parties wanting advice as to hiking routes or assistance in getting camping sites abroad are reminded that they should get in touch with the Headquarters of the other country at least three months in advance of their expected departure from home.

All Scouts should note the endorsement on the International Letter of Introduction does not necessarily entitle the bearer to hospitality. The International Commissioners of all countries feel most strongly that the practice of "hitch-hiking" is a form of begging and constitutes unScoutlike behaviour. The same applies even more strongly to any form of begging or imposing on the good will of other Scouts during one's travels. This sort of behaviour can be very bad advertisement for the Movement and does not conform to the whole idea of Scout training - except where there is a genuine emergency involved.

THE INTERNATIONAL LETTER

OF INTRODUCTION

(See Back Cover also)

Front

*Letter of
introduction*

*Lettre de
recommandation*

*Carta de
recomendación*

IF YOU ASK ME...

IT'S A PUZZLEMENT!

by
Paula Koho, Akela Leader
Lassi Koho, Deputy Camp Chief
Finland.

TIME: *Recent years, usually late at nights.*
SCENE: *Could be other places, this time Helsinki, Finland. Pens, pencils, paper. Training Handbooks in English: Cub, Scout, Senior Scout, Rover, Preliminary and Part II, other Courses. Pocketsize, Mediumsize and Concise Dictionaries. The Gem, Oxford, La Petite Larousse Illustré. Encyclopædia Britannica. Old Territorial Army Manuals. Armed Services Dictionaries. Gilcraft books, many other books on Scouting. Charts. Two Scouters at work, translating . . . Dachshund Mary keeps watching dutifully.*

- Paula, must you gnash your teeth while searching for a word? I cannot work if you do . . . and could you tell me who Peter Pan is? It says here: "Being a 'Peter Pan' shows lack of leadership"

- I am just parbuckling and so tangled in these ropes and pioneer work . . . tell me how do I say this in Finnish and then I will tell you about Peter Pan. In the Disney film, Mary Martin sings like this:
"I won't grow up, I won't grow up,
I don't want to go to school
To recite a silly rule".

If you come to Captain Hook, Tiger Lily and Wendy, ask me again. Now where do I find the Spanish Windlass?

-Look it up in the pioneering books. I am not an Engineer Corps officer; I seem to be in the wrong Service. You better ask your Scouter friend Nikke to help you out with those Sessions. (*Phone rings.*) Hallo . . . oh yes, how are you. Hm, you are going to assist on a Rover Course. Good for you. You are stuck with a few words? . . . and you say you took no Latin in school? What words? "'ad hoc' teams rather than Patrols" . . . Well, it means "special, for this special occasion". And "en bloc"? In other words "in group, together". It did not say blockheaded? Don't get your head on the block, anyway. Goodbye.

* * *

We checked this "ad hoc" just to see how our friend would have found it. Several quite extensive dictionaries compiled with the idea of word frequency studies did not list it. No "ad hoc". Concise Oxford has it, fortunately. How many people have a bigger dictionary for their everyday use? Many people's vocabulary does not include classical terms.

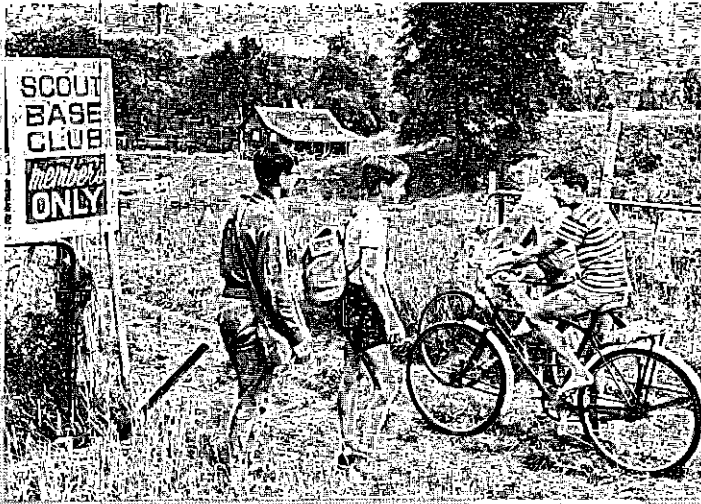
True it says on the title page: "NOTE: *This Handbook is produced in relation to the British Boy Scout Association . . . policy. It is not, therefore, an Inter-*

national Course as such. The Handbook is made available to the Members of the World Scout Conference in the hope and belief that it will be of interest and use to them." Yet it is the only International Training Handbook offered to the Members of the International Training Team and their Assistants and we are supposed to follow it if we are to run Wood Badge and some other courses in our different countries. Thinking up, writing down and putting together all the excellent ideas, games, methods and ways of training must have caused many more headaches than we ever have had and we pay every tribute to these wonderful books. They are of the greatest interest to us and of the greatest help and we use them in a spirit of happiness and appreciation. There are just few minor things that sometimes make me/us get a minority complex. And we puzzle and we ponder.

Words or phrases in inverted commas make one feel "Aha, there is something more to that word than it seems to say". What is a "spud egg", or "king pins", a "true" log, "how to make and use a Romer"? We can assure you that some of these things are very difficult to find out. The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Current English by Fowler & Fowler, which to us is a better than an average dictionary, has no "king pins"; it has a "king's peg" and this is a drink of champagne and brandy! The search continues: spot, spry, SPUD - a small spade-like implement for cutting roots of weeds etc. But no "SPUD EGG". Much later we find "spud" listed in a Slang Dictionary as "potato". Potato egg? Who was or is Little Bo-Peep? Liddell and Dick Turpin are in the Encyclopedia, so we know what kind of men we shall use as examples in our version. Who ever the Tiny Tim was, we love him very much!

Well, if you ask me/us: here you are reading one of the Handbooks, your English helps you quite nicely along and you have a feeling of understanding another language although you read fairly slowly. Then suddenly you bump on "S.T.A." What can it be? Much later and many pages later on you see the term in its whole form - "Spare Time Activity". "Of course, oh that's what it is!" you say to yourself. Many Scouters have not been privileged personally to take any of the English speaking Wood Badge or other courses and this Training job really is an "S.T.A." for them. We do not use these X.Y.Z. words in our hard-learned English, and therefore we do not automatically know what a "P.O.R." in the whole form is, and we do not

(cont'd. on p. 31)



Canada: A new and successful experiment carried out this year by the Ottawa District of the Boy Scouts of Canada was this Scout Base Club operated on a daily basis during the summer.

PHOTO BY ANDREWS - HENI, OTTAWA



Nicaragua: A free moment on a Cub Wood Badge Part II Course, and time to bring notebooks up-to-date.

PHOTO BY H. PASOS, MEXICO D.F.



Argentina: An unusual and striking pioneering project depicting the Scout Salute set up at an International Patrol Camp in Buenos Aires.

**the
world
of
scouting**

BOY SCOUTS



WORLD BUREAU

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Orders may be placed with the Boy Scouts World Bureau at 77 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa 4, Canada or with its Regional Offices in Mexico (Apartado 24-314, Mexico D.F.) and Manila, Philippines (P.O. Box 1378).

Scout shops: Enquire for quantity discounts

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Comptoirs Scouts: Demandez renseignements sur l'escompte accordé pour achats en gros*

LES PRIX SONT TOUS INDIQUES EN DOLLARS AMERICAINS

Los pedidos se pueden enviar a: Boy Scouts World Bureau, 77 Metcalfe St., Ottawa 4, Canada, o a las Oficinas Regionales en México (Apartado 24-314) y Manila, Filipinas (P.O. Box 1378).

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TODOS LOS PRECIOS APARECEN EN DOLARES AMERICANOS

WORLD SCOUT FLAGS

- a. In wool bunting with badge appliued in white roped and toggled ready for hoisting.

Delivery about 6 weeks.

Size: 3' by 2'—\$7.50 post paid

6' by 4'—\$12.00 post paid

- b. In nylon, printed in fast colour.

Delivery about 1 week.

We recommend this flag for humid climates.

One size only, 4'6" by 3'—\$12.00 post paid

This flag is authorised for use by any Scout unit belonging to a Member Association of the Boy Scouts World Conference.

FANION DU SCOUTISME MONDIAL

- a. Fabriqué en léger tissu de laine avec insigne blanc.

Délai de livraison: environ six (6) semaines.

Dimensions: 90 cm. x 60 cm.—\$7.50 livré franc de port

180 cm. x 120 cm.—\$12.00 livré franc de port

- b. En nylon imprimé de couleurs indélébiles.

Délai de livraison: environ une (1) semaine.

Une seule dimension: 135 cm. x 90 cm.—\$12.00 livré franc de port

Nous recommandons ce fanion aux pays dont le climat est humide.

L'emploi de ce fanion est permis à toute unité scouté faisant partie d'une association-membre de la Conférence mondiale du Scoutisme.

BANDERA SCOUT MUNDIAL

- a. De lana, con la insignia sobre puesta en blanco; incluyendo cuerda lista para izarse.

La entrega tarda 6 semanas.

Medidas: 90 por 60 cms—\$7.50 porte pagado

180 por 120 cms—\$12.00 porte pagado

- b. En Nylon, impresa en color firme.

El envío tarda una semana.

Se recomienda esta bandera para climas húmedos.

Solamente hay una medida: 135 por 90 cms—\$12.00 porte pagado

Se autoriza el uso de esta bandera a cualquier unidad Scout que pertenezca a alguna Asociación-Miembro de la Conferencia Mundial de los Boy Scouts.



WORLD SCOUT CAR BADGE



A very attractive item. Heavy duty chrome holder, with plastic centre in purple and chrome colouring. About 3½" in diameter. Can be mounted on radiator grille or bumper bar. Delivery about 1 week.

\$2.00 each including postage.

PLAQUE D'AUTO SCOUTISME MONDIAL

Un très joli article avec support chromé très épais et centre en plastique de couleurs violet et chrome. Environ 9 cm. de diamètre. Cette plaque peut être installée sur la grille du radiateur ou sur le pare-chocs. Délai de livraison: environ (1) semaine.

Prix: \$2.00 chacune—y compris frais d'expédition.

INSIGNIA SCOUT MUNDIAL PARA AUTOMOVILES

Objeto muy atractivo. Confeccionado en metal resistente y el centro de plástico, en púrpura. Tiene aproximadamente 9 cm. de diámetro. Puede colocarse en la parrilla del radiador o en la defensa. La entrega tarda una semana.

Precio \$2.00—porte pagado.

WORLD SCOUT CREST



Embroidered about 3" in diameter. Ideal for blazer pockets and campfire robes.

\$0.30 each, including postage.

INSIGNE DU SCOUTISME MONDIAL

Insigne brodé d'un diamètre de 7.6 cm. environs. Idéal pour la poche du veston sport et pour le vêtement de feu de camp.

Prix: \$0.30 chacun—frais d'expédition compris.

INSIGNIA SCOUT MUNDIAL

Bordada, de 7.6 cm. de diámetro. Ideal para el bolsillo del saco, chamarras y frazadas o capas para fuegos de campamento.

\$0.30 cada una—porte incluido.

WORLD SCOUT NECKERCHIEF SLIDE



One World Scout Item which can, in most Associations, be worn with your uniform.
Crest about 1 1/4" diameter.
Price: \$1.00

NOEUD DE FOULARD SCOUTISME MONDIAL
*Un article du scoutisme mondial qui, dans la majorité des associations, peut être porté avec l'uniforme.
L'insigne a un diamètre de 3 cm. environ.*
Prix: \$1.00

ANILLO PARA PAÑOLETA
Con la Insignia Scout Mundial. Puede utilizarse con el uniforme Scout, en casi todas las Asociaciones.
3 cm. de diámetro, aproximadamente.
Precio: \$1.00

WORLD SCOUT KEY RINGS

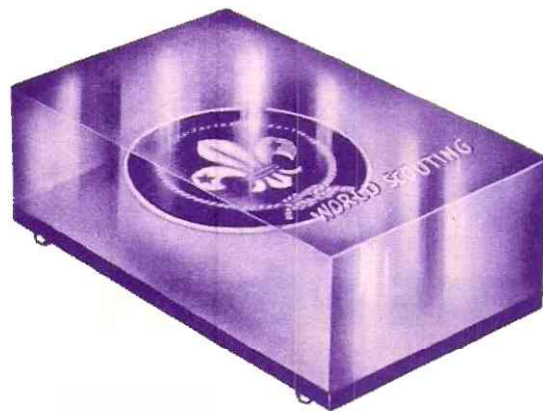
A useful gift for every member of the Movement. Enamelled badge is about 1 1/4" diameter.
Price: \$2.50



PORTE-CLEFS SCOUTISME MONDIAL
Un cadeau utile pour tout membre du Mouvement. Insigne émaillé d'un diamètre de 3 cm. environ.
Prix: \$2.50

LLAVERO
Con la Insignia Scout Mundial. Un regalo muy útil para cualquier miembro del Movimiento. Insignia esmaltada de 3 cm. de diámetro, aproximadamente.
Precio: \$2.50

WORLD SCOUT PAPERWEIGHT



Enamelled world badge mounted in a block of clear plastic, with black background and the words 'World Scouting'. A practical 'thank-you' gift for your Committee members.

Overall size—2-13/16" x 1-7/8" x 1"
Price: \$5.95

PRESSE-PAPIERS SCOUTISME MONDIAL
Insigne Mondial émaillé et enchassé dans un bloc de plastique clair, avec fond noir et inscription "World Scouting". Cadeau d'appréciation très convenable pour les membres de votre comité.
Dimensions: 7 cm. x 5 cm. x 2.5 cm.
Prix: \$5.95

PISA PAPELES
Con la Insignia Scout Mundial, esmaltada y montada en un cubo de plástico transparente con el fondo negro y las palabras "World Scouting". Un regalo práctico para agradecer a los miembros de Comites.
Medidas—7 cm. x 5 cm. x 2.5 cm.
Precio: \$5.95

WORLD SCOUT CUFFLINK & TIECLIP SET



An extremely nice gift for any Scout. Made by Hickok. Links and Tiebar are in chrome with purple background; attractively boxed.
Price: \$5.00 the set

BOUTONS DE MANCHETTES ET EPINGLE DE CRAVATE SCOUTISME MONDIAL
Très beau cadeau à offrir à un Scout. Fabriqué par Hickok. Boutons et épingle sont en chrome sur fond violet. Présentés dans un joli écrin.
Prix: \$5.00 le set

JUEGO DE YUGOS Y ALFILER DE CORBATA
Un regalo extremadamente fino para cualquier Scout. Hecho por Hickok.
Fabricado en metal cromado con fondo púrpura. Atractivo estuche.
Precio: \$5.00 cada juego.



WORLD BUREAU CIGARETTE LIGHTER

The popular ZIPPO Slimline Lighter in chrome with the World Bureau Badge engraved in purple.

Price: \$4.50 post free

For an additional 60 cents, your signature can be engraved on the reverse side.

BRIQUET SCOUTISME MONDIAL

Le populaire et délicat briquet ZIPPO en chrome avec l'insigne du Bureau Mondial gravé en violet.

Prix: \$4.50 livré franc de port

Si vous ajoutez \$0.60 de plus, votre signature sera gravée au dos du briquet.

ENCENDEDORES PARA CIGARRILLOS

El popular encendedor ZIPPO, cromado, con la Insignia de la Oficina Mundial grabada en púrpura.

Precio: \$4.50 porte pagado

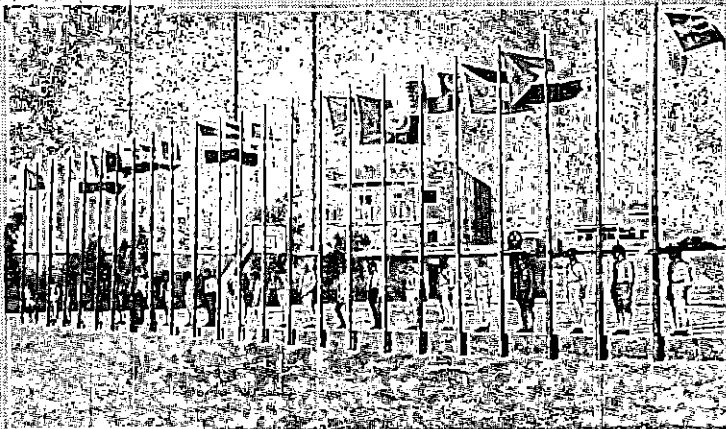
Por \$0.60 adicionales se puede grabar su firma en el reverso.

SCOUT STAMPS

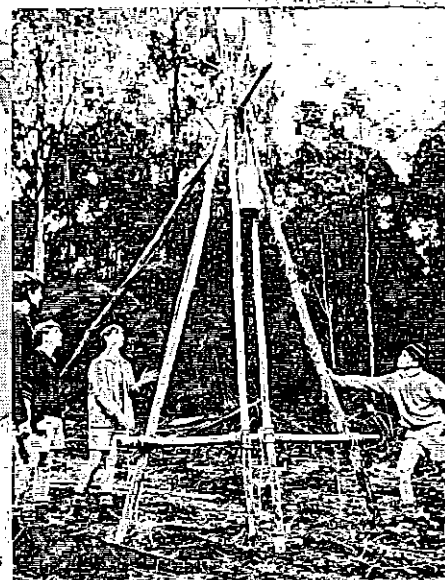
The World Bureau operates a sales service for small orders of mint stamps of Scout commemoratives to augment the fund for Scouting with the Handicapped. Large orders should be placed with country of origin.



Ireland: Crossing water doesn't pose any problem for Sea Scouts even if a boat isn't handy.

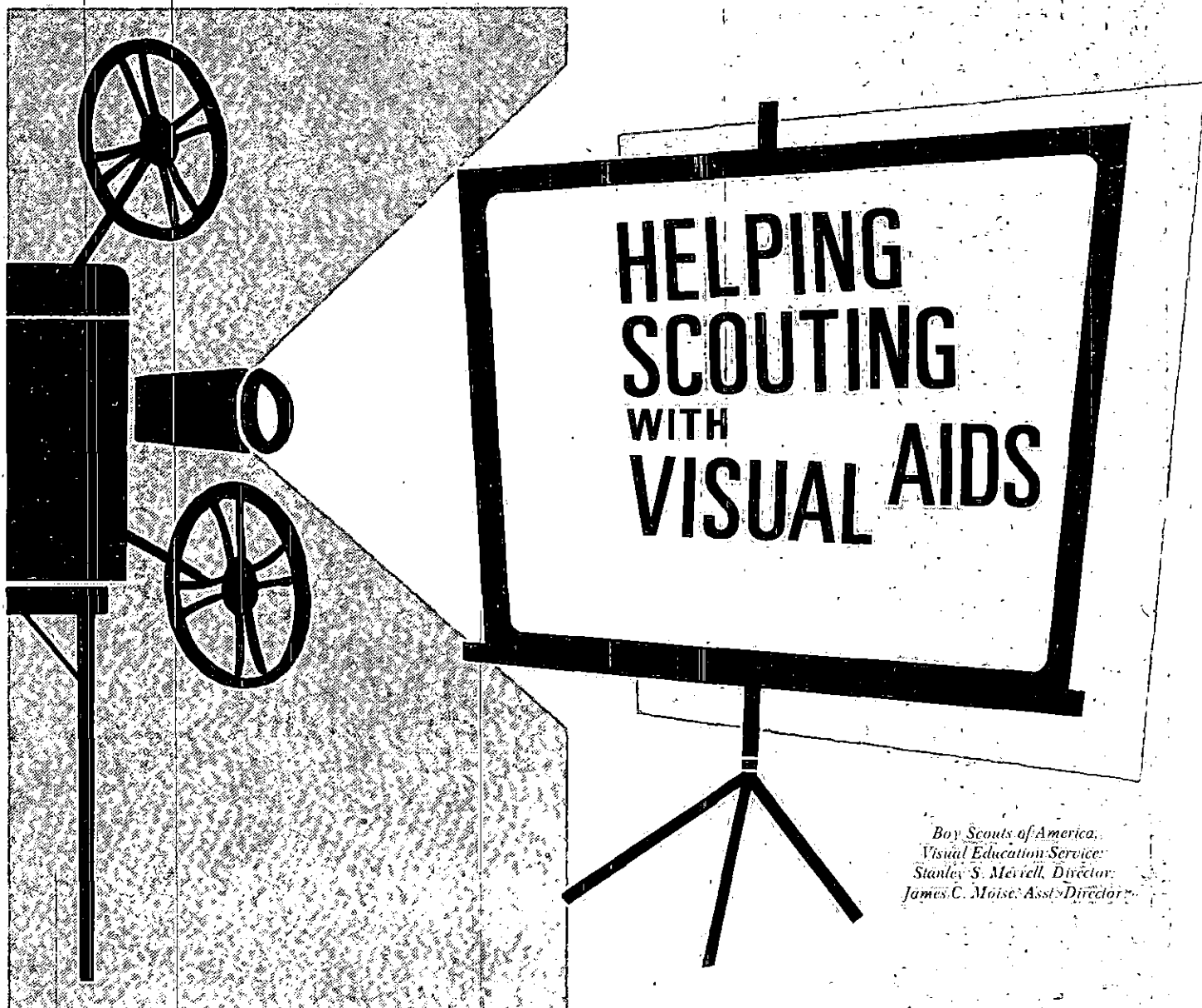


Saudi Arabia: Flags of the Arab nations represented at the Islamic Rover Moot held in April 1965 as a part of the World Rover Moot Year.



Australia: Re-enacting the events of c. 1865 following Victoria's Gold Rush days, this patrol builds a pile-driver such as the "squatters" of that era might have erected.

PHOTO BY L. F. COSTERMANS, VICTORIA



It is fashionable these days to lean pretty hard on the words "understanding" and "communication" as magic pathways to success. If only we can get people to "understand" us, we say, they will support us. If only we can "communicate", we say, our problems will be solved.

Nonsense.

A dog chasing a cat is communicating superbly. The cat understands the dog perfectly - and keeps on running. When the chase is over, they still have the same set of problems - and possibly a few new ones. What the cat needs, of course, is a way to persuade the dog to forget the whole thing - and that's the word we're after - "persuasion" - the establishment of attitudes - the changing of attitudes.

Visual aids can help communicate. They help understanding. And, best of all, they can help persuade. Are you using them to best advantage?

Visual aids - which is a short way of saying audio-visual aids - are simply visual ways of conveying information and ideas to people. The usual objects: to

instruct, to persuade, to get action. The usual techniques: motion pictures, filmstrips, slides, flip charts, felt boards, blackboard.

In Scouting, visual aids have been used in such areas as training leaders and boys, organizing new units, recruiting new members, raising money, improving programme quality, and carrying our story to the general public. For many years they have been used effectively in these areas.

They have also been used ineffectively.

I. How to get the most from visual aids

Visual aids are usually put together with a certain audience in mind - and a certain purpose in mind. The object, of course, to show the right visual aid to the right audience for the right reasons - preferably at the right time. Anything less than this can reduce or nullify its value.

A good way to start getting more from visual aids is to ask: What are my needs, my problems? List them - more members, more financial support, more trained leaders, better camping, and so on. Then,

opposite each, write the name of any film, filmstrip, or other visual aid designed to help this problem, or meet this need. If there are none, would a locally produced visual aid—made or initiated by you—do the job?

When you've completed this analysis, based on your needs and problems, put it to work. Make up a plan that will bring the right visual aids and the right people together. Remember, though, that any plan to meet needs and solve problems should not rely exclusively on visual aids. Visual aids are *aids* — not miracle drugs.

In order not to overlook any possibilities, try analyzing your situation from the opposite point of view. List the visual aids you have — then list the audiences that each might best fit, and the needs it might best meet. The object, with both methods, is to make each visual aid do what it was designed to do.

Before using a visual aid with an audience, preview it. Know thoroughly what it is, what it says, what it tries to do. This will enable you to fit the visual aid into its rightful place within a broader plan of reaching a given group with a given programme.

Make sure of your physical facilities and equipment: availability of room, proper seating, heat and ventilation, light switch. If the visual aid is to be projected, check power outlet, extension cord, take-up reel, screen, extra projection lamp. Has the projector been oiled and checked lately? When setting up for a motion picture or filmstrip, make sure projector will shoot over the heads of the audience, or up a center aisle. No viewer should be closer to the screen than twice the width of the screen. Thread and focus the film in advance, setting it at the first frame of the actual presentation rather than the numbered leader. The image should just fill the screen — no overlap. The darker the room the better.

Obvious technical details? Of course. But it is surprising how often they are ignored — and how much better things are when they are not ignored.

Before actually using the visual aid, introduce it to the audience. Relate it to their interests and needs. Tie it in with benefits and action to come: "I'm sure that after seeing this film, you parents will have a better idea of how to use the Scout programme to help your own sons."

In training situations, try testing the group. Tell them before using the visual aid that you will ask them some questions afterward, based on what they have just seen. This heightens their interest, and is known to improve learning. It may also give you an insight into the effectiveness of your visual aid. If the audience fails to grasp the message the visual aid is supposed to convey, perhaps it is not the audience's fault. After using the visual aid, follow it up. Summarize it, ask for questions and discussion, and nail down the point. Set up any future action called for. Follow up-and up-and up.

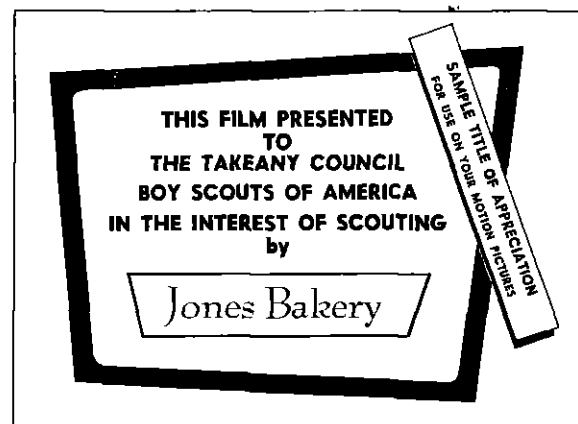
II. How to finance visual aids and equipment

If you have the money to buy the visual aids and equipment you need, fine. Your only problem is to know your needs and choose well. But if, like most of us, you do not have the money, the problem then becomes one of getting it from someone who does have it. Getting money for Scouting purposes does not need to be difficult, provided it is prepared for and carried out, as any important project should be, in an orderly and businesslike way.

Step one is naturally to determine what jobs you want to accomplish, and what visual aids will be needed to accomplish them. A prospective benefactor will react much more favourably to a proposal based on facts and specific goals than to one based on wishful thinking.

Step two, start a prospect list. What individuals, organizations, and business firms have helped Scouting in the past — and might be receptive to a new appeal? Which have never been asked — and might be receptive to a first appeal? We have found that dairies, bakeries, and fraternal and service groups are particularly inclined to be receptive to well presented proposals.

Step three, the actual approach. Make sure the right man — or men — make this approach, and that they are thoroughly briefed before they go. They should begin by outlining the job to be done in terms of people — the boys to be helped, the leaders to be trained. Then they indicate the visual aids — films, filmstrips, projectors, etc. — needed to help do this job. They should be able to buttress their statements with facts, statistics, and evidence such as worn-out projectors and brochures detailing films or equipment needed. They may even show a sample film or filmstrip.



The cost? Let the prospect have it frankly and without pussy-footing. Indicate at the same time a credit title will be added to the film — or plaque to the projector — stating Scouting's appreciation for this help for the boys of the community (see illustration).

Be equally frank in pointing out that this credit will be seen by a cumulative audience of perhaps thousands of people, during the life of the visual aid, and that this cannot fail to mean public goodwill

and advertising benefit for the sponsor.

We cannot guarantee that this approach will always produce results – but it's much better than sitting at your desk waiting for the phone to ring.

III. Tips on making your own visual aids

Locally produced visual aids on Scouting may range from a makeshift flip chart scribbled on butcher paper to a sound-colour motion picture. In between fall filmstrips, slides, tape recordings, and records. But however humble, or elaborate, the local visual aid may be, the only justification for its existence is that it helps to meet a specific need, or solve a specific problem.

So before you decide anything else, decide what the need or problem is. Let's take, as an example, a fairly universal one: We don't have enough adult leaders.

Next – the purpose. The purpose of a visual aid designed to help this problem would naturally be to recruit more adult leaders.

Who would the audience be for this visual aid? You jot down the more obvious possibilities, such as school men, church groups, clubs, and organizations. And some of the less obvious, such as employers, service men, wives. (Wives? Sure! Who has more influence with a man?)

Message comes next. What message will your visual aid carry to this audience? It can't just plead, "Help, we need more men!" It has to suggest personal and community benefits, such as "Serving as a leader helps boys, builds better men, means a better community. It also brings deep personal satisfactions to the leader."

Now comes the content – the main facts and ideas that will actually make up the body of the visual aid – who is eligible to serve, for example, and what the job is like. Camp and outdoor experiences. Training offered. Contact with community leaders. Help available. Recreation and fun, affecting the lives of boys.

Now outline or organize these blocks of content on paper – or better yet on a bulletin board, writing each idea on a separate card and pinning the cards to the board. Shift the cards around until the ideas begin to flow together logically. Adding cards as necessary, build on this skeleton till you have a fairly smooth progression of ideas that makes your case with impact.

Now stand back from the board and ask: What's the best way to present this case to its intended audience? Motion picture? Filmstrip? Flip chart? Slides with tape? Possibly not a visual aid at all, but a booklet, magazine article, speech, radio talk? Not until you have reached this point should you make this decision. Only *now* do you have the facts and ideas and background that make your decisions valid.

If your decision is a filmstrip, motion picture, or slides, the next step is a script. Using your completed content board as your guide, develop the pictures and narration in detail. Write the picture descriptions on the left side of the page, the

narration, music, and sound effects, if any, on the right. Don't assume, by the way, that because you can write a letter you can also write a script. Good scripting, like good photography, calls for professional know-how. Try to get help with this job from such sources as radio stations, colleges, advertising agencies, and the like.

When the script is complete, it's time for photography. And *not until* the script is complete is it time for photography. Resist the blandishments of the camera enthusiast who offers to go to your camporee or summer camp and expose a lot of good film for you. Even if he is a professional, he may shoot nothing you need to tell the right story – unless there is a script to guide him.

What medium to use? If your story is about camp or some other colourful outdoor adventure, a motion picture will probably show and tell the story best. Professionally made films are expensive, of course, so you will want to investigate the possibilities of having your film shot by a skilled amateur cameraman. Chances are he will be using either 8- or 16-mm. film, and to either of these a magnetic strip can be added, making it possible to record narration, music, and sound effects. Your local photographic shop can give you details of this process.

If not a movie, then a filmstrip or slides may do the job almost as well. If your subject is instructional, they may even do it better. A filmstrip, which consists of still pictures on a single strip of film, is a good bet if you need multiple copies. Pictures cannot get out of order or upside down, and the additional copies cost less than additional sets of slides.

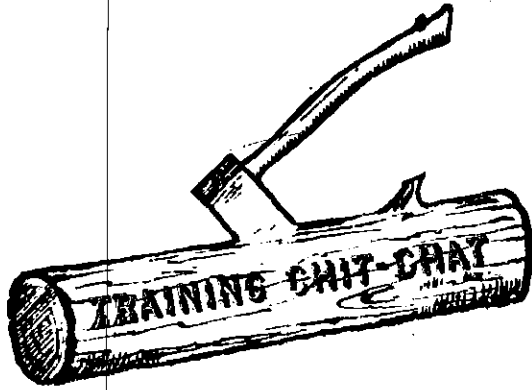
Slides, however, are larger than the filmstrip pictures, and thus throw a brighter, clearer image on the screen. A slide set can also be rearranged at will, by simply removing or adding slides. A filmstrip is "frozen".

With both filmstrips and slides you can make a tape recording of narration and music. Once the tape is started, the operator need only change the picture on cue to keep sound and picture synchronized. The addition of sound costs little, is not difficult, and adds greatly to the impact and professional look of the finished product. It also guarantees that the same story will be told each time this tape is run – as opposed to "live" narrators, whose voice, form, and message may vary according to their information, whim, and the relative humidity.

Whichever medium you use – motion picture, filmstrip, or slides – the rules outlined earlier must apply: Define the problem, purpose, and audience; work out your message and content in reasonable detail; get a good script and good photography, using professional help for both whenever you can.

Good luck – and good show! 🍀

(This is the fourth and last article in our series on the use of communications in the promotion of Scouting.)



by
Gerry Newby,
Executive Commissioner (Training),
Boy Scouts World Bureau.

IMAGINATION TRAINING

Take another look at the heading. No, it is not a printers' mistake, but was done for a reason - in fact two reasons. First it was hoped you would be compelled to turn the page upside down to find out what was printed. Secondly, having caught the reader's attention, it was intended to focus on the main point of this article, the use of imagination in training.

This really falls into two categories - the ability of trainers to use imagination skillfully in their training methods, and secondly, a general appreciation of the imagination of a boy which, when you consider it in depth, is one of the greatest tools Scouters have available.

A boy is a strange mixture of ingredients, emotions and impulses. He is eager to conquer new hills, he likes gangs of other boys, dogs, sticky sweets, a certain comic paper. He can be shy, procrastinating, generous and a devil. He can be silent over a Western, rowdy when playing "Cops and Robbers"; he is an appetite on legs and has a thirst for knowledge. A boy has a gleam in his eye and a world in his pocket.

Consider his pockets for a moment and you will see where his imagination runs riot. String, bus tickets, stones, a magnifying glass, a foreign coin, last week's cinema ticket, a match box with a chrysalis, and probably a grubby handkerchief which was last worn round the knee he scraped in a game of football. Each of these items had a meaning for him when he put them in his pocket. In his mind's eye he used his magnifying glass to probe the scientific secrets of one of nature's little beasts - a spider or a small grub. The coin took him in fancy over sea and ocean to mysterious lands with strange customs where he fought wild natives or dug for buried treasure. All in the mind's eye - ah yes, but what an opportunity by which a leader can get to his boy. Pure romance you may say, and this is true, but romance and ad-

venture and imagination are the stones on which a boy builds his world.

The Founder knew all these things and was aware of the attraction of the boy to them even though if asked, a boy would not readily be able to give answer. He fashioned his Boy Scouting on the adventurous and made sure that a large portion of imagination was included for good measure. Leave out or overlook the imagination and your programme will have only half the impact. It is on imagination that successful boy training is based.

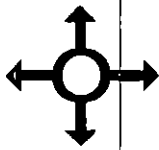
B - P also realized that if boys were to enjoy good Scouting, then those who were to lead them must also have proper training so that they were continually capable of offering the boy what he wanted, while quietly leading him to develop latent talents and abilities in a wholesome manner. It might well be difficult to imagine the Founder's reaction on seeing what we regard as necessary equipment in training today compared with the simple tools he used in fashioning his first leader training courses. Here, however, is not the place to discuss whether we impede ourselves by our progress. B - P got through to boys and men with simple illustrations, numerous examples and opportunities to learn by doing, and maximum use of the imagination.

The cry is heard today that boys are not what they were; that they seem to lack something. Could it be that the boy's apparent lack is in fact insufficient opportunity for challenge and imagination? There is nothing wrong with the boy - it is the method that is sometimes found to be weak! Let trainers ask themselves: "In the last session I ran, how much opportunity did I seize to offer a challenge and stimulate the imagination?" There are known parts of formal training which specifically deal with "Imagination Training" - but is it enough? We must realize that Scouting is a continuous training - it never stops - and therefore tapping the imagination and making it work for us never stops.

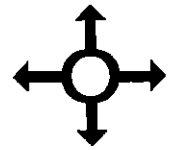
Equipment is not essential in our training. There are hundreds of teaching, training and fun games which require none. Many exercises, quite basic to Scouting provide their own - for example the activities of the open air such as stalking, observation, surveying. Experience has taught in countries where equipment is not available, that things required can be made from material found round about. Shelters and bridges of creeper, tree and leaf; pictures with colours from grasses and flowers; sun dials from tree-stumps.

There is a further factor to be kept in mind. Have we the ability to, and do we present programmes in an imaginative way? Not merely the adaptation of an existing programme to suit local circumstances, but interpreted in a way that maximum opportunity is given for the candidate to really use his imagination, and in its stimulation, we, ours.

Only by seizing every opportunity of doing all these will we ensure that Scouting really lives and does what the Founder in his wisdom intended. ☸



NEWS & NOTES



World Conference welcomes Zambia

The Zambia Boy Scouts Association has been registered as the 86th member country of the Boy Scouts World Conference, effective August 31st, 1965. Scouting in Zambia (formerly Northern Rhodesia) was started in 1930 and has been an affiliated Branch of the British Boy Scouts Association. When the country achieved its political independence last year, the Scout Association adopted a new constitution and made application for separate registration which has now been granted. President Kaunda, himself a former Scoutmaster, has consented to be Patron of the Association. The current membership is approximately 10,000 and their national organization is staffed by a full-time organizer and three Field Commissioners. Their Training Team is very active and in recent years there has been considerable development in rural areas. We extend a hearty welcome to Zambia as the newest member of the World Conference.

The first 10,000!

The 1963-65 Biennial Report of the Boy Scouts World Committee which was presented to the 20th World Conference in Mexico revealed that world membership of the Movement has now topped the 10 million mark! The actual total as of December 31st 1964 is 10,035,540 for all ranks representing a 7.1% increase over the total recorded at the end of 1962.

World Scout Friendship Fund

The 19th World Scout Conference adopted the World Scout Friendship Fund as a voluntary scheme for our members and to be used for development projects to assist the growth of Scouting. In the first phase the World Committee decided this income should be used to assist Scouting in Africa. More countries are joining the scheme and response is growing.

By 1st September 1965 receipts in cash totalled \$11,340.00. It should be noted that several contributions have been received from African countries. To the end of August 1965 cash grants made from the Fund totalled \$9,800.00. As more income was received in recent weeks further grants are under review by the Committee. These are for such projects as Scout handbooks in local languages, essential training stores and equipment or field work where sorely needed. All these recipient countries have done a good deal to assist themselves.

In addition, several of our member countries have assisted through sending qualified trainers to many countries in Africa. A few countries have "linked" with another to provide assistance to them. These

projects are within the general framework of the Friendship scheme. We may mention training visits carried out by British, French and Swedish instructors. In all, 15 countries have already been assisted. In 18 months this aid has totalled approximately \$55,855.00. Plus training projects in 10 countries.

This is very encouraging. We are delighted to be able to help those who help themselves for the furtherance of Scouting.

British World Friendship Year

As this magazine goes to press, the British Boy Scouts Association will be launching their World Friendship Year (see **WORLD SCOUTING** No. 2). It will begin on October 1st, 1965 and end on September 30th, 1966. We congratulate the British on the initiation of such a commendable project and wish them every success. We would urge all other Associations to give them the fullest co-operation and we look forward with interest to the outcome of the events which have been planned.

East African Co-operation

Kenya and Uganda have recently completed a very sensible and economical co-operative project - the publication of a Policy, Organization and Rules booklet to serve both their Associations. We think this is a fine example for other neighbouring countries with limited resources who might well find it mutually advantageous to pool these resources in joint projects of a similar nature.

Lorry gift for Boy Scouts of Nigeria

Recently, Sir Francis Cumming-Bruce, British High Commissioner to Nigeria, handed over a 5-ton lorry donated by the British Government to the Boy Scouts of Nigeria. In a brief speech at the presentation ceremony, Sir Francis said: "We have been seeking some way of showing our admiration for the Boy Scouts of Nigeria in a more practical, permanent form. We decided that the best thing we could do to help the Movement would be to equip it with some form of transport which could be used where it is much needed at Kagoro Hills." Receiving the lorry on behalf of the Nigerian Association, Asst. Chief Commissioner, the Hon. Mr. Justice S. O. Lambo thanked the Government and people of the United Kingdom for a gift which he said would be most useful at the National Training Camp at Kagoro.

16 Year old Scout Hero - Ceylon

Last May, 16 year old Queen's Scout Kolitha Rajapakse did not hesitate to dive into the swollen waters of the Deduru Oya River to rescue a drowning

woman teacher. Although exhausted after bringing the helpless victim ashore, he had the presence of mind to render artificial respiration with the help of friend Anton Keil who was also on the scene. The two boys then rushed the teacher to the nearest doctor who congratulated them on their quick action which saved the woman's life. Well done!

Scout Amateur Radio Club – 9M4SJ

The Singapore Boy Scouts have organized a most efficient Amateur Radio Club under the leadership of Chief Commissioner Mr. M. J. Chandy. Although it is open to lay members as well, half its membership are Scouts (16). About twenty members are currently undergoing Radio Amateur Examination Courses and CW Courses, and six of them hope to take their Telecoms Exam in October. A storm earlier this year destroyed their Quad antenna, and they are at present operating with only a 40 metre dipole. However they are looking forward to participating in the 8th Jamboree-on-the-air over the week-end of October 16/17.

Gen. Spry honoured

Our congratulations to the Director who has been recently made Colonel of the Royal Canadian Regiment. This is his own former Regiment and is an honorary appointment. In July Gen. Spry made a private visit to Germany where the unit is presently stationed to take part in some regimental ceremonies. While in Europe he took the opportunity to hold an informal meeting of the European members of the World Committee to expedite preparations for the 20th World Conference.

Presentation to Foreign Correspondents' Club Mexico City

On Monday June 21st, His Excellency, the Canadian Ambassador to Mexico, Mr. H. F. Feaver presented a Canadian flag to the Foreign Correspondents Club in Mexico City on behalf of Major-General D. C. Spry, C.B.E., D.S.O., C.D. Director of the Boy Scouts World Bureau. The flag was a personal gift from General Spry to the Foreign Correspondents Club and it was accepted by Mr. Jaime Plenn, Executive Vice-President of the Club who said that, "Representing as it does the 20 million people of the Dominion of Canada this beautiful new flag is placed with affection and respect among the almost 30 Club flags which represent various nations' membership".

Attending the ceremony were nearly one hundred persons representing the Boy Scouts World Bureau, the Boy Scouts of Mexico, the Canadian Embassy and members of the Foreign Correspondents Club.

Boy Scout Baby Sitters?

For the past 10 years the Boy Scouts of Canada, Ottawa District, have performed an outstanding Good Turn by operating most successfully a Lost and Found Booth for lost children at the annual

Central Canada Exhibition held in Ottawa. A press report this year carries the story of a man who brought a small toddler to the Scout Tent, saying that he had found her wandering on the grounds. The Scouts took charge of the little girl and made her comfortable, preparatory to finding her parents. However as the man who had brought her, having discharged his Good Samaritan duty, left the tent, the little girl put her head around the flap and called out after him "Bye, bye, Daddy!"

Postal delay

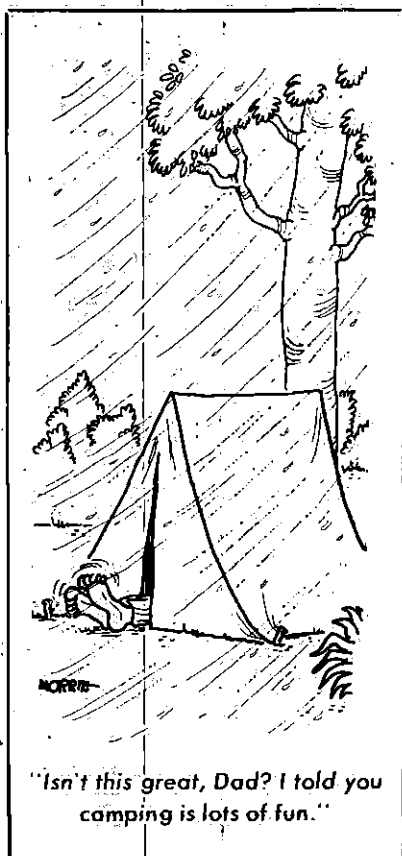
We apologize to readers who were late in getting their copies of **WORLD SCOUTING** No. 3. The magazine was ready for distribution on its usual mailing date (the 15th of the first month of the quarter) but a national postal strike in Canada grounded all 2nd and 3rd class mail till the beginning of August. Happily full service has now been resumed and we trust that all readers will receive issue No. 4 on time.

World Bureau Staff Appointment

The Director has announced the appointment of Mr. Bennett B. Shotade as the new Regional Executive Commissioner for Africa (south of the Sahara). Mr. Shotade who is married and has four children, has been seconded from the Nigerian Railway Corporation where he has been employed as an accountant. He has been in Scouting since 1936 as a Scout, Scoutmaster, District Commissioner and currently Commissioner for Scouts at Boy Scouts of Nigeria Headquarters. He has travelled widely through West Africa and speaks several African languages. He has attended training courses in Nigeria, England and the U.S.A., and was at the 11th World Jamboree. Although his will be a mainly mobile role, he will be based at Lagos, Nigeria.



*Bureau Regional Executive Commissioner for Africa (South of the Sahara)
Mr. Bennett B. Shotade.*



"Isn't this great, Dad? I told you camping is lots of fun."

(Reproduced by courtesy of "Scouting",
Boy Scouts of America)

dad goes to camp!

An account of Britain's first
National Father-and-Son Scout Camp,
Gilwell Park, May 1965.

by
John Thurman,
Camp Chief, Gilwell Park.

No doubt there have been many Father-and-Son efforts in the Movement, indeed I can remember one in a special long week-end camp for the fathers and sons in my own Troop back in the dark ages of the early 1930's, but I think I can fairly claim that this year's event at Gilwell was the first time anyone has run a National camp of this nature.

Originally we thought we might get a total of 500, but the initial announcement in the latter part of 1964 brought such an enormous response that we quickly had to revise our plans, and eventually we, that is the Gilwell Staff, got cold feet and fixed the top figure at 1,250. I think it is fair to say that we had to turn away at least as many more, which in one sense was sad but in another exciting.

There were several reasons for running the camp. First that I had become increasingly concerned to provide opportunities away from the committee table to involve the whole family in Scouting. Secondly to see if we could give fathers, in particular those who were not associated with the Scout Movement, some idea of its fun and its purpose. Thirdly to give fathers the opportunity of doing something memorable in company with their own son, and fourthly to fill a very small gap in the Gilwell programme arising from the decision to rest the National Cooking Competition for a couple of years.

We started way back in October of 1964 by borrowing the fathers and sons of a Troop run by one of the Gilwell Rovers and we used them, with their very willing

consent, as guinea pigs. In essence the main event became a multiplication of what we did on the October small scale event from which we learnt a great deal.

In terms of organization this is what we did - I won't attempt here to deal with publicity and all that which isn't remarkably different from any other event. We decided from the outset to use the Patrol system and just as long ago after the Brownsea Island 'Camp B-P' wrote "The success of our experiment was the use of the Patrol system" now getting on for 60 years later I am able to write with as much truth and as much enthusiasm that the basis of our success on this occasion was the use of the Patrol system. They came from far and wide, from more than 40 English counties, from Wales and from far away Scotland just for the week-end. In some cases Mother had sent in the application and no doubt there were many breakfast tables where the news of the father's and son's acceptance was announced to entrants who didn't know they had applied. Sometimes son sent in the entry and Father was told later and there were a few cases (I would have liked more) where Father, himself an enthusiastic Scouter, managed to persuade son, who was not in the Movement at all, to come with him. Of 1,250 that we accepted there were just over 400 fathers who had no connection of any kind with Scouting and 5 sons likewise. I stress this because in terms of public relations this was perhaps the most important facet of the whole venture. Merely to provide an enjoyable week-end for those already committed



to the Movement would have been valuable but couldn't possibly have had the far reaching results that the camp undoubtedly had and is having, and next year (for we are clearly committed to a repeat), we shall give preference to non Scout fathers but still find room, I trust, for those who are already "in the swim".

To go back to the organization. The Patrols were of six, three fathers three sons, and so far as I know, nobody grumbled at being put into a Patrol with 4 people they had never set eyes on before. The spirit was instant, infectious; indeed I think one might describe this phase of the venture as "Instant Brotherhood". We had (at least Tony Allen who looked after the organization had) a nightmare of a task in devising a sufficient number of Patrols, but his ingenuity triumphed so that we had for example tigers, short tigers, spotted tigers and dashed tigers, and Patrol shoulder knots were produced as appropriate which somewhat to my surprise were treasured and indeed coveted by the fathers in particular. Then the Patrol became the unit for rationing. We had decided, and it proved successful, to issue rations to the whole lot, and one of our local Groups undertook the issuing and a splendid job they did. The advantage of issuing central rations was simply that we knew the approximate cooking time involved and the programme could be arranged accordingly.

The Patrols set up camp anywhere they chose to do so in Gilwell. The programme was extensive, elastic and completely optional. We made it clear from the outset that if they just liked to be there and to camp, to meet people and to laze in the sun (which mercifully we had) then no one would press them to do anything; but the vast range of activities was enthusiastically



"... the daily round, the common task ..."

PHOTO BY PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS LTD., LONDON

supported, deliberately all of it on a non-competitive basis. Standards yes, but outright winners and prizes, no. Six-side football, (geared to the size of the Patrol), Archery, Boating, Gadgetry, Bicycle Gymkhana, Potted Sports, Badminton, Rifle Shooting, Blindfold Trail, and a mechanical problem that taxed the ingenuity of at least one Senior Civil Engineer—"A Mechanical Device Designed to Straighten a Bananna". A splendid Camp Fire with many father and son contributions. The Camp Fire was followed by a magnificent Barbecue arranged by, at any rate the English masters of the art, the 33rd Epping Forest South Scout Troop. A truly memorable Scouts' Own quite

Going ...



... going ...





Too many cooks?

—PHOTO BY PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS LTD., LONDON

brilliantly addressed by Kenneth Loveless, an East London vicar and a Deputy Camp Chief, a short wave-radio station, a hair-raising “rescue from a burning tent” display, tours of Gilwell and, whisper it gently, late on the Saturday night, a pint of good English beer for every father in camp. Finally, on the Sunday afternoon, the Mums were invited to join the party for tea and some 400 of them managed to accept.

What a week-end. In all the years I have been at Gilwell I have never known so many letters of appreciation to pour in after any event. Could it perhaps be that fathers are better at saying “Thank You” than some Scouters? Some of the third-hand stories

that came back intrigued me. To be telephoned the following day by a friend of mine with no particular interest in Scouting to tell me how he was regaled, when calling upon some friends on the Sunday evening, by a long and glowing account from a returned father and son. The story of the sophisticated 15 year old who, when asked what he had enjoyed most, said simply and sincerely “The Scouts’ Own, it was terrific and I shall never forget it”. The poignant little stories most of which happened beforehand, requests from fatherless boys “could they come with an uncle” or “could we find them a father”, and requests too from fathers who, like myself, have managed only to produce a sheaf of daughters enquiring how they could get in on the act. Well, I think we managed to satisfy everyone, except those we couldn’t find room for.

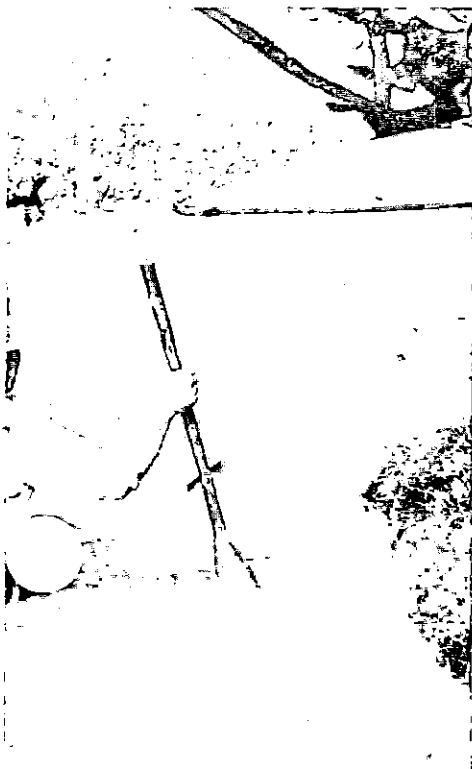
Two final points. First, if any country contemplates anything similar and would like details or organization we should be delighted to provide them.

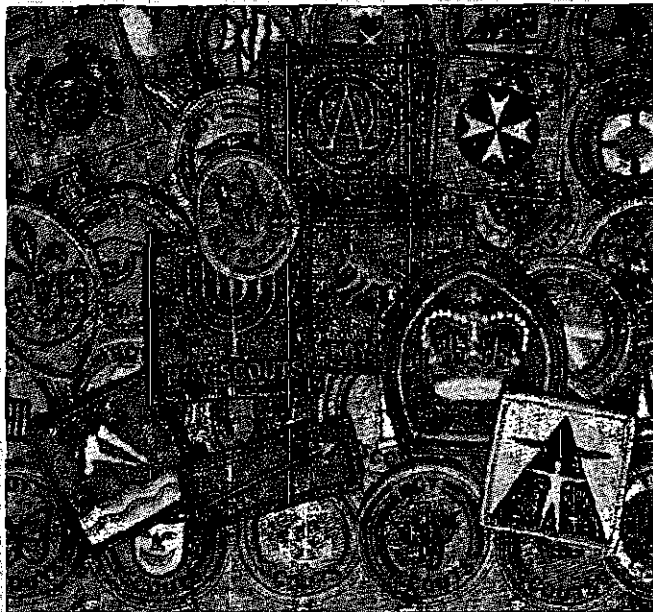
Last, but certainly not least, sponsored by the Coca-Cola Organization who gave us not only substantial financial backing which took care of the hire of large equipment, the publicity, and provided vast quantities of their product, but also to thank the Directors concerned who not only supported us but were here the whole time and entered with such great enthusiasm into the entire venture. It is so much easier to plan and organize work when this solid brand of support is so enthusiastically given.

Well there it is. We at Gilwell look forward to next year’s event, the second week-end in June, and this year we hope we may get an entry, at any rate, from a few fathers and sons from the European countries. ⊕

... gone!

—PHOTO BY PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS LTD., LONDON





CANADA'S NEW MULTIPLE STAGE BADGES

by
R. E. Milks
Asst. Director Programme Service
Boy Scouts of Canada

"The programme of the Boy Scouts of Canada is devised to carry out the purposes and aims of Scouting and to provide the opportunity for progressive advancement, coupled with recognition . . ."

Rule 177, P. O & R.

Progressive advancement, coupled with recognition this was the key to the development of multiple-stage proficiency badges in the Boy Scouts of Canada.

For the last six years the Boy Scouts of Canada has engaged in an extensive study of its programme. One aspect of this study was a review of grade and proficiency badge requirements for the Boy Scout section.

This revealed that many proficiency badges needed to be changed and that some badges were completely out-of-date. It was decided that it would be better to redefine the purpose of grade and proficiency badges and to engage in a systematic study than to make a number of piecemeal changes.

The Boy Scouts of Canada adopted the theme of "Fitness through Scouting" for the Scout year 1963-64. A Leaders' Information Kit was produced on fitness. Included in the manual of this kit was a series of tests designed by the American Association of Physical Health, Education and Recreation.

It was decided to introduce a Personal Fitness badge in the Boy Scout section. For this to be a challenge to boys of various ages and abilities it was decided to base the physical tests on those designed by A.A.P.N.E.R.

To have one badge for this subject created two problems -

1. How to designate by age, height or weight the level a boy should be required to pass.
2. How to encourage him to progress without threatening removal of the badge if he failed to re-pass.

A four stage badge evolved as the answer. The stages are based on tests for the ages ten, twelve, fourteen and sixteen. Each stage is represented by a badge of identical design, but the background is colour-coded (green, bronze, silver and gold).

While the stages are based on the ages, above age is not a requirement. Thus a fourteen year old could pass the green badge, if that were the level of his fitness. A ten year old Cub might earn the bronze or silver stage, if he were exceptionally fit.

As the knowledge required at each stage is cumulative, it is not necessary to have earned a lower stage to earn a higher stage. For example, it is possible to earn the gold stage without earning any of the three other stages.

This badge was introduced in 1963 and it soon became apparent that this is one of the more popular proficiency badges.

In the meantime, closer liaison had been established with three agencies who had unofficially been recognized by the Boy Scouts of Canada as authorities in their respective fields. These were the Canadian Red Cross Society, the Royal Life Saving Society of Canada and the St. John Ambulance Association.

After a year's negotiation, and approval of the national committees of these agencies and the Boy Scouts of Canada, formal agreements were signed at Government House in Ottawa in the presence of His Excellency, Governor General Georges P. Vanier.

With these agreements the Boy Scouts of Canada recognized the Canadian Red Cross Society as its authority in the field of swimming, the Royal Life Saving Society, Canada as its authority in the field of lifesaving and the St. John Ambulance Association as its authority in the field of first aid. In effect, this meant that the Boy Scouts of Canada adopted the standards of these organizations and use their require-

ments as the basis for awarding Scout proficiency badges in these fields. The chart below shows the comparable Scout badge and agency requirement

<i>Boy Scouts of Canada</i>	<i>Canadian Red Cross</i>	<i>Royal Life Saving Society</i>
Green	Beginners	Nil
Bronze	Junior	Elementary certificate
Silver	Intermediate	Intermediate certificate
Gold	Senior	Bronze Medallion
<i>Boy Scouts of Canada</i>	<i>St. John Ambulance Association</i>	
Green	Note: Green and bronze levels of First Aid worked out in co-operation between St. John Ambulance Association and Boy Scouts of Canada.	
Bronze		
Silver	Preliminary First Aid	
Gold	Fundamentals of First Aid	

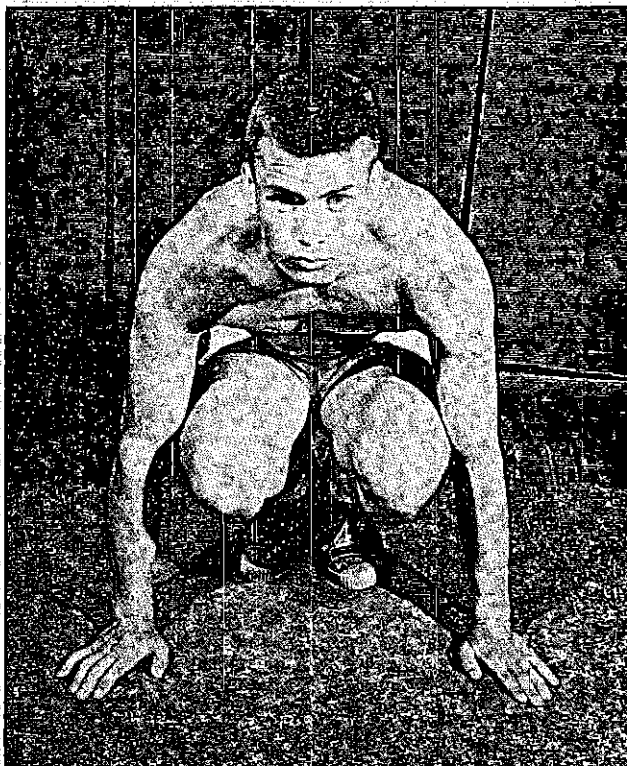
In addition, the agreements provided that, as far as possible, agency examiners and instructors would be used and that only the Scout badges would be worn on the uniform. The agencies also agreed to train qualified Scouters as agency examiners and instructors. Any change in agency tests is automatically adopted by the Boy Scouts of Canada.

So far, any problems which have arisen have been quickly and amicably settled. This spirit of co-op-



PHOTO BY A. STONE, MONTREAL

PHOTO BY A. STONE, MONTREAL



eration was lauded by the Governor General who is formally associated with all four agencies:

To date, there are four multiple-stage badges. In each case the requirements are those, or based on those, of other agencies. In three cases the agencies have granted approval for the use of their symbol on the Scout badges.

As to the future, studies are now being made of the feasibility and desirability of increasing the number of multiple-stage badges. These studies have raised the question as to whether Second Class, First Class and Queen's Scout might be awarded to Scouts who have earned a number of badges at the minimum level of Bronze, Silver and Gold respectively. While this theory would substitute levels of proficiency badges as requirements for grade badges, it does "provide the opportunity for progressive advancement, coupled with recognition. . . ." Such a system would provide quicker recognition and the opportunity for a Scout to move at his own speed to the level of which he is capable.

This system recognizes that boys develop at different rates and have different capabilities. Whether this system is adopted will depend on the experience of these four badges, further study and testing with Troops. Ⓢ

letters to the editor

Information Please

Dear Editor,

The new version of **WORLD SCOUTING** is undoubtedly a great improvement on the previous publication; the articles are very valuable. In Norfolk I have for some time now been stressing the urgent necessity for building up an "Informed Public." So much of this work must stem from the Group itself in its own working area. The articles in **WORLD SCOUTING** dealing with this subject are a great help.

Capt. W. N. Gurney, County Commr.,
Norfolk, England.

* * *

Dear Editor,

I was very interested in your article "From the Root to the Leaf" by Vic Clapham and agree that we "oldies" sometimes forget "The Boy" and that he should always be uppermost in our thoughts. When I am confronted with a problem I always say to myself "how does this affect the Boy?" and it is amazing how some of our difficulties very easily solve themselves.

I was at a district meeting the other night and they were most lethargic over the whole approach to their jobs, so I have been giving this some thought lately. I have come to the conclusion (and your article gave me the clue) that what we suffer from is lack of Public Relations Officers in Mashonaland. With a view to correcting this short coming, I am now on the lookout for the right man to take on the job as A.P.C. Information, and his job will be first of all to create District I.O.'s and encourage them to appoint U.I.O.'s.

You may be interested to know that the "Do it yourself H.Q." is very popular and we have had 500 printed which we have distributed to the other 3 Provinces. Now our Travelling Commissioner is hammering me for some more!

Ray Slater, Prov. Commr.,
Mashonaland, S. Rhodesia

* * *

If You Ask Me

Dear Editor,

The article by Major Neish in **WORLD SCOUTING** No. 3, "Let's keep it simple", is very timely indeed. As a non-Scout reader of your excellent magazine, I would commend you for using it. In this age of nuclear fission, space exploration and religious cynicism, it is good that someone should remind us that we need the "simple-minded ethics and moral rules" to preserve our very civilization. If any one doubts the power of these basic virtues, it may be an apt analogy to point out that the energy released on the detonation of a complicated chemical compound like T.N.T. palls before the awesome result of splitting the simple atom. We who have lived in Germany through the 30's and early 40's know only too well what Major Neish means when he speaks of "agencies at work" who "undermine the morale of youth" and ridicule the simple ideals. It is as true today as it ever was that he who stands for nothing will fall for anything.

Hans Gruber,
Hamburg, Germany

* * *

Dear Editor,

My attention has been drawn to the article by Jock Neish on page 15 of the current issue of **WORLD SCOUTING** . . .

. . . Major Neish gives no indication as to where your readers might find my views laid out in full (where the "mortal combat" has been taking place) so that they can discover for themselves the accuracy of his attack. (The substance of the debate is con-

tained in "Scottish Scout News", issues of February and April 1965.) Worse—the quotation with which Major Neish headed his article is from a long letter of mine that has not been published at all, so that it is quite impossible for anyone to discover the exact meaning in context.

Major Neish, having disguised his sources, then proceeds totally to misrepresent my views. It may come as a surprise to you that I do NOT advocate abolishing the Law and Promise, and that I am all in favour of the "simple conception of the Scout Law". Believe it or not, Major Neish and I share a common aim — that of trying to ensure that the ethics and ideals which are expressed in the Scout Law shall continue to be effective in society. What I have objected to is the way we interpret and express those values — not to "simple ethics", but to "simple-minded ethics" — not to "ideals" but to "cardboard cut-out ideals". And my attack was on our approach *at the adult level*.

Dr. David Edge,
Bucks, England

(Dr. Edge has been invited to present his views in the Jan-Mar 1966 issue of **WORLD SCOUTING**—Ed.)

What Price Training?

Dear Editor,

Are we not wasting time, energy and money in the training of Adult leaders for the Movement? Too often I hear: "We had a wonderful Wood Badge Course — wish we could have one every month like this". Many a Scouter comes on a course to get adventure, to be entertained and to fortify himself with further skills. The boy for whom all this is intended NEVER gets any part of it — because of the Scouter's own laziness, his selfishness or perhaps indifference. Two years ago we ran a Cub Part 2 here. We taught them the Law and the Promise according to the latest play method ingeniously devised by Gilwell. I have visited several packs since, and met trainees of that course — but the new method is still with the Scouter. "Training and Testing" has met with the same fate with troop Scouters, and believe me these are only two instances.

So I have come around to thinking: is it not of greater use to the boys if we teach all these things to the Patrol Leaders instead? They are keener, they are more energetic, and they will transmit our training more faithfully to those for whom it was intended "to the BOYS". The Training Team, ever mindful of the need to raise standards in the troops does the only rational and sensible thing: it trains the leaders. This is easier, more practicable and cheaper. But is it hitting the Bulls EYE? Seems more like wasting time behind most of these adult leaders.

"WE had a wonderful training course" — my foot!

S.K. Ramsingh, D.C.C.,
Trinidad and Tobago

* * *

The World Wide Brotherhood

Dear Editor,

I thought I would write you to comment on your "Memo" in the current issue of **WORLD SCOUTING**.

It would appear that you and I think very similarly because the idea that Scouting is falling behind in the realm of International Activity was brought out almost identically by me in my article "International Scouting" in the April issue of "The Scout Leader". In fact, I thought I was seeing my own article reprinted because the way you expressed your ideas was almost identical to my own expression.

The Troop of which I am Scoutmaster does work with the International part of Scouting. We have an exchange program with Montreal every year. The exchange works both ways. It has produced a very great amount of enthusiasm in our Troop and eventually we hope to widen our scope and horizons by taking a trip to Europe and probably we will start with Great Britain and work into more difficult places such as Finland.

Very definitely, more Scouters should investigate the great possibilities of international exchanges. Skill learning is one phase of Scouting, but to see the Movement in its world wide scope offers endless program resources and certainly renews a boy's faith in the Movement, especially when the learning of skills all the time gets a bit boring.
Dr. Allan H. Toub, S.M.
New Jersey, U.S.A.

(Many of our member countries — notably among them Dr. Toub's own Association, the Boy Scouts of America — have a vigorous and effective international programme. However a great deal more can be done by others in the Movement, and the recently established World Scout Friendship Fund is one useful channel through which Associations can encourage their members to participate actively in fostering international brotherhood — Ed.)

* * *
Haryew, Adieu!

Dear Editor,

Your first three copies of **WORLD SCOUTING** convince me this is a much needed magazine. However, the recent "Golf" item by "Haryew" is futile and almost irrelevant: he should be "Putt" out to pasture. Why should a full page be wasted in a world-wide magazine? Discussions on Rover Leadership, the Older Boy and a vast field of Scout problems are all waiting to be broached.

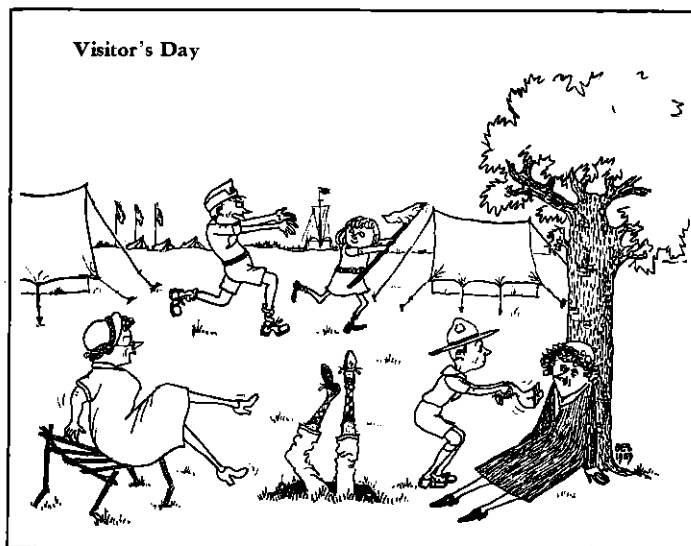
Ken Whipple, S.M.
B.C., Canada.

(He has been "putt" — Ed.)

COMPETITION

The Editor will award a World Scout Cufflink and Tieclip set for any cartoon or cartoon idea used in **WORLD SCOUTING**. If you are an artist send in your drawing—if not, send us your ideas and our artist will interpret them. Either way you will get credit if we use the cartoon.

Entries must be original and must have some obvious Scouting connotation. Sorry, but we can neither acknowledge nor return your entries.



Sent in by Bengt E. Svensson, Sweden, who receives a World Scouting tieclip and cufflink set.

(It's a puzzlement — cont'd)

quite know what the counterpart in our own Association might be. More extra pondering when "C.O.H." pops up or "A.C.M.", "D.C.", or "P.T.C." After turning pages back and forth you may solve the problem or you may not. "Do not overlook opportunity of making equipment — see 'Mid Moor and Mountain' ". It must be a book by someone very experienced and clever in these matters, but why do they not tell who wrote the book? To our great surprise we received the book from an English fellow Scouter as a Christmas present, so we know now.

IT IS ALL SO SIMPLE, and all this may sound very unimportant when you know English very well, but many do not. Maybe we are just dumber than we look and take things too much word by word! It is more difficult for some than others. It is not always possible for a small Association to translate or have the Handbooks translated and reprinted, or even duplicated. Let someone outside the Movement translate it, and you can get "Chief Scout" into "Chief Spy" literally "spy in charge"! We have seen it!

To have all the charts available may also be difficult. The bibliographies given are very fine, but often there just is not time or money, or we may live far away from the Headquarters where they may have them for reference. Believe it or not, it gives a nice feeling of having achieved something worthwhile when you can read a book on a subject dear to your heart in its original language. Maybe it could be made easier.

So, if you ask me/us HOW?:

1. We could, of course, follow the rule "When in doubt, cut it out", but it does not make one feel good, if left in doubt.
2. We could ourselves provide the necessary explanations (if we knew them) for our Team. This has been done to some extent.
3. On occasion, these books will have to be reprinted. Could the international edition include some extra pages where all the abbreviations ("Chinese boxing", "spud eggs" and similar terms) would be listed and explained so that we could use these lists for a quick reference?

Do you remember Alice in Wonderland, how she puzzled over some words, but then she had a bright idea of holding a looking-glass up to them and "the words will all go the right way again"? These extra pages would be our looking-glass or form the instructions usually provided on a postcard for a South Sea Islander (or Northcountry Woodlander) to enable her/him to find the way to the H.Q. from the railway station, because she/he is such a slow-coach. Give us this postcard! Then we could quote Alice once again:

"And hast thou slain the Jabberwock?
Come to my arms, my beamish boy?
Oh frabjous day! Callooh! Calley!
He chortled in his joy."

Well, if you ask me/us, this is how we have to cope with International Scouting sometimes! ♣



No. Valid for
Valable pour
Válida por

This letter will be presented to you by your Brother Scout
Cette lettre vous sera présentée par votre frère Scout
Esta carta le será presentada por su hermano Scout

of who intends to travel
de qui a l'intention de voyager
de quien tiene la intencion de viajar

in
en
a

We recommend him to your kind consideration
in full assurance that he will receive a Scout's
welcome from all members of the Brotherhood
of Scouts.

Nous le recommandons à vos bons soins, dans
la certitude que tous les membres de la
Fraternité Scoute lui feront un vrai accueil
d'Eclaireur.

Nos permitimos recomendarlo a su atenta
consideracion en la seguridad de que recibirá
una bienvenida Scout de todos los miembros de
la Hermandad Scout.

Yours sincerely,
Cordialement à vous,
Muy atentamente,

International Commissioner of
Commissaire International de
Comisionado Internacional de

Signature of bearer
Signature du porteur
Firma del titular