

jul-sep 1967



world scouting

ADVENTURE ON A RAFT
SCOUTS MALGRE TOU
SCOUTS





VIEWPOINT

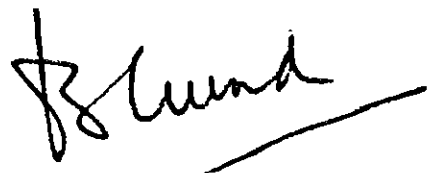
At the end of the International Scout Conference held in Paris, France, in 1922, the Founder of Scouting, B-P, said "We came together as individuals from different lands, strangers to one another, but drawn together by a common aim. We parted as friends bound by a new tie, namely, comradeship in a great cause, the production of peace and goodwill in the world." His remarks were addressed to the delegates of thirty different countries of the world, representing a total membership of one million. Today there are eighty nine countries which are members of the Boy Scouts World Conference and, as this is being written, it seems likely that a very high percentage of them will send delegations to Seattle for the 21st World Conference. They will represent a world membership of ten and a half million.

Although B-P made his comments 45 years ago they are no less appropriate today except that old friendships will be renewed and new ones made. At a time when Scouting is taking stock of its methods and is using every effort to attract and retain more and more boys and to try and help to get the utmost benefit from their membership, it seems to me of great value to remind ourselves that we are a *brotherhood* - not just an organization.

A World Conference is really a very special kind of event. It was never intended by B-P to become a sort of parliament, but was to be a gathering where leaders could get together, talk over problems, exchange experiences and gain inspiration for the betterment of Scouting.

It is not unlikely that there will be some matters and some proposed changes on which we shall not all see eye to eye. This is, perhaps, a good thing since it should ensure that all aspects of the matters at issue receive close scrutiny and the pros and cons brought out into the open. If we approach our problems with the firm intention to give and take and, where appropriate, to reach a compromise agreement *whenever this is in the best interests of our brotherhood*, the Seattle Conference could become a landmark in our forward progress. The world in which we live is a diverse place, full of people with diverse outlooks and thank goodness this is so - it would be a dull place if we all were as alike as peas in a pod. But there is one thing we all have - or should have - in common and that is the Scout spirit. Let's hope it is in good supply; we may well need plenty of it.

Whatever else Scouting needs to meet the demands and interests of the boy of today and to make us fit to give them a lead, two things are as important as they were sixty years ago - brotherhood and unity. Let's not forget them.





world scouting

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COVER PHOTO

Fireplaces have always been as rich a source of creative endeavour as gateways. Here some Japanese Scouts construct the tripod type from which their dixie will be suspended by a chain. Perhaps not the most practical or efficient method — but doesn't it conjure up some romantic scenes? ... a gipsy encampment? ... a campfire in the old Wild West?



MEMO Boy Scouts of America
Richard L. Stone

From The Editor

In our highly commercialized society, there is a word which has suffered a remarkable decline in status over the past fifty years — we refer to the term “amateur”. Up until the Second World War, the “amateur” was afforded high honour and respect, while his counterpart, the “professional”, was regarded with a certain reserve which almost amounted to stigma. The former was a gentleman — a relic (albeit a revered relic) of the Age of Chivalry; the latter was a mercenary who was only suffered for his ability — his sense of vocation was questionable. However, things have changed, and in this era of technology, the professional has come into his own, while the amateur has been relegated to the world of hobbies, and is even being squeezed out of his apparently impregnable bastion, the field of sport.

Much as we sympathize with the amateur our greatest concern is the fact that too many people are prone to confuse the title with the word “volunteer”. It has become a cliché to say that Scouting is a volunteer Movement, but this is nevertheless true, and we would not have it otherwise. However, we strongly deny that this is tantamount to admitting that we are an “amateur” organization. Scouting to be successful should be run in a business-like fashion, and for this purpose, a degree of professionalism is essential. By this we imply that two requirements are necessary — firstly, a certain percentage of full-time trained personnel, and secondly, a business-like approach by all personnel (paid or unpaid) who must also be trained for their particular role.

To say that Scouting is a volunteer movement only means that any one who becomes involved in it does so of his own free will — whether or not he receives remuneration. It does not mean that because a Scouter volunteers his services free of charge that he does so on his own terms. He is as bound to meet certain standards as if he had contracted to work for the organization for a fixed stipend. The untrained professional is no more useful in Scouting than the untrained volunteer, and the latter, to our way of thinking, can do more harm than good.

What this Movement needs today are more volunteers — paid or unpaid — who are willing to undergo training, or who already have specialized training, which can be of use in this Training Movement of ours. The untrained volunteer is an amateur, and Scouting (forgive the repetition) is a “volunteer” Movement, not an “amateur” one. +



ADVENTURE ON A RAFT

The "Centennial Drifter"

It was in February 1966 that a group of us from the Second Nelson Scout Troop were discussing plans for a summer camp when the idea of drifting down the West Arm of Kootenay Lake was first mentioned. The idea grew and was enlarged upon and finally became a reality.

The trip involved travelling from Balfour to Nelson on a raft which we would construct ourselves. It would take place during the third week of August with most of our travelling being done in the afternoons. Frequent stops were planned and four or five camps would be set up.

As one of the requirements of the First Class Badge is being able to read and understand a map, we decided that we would further our knowledge in this direction. We also decided to map our route carefully and to record the various currents and their velocities, particularly through Fraser, Harrop, Kokanee, Nine and Five Mile Narrows, taking depth readings periodically. This information would later be used in work on the Explorer Badge.

The main attraction of this rafting expedition was the fact that it was different - no other camp would be quite the same. It was going to be a thrill to be remembered.

We began to construct the raft in late July and two weeks later, on August 14, 1966 the "Centennial Drifter" was launched and christened. It was so named in honour of the celebration of the union of the colonies of British Columbia and Vancouver Island one hundred years before.

(Here follows excerpts from the log of the expedition).

Monday - August 15, 1966.

4:00 - Everyone has now loaded all of their gear onto the raft. All of our personal gear is safely stored in the bottom and the side patrol boxes.

4:05 - We cast off from Misen's beach, beginning our trip down the Kootenay Lake. (Misen's beach is located 1½ miles west (downstream) from Balfour.)

4:15 - The sail is now put up for the first time as we are now in the main current of the lake.

4:17 - Had slight trouble with the sail but it is now up and the wind is in it and we are now proceeding quite rapidly.

4:30 - Ken is working on his weather chart and Gerry is working the rudder. Bob is straightening up the navigating table and charts. Jim is fishing. Dirk and John are arguing about who is to do the first day's log. (Dirk won, John does the log).

4:40 - Ken wants to go swimming. After much pleading

with everyone he finally persuades Bob to come in with him. They don life jackets and jump in. (Man is that cold!!!).

5:45 - The current is beginning to give us a little trouble. Ken and Sam manned the left oar and Bob and Jim the right. John is on the rudder attempting to steer the raft. The sail fell down but Dirk had that all fixed in about ten minutes.

6:20 - We grounded our raft and set up camp.

8:30 - Bob put a large pot of water on the stove and Jim and he washed the dishes. John started making the fire and the rest of us set out the sleeping bags. Dirk, Sam and Bob tried to walk out to the warning beacon. They came within 25 feet of it but the shelf dropped off there and they had to come back.

9:30 - Bob and Jim walked down to the Harrop Ferry and then down to the Proctor mill. They talked to the Ferryman and got information about the ferry and about the currents. (The current tends to pull to the south side of the lake).

Tuesday - August 16, 1966

6:30 a.m. - Rise and shine: only two rose, none shone. Bob got up and began fixing breakfast. A beautiful day, sun shining, few clouds. While breakfast was being prepared the rest of the crew stowed the sleeping gear away. Everyone helped clean the raft (you never know who might drop in unexpectedly). After breakfast all gear was stored in its proper place, while the dishwashers scrubbed valiantly.

8:30 - Flag Break followed by a swim.

10:15 - Left camp sailing upstream until the wind changed. We exchange greetings with a group of water skiers.

10:50 - Wind changes favourably. We swing around and begin our run down the narrows. Ken, official weatherman, spots foul weather bearing down on us. It appears a gale is blowing up.

11:20 - Rowing hard, trying to run narrows despite the storm.

11:40 - Situation worsening. We are running hard for shore.

11:45 - Grounded on sand bar. Dirk and Bob jump ship and begin hauling along shore towards a protected cove nearby.

Noon - Anchored at Harrop, awaiting better sailing weather. Began preparing light lunch. A vacationing man comes down to see us. Guess what? We made the front page of the Nelson paper! The Wright family came to visit, and persuaded us to try to row through. Well, anything for a picture. The ensuing experience dampened our spirits. After an exhausting half hour of rowing we were still in the same place. Waves were breaking over the raft and so we had to once again put in for shore.

1:05 p.m. - Left Harrop hauling along shore. Have you ever tried hauling a 2500 lb. raft for a mile and a half? We were totally exhausted, bruised, cold, but mostly wet.

5:05 - Arrived at the mouth of a small creek near Latta's point. Here we made camp, and sat down to a hearty meal; we still hoped for a change in the wind.

7:30 - John and Bob launched their ode to the wind god. It was a small raft with a burning pyre on it launched onto the lake.

8:00 - Dusk. The wind changed. A round table conference was held. To continue or not. Onward. Camp 2 was hastily torn down, and gear stowed. Just as we were casting S.M. Bjarne Thorshaug and A.S.M. Bill Berry appeared. We said we might meet them at Hamilton Beach, about four miles across the lake. We set out heading for a set of twin lights across the lake.

10:00 - Out in middle of lake, no wind, taking turns rowing. By now we were commanding a great deal of attention. It isn't every night you see a brilliantly lit raft floating serenely across the lake to the melodious(?) strains of genuine Scout music.

11:00 - Grounded somewhere. (Even now we're not sure where!) Dirk and Bob waded to shore to reconiter. We don't camp here. What a swamp!

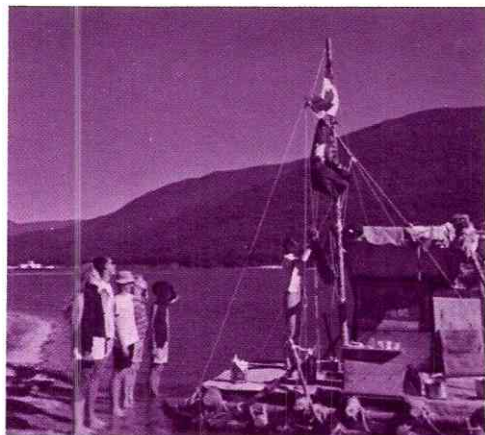
12:30 - Landed at Hamilton beach. As might be expected no one is around. We first build a fire and then it is time for a midnight snack; sand sandwiches and coke. Boy did we sleep!

Wednesday - August 17, 1966

8:30 - Arousing time - Everyone said that they had a fairly good sleep. The temperature last night fell to 47 degrees. All of the wind died down during the night except for a slight breeze this time blowing in the right direction.



Trick at the oars.



Flagbreak.

8:55 - We all boarded the raft and got ready for today's journey. We poled our way along the sand for about 100 yds. until we reached the current. We followed the current and rowed for twenty minutes while the pancakes for breakfast were being prepared. Bob did the dishes this morning. Everything was cleaned up and packed away by 12:00. The weather today is ideal, although there is not enough wind to use the sail. During breakfast we watched redfish jump around. We had decided to go a little further today as we do not feel we should go very many miles on Friday.

12:15 - Everything is working perfect now there is a faint breeze blowing down the lake, but not enough for us to use the sail. Our speed is about 1 mile per hour.

1:35 - The wind came up and we used the sail. We have decided to stop at Kolarce (United Church Camp)

2:02 - We landed at Lasca Creek (About 9 mile point).

2:15 - We left Lasca Creek and rowed for about 5 minutes and then we all got off and pushed the raft up to camp Kolarce.

5:30 - We tied the raft up to the wharf and began making our supper. Everyone was very nice to us while we stayed there for supper.

7:10 - By this time we were all cleaned up and ready to continue the trip. We went and thanked the camp leaders for their hospitality and for letting us tie up to their dock.

7:15 - We left Kolarce and headed down the lake again. We rowed the raft down to Nickawa beach where we were greeted by Mrs. T.J.S. Ferguson.

9:30 - Camp was all set up and we are ready for bed. Mrs. Ferguson showed us Tuesday's newspaper.

10:30 - We got into our sleeping bags and went to sleep. Thursday - August 18, 1966.

9:15 - Everyone was awake and up. At 9:40 we had all our equipment packed up and the stuff all straightened around and ready for today's trip. Mrs. Ferguson showed us around Nicawa beach. At 10:05 we left Nicawa beach and headed for Red Sands. At 11:20 we first caught sight of the bridge at Nelson.

12:30 p.m. - We went in swimming diving off the boxes and having a barrel of fun (with life jackets of course). Dirk left the water and while caring his initials in front of the raft there was a sudden noise of agony. His knife had fallen overboard in approximately 73 feet (upon consulting the charts) of water. We heard very little from Dirk the rest of the day.

5:00 - Passed the 2-mile beacon and began rowing for Red Sands (a small and beautiful beach, 2 miles out of Nelson).

5:30 - Landed and set up camp. Supper consisted of 10 cans of meat, potatoes, pop, carrots, and banana and vanilla pudding (which doesn't set well with powdered milk). We were visited by our District Commissioner, Mr. Fleming, who came down in his jeep. Also our Scoutmaster Bjarne Thorshaug and his wife, visited us. We later had a sing song and had a wonderful time.

10:32 - We went to bed.

Friday - August 19, 1966

9:30 - We all got up late this morning. Rain! Everybody got up except Sam who soon learned his lesson, we strung him up in a large tree after dragging him through our four feet deep fire pit. For breakfast we had puffed wheat with peaches which was very good. Sam ate his breakfast in the tree and was up there for about a half an hour. After he was let down he was a good boy for the rest of the day.

10:30 - The raft is now spotless and no one is allowed on, without first taking his shoes off. The weather is very poor but there is at last a wind blowing. And finally in our direction. It was so windy that our flag was blown away but we soon retrieved it.

10:45 - The waves and wind are causing the raft to float outwards but with a slight struggle we were able to bring it back to shore. The wind and waves again started to pull it out so we hauled it back in and then pulled it deeper into the cove where the pulling effects of the waves and wind were at a minimum.

12:30 - We are having our last can of pop and the few food scraps which we have left. We are making last minute preparations and we will soon be on our way.

12:45 - The wind is blowing very strongly now and we feel it is our best opportunity to leave and so we cast off, rowing with all of our might as we are fighting the wind.

1:10 - The sail is billowing out and is working perfectly. We are finally out in the middle of the lake. Everyone has put on his uniform and is trying to look as neat as possible. We are now on the last part of our journey by water.

1:30 - We are now criss-crossing back and forth across the lake trying to waste some time and to use the wind to our best advantage. We have been expected to land at 2:00 and so we want to make it a perfect run and therefore land precisely at 2:00.

1:55 - We are now manoeuvring under the bridge between a pile-driver and the foundation of the bridge about forty feet, but it is very complicated with a heavy raft for we are using crude methods fighting the small current and heavy winds. Everyone is relieved and very, very happy to be almost home and the easy life with our parents. We are all singing "You Can't Roller-Skate In a Buffalo Herd".

2:00 - We have finally docked and we are all proud that we have completed a journey which has not been done by such means for about eighty years - since the time when the water on these lakes was the life line of this area. It is amazing that we do not really appreciate these wonderful and exciting waterways which are so vast and plentiful in this giant land of ours.

It was a wonderful trip which we would be happy to do again. ☺

(From the log of the 2nd Nelson Venturers submitted for the 1966 Amory Adventure Award, Boy Scouts of Canada. Participants: Bob Adderly, Ken Kuhn, Sam McMaster, Gerry Wright, John Wright, Jim Anderson and Dirk Huysman).

"DOWN A MEMORY LANE"



WITH
WALTER MacPEEK
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

(Walter MacPeek, a 53 year Scouting Veteran who retired on February 28, 1967, after nearly 43 years in the professional service of the Boy Scouts of America; served as an Assistant District Executive, Assistant Scout Executive, and Scout Executive, in local councils, and for the past 14 years as a member of the National Staff. He is the author of The Scout Law in Action, and the forthcoming volume, The Scout Oath in Action.)

People frequently ask me, "If you could live your life over again, would you choose again to devote your life to Scouting?"

My answer is always an unhesitating, "You bet I would!"

Why? There are many reasons. I have had a chance to work with, to know, and to come to, admire many truly great Scouters. I have been privileged to know many unusual men, great colourful figures, and great hearted men whose friendships are beyond price. I have known each Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of America and a large number of the early leaders of the movement. Then, too, I have been privileged to work with hundreds of lesser known but truly remarkable men who have given direction and have breathed strength and courage into our movement.

I am most grateful for what Scouting volunteers have taught me. They have shown a dedication to the dream in their heart, a resourcefulness and imagination, a determination to make Scouting available to boys, and great skill in enlisting other men to help.

I'm grateful, too for some of the boys I have known. Their vigour, alertness, drive, and their eagerness has been an inspiration to me. I have seen boys come up through Scouting to become famous writers, doctors, and teachers. I have seen them become astronauts, ambassadors, educators, and businessmen. Scouting gave them something that helped to strengthen their purpose and their perceptiveness.

Years ago I went to the White House with a group of Eagle Scouts as they presented an award to President Hoover. I rode to Mount Vernon one spring day with "Uncle Dan" Beard. I lived in camp for several days with Paul Siple. I have known Norman Rockwell and Edgar Guest. In four Jamborees I rubbed shoulders with Scouts and Scouters and gloried with them in a kind of fellowship beyond description.

I count it a high privilege to have a helpful relationship to all boys of all faiths, of all races, boys of all nations.

I have treasured the opportunity to serve in a movement which is concerned with the fundamentals of life, with such basic values as character, citizenship and personal fitness.

I regard the opportunity to work with and through volunteers as a significant one. Scouting has helped me to have a sense of usefulness - a purposefulness in life. Scouting has helped to enlarge my world. It has extended my horizons. I have found new friends at every turn of the trail.

Is it any wonder that I say with enthusiasm - Sure, if I had the chance to begin again, I'd still choose to follow the Scouting Trail!"

WHAT IS SCOUTING?

Scouting is a boy looking up to a man and wishing in his heart that he could be more like that man and the man admiring the boy and wishing he were more like him.

Scouting is a group of boys sitting around a campfire in silence. No words are spoken, but the group is being welded into a team.

Scouting is a group of boys pulling together with a group of men for the common good. It is men doing things with rather than for boys.

Scouting is a mother sewing on merit badges and an entire family proud of each advancement.

Scouting is noise and action and food and fun. It is play and release from restraint, yet it is purposeful and resultful.

It is a boy setting his own goals and pushing himself toward their accomplishment. It is a man rating high, what a boy is reaching for.

It is the youth of today in earnest about tomorrow.

- Walter MacPeek

TO THINK ABOUT

I have been dismayed just recently by reports in one of our National Daily Papers of certain calamities occurring among our young people. I have read of the 16 year old boy trapped by a falling tree on his farm - was it the one he or his friends had gone to fell? Was it a case of bad taxmanship? Then, there was the case of the 14 year old boy drowned whilst swimming in a river. Was he alone? How well could he swim? Was he aware of the strong currents? These and other questions came to my mind when I tried to think of how we as leaders of boys, are applying our skills to everyday life. Just how much reality is there in left over right and right over left? (Recf Knot). Do our Troop Meetings become a mysterious assembling for the purpose of acquiring abstract jargon? Or are we constantly relating our skills to the demands of home life, school-time, and recreation, besides the outdoor?

Supposing our young friend who was caught beneath the tree had observed the rules; supposing the 14 year old boy had been taught not only to swim correctly, but intelligently; perhaps these incidents may not have occurred! If all of us, each according to his several abilities, endeavour to train those in our care in at least the basic skills of Scouting, then we can be assured that we have done our part in creating a better or safer world in which to live.

The Venturer (Editorial)
Ghana Boy Scouts Assoc.



*The open-air Chapel. On the huge rock behind the altar is inscribed the text:
"No man liveth unto himself."*

KINTYRE TRAINING CENTRE

by
I.E. Jones
Executive Commissioner
Jamaica Boy Scouts Assn.

PHOTOS BY ERNEST H. DE SOUZA JR.

An area of five acres was acquired from the Government of Jamaica on lease at a peppercorn rent of 1/- per acre per annum in the year 1939. Immediately after acquisition, Rover Scouts cleared the site of bush, and with a grant from the Jamaica Social Welfare Commission the first building to house a storeroom and office was set up. Since then additional buildings were erected for kitchen, warden's quarters, Patrol dining shelters and a Session Hall. An outdoor Chapel was established and a swimming pool built. A further ten acres was acquired for the extension of the site and so a boys camping field with separate amenities has become available.

Kintyre possesses two fundamental characteristics. It supplies the reality of the backwoods, standing as it does at the foothills of Jamaica's well-known and extensive Blue Mountains.

It possesses the reality of accessibility for it is within sixty chains of the terminus of a 10 minute Bus Service leading to the heart of the City of Kingston.

In addition to these features it also has a good supply

of potable water from a tested and pure spring piped to the site.

Preliminary Training Courses are regular features at Kintyre which Scouters from all over Jamaica attend.

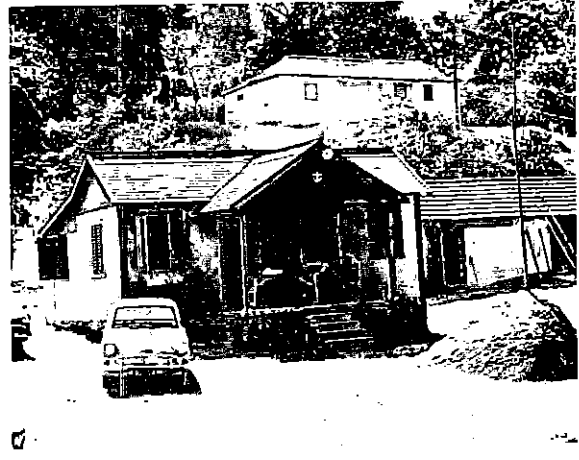
Eight Scoutmasters and five Cubmasters Part II Wood Badge Courses have been conducted on the site, and the first Training The Team Course held in the Western Hemisphere took place at Kintyre in 1958. This course was conducted by Mr. John Thurman Camp Chief of Gilwell.

To Kintyre have come Commissioners and Scouters for advance training from other countries viz: Haiti, Cuba, Bermuda, Nassau, Mexico, Venezuela, Canal Zone, Trinidad, Barbados, Leeward and Windward Islands, Brazil, U.S.A. and Canada.

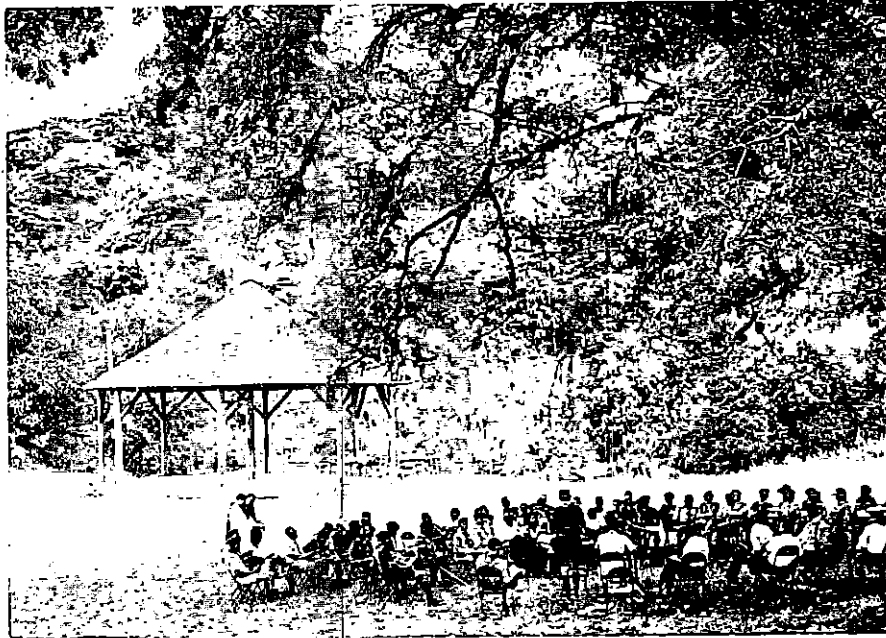
With its peaceful and beautiful surroundings, this useful and valuable possession of the Boy Scouts of Jamaica has fulfilled a most needed purpose, that of providing a mecca for those who wish to qualify themselves for adult leadership in the Movement. ♣



A Patrol site.



The main building housing the Provost and Quartermaster's stores.



A Training Session in the open; Session Hall in the background.



Patrol-in-Council on a Training Course.



A Pioneering Project

Happiness is being a Den Mother

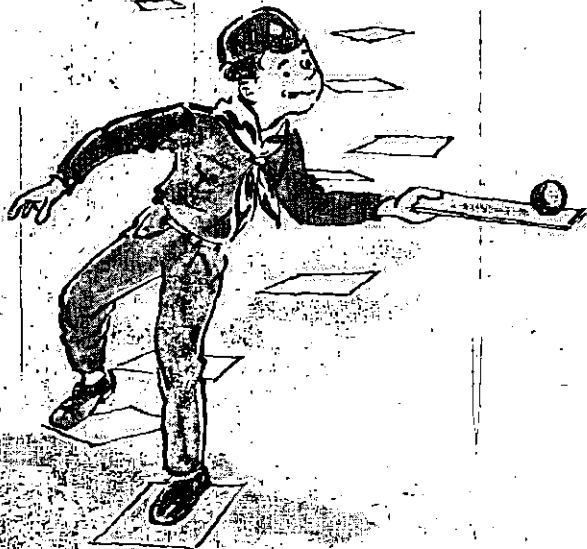
CUB SCOUTING IS LEARNING,
SHARING UNDERSTANDING - WITH HUMOUR

by
Carol Gloster,
Den Mother,
Boy Scouts of America
(By courtesy of "Scouting" magazine)

In the Boy Scouts of America a Den Mother meets each week in her home with 6 to 8 Cub Scouts. Once a month the dens with their parents - often a hundred or more people - gather for a pack meeting.

You see, I've never learned to make things. And I'm clumsy. Once, I dropped out of a ceramics club because, after I started three ash trays and broke each one before it was finished, the instructor suggested I take up something else. When I tried to make candles, the wax caught on fire. And, worst of all, I didn't know a single thing that could be made out of old newspapers or plastic bottles.

Nevertheless, being the only mother out of eight who did not work, I was elected to start our new den. Even though I was willing, you can imagine my feelings as the day of the first den meeting approached. It wasn't much of a meeting, in fact, some people would call it a minor disaster, culminating in a sort of plaster-of-paris slinging contest.



At this meeting I learned to provide extra projects for the boys who always seem to finish before the others. I learned something else, too. A sense of humour is more important than talent. A Den Mother can get innumerable ideas from workshops and magazines concerning "things to make and do," but unless she has a sense of humour, her meetings will never have a relaxed, happy atmosphere.

For instance, there was the day the Cubs, enroute to my house, encountered a lonely snake in a nearby field. Of course, they brought it to the meeting. "How interesting!" I exclaimed, and quickly produced a jar and lid for our scaly guest. The meeting proceeded uneventfully until I was called to the telephone. The boys, left to their own devices, did exactly what you'd expect.

"Gee, Mrs. Gloster, we only took the lid off for a minute, but the snake got away. We think it went in your room, somewhere." (Misery is having a lost snake in your room!) Anyway, it was only a little snake, and we found it before dark.

There were other times when I just couldn't have managed without a sense of humour. There was the time they brought specimens to study under the microscope. One Cub brought some expired tadpoles which the others dissected and studied. Then they put the tadpoles in a little cardboard box and stored it in my study for two weeks in hot weather! Now they keep their specimens in little plastic bags in my freezer - and I'm careful about "just putting anything" in my casseroles!

We've had our problems with skits, too. Our first skit was performed near Easter, so each boy made a costume resembling some kind of egg (Humpty Dumpty, goose-egg, etc.). For the climax, we threw eggs into the audience. They were carefully blown but were supposed to give the impression of being whole, raw eggs. We assumed people would be frightened when

they saw the eggs coming, and try to duck. But the other Cub Scouts in the audience knew no fear, and almost expertly fielded the eggs and threw them back at us.

Our first field trips were not outstanding successes, either. On our first one we visited our library. The boys were quite excited; I was unused to disciplining eight boys in a group; and last but not least, one

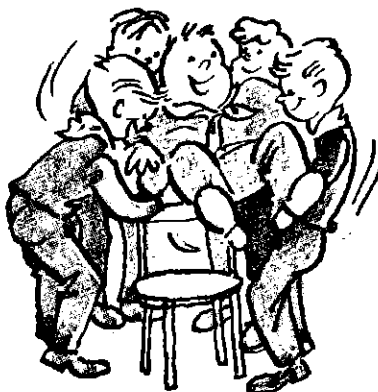


must be so quiet in a library. After only minor scuffling, I got them out of there as soon as possible, and we had a talk entitled "How Cub Scouts behave in public." I would never recommend a trip to the library for a new den!

After the first month of serving as a Den Mother, I was ready to give up. Now, after more than a year, I feel I'll never quit. I have been paid for my efforts in satisfaction. The boys and I have learned to understand each other, and we've shared some very interesting and worthwhile experiences.

At a recent den meeting, the boys constructed and raced toy rockets outside. Excitement ran rather high, and I was so pleased when Johnathan came over to the smallest boy in our den, and said "I'm glad you won." Johnathan is an only child and finds it rather hard to share with others. A year ago, he was cheating at games to make sure he won.

Recent outings have been more successful, too. We've had tours of the police station, newspaper plant, and fire station (a fire alarm came in while we were there...quite a dither). We also visited the air base near here, where our astronauts take their survival training. And who could forget our trip to the airport,



including the radio tower, with its 150 steps and no elevator? (Not I, not with my feet!)

Last night, at our monthly pack meeting, I felt as if we had come to a summit, and could stand proud. We not only gave a skit, but a ten-minute, two-act play, complete with costumes, props, and sound effects; and it was a success. I've told the boys I'm not clever. (They'd probably notice, anyway - it's hard to keep a thing like that a secret.) So, they have to help a lot. From a bare idea the boys developed the whole story, lines, and costumes. This play featured robots, Martians, and even a Mumbly, (a Martian pet), so the boys had a field day, and lots of good ideas.

It is my way to worry a good deal when it's our turn to perform. (What if someone doesn't show up? What if they forget their lines?) The evening of the play found me backstage, fussing and worrying about details. Donald, one of my Cubs - who has always been shy and withdrawn and hard to reach - stood at one side, watching and listening. He showed under-

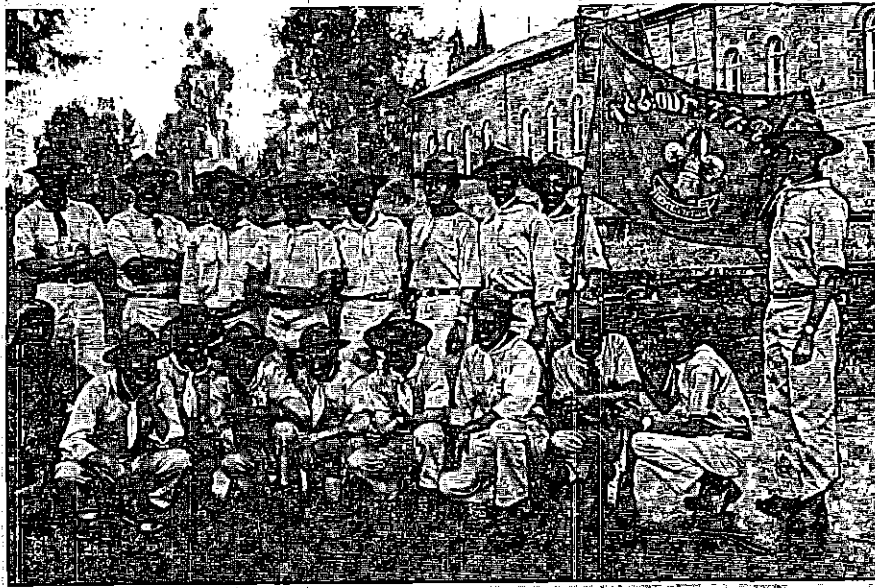


standing when he walked over and said to me, "Don't worry, Mrs. Gloster, everything will be okay."

The curtain went up, and I saw John taking the lead. Usually when he talks, he mumbles, and looks down at his feet, and I had doubts about his carrying the lead part. There he was, standing straight and proud, speaking clearly and distinctly, and plainly enjoying every minute of it. And there were the rest of my boys, working as a team, prompting each other when necessary, helping each other all the way, (with only minor pushing and shoving.)

After the play, the boys all beamed proudly (need I add "me, too?") as we received the applause.

So, it has been a year of learning, sharing and understanding for all of us. For me, it has been a year of accomplishment. It is easier to build a boy than it is to mend a man. No wonder I wear my Den Mother's cap like a crown! ♣



ROVERING TO SUCCESS IN ETHIOPIA

by

*The Tefert Makonnen School Rovers
Addis Ababa, Ethiopia*

In 1966, for the eighth time, our Scouts and Rovers, in the spirit of the National Literacy Campaign, organized a course for 500 students from Grade 2 to Grade 8. All the basic subjects were taught: Amharic, English, mathematics, science, geography and history. The course, year after year, with the kind permission and encouragement of the authorities of the school, is administered exclusively by the Scouts. The discipline is strict; daily homework and weekly tests are given and at the end of two months a diploma is awarded.

This year, the course was run by a special group, the Rovers and the Old Scouts. To be allowed to teach they had to promise to join the group, which was to make the trip to Asmara towards the end of their vacation. This vacation course, as well as the hike that followed, was a real success. Friendship was the keynote. On the tour a new leader was appointed each day. Every evening, we offered the public some sort of Scout show, trying to spread the good ideas learned in Scouting. Then afterwards, we had a discussion on a serious subject, so as to develop our knowledge and strengthen our principles. There is no better atmosphere for the exchange of ideas than this gathering around the fire after a tiring day full of experiences. Every day, also, while the cooks were at work, some of us would go around to meet old and experienced people and ask them questions about life in these places. While others would go shopping, others would write the diary of the hike. All these daily activities filled the days so much that midnight would find us, deeply happy because of these enriching experiences.

The following account tells something of our great trip to the north of Ethiopia.

Sunday, September 4

It was cloudy that morning in Addis Ababa, but it was not raining. We were lucky! The Army truck, graciously lent to us by Colonel Atenafu, arrived at 7:15 a.m. We had 200 litres of gas, enough for a long hike!

The 17 Rovers in full uniform stood around the Scout flag, while pictures were taken. At 7:25 the singing band was in the truck waving good-bye to Mr. Beaudry and the school.

Monday, September 5

By 7:00, after a quick breakfast, we were on the road. Forty-two kilometres from Kombolcha, on the road to Assab, we reached Batic. The big attraction there is the market, where every Monday thousands of Danakils come up from the desert to barter. We went around and found everything quite interesting.

Around 4:00 we visited the old castle of Ras Mikael, who was Emperor Yohannis' son. Here in 1914 Ras Mikael was crowned king of Wollo and Tigre. Here Lidj Yassu was captured in 1910. Before, the Crown Prince, Ras Inru was the governor of Wollo.

Tuesday, September 6

Up at 6:00, we left Dessie at 7:00. Girma Teklu was named leader for the day. Sixty-two km from Dessie, we reached Wichale. It is here that in May, 1889, the famous Treaty of Friendship was signed between Menelik II and the Italian Government. We then went through Waldia and Cobbo

before we reached the long plain of Alemata. To let the motor cool down before we tackled the Amba Alagui, (3438 m.), we made a short stop. It took us one hour to reach the top by the steep and winding road. There, in 1895 and in 1941, famous battles had taken place.

From Mai Chew we proceeded towards Makelle, where we arrived at 8:00 p.m. The altitude of the capital of Tigre is 2062 m. Again we camped at the Police station. We had an interesting topic for our discussion, "I love a girl". That is why our watches showed 1:20 a.m. when we decided to go to bed!

Wednesday, September 7

At 9:00 a.m. we began our tour of the city. We had permission to make a thorough visit of the "ghebbi" of Dedjaz Abraha, who was the head of Mekelle around 1900. Next to the place there was a "tukul" arranged as a museum. We saw with interest the saddle, the sword, the fly-whisk and other belongings of Dedjaz, Abraha. The ceiling of that "godjo" is remarkably done and decorated.

On our way to the Governor's palace, we had the impression that the population was quite impressed by our uniforms! Ato Gedaye Amcmow, private secretary of Ras Mengesha Seyum, invited us to visit the palace, an old construction built by Emperor Yohannis in the 17th century. The place is still in surprisingly good condition.

Thursday, September 8

Between Adigrat and Axum the scenery is simply marvelous. We were on our way to the famous monastery of Debre Damo. Forty-seven kilometres from Adigrat we passed through a small village named Atzera. Five kilometres farther we took a side-road on our right. After we had gone about 5 kms. we had to stop to remove three huge stones that blocked the road. It took us about an hour. We rode for some time, after which we had to go on foot. It was a two and one-half hour walk down deep ravines, up steep hills and through fields. The flat-topped mountain of Debre Damo seemed very near, but we had to cross yet another deep valley where a river slept before starting the ascent of the cliff itself. At some places the cliff was several hundred feet high, at one of the lowest points, about 20 metres high, a stout rope dangled near the foot of the rock. The rope is made of plaited leather strips which give the climber an excellent grip. There is also a leather belt which one can tie around his waist during the ascent. We began climbing one by one. A few Rovers were glad to be able to rest and breathe in a crevice in the wall about half-way up!

Within three hours we were all on top of the "amba". Passing through a little doorway we stood on a narrow walled-in ledge at the top of the mountain. Following a steep path we came to the monastery. The priests and monks gave us a friendly welcome. We were first led to the church, one of the most interesting monuments of medieval Ethiopia. The outer walls show alternate layers of stone and wood. The inside pillars are made of single stones. The panelled ceiling of the vestibule is a marvel.

We were shown the monks' houses (more than 200 live here), built of stone in the true Tigrean style, with high walls to keep the wind out. We also saw some of the 180 reservoirs excavated in great sizes and depths in the solid rock. We were also allowed to admire the treasures of the monastery: valuable manuscripts and precious royal crowns.

Mr. Andre and four Rovers were then invited to share the monks' lunch. We now know for sure that the monks have an austere diet: we had one fourth of a dark injera, one centimetre thick, with a glass of "talla". The monks, we were told, enjoy such a meal twice a day!

Friday, September 9

We left Senafe in a convoy, two other Army trucks and a jeep having joined us as a matter of security, because a few days before some travellers had had trouble with "Freedom

Fighters". Twenty-five kilometres farther we went through the village of Adicaie and reached Hasmeleh a few minutes later. We could see there caves with beautiful rock paintings in brown-red colours, which archaeologists think may go back as far as 4000 B.C. There are many other caves in this area, but lack of time prevented us from seeing more. We got to Asmara at 3:55 p.m. The neatness of the city made a strong impression on us. We put up at Comboni College where we were given two large classrooms for our quarters. After supper the Rovers discussed the topic "Discrimination".

Saturday, September 10

Early in the morning Brother Ottavio, a teacher from La Salle College of Asmara, came to offer us the use of a Volkswagen bus for the duration of our stay. We immediately jumped in and went to visit the Melotti Brewery. Ato Sebhatu, our guide, told us that the factory employs 300 people and produces an average of 60,000 bottles of beer a day. We then drove to the other end of town to visit a big bottle factory which produces about 70,000 bottles a day for many soft drink companies in Ethiopia.

Tuesday, September 13

So far we had travelled 1264 kms. in the truck plus 426 kms. in the Volkswagen. On the highway we met hundreds of men on bicycles going to their work in Asmara. We bought bread in Adi Ugri for breakfast. We sang all the way to Adua (altitude 1907 m.), which we crossed and went to see the site of the famous battle of March, 1896, between the armies of Ras Makonnen and the Italian forces. Adua used to be the capital of Tigre and was called then Abba Garima. Today it is a small but nice city.

It was not yet 11 o'clock when we reached Axum. Helped by a well-written pamphlet from the Ethiopian Tourist Organization, we went around the historic sites. We saw the three monoliths of King Ezana and the grave of Aise Bazin. A hundred metres away, we saw near the road three gigantic carved stones formerly used as seats. We then proceeded to the main square of the city where the famous steles are still standing. They are very impressive. The highest one is 21 metres high and has a base of 2.65 by 1.18 metres. Many other steles lie here and there, in pieces. One used to measure over 33 metres.

After lunch, we went to see the huge new church of Saint Mary's, completed a few years ago. But the old one is the most famous church in Ethiopia. Built in 340 A.D. by King Abreha as a pagan temple, it became a Christian church in the 4th century, was destroyed and rebuilt many times in the course of history. We were impressed by the beautiful paintings on the walls of the church.

Not far from there, we saw the place where the emperors of Ethiopia used to be crowned, and the seats of judges of ancient times. On the left side of the church is the Treasury which contains an impressive collection of gold and silver crosses, manuscripts and paintings. There is also an attractive display of crowns of various emperors, from Aise Fasil to Haile Selassie I.

Going northeast from the standing stele we came to a large cistern, which is said to have been the bath of the Queen of Sheba.

On top of the hill which dominates the city can be seen the ruins of two ancient buildings and two tombs. Tradition identifies the tombs as that of Emperor Kaleb (514-542 A.D.) on the left, and that of his son Gebre Meskel on the right. We stepped down into the tombs and saw the remains of the stone coffins. Above the tombs can still be seen the ruins of ancient Axumite walls which may have been parts of twin churches dating back to the beginning of the Christian era.

Later we went to Enda Selassie where we spent the night after having entertained the population at a lively campfire.



Wednesday, September 14

At 6:30 a.m. we left Enda Selassie. We had driven 20 kms. when a Rover (Leghesse) realized that he had forgotten his watch at the Police station. We went back, but the watch had disappeared! It was 7:40 when we left Enda Selassie for the second time.

Tigre is very fertile in this area. We approached the Tacazze river and the 130 metre long bridge that crosses it. We went on climbing until the winding road reached 3000 metres. Far away in the east we could distinguish amid clouds the summit of the Tas Daschian, 4600 metres high. We rode on the crests of the beautiful Siemen range until we came to the steep climb of Lima Limo. The road is built in the side of the cliff. We were told that more than 200 Italian workers were accidentally killed during the construction.

Back on the plains we were struck again by the fertility of the land. We were also surprised to see that farmers used not only oxen for ploughing but also horses!

Thursday, September 15

Thank God! The sun was shining this morning! Our visit of the city would be more enjoyable.

First we went to see the "Bath of Fasilidas", a fanciful little pleasure palace standing on pillars in the middle of an artificial pond and surrounded by a wall with round towers. Nearby is a little domed building of stone and cement, the tomb of Fasil's favorite horse! We then went to have a look at the castle of Tsadek Yohannis and his library, the palace of King Bekafa and that of Mentewab, David III's huge hall and Yassu the Great's "Castle of the Saddle", so called because of the shape of the tower.

From the castles we went on to the church of "Keddus At-tattami Mikael" or St. Mikael the Beautiful. The walls are covered with beautiful ancient paintings, which were restored in 1925.

Before lunch we had time to go to Gembjia Bieta Mariam church near which is the tomb of Plowden, a British consul and great friend of Emperor Theodoros.

Friday, September 16

In the morning the Rovers were free to go and visit the town on their own. Some went to "Ye Tigre Mechoya" at the top of a hill, from where Gondar can be seen in its entirety. Some went to have a look at the small shops where Gondari craftsmen make wonderful crosses and other church instruments. Others went to visit the Falasha outside the city limits. They are Ethiopians, but they follow the religion of the Jews. They are about 30,000 in Ethiopia today. They still greet their visitors with the traditional Hebrew word "Shalom", or peace.

Sunday, September 18

Free time this morning. We go to church and visit the city. Some of us saw the residence and private chapel of the Portuguese priest, Father Paez, the builder of Mariam Ghemb,

the church we visited yesterday morning. Others met people from the Wayto tribe. They form a group that does not exceed 750. They are Moslems. They live in hamlets scattered along the shore of the lake and they have traditionally been hippopotamus hunters and fishermen. In Bahar Dar itself they are but 36. These people are feared and despised, but because they are the only ones skilled in water transport they have never been evicted by the local Amharas.

At 2:30 we drove to the Blue Nile falls, on Tchiss Abbay. It took us only 45 minutes. We had to walk for about 15 minutes to reach the falls. What an impressive sight! We stayed there for a full hour, never getting tired of watching the tremendous amount of water plunging into the smoky abyss.

Tuesday, September 20

We left Bahar Dar at 7 o'clock for Debre Markos, which we reached at noon after a nice trip. Mr. Beaudry, who had already contacted the director of Negus Tekle Haimanot Secondary school about our accommodation for the night, was waiting for us. We left our luggage at the school and went to the town hotel to enjoy a hearty meal!

Wednesday, September 21

We awoke at 6, and began packing. As we were rolling merrily along towards Addis Ababa, we opened our last can of jam and ate it with bread. It was rather cold in the early morning. At 8:15 we went through Dedent, the last village of Godjam, and began the descent to the Blue Nile valley. The fields were covered with golden Miskel flowers.

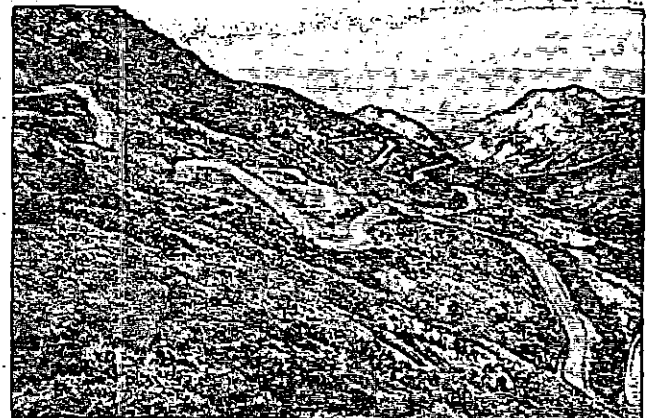
At 9:00 we made a stop on the Haile Selassie I Memorial bridge over the Blue Nile. On foot we entered Showa province. The asphalted road was quite good until we reached the high plateau of Showa. We then hit the worst road we encountered during the whole trip.

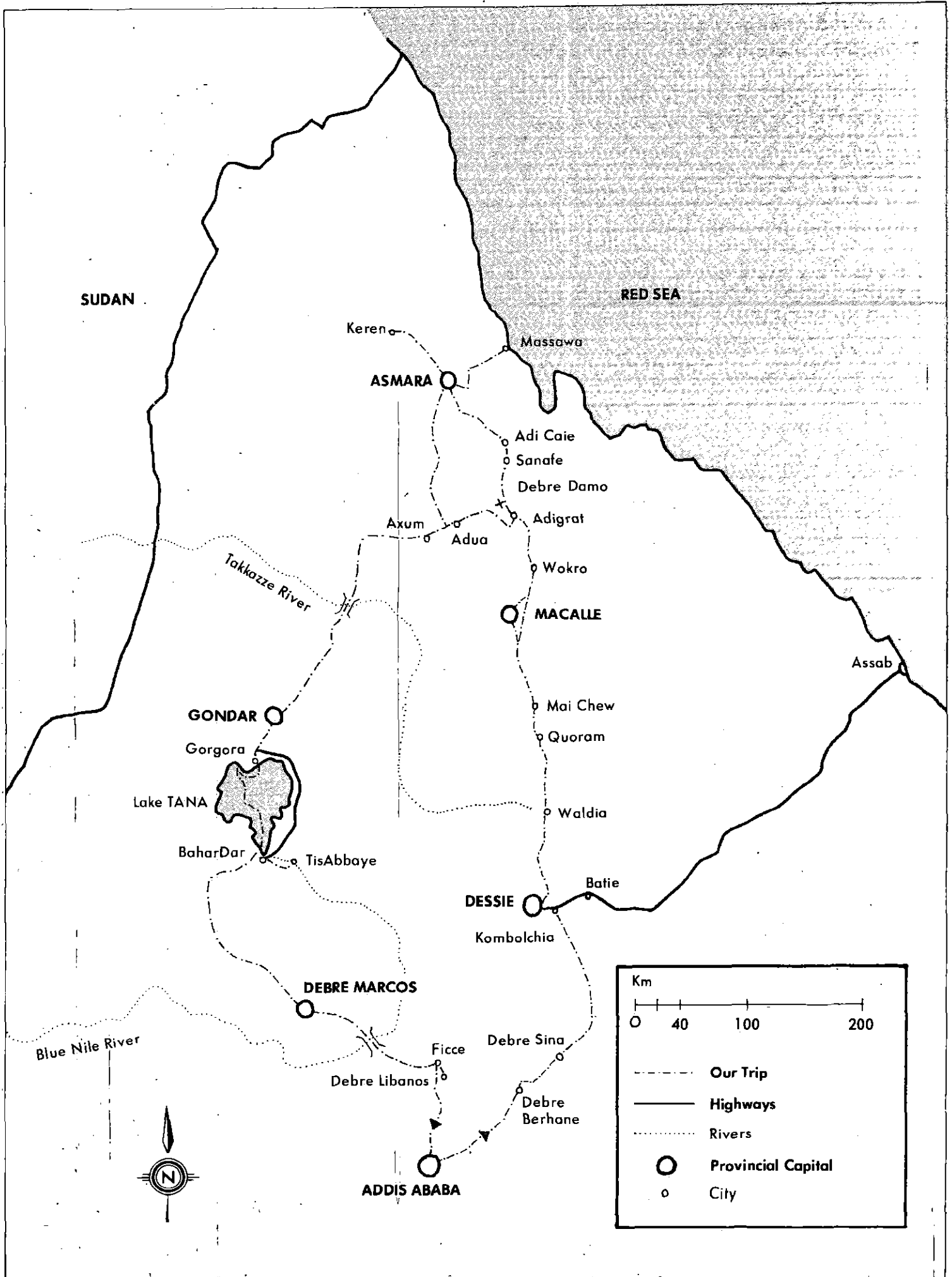
At one o'clock we reached Debre Libanos. We got off the truck and went on foot to see the famous Portuguese bridge over the river Uassarbi. By mid-afternoon we were at the well-known monastery where more than 200 monks live. The monastery is said to have been founded by Abuna Tekle Haimanot in 1312. When the old church was destroyed seven years ago, Emperor Haile Selassie I had a magnificent modern church erected. We were allowed to see the church museum where precious manuscripts, crosses and royal crowns are kept.

We drove non-stop to Addis Ababa, and at 5 o'clock sharp we passed Entoto Hill. Fifteen minutes later the singing Rovers entered the compound of Tafari Makonnen School.

As we were unloading the truck, Mr. Gagnon, the school Assistant-Director, came to greet us.

Mr. Beaudry made a short speech. He thanked Mr. Andre for his leadership during the trip, he thanked our devoted driver for his prudence and safe driving, and he also thanked all the Rovers for the wonderful spirit of cooperation and friendship they had shown throughout those wonderful 18 days. Finally, he reminded us to thank the Good Lord for our successful tour of six provinces of Ethiopia.





IF YOU ASK ME...

THESE ARE CHALLENGING TIMES

by
Ing. Salvador Fernández
Interamerican Regional Executive Commissioner

(From an address delivered at the Annual Meeting of the Western Hemisphere Sub-Committee, World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts, at "Our Cabana", Cuernavaca, Mexico, on February 15th, 1967.)

Baden-Powell, our Founder, always insisted on our having a broad vision of the tremendous possibilities of our Movements in the fields of education, social responsibility and, particularly, of international understanding and cooperation.

Sometimes the pressing necessity to hasten the preparations for a meeting of the Executive Committee, or for a finance campaign, or a training course, prevents our fair evaluation of these purposes, which represent the very essence of our reason for being: what we are.

Both Guiding and Scouting have proved their usefulness in the four corners of the World, in all climates and dealing with all types of girls and boys. Having started as a trial in a country it has become a colossal power of universal scope.

We can speak with gratification (never with pride) of the progress recently achieved by Scouting in the countries of Latin America and the Caribbean. Just five years ago it would have seemed a dream to think of having what we have today, in both, number and quality.

Isn't it enlightening and encouraging to see how Scouting is already reaching the labor unions, the public schools and even the back country areas throughout our Continent?

If we could board a magic carpet and travel at rocket speed over the various countries of this vast region, we would be able to see Scouts in the multi-family housing projects of Venezuela, the fishermen's unions of Peru, the ever difficult-to-handle mining fields of Bolivia, in the popular suburban developments of the outskirts of Mexico, in the Amazon jungles of Brazil, and even in the reservations of the Guarayo and Chulupis Indians of Paraguay.

However, it must be admitted that against such worthy accomplishments there stand, stalking us, very serious and extremely complex problems. Here are some of the most alarming:

The Challenge of the So-Called Demographic Explosion.

In Latin America we have the highest population growth rate in the whole world, and the truth is that

we are far from beginning to be prepared for it. The population of this region increases 3% per year: many are born to plow in heaven, and not the ground of their native lands!

Contrasting with this terrific growth, the increase in annual production in many countries does not even reach two percent. The problem is so serious that we can't possibly ignore it, because it affects, not only us, as individuals, but as Scout or Guide leaders as well!

This means that we have to multiply our efforts in order to create the conditions (funds, high class volunteer leaders, executives, etc.) required to bring the program to increasing numbers of children. If we feel satisfied with just keeping abreast of the population growth, or are simply incapable of overtaking it, then we are running the very serious risk of disappearing from the face of the earth as a youth movement.

The Challenge of Our Relations with Governments.

Wherever we go we see how governments, regardless of whatever party may be in power, usually tend to coordinate, with growing concern and to a greater extent, the country's economic resources: production, agriculture, public education, etc. Perhaps this zealous pre-occupation is often necessary to speed up the process of development, with a view to the full achievement of the national goals and the completion of the fixed term plans of the Government.

There is no doubt that in many of these places, both the Scouts and the Guides will be subjected to direct and indirect pressures exerted by different people for the purpose of forcing them to participate in certain programs or to cooperate with this or that government agency.

The challenge lies in the necessity to decide which projects are consistent with Scouting and Guiding, and which are not; also to what extent and on what terms we ought to commit ourselves.

To do this we must make our Scouts and Guides fully understand our concept of social responsibility and good citizenship, of the exercise of an integral democracy, of the protection of the fundamental liberties guaranteed by the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Man, etc. It also implies certain new activities and, possibly, even additional tests and special features included in the programs of both, Scouting and Guiding.

Now, are we conscious of the tremendous responsibilities inherent in these relations and endeavours?

The Challenge to Cooperate in the Development of our Communities.

When we speak of community development, we are referring to an integral action in which the basic activity will depend on the inhabitants themselves; this being an educational process, the most important manifestations of which will be a fuller understanding of current problems, as well as confidence and organization to solve them, and knowledge of the internal elements capable of cooperating toward the achievement of the goals fixed beforehand. The highest objective is man as an individual, bearing values and vital forces within a community which is rich in traditions, cultural heritage and eager aspirations.

Youth is the most valuable capital we have; practically the only capital, as more than one half of our population is under age. It is a formidable force in process of development; a nuclear chain reaction, for good or for evil!

The primary object of Scouting and Guiding is the integral development of the child; aside from its intrinsic value, the realization of this purpose is a decisive factor toward a genuine social and economic development of our countries. No other youth organization in Latin America is in a position to contribute to this task so fully and efficiently as Scouting and Guiding. The threefold training afforded by them guarantees its results. And if Scouting and Guiding are to be accorded the support and recognition to which they are entitled, they will have to devote all their efforts to these tasks.

Can we count on our Movement for a dynamic action in the immediate service of our respective communities?

The Challenge of a Greatly Accelerated Scientific and Technological Progress.

Scientific development has brought with it, as an inevitable sequel, the loss of the concept of absolute values, as conceived at the dawn of the century; today everything else. And all of that affects Scouting. Can a Scout continue being honest without being regarded as foolish, or moral without being called "old fashioned", or courteous without amazing his fellow passengers when he offers his seat to a lady?

I have read in a recent UNESCO report that... if we add up the number of scientists who have existed in the last four thousand years, including the present moment, we will find that nine out of every ten of them are alive right now, that is, they are with us at this very moment, participating in all present developments and wonders. That is why it is only logical to predict that in the next forty years there will come crucial changes, inventions, mutations and discoveries nine times more speedily, more astounding and more spectacular than during the entire history of humanity. Now, are we prepared for such changes, inventions, mutations and discoveries?

If the world is to survive after this crucial era of cold wars, not so cold tensions, and threats of nuclear bombings, that survival will be possible, not because of any technological or scientific progress, but due to

the development of good will, understanding and cooperation among all the peoples of our planet. And it is in this respect that it is the job of Scouting and Guiding to set the example of cordial human relations, tolerance and friendship.

Our task should not be to offer the boys and girls what they desire, just to please them without discrimination. We have to give the boys and girls the elements that will be indispensable for them to live in an ever changing society.

Summarizing, what our young generation will need in the years to come will be first class training in social responsibility, civic virtues, international understanding and cooperation, all of which are only external manifestations of good citizenship.

Just as it was in 1907, our mission still is to supplement traditional education, never to compete with it, and much less to replace it. There is plenty of opportunity to incorporate the new discoveries, but not as an objective of the Movement. Camping, hiking, the good turn, the patrol system, the jamborees, and so forth, are just phases of the program which are still favourite activities for all children. It has been proved that the more modern and civilized the environment may be, the more pleasing and enjoyable the camping and hiking adventure is to the child.

The typical open air activity of the Scouts and Guides is particularly necessary now that we live in a completely mechanized world, in which even idleness is machine controlled, since our amusements and recreations are now passive, electrified and commercialized. Are we ready to modernize and enrich our program?

The Challenge of Co-Education.

Both the schools and the youth organizations are showing us an unquestionable trend toward co-education. Even the most conservative religious associations of young people have been experimenting with common or mixed programs. We often come across the paradoxical situation in which the Scouts carry out their social activities in the company of girls who are not Guides, and vice versa.

The challenge is: Are Guiding and Scouting prepared to cooperate closely in order to determine when, where and how common activities for Guides and Scouts ought to be introduced? Are we ready to offer such programs within the framework of moral behaviour demanded by the Promise and the Law?

The Challenge of the Other Youth Organizations.

We have sufficient elements of judgment to state that there are many youth organizations in Latin America and the Caribbean area that in the next few years are going to receive substantial amounts of money for their development - funds originating at the World H.Q. of the respective movements, located on both sides of the Iron Curtain.

In a competitive market for youth organizations, where everybody is learning the latest financing and organization techniques, including expert propaganda

(Cont'd. page 31)

"Eclaireurs Malgré Tout"

by
Vivien Beavis
National Commissioner for Handicapped Scouts
New Zealand

The rain pelts down relentlessly. The traffic approaches on the main road as though on a racing-circuit. A Scouter, weighed down with gear, stands waiting for a Cub on crutches to cross. A cerebral palsy Scout pushes across another Scout in a wheelchair, with more gear balanced precariously on top. The Scouter waits, because these boys must do these things for themselves.

Why do we keep on doing this kind of thing, even trying to persuade others to join us in such crazy-seeming pursuits? We persist because Scouting, by its very methods, and by the Brotherhood which is its very essence, offers one of the best means of rehabilitation of the handicapped boy into the community. We have sufficient recognition and outstanding success to prove this.

Handicapped boys should be the concern of every member of the Scout Movement, but in too many countries we fall short of our ideals and are far behind modern medical and educational practice.

Who is this boy or young man with whom we are concerned?

He is a person who is not too seriously handicapped mentally or physically to continue to grow and learn. To know how best to help him we must try to understand the boy's community - that place, large or small, in which he lives - the people and the things immediately around him. He may be confined permanently or for a time only, to the four walls of his home, or a hospital ward. It may be the much larger but still enclosed and controlled environment of a special residential training school or colony. It may be part of the world at large - a village or a city. Whatever it is, we must make ourselves aware of its particular character and its needs, its possibilities and its dangers. Then we will be in a position to help this boy live a happier, more useful life within his community, at the same time widening his horizons beyond its confines.

We all seem to have grown used to the idea of Packs, Troops and Units composed entirely of handicapped boys, usually physically handicapped. Their very success may be one reason why it is proving difficult in so many countries to persuade Scouters to accept handicapped boys in ordinary non-handicapped groups. There are circumstances in which we can, and

indeed must, form Packs, Troops and Units of these boys, in hospitals or other special places, where there are large concentrations of handicapped boys. It may be possible also to bring together to a central meeting place boys from small special schools, hospitals, or occupation centres, etc.

For many boys, however, this is the wrong method, leading to further widening of the gap between them and the community. The only real, constructive, action lies in investing as many of these boys as possible, and sensible, in non-handicapped groups. This applies not only to individual boys coming from their own homes. It may also apply, with marked success, to suitable boys allowed by their special residential authorities to go out and attend the Packs or Troops in the surrounding district.

What are some of the difficulties in this challenge of integration? Fright? Ignorance? Time? Inability to believe that it will work?

Well then, take time to familiarize yourself with the whole idea. Read. Ask questions. Talk with doctors, nurses, health officers. Visit successful Packs and Troops; sort out your whole thinking on the matter, and when you are ready talk it over with your Troop. This is not a process to be hurried. Some people have quite genuine personal difficulty in facing up to the acceptance and training of handicapped boys.

One of the main difficulties is the extra hours involved, if a boy who is slow (mentally or physically or both) is to keep up with the Troop, both for his own benefit, and in order not to penalize the rest of his Patrol. This surely comes under the heading of planning and programme. This is where you must call on the Baden-Powell Guild, Venturers, Rovers, parents, lay members and your friends. Is your next door neighbour a fisherman, an active Red Cross member, a radio expert, a gardener, or an old forestry expert? Is he the kind of man who would devote a couple of hours once a month on a Saturday morning to helping a handicapped youngster keep pace with his fellow Cubs or Scouts? Friends may help with road code, compass, journeys, general transport. A transport team of eight working weekly in turns means that each person is called out only six times a year. If you plan ahead carefully and use part-time help in ways of this

sort, you can avoid the unequal struggle with the extra time which might otherwise be involved.

In attempting to integrate a handicapped boy with an ordinary group there are very important safeguards to bear in mind. Whether physically or intellectually handicapped, the boy concerned must be suitable: that is, he must not be so dependent that he is incapable of keeping up a reasonable pace with the group; nor must he be so emotionally or socially disruptive that the group immediately runs the risk of losing good boys (and their parents) with the advent of the new recruit.

The physically handicapped boy must be able to stand the "rough and tumble" of meetings - many are tougher than you think, but get medical advice if in doubt. Never attempt to invest too many of these boys in one group. Either one or two to a patrol is sufficient, bearing in mind that two carefully matched handicapped boys may be very much easier than one on his own: for example, two cerebral palsy boys together, or two boys of varying degrees of deafness, or a partially sighted boy with a blind one.

We must give much more thought and time to the mentally or intellectually handicapped. Presently they will far outnumber the physically handicapped in several countries. Together with those who for many reasons are emotionally disturbed and therefore socially ill-adjusted, they already constitute one of the main challenges to youth movements in the world today. These are people whom it is so easy to neglect. They are difficult to understand, difficult to train, difficult sometimes to love. But love is not often some marvellous thing we feel. It is some difficult thing we do.

Is our Scouting good enough for the intellectually handicapped boy? No, not always, and we have wasted a good many years in some respects. Take just one example, that of a small, unstable, rather badly-coordinated intellectually handicapped Cub, frightened of shadows, of sudden movements, of anything strange. Someone has spent fifteen months patiently teaching him to leap-frog. Certainly this may have increased his self-confidence, but is the boy a much happier and more useful member of his community? Is he more independent? A little more capable of looking after himself? The answer must be no, because someone, somewhere, has failed to understand that this boy is capable of grasping for the whole of his life only a few basic principles and skills, and that he may, because of the very nature of his limitations, grasp these ideas with extraordinary tenacity. Therefore, the things we struggle for long months to teach him must be constructive for his world.

Better by far, therefore, to teach him through varied fun and activities, to know the main times for meals, school or training in his hospital, or to help him to understand the traffic and pedestrian regulations of the special place in which he lives.

Thus we can play a part in the socializing of the intellectually handicapped boy. It could well be a major part in teaching him to think a little more for

himself, a thing he may otherwise never be encouraged to do in a strictly controlled environment.

A Personal Stock-Taking

In this year of continued world-wide re-thinking, economic, social, ecumenical, let those of us who are working with handicapped boys evaluate anew our own personal attitude, methods and Scouting integrity. This quiz may suggest new possibilities to you, or may of course, instantly reveal a serious weakness!

In the last year have YOUR Cubs or Scouts

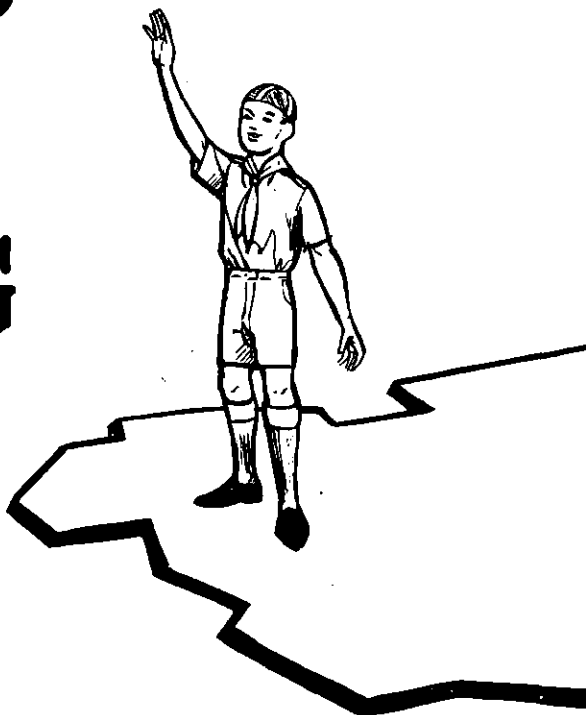
1. Had a real adventure of any kind?
2. Each made a new friend?
3. Been disheartened because they have had to wait and wait to be tested?
4. Been bitterly disappointed (probably inarticulately) because they have not been presented with a hard won badge or star within a reasonable time?
5. Learnt a new song or stunt?
6. Been out in the dark and seen the moon, or the stars, or the outline of trees against the night sky?
7. Had meetings out-of-doors on every possible occasion?
8. Been out, suitably clothed, in the rain, just for fun?
9. Cooked something for themselves and eaten it?
10. Been camping or on an outing, if camping and outings are possible?
11. Been helped to make, or had made for them, some gadget which has helped them to accomplish independently some part of their feeding or dressing for the first time in their lives?
12. Played "ground football" at top speed? (Their top speed, not yours).
13. Challenged to climb into their wheelchairs unaided instead of always being lifted in?
14. Challenged to slide out again?
15. Gone hiking in wheelchairs?
16. Earned some part of their uniform?
17. Helped to look after it?
18. Each, however handicapped, been given some specific responsibility, some regular task to do, something to be looked after?
19. Got a sunburn?

When a boy fails in some movement ask yourself "Is he unable to do this because of his disability, or because he is afraid? Or because he has always had it done for him? Or because he has lived in such a way that he has never been allowed or encouraged to think for himself?" It often helps to consider the boy's personality, (they all HAVE personalities, even the severely mentally handicapped), and try to see exactly what this boy would be like if he had no handicap at all. In other words, we are considering the boy in the light of a normal non-handicapped personality. This way of thinking must surely help us to assess him, and treat him more normally, which is the very thing he is fighting for if he has sufficient intelligence. It is when a boy lives in an atmosphere of understanding and acceptance that he learns to love.

OVERSEAS PROJECT PLANNING

by
David Harwood

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There's nothing better than an expedition to another country or countries to prove for yourself that the idea of a World Brotherhood of Scouts is no fiction. Tens of thousands of Scouts - and I use the word Scouts in its widest possible sense to include all members of the Movement - from all continents travel abroad each year in two's and three's, in Patrols, in Troops or larger groups. As travelling facilities improve and become relatively cheaper, it's a safe bet to assume that the number will continue to increase in the future.

The aim of this article is to give a few pointers for planning an overseas project though, of course, Scouts in many parts of the world do not have to go literally "over seas" to find another country. I've written these hints in note form as one could fill a book on this subject. But half the fun of going abroad lies in the planning and preparation, so you don't want me to tell you everything, do you? There are, however, certain factors which should be considered before setting off for foreign climes.

1. Planning. Every expeditionary should play a part in the planning of the trip. Divide tasks (many of which are listed below) according to interests and aptitudes. The leader should also make it his special job to keep tabs on all aspects of the expedition. Keep a master planning folder in a place known, and preferably accessible, to all. Place information on the file by subject as soon as it is obtained so that everyone knows what's going on.

2. Duration. Decide how long the expedition is to be, not in miles or kilometers to begin with, but in TIME. If most of the expeditionaires are free for only two weeks, don't plan to start early on the Friday evening and to finish late on the Sunday night sixteen days later, as this leaves no margin for the unexpected. So allow at least one day either end as a safety factor.

3. Type of Expedition. Is it to be a standing camp in one place? A limited "tour" (i. e. spending a few days in each of several places)? A full-scale tour? Are you hiking? Hostelling? etc. All potential expeditionaries should agree on this, otherwise there'll be problems. Parents should be brought into the picture right from the start, too: misunderstanding and/ or lack of informa-

tion are potential sources of trouble.

4. When to go. You're likely to get much better value for money if you can arrange your trip in the "off season" (providing the area you hope to visit does have an off season!) Many countries operate reduced fare tariffs at certain times of the year, for certain age groups, for parties... or for a combination of all three.

5. Where to go. This will partly depend on the four items so far listed and on cost, but - dare I say it? - don't attempt the impossible, especially if some of the party haven't been abroad before. Some Scout expeditions look fine on paper but rapidly get into difficulties in practice because the schedule is too tight. Allow plenty of time for mishaps, for the members of the party to do some exploring for themselves, and for meeting the local people and the local Scouts. If the sole purpose is to "see the sights" you might just as well sign on for a "package" tour with an established tour operator... and leave your Scout uniform behind and go as an ordinary tourist.

6. Cost. Very important. Remember the chap who's the least able to afford the trip and don't force him out of it just because you and some of the others are fortunate enough to have a bit more money than he. Cost every possible item (and over-estimate rather than underestimate) and THEN add a reasonable amount per person for contingencies and emergencies. A refund can always be made when you get home, but money doesn't grow on trees anywhere in the world, and no Scout expedition should be stranded in the middle of nowhere (or even in the middle of somewhere) because they've run out of funds.

7. Transport. (I am concerned here only with those Scout expeditions which are not taking their own motor transport). Enlist the help of a local travel agent or travel bureau, or write to the shipping, railway, etc. companies direct. Consider several alternative routes and combinations of transport and cost each separately. A word of warning: the cheapest route will not necessarily be the best for your purpose, when you take location and duration into consideration.

8. Essential formalities. Write to the International Commissioner or International Secretary at your Association's Headquarters and tell him of your plans: He will inform the Scout Headquarters of the countries you'll be visiting and, if you ask, can make the necessary arrangements for you to meet local Scouts. What's more, he'll also be able to give you a good deal of help in providing information about camping, travel, etc. facilities in the countries to which you are going. Make sure each expeditionary has an International Letter of Introduction which is the Scout's passport... and talking of Passports, do make sure that everyone has one (or is put on a Collective Passport) IN GOOD TIME: get in your applications for visas, entry permits, etc., in time. At the same time check health regulations (innoculations and vaccinations and the like) for EACH country. Find out what other regulations each country you will be visiting requires and get them cleared as early as possible.

9. Other essentials. Give the Bank plenty of notice when ordering foreign currency and travellers' cheques. "Get the security of the insurance companies around YOU" runs the punch line of an advertisement: the small premium is common-sense expenditure. Don't be tempted to say "Nothing ever happens to me". Get insurance cover for your kit (ALL your kit - personal and communal), for yourself and for medical expenses.

10. Background. The more you can find out about the countries and centres you'll be seeing the better your trip will be. Write to or visit Embassies or Consulates and National Tourist Offices, call in at the local public library; buy maps. Get details of national customs, religions, public holidays, culture, history, hours of business (especially of banks and bureaux de change), climate, geography, clothing, flora, fauna, etc. etc.

11. Food and Water. Find out costs and availability of various foodstuffs. You won't necessarily be able to get the food you've been used to at home, and anyway even if it is available, it's odd that it will be much more expensive. If you're going to a fairly remote spot or to a country which doesn't have a mains water supply, you'll need to acquire some knowledge of methods of water purification.

12. Language. Get a working knowledge of the local language(s) and obtain a phrase book. Don't expect everyone to speak your lingo.

13. Kit and equipment. Keep it to a minimum, but don't take so little that you have (for instance) to wear the same clothes for three weeks or so that there's only one small cooking pot between a dozen Scouts. Pack your personal kit properly by putting the things you'll need last in first. Other travellers won't appreciate a show of all your paraphernalia if you need to blow your nose and you've put your clean handkerchief at the bottom. Get all your kit into your pack. Carry all valuables - including Passport, money, tickets, etc. in the pockets of the clothes you're wearing and NEVER leave in your pack. Distribute Patrol or Troop equipment by physical capabilities and not by age or seniority. Ensure axes are properly masked, cooking gear is adequately covered, etc.

14. Uniform. Make sure yours is complete in every detail, and that it's clean and tidy... always.

15. On Safari. Be the first to extend your left hand to any Scouts you meet. Travel with an open but not an empty mind: be prepared for some things you see to appear peculiar and remember that some of the things you do quite naturally will appear peculiar to others. Keep any appointments you've made, and if events prevent you from doing so, get a message through to your hosts. Don't spend all your money in the first few days and always keep a reserve for such commitments as customs duty on your return home. Keep the folks back home informed of your whereabouts. Younger Scouts should never wander about alone, but don't always go everywhere en masse: make opportunities for the "specialists" to pursue their particular interest. Keep a diary or a log.

Enjoy yourself! ♦



Build a Model Weather Bureau

For educational and informational purposes to serve the Boy Scouts and school children, build a Model Weather Bureau as a project of your Unit. Your Unit headquarters and the surrounding grounds could be utilized for this purpose. This activity might lead some of your boys to take interest in the jobs connected with the Weather Bureau.

Individual or Crew projects might be assigned in the construction of a Weather Vane or Wind-Sock; Sun dials, Storm Warning Signal Charts and their models.

Perhaps you can procure through donations a barometer, anemometer, and a rain gauge. If not available, have some of your boys draw these as a poster explaining how these instruments function and their uses. Then you can invite some Weather Bureau personnel to give some lectures on practical Weather Observations.

- From "Philippine Scouting".

* * *

A Morse Trainer

Signalling is a difficult skill for many boys to learn. For this reason we should try to use as many teaching aids as possible: However, it is not often that each Scout can be equipped with a set of flags or a buzzer apparatus. This signal-blinker is both inexpensive and simple to make. It is an ideal project for a patrol meeting at which each Scout can make his own blinker. The blinker can then be used in training sessions and patrol or troop indoor games instead of the unsatisfactory use of spoken signals.

The materials required are a large piece of stiff white cardboard (a file folder is satisfactory), a small strip of stiff springy plastic or sheet metal, and black ink, crayon, or felt-tip pen. These together with a pair of scissors and a razor blade are all that are needed.

The pattern should be drawn on the cardboard as shown in the diagram. The overall size can be freely altered but the shape and proportions should be kept. A good size is a 3"-square face. Side 3 must be three-eighths of an inch longer than the other sides. The strip of plastic or metal must be exactly as long as side 3 and nearly as wide.

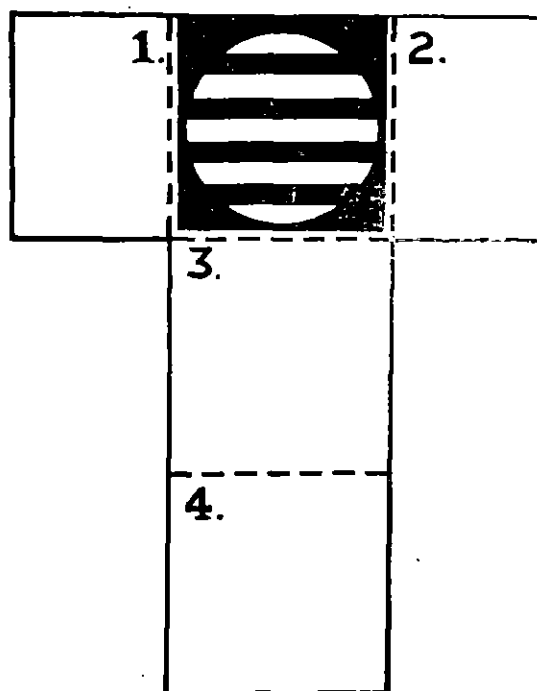
Next cut out the pattern along the solid lines. When this is finished draw in the face using a pair of compasses or a round object. The face design could as easily be square but the blinker will perhaps appear more realistic if it has a round cut-out. The white stripes on the face should be three-eighths of an inch wide. It is important that the black and white stripes be exactly the same width. The white stripes are cut out with a razor blade and the remainder of the face can then be coloured black.

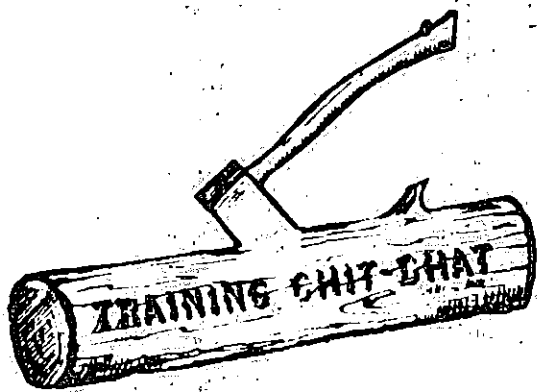
The blinker is now ready to be folded together. Sides 1 and 2 are first folded back followed by side 3 so that the reverse side of side 4 rises above the top of the face. Side 4 must now be carefully folded forward and slipped behind the face and in front of side 1. The next step is to slide the plastic or metal strip in from the side so that it is between sides 2 and 3. The blinker is now assembled and the final operation is to blacken those areas of side 4 which can be seen through the slits in the face. The face will now appear completely black.

The signal-blinker is operated by pressing the bottom of the face and the top of side 3 together with the thumb and fingers. A white "flash" is then sent out to the receiver and when the pressure is released the plastic spring returns the face to blackness. The spring is unnecessary if the cardboard is stiff enough to spring back by itself.

Each Scout should write his name and patrol on the back side of the blinker. When the training session is over the blinkers might best be stored in the patrol box in order to avoid confiscation at the hands of a schoolmaster during his class!

- Stanley W. Burkey,
Asst. Scout Leader,
Bloomenholm, Norway.





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

Sometime ago my miniature radio felt that too many demands were being put upon it and decided to rebel. Fortunately there was a guarantee which came with it. I packaged up the defunct radio, added a careful note describing the problem and sent it off to the factory. About two weeks later back came my radio working perfectly once more. How thankful I was for this guarantee whereby it could be put right so easily.

The thought often occurs to me that we unfortunately have no such guarantee in Scouting. A leader starts a troop which may go exceptionally well for a time and then suddenly, without warning, something goes wrong. However with Scouting there is no guarantee, or is there?

Instead of the radio this time we have someone, man or woman, who is listed among those unsung thousands who give their time, energies and often their money, to helping boys through Scouting - the Scout Leader. If we analyse him what do we find? A human being with his fair share of weaknesses and virtues who likes working with boys. Someone who is prepared to exercise his imagination to present challenging programmes, take the boys to camp and provide the facilities for them to learn to grow up the fun way.

We like to think also that he has been adequately trained in order to do that important job just that little bit better. Is there still no "guarantee"? Perhaps not. Perhaps we cannot guarantee either that nothing will go wrong or if it does it will be fixed again in a short time. But if our training is thorough and we make it available; if we follow up after formal training to see how he is getting on, perhaps we are ensuring something.

Sixty years of proof shows that the Scout system works. There is proof it works better if the people concerned know what they are doing - and why. With all the facilities available to us today it would be rewarding to know we could guarantee results. What can we do to guarantee continuity in our Scouting? Do we have the answer?

There is much talk of standards and challenge these days. Some say there is not enough emphasis - that Scouting and entry into it is too easy. Others maintain that there is too much and that it is over done to the point where the boys are frightened away. I have just had a newsy letter from a good friend of mine with whom I often stayed when working in his country. It is not a large or prosperous country, but the Scouting they do there is high standard - and mainly so because of this friend who is Chief Commissioner. Already busy with a full time job and the demands of his Scout post, he has now taken over a Troop, which with Cubs, numbers over 50 boys. He found no boy with Second Class standard so challenged them to get their badge by the time they go overseas in August; otherwise they could not go. Knowing him, I have a shrewd idea that Troop is going to produce a number of Second Class Scouts very quickly. He is that type of leader.

* * *

Recently as soon as the late Spring weather allowed us to, my neighbour and I felled three trees on the dividing line between our two gardens. It always saddens me when I have to take down a tree. It constantly reminds me that it took years to produce.

With so much talk of Conservation these days many Associations are engaging in schemes in cooperation with the Forestry authorities and Government Departments to improve the land and its produce. How much emphasis are we giving to this on our Training Courses? Are we co-operating with the right people for the mutual benefit of Scout training and the important development of our countries' welfare. Perhaps we should have a new look at this and take it up as the serious challenge that it is!

* * *

I have been having a look at a product from the pharmaceutical firm of Parke-Davis & Co. Ltd. It is an advanced form of splint which has emerged as a result of experiments in space capsule development. The splint resembles a double plastic envelope which fits over an injured limb and is zipped closed. A small valve is then opened and the envelope inflated by mouth. The valve is closed with a twist and the limb is safely cushioned within an air sac.

Being transparent it permits x-rays to be taken without moving the bandage splint.

With the equal pressure which is built up all around the injuries area, it protects against bumps, helps control venous bleeding in cut or crush injuries, holds pressure-point compresses in place for arterial bleeding control and many other things which have hitherto been separate operations. It is also comfortable for long periods.

The Parke-Davis Company have main distributor points all over the world and would welcome enquiries from Associations. I thoroughly recommend this line of First Aid equipment which is in line with our ever increasing need to update our ideas for techniques in training.

* * *

"Of a truth, men are mystically united; a mysterious bond of BROTHERHOOD makes all men ONE".

- Carlyle.

"Get-together" was the theme of the 4th Pakistan National Jamboree, held in Karachi, from the 28th January to 5th February, 1967. Those who camped there, or visited the canvas-city, have written, spoken or testified to the fraternal atmosphere that prevailed. It was really a "Get-together" par excellence.

The Jamboree presented a number of challenges which the host Association met, bravely and effectively. The camping area of over thirty acres, being a "sleeping desert", had to be awakened to a life of activity and usefulness. The ground had to be levelled, and when it was dug up, it was only to find rocky soil beneath, which presented further problems. Arrangements for a plentiful supply of water had to be made for despite constant sprinkling, the ground remained parched and thirsty and there was sand blowing constantly. Karachi usually suffers from scarcity of rain and January was very dry.

There was also a big problem of the transportation of Scouts from East Pakistan, as the land route was not open to them and air travel is expensive. It was a marvel therefore and a very real achievement that as many as 750 East Pakistan Scouts came to attend the Jamboree. It was only possible through the Scout spirit.

We had sizeable contingents from Iran and Saudi Arabia, three Scouters and one Rover from Ceylon, two representatives from the U.K. and one from the U.S.A. These Scouts were very popular at the Jamboree and gave an international flavour to this National event.

Among the distinct features of the Jamboree was the great Landship of the Sea Scouts, named "Almustaid" which means "Be Prepared", the Scout Motto of the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association. This Landship was visible from a distance and the Sea Scouts actually camped therein and gave a clear demonstration of Sea Scouting. The "Almustaid" proved to be a real ship of the desert! One could imagine it sailing; it always appeared ready to weigh anchor - but it was a Landship!

The Air Scouts, with aero-modelling, attracted huge crowds to see the model aeroplanes flying about. And the Land Scouts

TOGETHERNESS UNDER CANVAS

by
"Croaking Raven"
Pakistan



had made a huge wooden cannon which actually fired, thrice a day.

In all the seven Sub-Camps, named after the National heroes, including the B.P. Sub-Camp which lodged the Brother Scouts of Other Lands, there were wonderful gateways, of various designs and lots of gadgets. Lady visitors were surprised to see Scouts were kneading flour and doing cooking which they found to be of quite a good standard. It could not be otherwise; food on time and well-cooked is very important to the success of camp-life.

A wonderful Cub Collaboree of 2,000 Cubs was held on the Cubs' Day; Rovers had Pioneering Competitions and Scouts went in for Ambulance. There were also Band Competitions and displays every evening—Pyramid Building, Bridge Building, Fire Rescue Work, Folk dances, Gymnastics, Mass Drill, etc. The "Elephant Pageant" was very realistic, indeed.

The Jamboree was formally opened by General Muhammad Musa Khan, Provincial Chief Scout, in the unavoidable absence of Field Marshal Muhammad Ayub Khan, President and Chief Scout of Pakistan. On the concluding day came Mr. Ghulam Farooque, Central Commerce Minister. After the prize distribution, 6,000 Scouts gave the Scout Sign, stood alert and repeated the Scout Promise, after their illustrious Chief Commissioner and Jamboree Chief, Mr. N.M. Khan, C.S.P. The final scene was really very touching, when the Scouts moved away, en masse, locked arm in arm, singing the Jamboree song.

The Jamboree was daily visited by some VIP, or the other. Besides the two Provincial Governors, six Ministers honoured the Jamboree with their visits. All the Ministers, in their addresses, lauded the Jamboree spirit and hoped the experience of living together, under canvas, would strengthen the bonds of human brotherhood and serve as an illuminating example to others.

At the March-Past, on the Opening Day, the Handicapped Scouts, numbering 200, received a great ovation. They were mostly dumb, deaf and crippled children, and the blind also took part in the March-Past, with the help of normal boys, on either side of them.

The Jamboree Exhibition which was formally opened by Syed Sharfuddin Pirzada, Minister for Foreign Affairs, showed articles made by the Scouts themselves, ranging from the simple neatly executed to the complex. This Jamboree was also unique in the sense that we had with us a newly acquired Transmitting Set and the Jamboree Chief exchanged greetings from the Jamboree with a number of countries. The Jamboree Stamp, First Day Cover, Jamboree Souvenirs, etc. were great attractions. As usual, Swapping was in full swing; so were the autograph hunters busy and the cameras clicked, here, there and everywhere.

The *Jamboree Chronicle*, in English, was in its 4th volume. It had eight issues and was available to the campers, the first thing in the morning, before sunrise. How the team worked, during the day and spent the night at the press, without a wink of sleep, all through the Jamboree, has been an inexplicable mystery. The reporters communicated the latest news over the telephone to the editor at dead of night. This daily paper incorporated Messages received from Scouting personages, gave news, announced the programme for the day, and had articles of general interest.

Last but by no means the least, was the grand camp-fire, ably managed, and efficiently conducted, before a huge gathering, when "Laughter was holding both his sides". The Saudi Arabian and Iranian Scouts gave many melodious songs in their own language. The audience joined in and kept time. The Brother Scouts of Other Lands infused a spirit of festivity at the camp-fire. The Saudi Arabian Scouts song, translated into English, meant—

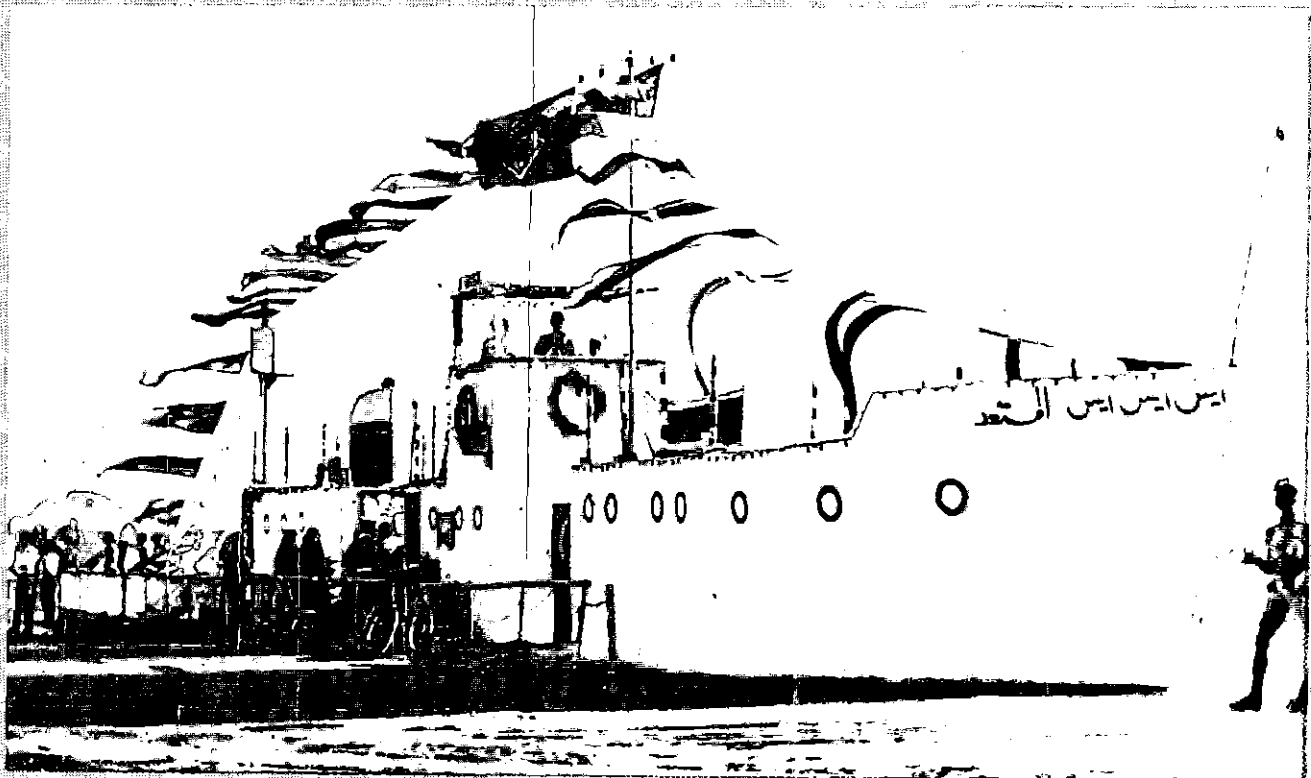
"We have pitched our tents in Pakistan,

Indeed we have pitched the tents in their hearts

And we have lit the Camp of fire."

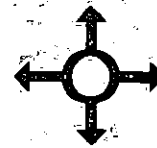
And so the Jamboree came to a close, and the general query was when it will be held again. It has been announced that it will be in East Pakistan next time. When? It's too early to say. As an after-effect, we have had parents coming to us to say that their sons were getting very restive, after their visit to the Jamboree, as they insisted on becoming Scouts immediately, to take part in the joyous and adventurous living. So the Jamboree has been a great, thumping success. ☪

The landship "Almstead" at the 4th Pakistan National Jamboree.





NEWS & NOTES



World Committee Meeting

The Boy Scouts World Committee met in the offices of the Boy Scouts World Bureau, Ottawa, from April 17th to 21st. Mr. Laszlo Nagy, Director of the Review on World Scouting, also attended to present his recommendations arising from the study which he had conducted over the past two years. The Committee held intensive discussions on these recommendations, and following the meeting, the text of Mr. Nagy's report along with the Committee's proposals to the Conference, has been circulated to all Member Associations.

New Chief Scout For Canada

It is with sincere regret that we record the death last March of Canada's Governor General and Chief Scout, H.E. General Georges P. Vanier, D.C., D.S.O., M.C., C.D. He was intensely interested in all youth Movements, and Scouting was particularly fortunate to have been honoured with his active support and patronage. We have great pleasure in announcing that his successor as Governor General, the Rt. Hon. Roland Michener, P.C., Q.C., M.A., has been pleased to accept appointment as Chief Scout of Canada. It is interesting to note that he is the first Governor General of Canada who was a member of the Scout Movement as a boy.

Scouts On Stamps

Sixty years ago the first Scout camp was held at Brownsea Island in England; it was from this camp that Scouting spread throughout the World. In 1967 the governments of a number of countries will be issuing special Scout stamps to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Scouting. In September Costa Rica and The Bahamas will be issuing these special stamps. The Costa Rican set will comprise five stamps while the Bahamas' set will be two stamps.

Coincident with the issuing of the stamps the Boy Scouts Associations in these countries will be putting out First Day Covers with the new stamps attached. Money raised from the sale of these covers will be used to advance Scouting in their country. Orders for the covers should be sent to the Scout Association in the respective countries.

There is also being issued, a special cover to commemorate the Danish Scout Expedition to Greenland this summer. "Katangut" (see **WORLD SCOUTING** Vol. 3 No. 2). This cover will carry the badge of the expedition and a special official postmark. Enclosed will be a card in English giving a short description of the operation. The price is 35 cents (U.S.) per cover, and orders may be sent to

Mr. John Andersen
Kongedybet 28
Copenhagen S.
Denmark

XII Jamboree Post Card

The United States of America Post Office Department announced plans to issue a 6-cent commemorative air mail postal card on August 4, 1967, with ceremonies at Farragut State Park, Idaho, in tribute to the XII Boy Scouts World Jamboree. The design of the postal card will be announced later.

This 6-cent air mail card is valid for postage to Canada and Mexico, in addition to all points in the United States of America and its possessions. It may be used to send messages to other countries by adding an additional 5-cent stamp. We call particular attention to this last sentence, and caution all editors of Scout bulletins and magazines to mention that to send the cards to countries other than Canada, Mexico and the U.S.A. more postage will be necessary to assure delivery.

Collectors, other than those attending the Jamboree, desiring first day cancellations should send orders to the Postmaster, Coeur d'Alene, Idaho 83814, plainly indicating full name and address, with remittance to cover the cost, which is six cents each, or 11 cents in countries other than Canada, Mexico or the United States.

XII Jamboree Souvenir Book

The Boy Scouts of America will be producing a special souvenir book which will become available shortly after the Jamboree. It will contain the 10 issues of the daily Jamboree Journal plus a special full colour photographic section and will be bound in an attractive cover. Anyone wishing to order this publication may do so by writing to:

World Jamboree Souvenir Book
Boy Scouts of America
New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903
U.S.A.

The cost is \$2.00 (U.S.) post paid.

3rd Korean National Jamboree

The 3rd Korean National Jamboree will be held at the Military Training Centre, Yoweda Airport, Seoul, from August 10th-15th, 1967. The objects of the Jamboree as listed by the Boy Scouts of Korea are:

1. To give opportunities to Scouts from all the provinces of Korea to live together as brother Scouts and to foster unity and solidarity among them.
2. To promote the idea of the world brotherhood of Scouts, live the ideals of the Scout Law and Promise, and learn the art of large scale camping and Scoutcrafts.
3. To develop in Scouts a sense of discipline, esprit de corps, and leadership and to inculcate good citizenship and experience the value of learning by doing.

4. To bring to the notice of the general public the importance of Scouting in the programme of nation building and to enlist their support and co-operation for the Movement.

Religious Centres At Gilwell

The further development of facilities for religious services at Gilwell Park received increased overseas support when the Boy Scouts of Thailand, through Mr. Abhai Chandavimol, presented to Mr. John Thurman, Camp Chief, an image of a Buddha and a substantial sum for the construction of a Buddhist pagoda. The Buddhist shrine in the camp will cater to the spiritual needs of Scouters and Scouts of the Buddhist faith who take training or visit Gilwell Park. The presentation ceremony was held during the 4th World Training Conference last September.

More recently a Muslim mosque, made possible through a generous donation from the Pakistan Boy Scouts Association was opened at Gilwell Park on April 6 this year. This worship centre, consisting of a central platform and four portable minarets, will be available for use by Scouts and Scouters of the Muslim faith particularly from spring to late autumn.

Thank You, Malta

The Bureau has just received a draft for \$50 (U.S.) from The Lascaris Senior Scouts of Malta as a contribution to the World Scout Friendship Fund. This money was raised from a Film Show evening staged by the Scouts and featuring several Scout films including "Higher and Wider" (XI World Jamboree, Marathon). Well done, Lascaris - and many thanks!

Book Review

LEADERSHIP - Citizenship and Leadership Series by Raymond E. Snowsell (Former National Training Commissioner, Nigeria).

Ray Snowsell's primary work in Nigeria was as Principal of the Citizenship and Leadership Training Centre at Kurra Falls. His joint activities in guiding young people through these courses together with the exacting responsibility of formulating and carrying out training programmes for boys and leaders in Nigerian Scouting have given him the experience and authority to write this book.

To quote the author - "This is not a learned treatise which is going to cover all aspects of leadership... but simply a talk with young people". This he has achieved in a simple and readable manner.

He writes, catching and carrying his audience through chapters dealing with character, decision making, courage, good judgment and ends with some sound general advice on leadership technique. This is the first of a proposed series of booklets and as such is enjoyable reading.

Priced at 2/6 by the Oxford University Press, Oxford House, Ibadan, Nigeria.

G.R.N.

The Tasmanian Fires

During the disastrous fires which swept the island of Tasmania earlier this year many Scouts and Scouters were personally involved fighting fire in their own and neighbours' homes. The full total of Scouters and Scouts who have lost their homes through the fire is still not yet known, but we do know that at least 25 were affected. Scouts and lay members of many Groups who were not involved individually offered their services to Police, Civil Defence, Red Cross and played quite a large part in the distribution of relief clothing and food, the running of messages, delivery of telegrams and other jobs suited to their ages.

With the passing of the fire the wooden power and telephone poles were burnt out and most roads were a tangle of wires and impassable to traffic. Scouts and Scouters were active from the start doing what they could to help to clear the way. To assist, Branch Headquarters was manned during the first weekend and Scouts directed where the need was greatest.

Among unusual tasks were the erection of Scout tents for temporary accommodation; the loaning of cooking equipment and hurricane lamps to tide over the first few days. To Scouts who met the call to move in and help, it seemed a perfectly natural thing for them to erect tents and to cook a meal for those who were in trouble and to leave what gear they had for those who needed it.

In the clearing up following the fire, Scouts have played quite a big part, and in most demolition areas there were groups of Scouts working.



Senior Scouts salvage small objects from a bedroom while others prepare to demolish a chimney.



The wooden gateway to 'The Lea' survived the fires by some miracle. The gutted remains of the main Training Hut are seen in the background.

african scene



An international Wood Badge Course in Dahomey. Trainees from Togo, Nigeria and Dahomey attended.

by
B. B. Shotade
Bureau Regional Executive Commissioner
Africa

Reading through the history of Scouting in various countries in Africa, there appears a plurality of ideas as to when and where exactly on the African Continent, Scouting first began. In any case, the fact that Lord Baden-Powell first conceived the idea in South Africa where he campaigned as an officer in the British Army is indisputable. A systematic research effort in some African and British Commonwealth Headquarters however, confirms that in 1909 the first Scout troop was organized in Freetown (formerly Fort James) in Sierra Leone under Sir Alfred Gibson a renowned missionary and philanthropist.

After more than half a century, it should be expected that Scouting has now settled in Africa. Yes! It has, but not without many hazards - some natural, others not.

To my mind, it appears that our greatest bug bear is what Mr. Wea Natt, Chief Scout Executive of the Boy Scouts of Liberia described in a paper submitted during the West Africa Training Commissioners' Conference as "the Foreign Concept of Scouting". This is a direct consequence of the British and French Rule in Africa. Although very serious efforts are being made everywhere to re-orientate the Scout Programme, yet to a great extent Scouting is still being seen in Africa

through British and French eyes. Until it is possible to give Scouting in Africa a flavour and outlook that is completely ours, we shall still find it difficult to get a great majority of Africans to appreciate exactly what we are doing and be able to enlist their support and co-operation.

Then comes the problem of training personnel. This has been mostly in the hands of expatriates and this situation is likely to continue for some time. Like other countries, Africa is in a hurry, and most educated young men are so saddled either in government or industry that there is little time to spare for Scouting. A UNESCO chief in a recent paper shares this view. This position accounts for a rather low standard of Scoutmasters in Africa, 90% of whom are primary school teachers, and also for the lack of Trainers. This is one of those problems we must hope that time will solve. Scoutmasters and Trainers should be men whose personal example and stature in the community would make them acceptable in loco parentis.

One more problem we need to mention in this discourse is how Scouting is being affected by the trend of African politics. Many politicians in Africa still regard the Movement as a colonial get-together of Youth which

must be done away with either by a direct ban or an attitude of indifference. In some countries rival youth organizations completely sponsored by the government emerge. Typical of such youth organization is the "Young Pioneer". The solution to his problem is simple. As much as possible, highly placed public servants should be made to participate fully in all Scouting activities and offered every opportunity and encouragement to accept Training positions.

So far it would appear that my ideas of Scouting in Africa is that of a "sick child". No - not so! It is that of a "baby" - baby not in the sense of age - but that it is being re-born with a new complexion - the black complexion.

There is hope, profound hope everywhere, that very soon Scouting will spread from the schools where it is confined at present to every nook and corner. Notwithstanding all the obstacles that are arrayed against us, there is in fact a tremendous goodwill and enthusiasm and Scouting has made its mark in various ways.

The Boy Scouts Associations in Dahomey, Senegal, Central African Republic and Malagasy Republic have embarked on Agricultural Projects and are contributing substantially to the food needs of their communities. In Uganda and Dahomey, the Associations undertake Educational Projects by helping in the Adult Education work and the building of class rooms. The services rendered during national disasters such as earth tremors, flood and refugee problems have won for Scouts the commendation of both their government and people.

Indeed, progress is being made in every direction and if there is a way to overcome the general handicap of money, the rather low population of only 260,000 Scouts in the whole Continent of African can be doubled and re-doubled in a few years.

* * *

En lisant à travers l'histoire du Scoutisme dans les différents pays de l'Afrique, on trouve une pluralité d'idées au sujet de quand et où exactement dans le continent africain le Scoutisme a vu le jour. En tout cas, le fait que Lord Baden-Powell ait conçu l'idée en Afrique du Sud au cours de son stage là dans l'armée britannique reste quand même indisputable. Une recherche systématique aux quartiers généraux de plusieurs pays africains dont les pays membres de la communauté britannique, a confirmé que la première troupe scoute fut organisée à Freetown (autrefois dit Fort James), Sierra Leone, et dirigée par Sir Alfred Gibson, missionnaire et philanthrope de marque.

Après plus d'un demi-siècle on s'attendrait à que le Scoutisme soit vraiment enraciné en Afrique. Oui, il l'est, mais non sans peines - les unes à prévoir, les autres, pas.

A mon avis, il semble que notre bête noire soit ce que M. Wea Natt (Chef Exécutif Scout des Boy Scouts de Liberia) a qualifié "Le concept étranger du Scoutisme"; dans un discours à la Conférence des Commissaires de Formation de l'Afrique Occidentale. Ceci est une conséquence directe de la domination anglaise et française en Afrique. Bien qu'on fassent partout des efforts sérieux afin de ré-orienter le programme Scout, le Scoutisme est présenté aux africains dans une optique anglaise ou française. Tant qu'il ne sera pas

possible de donner au Scoutisme en Afrique un point de vue et un caractère tout à fait africain nous aurons de la difficulté à faire comprendre à la grande majorité des africains ce que nous faisons et à compter sur leur appui et leur coopération.

Il y a aussi le problème de la formation de cadres. Ceci reste presque entre les mains des expatriés et cette situation continuera probablement pour quelque temps. Ainsi que dans plusieurs autres régions, ça bouge en Afrique et la plupart des jeunes gens instruits sont tellement accablés de responsabilités immédiates soit dans les rangs du gouvernement ou de l'industrie qu'ils ont pas de temps pour le Scoutisme. Un membre de l'UNESCO discute ce point dans un ouvrage récemment présenté. Voilà qui explique le manque d'envergure de certains Chefs Scouts en Afrique (90% desquels sont instituteurs dans les écoles primaires), ainsi que le manque d'instructeurs. C'est là un problème qui nous l'espérons sera résolu avec le temps. Les Chefs Scouts et les instructeurs devraient être des hommes dont la conduite personnelle et la place dans la communauté les feraient acceptables in loco parentis.

Un autre problème qu'il faut mentionner dans cet article est la façon dont le Scoutisme est affecté par la direction de la politique africaine. Trop d'hommes politiques africains considèrent encore le Mouvement comme un rassemblement colonial de la jeunesse qui doit être éliminé soit par interdiction directe ou par indifférence calculée. Dans plusieurs pays on voit surgir des organisations de jeunesse rivales, entièrement patronnées par le gouvernement. Typique de ces organisations sont les "Jeunes Pionniers". La solution à ce problème est simple. Tant que possible on devrait faire participer les hauts fonctionnaires des gouvernements à toutes les activités Scoutes, et leur offrir tout encouragement et occasion pour qu'ils acceptent des postes d'instructeurs.

Jusqu'ici il semblerait que mon jugement sur le Scoutisme en Afrique soit d'un "enfant malade". Pas du tout! C'est plutôt d'un "bébé" - pas en terme d'âge - mais d'un être qui renaît sous un autre teint - le teint noir.

J'ai bon espoir que bientôt le Scoutisme débordera des écoles où il est maintenant confiné, pour rejoindre tous les coins. Malgré tous les obstacles qui se dressent devant nous il y a, en fait, beaucoup de bonne volonté et d'enthousiasme et le Scoutisme a déjà laissé sa marque de diverses façons.

Les associations scoutes au Dahomey, Sénégal, en la République Centrafricaine et la République Malgache ont lancé des Projets Agricoles et contribuent substantiellement aux besoins alimentaires de leurs communautés. En l'Ouganda et au Dahomey, les Associations mettent sur pied des Projets Educationnels en participant aux travaux d'Education des Adultes et de construction d'écoles. La coopération offerte durant des désastres nationaux tels que des tremblements de terre, les inondations, et le problème des réfugiés a apporté aux Scouts les louanges bien méritées tant de leurs gouvernements que de leurs peuples.

En effet, il y a du progrès en toutes directions et s'il est possible de surmonter l'obstacle général de manque d'argent, le nombre plutôt modeste de 260,000 Scouts dans tout le continent africain peut être doublé et redoublé d'ici quelques années. †



Opportunity knocks loudly on the doors of world brotherhood.

The doors have always been wide open in theory, but only partly open in practice; only partly open because the fine ideal of international brotherhood can only become real for the boy when he can play an active part, and comparatively few have been able to do so among the countless millions who have been Scouts over the past six decades.

International Jamborees, the Jamboree-on-the-Air, and various other projects are contributing greatly to global friendship, and a notable advance has been made this year. This is because the "For Friendship" theme of the XII World Jamboree, and Scouting's Diamond Jubilee, is being interpreted in terms of positive participation in the programme by the individual Scout in the local unit. In this approach we have a concept with a tremendous potential which, developed to the full with the fire and imagination it deserves, can in the years ahead make world brotherhood meaningful to vast numbers of boys to whom it would otherwise be something rather abstract.

The thought, then, is that we should regard 1967's "For Friendship" theme, with its accent on personal participation by every Scout, not simply as a splendid campaign platform for fostering world brotherhood during Scouting's 60th Birthday year, but rather as a springboard for the years to come; that we should give this year's effort continuity, by developing ways and means to establish "personal participation" as a normal, everyday part of every boy's Scouting life. Because boys come and go as they grow, but their Troops carry on, the local unit itself is where the seeds of enduring international relationships are best planted, to flourish as hardy perennials.

Among the Sioux, Cheyenne and other American Indian tribes it was the custom for two warriors to strike up a lifelong comradeship as "Brother-friends". The relationship imposed exceptional standards of loyalty, and the bonds between Brother-friends were stronger even than those between blood brothers, in peace and in war. We have the germ of a similar relationship inherent in the fourth point of the Scout Law, and Scouts across the world can in American Indian fashion be described as Brother-friends. It is but a short step to visualise, across the world, the conscious building up of Troop relationships on what might be called a Brother-friend basis. Troop One, in X Country, established a Brother-friend association with Troop Two, in Y Country. From such intimate corporate relationships, warm personal friendships must inevitably develop; from such consistent mutual interest the aura of friendship must embrace not only the boys, but touch parents and others in the communities, too.

The mechanics of such a pattern for fostering world friendship in positive ways is of course a matter for national and international leaderships. One merely casts bread upon the waters of the seven seas, and there may be better ways. The essence of it is, I believe, to think and act along these lines. If we do, who knows but that in a year or so hence we may even find Brother Troops call them what you may - wearing some kind of emblem of active world brotherhood on the scarf point, and proudly sewing some such symbol of positive participation on the Troop flag.

La oportunidad está tocando fuertemente a las puertas de la fraternidad mundial!

Teóricamente, por lo menos, estas puertas siempre han estado abiertas de par en par, sin embargo en la práctica solo han estado entreabiertas, pues el noble ideal de una hermandad internacional solo puede tornarse realidad para el muchacho cuando él puede tomar parte activa en esa hermandad y pocos son los que han logrado hacerlo entre los innumerables millones que han sido Scouts en el transcurso de las últimas seis décadas.

Los Jamborees internacionales, el Jamboree en el Aire y varios otros proyectos, han contribuido enormemente al fomento de la amistad global que este año ha dado un gran paso adelante. Esto se debe a que el tema del XII Jamboree Mundial "Para la Amistad" y el Jubileo de Diamante del Escultismo han sido interpretados en términos de participación positiva en el programa por parte del Scout individual en la unidad local. Este es un concepto que posee un tremendo potencial que, desarrollado hasta lo último con la fogosidad y la imaginación que merece puede, en los años venideros, hacer que la idea de una hermandad mundial sea de mayor significado para un más grande número de muchachos para quienes, de otro modo, no sería más que un concepto abstracto.

En este caso, la idea es de que consideremos el tema de 1967 "Para la Amistad", que acentúa la participación personal de cada Scout, no sólo como la plataforma de una espléndida campaña tendiente a fomentar la hermandad mundial durante el sexagesimo aniversario del Escultismo, sino como un trampolín que nos impulse en los años venideros a dar continuidad al esfuerzo de este año desarrollando modos y maneras de establecer esta "participación personal" como una parte normal, y cotidiana, de la vida Scout del muchacho. Puesto que los muchachos vienen y van a medida que crecen, mientras que sus Tropas continúan, la unidad local misma es donde deben implantarse las semillas de las relaciones internacionales, para que florezcan y perduren perennemente.

Antiguamente, entre las tribus de indios Sioux, Cheyenne, y otros norteamericanos, era la costumbre que dos guerreros formaran una camaradería perdurable como Amigos hermanos. Estamos a solo un paso de visualizar, a través del mundo, el establecimiento consciente de relaciones entre Tropas de un modo que puede considerarse semejante a la relación Amigo hermano.

El mecanismo necesario para establecer el prototipo de un plan para el fomento de la amistad mundial de manera positiva es, por supuesto, responsabilidad de los dirigentes a nivel tanto nacional como internacional. Uno sólo arroja pan sobre las aguas de los siete mares y tal vez haya mejores medios. Pero yo creo que lo esencial es pensar y actuar siguiendo más o menos las líneas trazadas. Si lo hacemos así tal vez en un año nos encontraremos con Tropas hermanas - o llámeselas como se quiera - que porten un emblema distintivo de esa fraternidad mundial en la punta de la pañoleta y que pongan con orgullo, en la bandera de la Tropa, algún símbolo semejante de su participación positiva en ese aspecto de la fraternidad mundial.

*— Vic Clapham,
Veld, Lore,
South Africa*

letters to the editor

BOUQUET FOR LIBYA

Dear Editor,

I was extremely interested in the article on Libya by Dr. Zouhair Yassine which appeared in the January-March 1967 issue of **WORLD SCOUTING**. I myself attended the 7th Pan Arab Jamboree and it was obvious that the Libyans had made a great success of Scouting and of the Jamboree itself. In every way the organization was quite outstanding and very different from what I had expected when I went over there. The camp site is very good and has great scope for expansion.

I have no idea how the country to host a World Jamboree is selected, but I do hope that Libya presses forward with the idea of being selected to hold such an event in their country.

How very much better World Scouting is nowadays!

Clive Bemrose

County Commissioner, Derbyshire
British Boy Scouts Association.

* * *

THE TASMANIAN FIRES

Dear Editor,

I am enclosing some photographs (see "News & Notes") I took in the days immediately following the fire disaster which struck Southern Tasmania on February 7th. Although these are a bit late, they do give some idea of the devastation and the part played by Scouts, along with other organizations, in relief work.

Over 60 people died in the fires and well over 1,000 homes were destroyed as the fires were swept by gale force winds through the tinder-dry bushland, wiping out complete townships and burning right in to the suburbs of Hobart, the island's capital. After the fire the roads were littered with the burnt-out remains of cars that had been trapped on the roads, and all that was left of some towns was a collection of stark chimneys. At the State Scout Training Centre at "The Lea", near Kingston, the bush was burnt out and only one of the many buildings and, strangely enough, the main gateway, made of wood, were left standing. Even the "fire-proof" training hut was gutted.

During the fires Scout Halls at Woodbridge and Tarooma were totally destroyed, as was the Guide Camp at Oyster Cove. Immediately after the fires I was working in the Channel District, South of Hobart, which was amongst the worst hit. I had a team of Senior Scouts at work clearing fallen power lines and trees off roads with the aid of a Land-Rover and chain saw, and others were stacking burnt roofing iron and demolishing chimneys and salvaging any small items left unburnt for their owners. Sea Scouts from Kingston were helping with the control of traffic through the devastated areas, while other groups were at work elsewhere cleaning up rubbish, sorting clothes and good at the relief centres and assisting wherever possible.

Now we are rebuilding. Plans are in hand for the new training hut at "The Lea" and for the two Scout Halls. New homes are growing out of the ashes, but it will be a long time before the bush in green again and the scars are healed over. Few of us will forget "Black Tuesday".

John C. Tenniswood

Asst. H.Q. Commissioner
Tasmania, Australia.

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WORLD SCOUTING SUBSCRIPTION

Dear Editor,

Quite some time ago I paid for a subscription to **WORLD SCOUTING** and received the issues I paid for. It dawned on me the other day that I am still receiving new issues even though

I have not paid for them. Could you check my subscription and advise how much I owe. I would like to continue receiving this very fine periodical, so please let me know what total I should remit for another year as well.

Ted R. Meland

Minneapolis, Minn.

U.S.A.

(We take this opportunity to remind all our readers that **WORLD SCOUTING** is issued free of charge to any Scouter who applies for it through his National Headquarters. However, we have appealed to readers to support us by sending in voluntary donations in whatever amount they can afford. We have further suggested that \$2.00 will cover our expenses for the four issues produced each year, and the response we have received has been most generous - Ed.)

* * *

ESPERANTO

Dear Editor,

I always read with great interest **WORLD SCOUTING** and can but congratulate you for the editorship of the magazine.

Concerning "Jottings by Jehu", as an old Scout I would very much appreciate having a common badge for the whole world, which could be worn by every old Scout (er). The Esperantist-Scouts in all countries wear the same badge: a green star (the token of Esperanto) with the Scout salute. All Scouts and Guides in the world make the same salute.

Very interesting was the 1st European Sea Scout Regatta in Greece. In 1926 (nearly 41 years ago) I had the privilege to act as interpreter-secretary to the 1st Sea Scout Leaders Conference (international meeting) authorised by the International Scout Bureau. On page 33, of W.S. I read: "Naturally we faced language difficulties, but...etc." Also in 1926 we met the same language difficulties. After the conference, the chairman told me: "we got only half through the programme! What a pity that we could not use Esperanto, instead of all those translations". Believe me, with Esperanto as small adjustment, the system can be worked out and prove successful!

J. Van Gulck,

Belgium.

(If you ask me - Cont'd.)

the only chance our Movements have to succeed depends on our ability to improve their human potential. After all, the true capital consists precisely of the human being as an individual. He or she is not shown on balance sheets or inventories of assets, but there is no doubt that, after all is said and done, he or she still represents the only real value: I refer to the leader!

In Scouting we are looking forward to finding answers to these questions and to having strength to meet these challenges of our times. The past is in the memories remaining in our minds; the present in the responses of our hearts; but the future can only be built with our own hands, our own action. Can we find in the tomorrow, which begins today, the required numbers of qualified adult leaders to offer better Scouting and better Guiding to an ever growing number of boys and girls? In the fulfilment of this voluntarily accepted mission, in the exercise of our inspired vocation, and filled with heartfelt humility, we implore the blessing of God for our Movements, and for us who are the instruments chosen to carry out His work. ☩

