

The South India Boy Scout (With the Vernacular Supplements)

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: MADRAS PROVINCE

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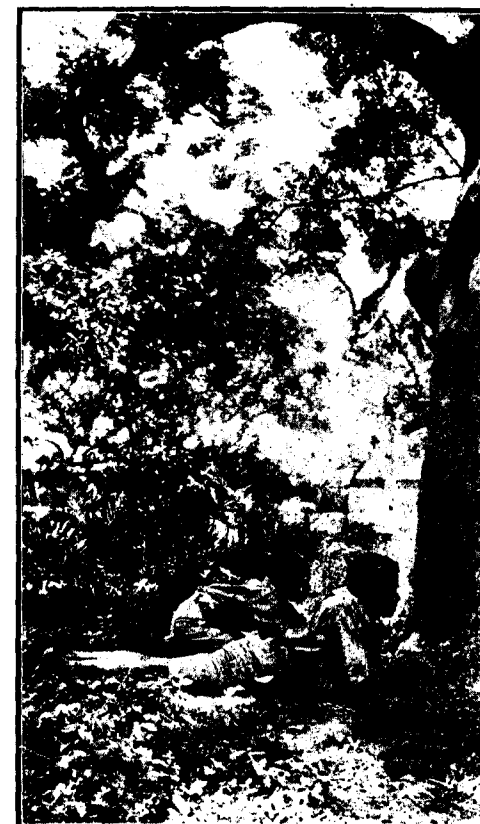
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SCOUTERS' & ROVERS' SECTION

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Thought for the Month	... 129
Ourselves: The 10th Annual Meeting	... 129
Scouts and their relation to national life (H.R.M.)	... 132
Pack Programmes: Indoor meet (Shamna)	... 135
Rover Training: Programme building (J.I.M.)	... 137
Training of Rover Leaders and Rover Mates (Norfolk Rover Quest list)	... 138
Scheme for Village Guides in Vizagapatam District	... 139
The Rover Wood Badge Part I, Study 2	... 140
Training in Tracking—a Set of Practices	... 140
"Buy Indian": A Special Appeal to Scouts (K.R.R. Sastry)	... 141
Suggestions for an Inter-Pack Competition on Star Work	... 142
The Cub Wood Badge Part I, Study 2	... 143
Games	... 143
In Memoriam	... 144



"Ambush"

THE BOYS' SECTION

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Thought for the Month	... 145
Safety on the Railways. How the Railway Chemist Helps	... 146
The Next Jamboree. International Conference Plans	... 147
Don't Forget your Badge	... 148
Toy-Making	... 148
Our Troop Heroes	... 149
Boy Scouts Association. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition	... 151
Borstal Scout Group, Palamcottah. Good- Turn Campaign	... 153
"Shorts" from the Annual Meeting	... 153
War Stuff!	... 154
The Editor's Impression	... 156

The 'South India Boy Scout' Magazine

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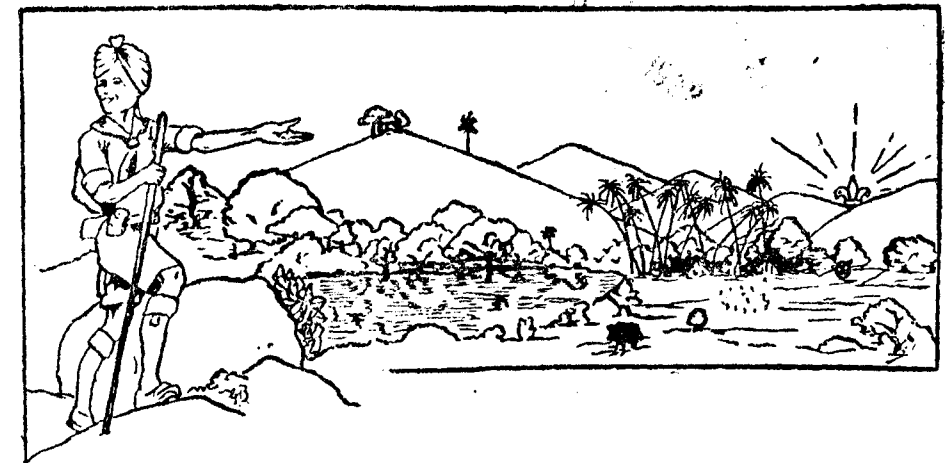
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Thought for the Month.

So many Castes, So many Creeds,
So many paths that wind and wind,
When just the art of being kind
Is all the Sad world needs!

(Anon)

Ourselves.

The 10th Annual Meeting of the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association.

Madras, Feb. 28.

THE annual general meeting of the Madras Provincial Boy Scouts' Association was held last evening in the Provincial Headquarters, Wenlock Park, Triplicane, under the presidency of His Excellency Sir George Frederick Stanley, the Governor of Madras, and the Chief Scout. There was a large gathering of scout officers and ladies and gentlemen interested in the movement. There was a grand rally of scouts and cubs, as many as 300 participating in the same.

The Annual Report.

After the Grand Howl of the cubs and the march-past of scouts and a display of camp-fitting, Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, Honorary Secretary of the Association, presented the

annual report from which the following are short extracts:—

The year 1930-31 marks the close of the first decade of the Boy Scout Movement in South India after the amalgamation. It has been marked not only by a combination of vigorous activity in all directions but also a change in the personnel of the Movement. The appointment of one of our organising secretaries as an Organising Secretary for All-India marks the beginning of a new policy at the All-India Headquarters. In our Province, the new Provincial Commissioner has taken charge and gives promise of a new future for the movement. The Boy Scout work at the metropolis has been keener and more sustained than in the previous year. The detached

character of the movement from the current politics of the day was maintained during the year, with the result that the changed political atmosphere did not in any way affect either the strength or the popularity of the movement in the Province.

As the date for the census has been, by a resolution of the Provincial Council and with the approval of the Indian Headquarters, changed from the 30th September to 31st March, it is not possible to give any definite information about the strength of the movement beyond that given by the previous census figures covered by the 9th Annual Report which shows a combined strength of the movement at 13,019 including all ranks. While this is so, it is possible to state that a larger number of groups were registered during the year than in the previous one since 502 were registered during the year under report as compared with 462 groups in 1929-30. This shows a marked improvement in the centres of the movement and whatever may be the actual strength, it is clear the movement has penetrated a larger number of local areas than it did in previous years.

Training camps were conducted during the year of which 11 were for Scoutmasters, 7 for Cubmasters and 1 for Rover Scout Leaders, 1 for Commissioners and 1 for Wood Badge Course (Part II Practical) and in which 467 men were trained in all as Leaders of the movement in all ranks. Scouting in the Andhra Districts has yet to make headway and it is expected that the six camps held in those districts will stimulate the movement in that area.

With a view to create an increased interest in the movement a Scout Week was organised commencing from Tuesday 3rd February and ending with the Annual Meeting on the 9th February 1932. The week was inaugurated by Dr. Annie Besant, Honorary Commissioner for India, when the Provincial Commissioner and other public men interested in the movement made speeches on the value of the movement.

The week though got up rather late, was quite a success and served to create a wider interest in the public of the city. A cinema film was also taken.

The financial year of the Association was changed from 1st April to 31st March. The accounts have been audited therefore from 1st October 1929 to 31st March 1931 and the audited Balance

sheet was published in the S. I. B. S. for the month of July 1931. The Balance-sheet shows a surplus of Rs. 6,480-4-5 including a sum of Rs. 5,000 invested in 5 per cent Government bonds as Headquarters Building Fund, exclusive of the value of the movable and immovable properties of the Association. Thanks of the Association are due to Messrs. Fraser and Ross, our Honorary Auditors, for having audited the accounts.

The South India Boy Scout Magazine has kept up its popularity during the year. Its usefulness has been increased by the addition of both Tamil and Telugu Supplements in addition to the Boys' Section. The magazine has become fairly comprehensive in its scope. But the ideal of every boy having his own copy of the magazine is yet a remote one, and it is earnestly hoped that Scouters will see to it in the coming year that the same is brought within the scope of early realisation.

Education Minister's Speech.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiar, the Provincial Commissioner in welcoming His Excellency and the ladies and gentlemen present, said that the fact that so many had assembled there bore ample testimony to the sympathy and co-operation that the Boy Scout Movement had enlisted at the hands of the public. That was a source of great encouragement for their activities in the future. Another source of encouragement was the keen interest which His Excellency was taking in the movement. The economic depression that passed all over the whole world during the year had not, he was glad to say, stopped their advance. True to their scout law, they smiled and whistled under all difficulties and these difficulties had vanished. They had increased in numbers and they had also improved in their organisation and efficiency. The common caste of brotherhood which was found in the movement had enabled them to pass through difficulties. The movement had attracted people of all communities and castes and it was this increasing sense of brotherhood that impelled them to further activities. Careful and sympathetic observers of the progress of this movement had realised this fact and they could have no more convincing evidence for this phenomenon than the instances referred to by the Chief Scout in his message. During the year much good work had been done, more centres had been established and the Stanley Park in Coonoor had been placed in a working order. The

speaker hoped that the movement would gather strength and enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the public. It was destined to play a great part in the proper equipment of the boys and girls of India for the citizenship for the great dominion that their country was to become soon in the British Empire.

Other Speakers.

Dr. (Mrs.) Chinnappa said that scouting was one of the best occupations for the youth of the country. It taught them the best means of using their spare time and devoting these hours in useful work. The duty enjoined on a scout to do one good turn a day taught them to be of service to their fellow-beings. The scouts were trained to be happy under all difficulties and as a doctor she was of opinion that in their old age they could not get wrinkles and grey hair if they had been scouts. Scouting was invaluable and scouts could make a happy home and were taught everything to make their homes enjoyable. They were equipped to face life and in her opinion that was the best training they could give to the boys and girls. She wished the movement all success.

Mr. A. W. Hutton said that scouting filled a gap in a youth's career, between his school life and his life as a citizen. The education imparted now catered only for the mental side of the students and scouting looked after the mental, moral and physical sides of the youths. Scouting was invented 24 years ago and had stood the test of time as the best movement. It was based on sound psychological principles and harnessed the impulses of the youths and directed them along useful channels. He was sorry to note that the sympathy of the public towards the movement had not been shown in a tangible form and appealed for more donations.

Mr. C. Doraiswami of North Arcot spoke of the progress of the movement in his district.

Rao Bahadur C. T. Alwar Chetti, District Commissioner, Madras West, then requested His Excellency to present the Stanley Challenge Flag, which he had instituted, to the I Vepery Troop.

His Excellency presented the flag to the scouts of the I Vepery Troop and also presented a medal of merit to Mr. V. Subramanian, Ex-District Commissioner, Adyar.

H. E. The Governor's Speech.

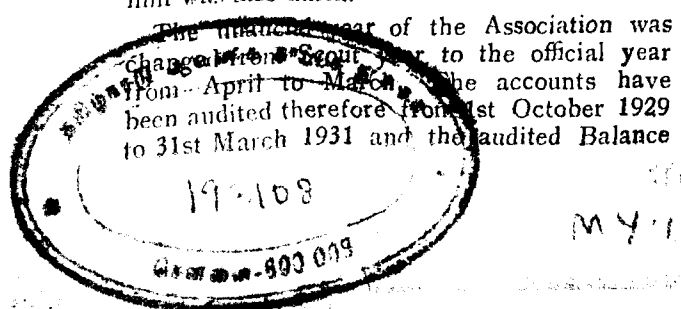
His Excellency, in bringing the meeting to a close, said that he was glad to notice the increasing spirit of happiness among the scouts every year. He was glad that the number of scouting centres had increased and this gave them promise that the movement would spread more and more and that it would not be long before they could see every boy and girl finding that it was a right and proper thing to become a scout or a guide. He was interested to hear Dr. Chinnappa referring to the effect of scouting on old people in that it would ward off wrinkles and grey hair in old age. Unfortunately he had not been a scout in his younger days and so could not have the beneficial effects which Dr. Chinnappa had referred to. The scout movement was the best character building movement that had been started in the world. It taught them loyalty, to be kind to their fellow beings and self-reliance. He had some personal experience of the wonderful resourcefulness of scouts. While on tour last year in Coimbatore, his car was held up at a level-crossing and the villagers crowded round his car, though in a friendly manner. The crowd swelled to such an extent that it was feared that the car would be overturned. Some scouts came there and formed a cordon and kept off the crowd. Recently, while Lady Beatrix Stanley and his daughter met with an accident at Saidapet, a crowd collected round the car as usual and some confusion prevailed. The scouts from the Teachers' College ran up to the spot and formed a cordon round the car and helped them to have free air and movement.

Continuing His Excellency said that he was certain of two things. A good scout would make a good citizen of the future and he was also certain that a boy scout would be a better citizen of the morrow than one who had not been a scout. He hoped that he would see the time when all the boys and girls of this presidency would join the movement.

He wished the movement every success in the future.

Capt. T. W. Barnard proposed a vote of thanks to His Excellency.

After a camp fire, the meeting terminated.



Scouts and their Relation to National Life.

When Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell instituted the Scout Movement, he did not know what he was doing: he will doubtless admit this himself, but it is our job today as Scoutmasters to make our contribution to the movement which has spread all over the world and which shows great promise of still greater developments.

The Movement is designed to offer some training to the boy extra to that which he receives in his home or school. Its methods are essentially those of the Play Way. The boy is brought through camping, woodcraft, handicrafts, Nature study, and games to do things that are worth while, and to endure hardships, all in the spirit of play and make-believe. The aim of scouting is to turn the boy into the man who will be able to stand on his own feet by harmonising and developing in the right way all his youthful impulses. The boy's unbounded capacity for play and experimentation with life is lifted onto a higher plane. All his innate tendencies toward gregariousness, pugnacity, imitation, self assertion routine and ritual, which generally cause his parents and teachers a great deal of annoyance, are given a sound chance to develop in their true proportions, with plenty of outlet for excess.

This little preamble into the theory of scouting is by way of introducing my standpoint, that our problem as scoutmasters is, and always must be if scouting is to maintain its appeal, that of the boy himself. I must admit that this is the first time that the question of scouts and Nationalism has really worried me as a Scoutmaster, and my first thought as a foreign Scoutmaster was that a boy should be brought up to love his own country, and to hate all that is degrading in it; but to attempt to use the scout Movement directly either to preach Indian Nationalism or British Imperialism as with political party motives, is I think a grave mistake.

It is because all national life today is tinged with the political problem that Scoutmasters feel it their duty to do something. I would urge that Scoutmasters do their utmost simply to help the boy by being his brother and friend, as only a Scoutmaster can do. Give every chance to the lad to pull together his conflicting personalities, let him try to think for himself, teach

him to be loyal to his patrol, to his troop, to his school, to his town, to his country, and to his God, and there our job finishes, for from his own make up he will think with conviction on political issues. It is well known that a boy has very little power of judgment as this power can only come from mature experience which the boy has not. Further, boys are easy victims to suggestion and if the boy respects and looks up to his Scoutmaster, then he is ready to believe anything the Scoutmaster tells him or suggests to him. This is both our stronghold and weakness. My point is that whatever may be the Scoutmaster's convictions on present day politics, he should never for a moment relax his faith in scouting for boys, for his scouts will be quick to perceive, and may readily lose faith too. I feel with all my heart that all Indian scouts should believe in scouting first for its own sake, not because it happens to be a British product, but because scouting is part of the National life of all great Nations, and secondly he should believe in it because scouting is just the finest game in the world.

I also feel that where any scouts have forsaken the scout movement because of their National aspirations, then I feel certain that their Nation is the loser. And those young men who had sought to bring India gain, have brought loss, because India today needs scouts, first class scouts and thousands of them.

The Chief Scout first conceived the idea of boy scouts by making use of all the boys he could muster in a certain time of crisis, and during the war I have very vivid recollections of scouts taking on all kinds of work to help pull the country through its anxious times. Should not therefore scouts in India show their mettle by making practical efforts to help their country by taking on various social works that I shall mention later.

There is no need for scoutmasters in India to lay any stress on the British aspect and origin of scouting. Troops are being run all over the world without any emphasis on this point, there is still much scope for scouting to be adapted to Indian conditions and Indian lore.

Again I would say, let the Union Flag be used sparingly and tactfully so that a sensitive and conscientious boy may not have two conflicting Loyalties brought sharply, together.

(Vide extract from Headquarters Notices—Imperial Head Quarters—The "Scouter" December 1931.

"The use of flags at investitures is not laid down in Policy, Organisation and Rules, or Scouting for Boys, but the custom has grown into fairly general use and the investiture is so demonstrated at Gilwell. The use of the flag, however is to emphasise the entry of the boy into the Scout brotherhood through a particular group, and therefore the flag that represents that particular Troop or Group should be used in preference to one that has no special bearing on the point. "It is not desired to change old and valued traditions, but the use of the Union Jack as such and of flags representing other bodies, causes difficulties in some parts of the Empire; what is wanted is common action to bring about unity, rather than varying action which points to separation." *Editor, S. I. B. S.*)

If the flag be used it should be used properly, and not regarded as a meaningless piece of cloth, and much can be done by the scouter if he explains that the so called Union Jack, is a Union Flag of an Empire, and does not represent the antithesis of Indian Nationalism or even swaraj. It is possible on many occasions to make use of the troop flag if desired, and I think this quite a sound plan. Whatever be done regarding the flag, I think the thing to guard against is the dishonest practice of hoisting and saluting the flag of the Great Union, if only resentment is felt in the heart. I do not believe in promiscuous flag waving at any time or in any country. Patriotism is made of sterner stuff, and is a sentiment that at its worst is nothing but intense feelings aroused by mere words: liberty, equality, brotherhood.

In the Scout promise, the young recruit promises on his honour to do his best to do his duty to the King. Here the King stands as a symbol for the country, the civil laws, and all administrators and should not be made to symbolise British Raj and nothing more. In talking to the recruit about this, mention can be made of ways in which a scout can do this duty by keeping the law of the land, especially in the little laws that are often disregarded by boys, such as riding a bicycle without a light or holding a wireless set without a licence.

Having said this much, I feel I ought to say something more constructive to Scoutmasters than just "Be tactful and keep faith in scouting at all costs". I would say "Do something

in these difficult times, so that the young scout may take his share in the great National reawakening, and put into rigorous practice his promise to help other people at all times." It is a sad fact that so often this part of the scout promise is allowed to sink into a very vague background, and scouters make only feeble attempts to bring it into its proper light. Scouting so often exists in a school as a kind of ornament that gives a good impression to the D. E. O, or exists as a kind of picnic society with no greater ambitions than to have a good time. It is only when a troop is keeping before it the ideal of service, and feeling within itself that it is doing its best to make some contribution to the life of the school, or village or country, that the troop can be alive, and afford the necessary training ground for the practice of scout principles.

I can only mention one or two ways in which scouts might help in what is so freely talked about today as Village uplift.

I can conceive of a scout troop doing excellent work by running a small troop dispensary, that could be opened for about an hour in the evening. The main business of such a dispensary would be to clean and dress some of the minor wounds that one often sees in the villages, and that are so often neglected. A few bandages, a little boiled water, and some boracic lint would work wonders on the horrid sores, that are usually just left to heal as best they can under filthy conditions. I think something could be done too with the aid of a little stock of Iodine, some quinine or fever mixture, and salts. I am certain that in a short time a good practice would be built up. I have seen such a tiny dispensary worked in the mofussil, and people walk in from places miles away to get such simple treatment as I have indicated. And would not this sort of thing give a new meaning to the first aid tests and the ambulance badge? I often think our scouts must find some of the tests extremely dull just because there is no immediate and obvious use to which they can be put. Of course anything that would appear to encroach on the work of municipal dispensaries should not be entertained; but it is my experience that many of the village people are afraid, or shy of going to a dispensary. Here scouts could help by persuading people that clearly need professional treatment to go to the nearest hospital. If the troop has some friend in the medical profession, then he might be able to give very valuable help by an instruction class for those scouts who are particularly keen on this kind of work,

There is a scandalous amount of quackery going on in the rural districts, and it would be a good thing if the patients could know that the efforts of the scouts were being smiled on by a medical man.

Side by side with this sort of work, much could be done to make the villages more fit to live in. For instance a band of scouts might sally forth armed with a broom and some baskets, and set about cleaning up some conspicuously dirty spot in the place.

People will think that the scouts have all gone mad for a bit, but after a while they will see there is some method in their madness, and may even imitate the good example set or at least appreciate a clean spot where once was a place of filth.

Then there could be an extension of the good turn idea, and I have found that one need never be hard up for a good turn to do in Indian villages or the town either for that matter.

A couple of scouts might undertake to help some aged and friendless old man or woman, by just going and asking if they could help the person by getting wood or drawing water daily.

I know of one scout troop in the Kurnool District that posted itself on the main market Bandi road with some large vessels of good cool drinking water, in the middle of the day, and gave drink to the bandi drivers. Quite a small act in itself but the little kindness shown must have gladdened many weary hearts.

I have often wished there could be stationed a scout troop at the central station gates to give coolies a helping hand as they stagger over the bridge dragging overloaded carts. The coolies would be grateful, and it might draw attention to the fact, that here in a large and fair city are men being used simply as beasts of burden.

Scouting has always laid a sound stress on learning by doing, and this is evidenced by the existence of the many proficiency badges for handicrafts. Scouts could do much in rural areas by trying weaving, and particularly the making of cot tape which need nothing but a simple string frame and a couple of wooden stakes. Further there always seems to be a good sale for tapes. It is rather sad to observe that during a large part of the year the villagers just sit and do nothing.

What a lot of scope there is too for scouts to put into operation scout law No. 6 "A scout is a friend to animals".

Everywhere in the mofussil one meets with illused, lame, and half starved donkeys, buffaloes and dogs. Scouts should endeavour to cooperate with the local S.P.C.A. and never fail to report clear cases of cruelty.

The police should be informed about a dog that is a menace to society by its wretched condition, and disease. One of the difficulties in the way of scouting in India, is the fact that practically all troops are connected with a school, and the scoutmaster is also the schoolmaster. I would rejoice to have the term "Scout class" tabooed, but the term so aptly sums up what the average school troop meeting really is. Nothing but a class for scouts I and the whole atmosphere of the school still clings on and chokes the atmosphere of romance which is essential to a happy troop. I need scarcely point out that our system of herding boys into schools, and there filling them with all sorts of information which they are not in the least anxious to have, is quite out of harmony with the true needs and nature of the boy. We have only to notice the terrific burst and haste with which boys break forth from the class room as soon as the closing bell rings, to realise that the class room can only be endured for a while. A scoutmaster should meet his scouts on their own ground (I use the word metaphorically) and do all he can to banish the attitudes and atmosphere of the school room. In this connection, it might be mentioned that scouting in India is a little too sober sided, and the relationship between scouter and scouts a little too formal. It is of course dangerous to make generalisations such as this, and allowances have to be made for differences in temperament between East and west: even so if the formal term of address Sir, could be dropped, and some jolly troop name be adopted, as English scouts often call their scoutmaster Skipper, it might be a step toward a perfectly free and frank relationship, that helps the boy to realise that the Scoutmaster is just one of them, a boy at heart, but with a valuable experience of life, which he is ever ready to impart.

This brings me to another point, and concerns the responsibility of the Scoutmaster to see that the first part of the three fold promise is kept. And here again, India has its peculiar difficulties more particularly in regard to Hindu troops.

Here again the happy solution is in the hands of the scoutmaster, who should make some definite provision for the spiritual life of his scouts and their quest for reality and truth

in life. The beauties of nature, and the wonders of our universe should be regarded and studied as part of God's handiwork. Stories of saints of all ages, and the lives of great men of prayer, should be told from time to time, instead of the usual yarn. Finally all troop meetings should close with a short prayer or a period of silence all standing in formation.

Let us always remember that scouting is a means to an end and not simply an end in itself.

In conclusion I am going to say again that our first job is to help the boy in his own life as a boy and not as a miniature man. By virtue of the boys' love for the fun and adventure of scouting, his response to our every suggestion will be ready, but great is our responsibility.

Secondly great tact is needed in teaching all three parts of the Scout Promise. By working hard every day at our promise number three, we are doing our best in respect of our duty towards God, our country, and the King. All I have said regarding helping other people is I feel quite in the spirit in which the King, the Government, or the leaders of Indian National thought would have us work, and in many ways I regard Gandhi as a great scout in spirit. As a closing note I would commend to you the Chief's message from the Jamboree. "From now on the scout symbol of peace is the Golden Arrow. Carry it far and fast that all may know the Brotherhood of man."

(H.R.M.)

Pack Programmes. Indoor Meet.

It rained one day—rains are always like that in India, when they burst suddenly and pour down in torrents. Then it would not be possible even to go out for some time but afterwards you could go and play.

It is here that the Cub Den is essential and gives ample opportunity for working the pack programmes without intermission. The old wolves should take special care to provide "against a rainy day" with all sorts of games and odds and ends. Paper, paste, scissors and other things form a useful collection for such evenings.

Grand Howl: Of course the meeting begins with a grand howl. Perhaps the walls would echo the sound; what a fine feeling it would be to hear it.

But before the regular meeting begins the cubs can enjoy themselves by looking into the picture books or playing at snakes and ladders and so on.



WOLF CUBS.

When Akela or any other old wolf enters there is absolute ignorance of his presence but when he calls out the pack call, they stand round their old wolf and salute him with the grand howl and sing a prayer.

Surprise Packets.

Games: (1) Each cub is now handed over with a surprise packet containing one uncoloured picture (with crayons to colour them) needle and thread with a button and a cloth, a card with dots (to be made into an animal) and so on. On the whistle or sign each cub opens his packet and proceeds to complete his task. Colours the picture, draws the animal composed of the lines, stitches the button and so on. The first the best wins.

(2) **Potted athletics** as given in S. I. B. S. November 1930 games section. Let me give a few examples.

(a) **Putting the shot:** Use a small dry sponge for shot.

(b) **Throwing the hammer:** Use paper bags blown up with air and a yard string attached.

(c) **Twenty yards dash:** Carry a woollen badminton ball in tea spoon held extended in the right arm.

(d) **One mile run:** Add a column of figures the total of which will be 5,280. The contestants do this while walking along the length of the hall, after being properly started.

(e) **Obstacle race:** Make a large number of chalk marks on the floor at stated distances,

and give each runner a damp rag about 4" square with which to rub out the marks.

(3) **Dwarfs and giants:** This is a very strenuous game. The cubs are formed in a circle. On the "Old wolf" calling "giants" the cubs rise on their toes, hands up and walk backward while if he calls "dwarfs" they squat on their haunches and move forward.

(4) **Hook the ring:** Strike a few nails a few inches apart in an hexagonal form, on the ovals and allot numbers to each. A brass or iron ring of 2" or 3" diameter is given to each cub and then they try to hook the ring on the nail. Every cub can have three chances and the scores are totalled.

Songs: The songs form an important part of indoor pack meetings. Old favourites may be unearthed again and sung vigorously or new songs tried. Yells and action songs add to the interest of the evening's programme. The following songs may be tried with success:

- (1) John Brown's body.
- (2) John Brown's baby.
- (3) Green grass grew.
- (4) Scout Law chorus and many more you will find in any song book.

Play acting: You can practice some drama and rehearsals. Have you read "St. George and the Dragon (a farce) [in "Scouting America,"] or "Pity the Poor burglar," Cub Law Tableau, and "Broadcasting" in The Scout, London. Suitable tamil playlets are found in Subramania Bharathi's Bala Vinodhini (பால வினோதினி)—"Yes, I am sold," "Yama's Court" are some examples of the same. Find out original stories. Recently a pack has tried with great success to enact (i) Aesop's stories "Fox and the crane" "The Monkey and the Cats" etc. Impromptu acting and the utilising of material on hand are more important than faithful reproduction of speeches or songs.

Tests.

(1) **Ambulance:** Though simple would not be very interesting to cubs unless it is made so. Tell them stories of how great heroic acts were done. Cubs feed on their own imagination. You can also have a few ambulance games and play acting. Introduce ambulance and first aid work in plays like "Good Samaritan", etc. but overimportance to this would make the cub lose interest in the story.

(2) **House Orderly** hadge work as tidying the room, laying and lighting a fire, prepare tea, etc., cleanliness is more important. The Cubs should not be forced to do all the work. Old wolves should help and cubs do the majority of the work.

(3) **Collections** should be encouraged: exchange of stamps, mounting these on, in the album, etc. could be done.

(4) In English-knowing packs Deaf and Dumb signalling would be very amusing if a few minutes could be set apart for the same. Everybody becomes dumb and see how many cry out "you are showing the wrong letter".

Story telling: If it is dark or if it is possible to stay after sun set just see how eager your boys are to hear stories. That is the time to raise them into the highest realms of imagination. Rani Puuna, Rani Padmini of Chittor, or any mythological story of Rama or Krishna, or any story of incident from Boys Book of Heroes are always welcomed by the cubs.

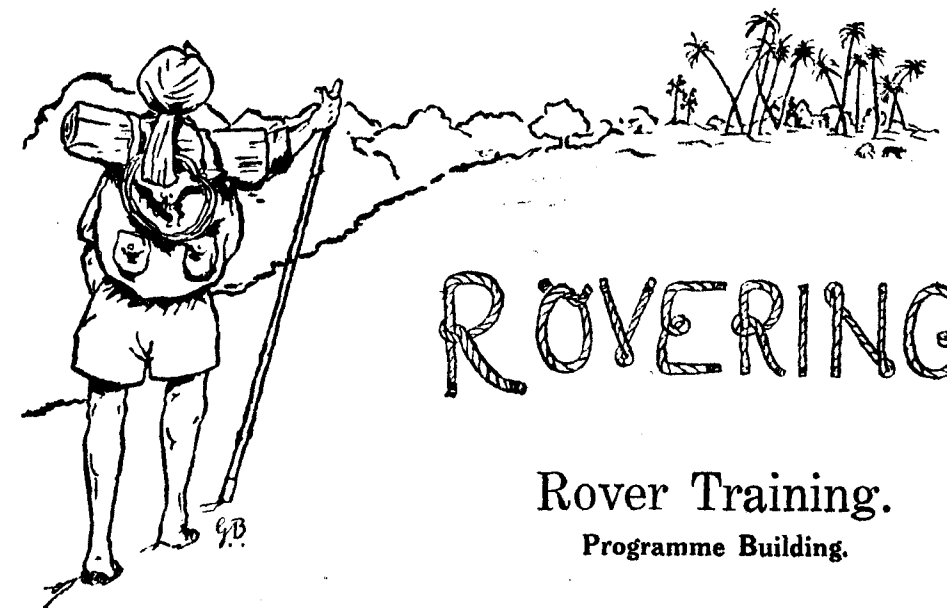
Cinema show: If you are fortunate to possess a movie projector you could give a very good time to the boys in the indoor meets, especially if it is a film about the boys themselves. How the boys howl when they see themselves on the screen! If you have no movie try lantern slides—or why not try the "shadowgraph".

Then comes the solemn hush of prayer and a rousing grand howl. If an outdoor meet gives the cubmaster an opportunity to find out the physical capabilities and enthusiasm of the boy the indoor meet enables him to probe into the innermost recesses of the boys' heart.

Programme:—

- Grand Howl.
- Prayer.
- Games.
- Songs.
- Play acting.
- Tests.
- Story telling.
- Cinema show.
- Grand Howl.

(Shanna the Light)



Rover Training.

Programme Building.

IT is one of the fundamental aims of Rovering, the preparation of young men for their life's battle. A very important aspect of this battle in life is how to choose a suitable life work and make it a success. This is now a matter of serious consideration with us. We may say a great deal about the supreme importance of our service ideal. We may emphasise and assign a very prominent place for service in our Rover programme, and yet, if equal emphasis is not placed on definite education of youth for future career and life-work, we may rest assured that our Rover Training is not worth much or rather it is inadequate and incomplete in as much as it fails to follow one of the four essential ideals as adumbrated in our Rule No. 36. As a natural outgrowth and sequence of Cubbing and Scouting, it is but right and proper for the Rover Branch to seek to consummate the old principle of good Turns and helpfulness to others. Nay, it has justifiably gone a step further and enjoined on every young man to pledge his life for service, believing that the latter is not merely a spare time activity but a whole time and life long quest for every sane man on this earth. Rovering is thus recognised a continuation of the education given in the Cubs and Scouts. But actually it is much more than that. It is an education of the youth for future career and vocation. There cannot be the least shadow of doubt about this point as it has been very clearly and emphatically enunciated in the Rover Rule No. 36. We ought to see to it that every Rover is definitely trained and equipped

for some job of livelihood or other so that he may not prove burdensome either to his relatives or to the State. It is not out of place to observe here that the problem of unemployment is already becoming very acute in these days, and that our Rovering if conducted on proper lines, would certainly go a long way to solve the problem. What is sadly taking place nowadays is that a number of young men are easily caught by such pedantic and high sounding words as Patriotism, Call of Motherland, and Service, and misled to sacrifice their useful occupation and bright career, with the inevitable result of increasing the dolts of misery and unemployment day after day. As one of the youth movements, the Rover Branch would do well to take a note of warning from others and their activities and cautiously advise every Rover to guard himself against such illusive dangers. Let him feel that his first and foremost service is to stabilise himself well in life and endeavour to lead an honest and independent living before he contemplates pursuing the quest of service to others. Service like charity begins at home, but does not stop there at all. The fact that service, either Scout or Community has certainly got a rightful claim on his time, energy and talents, but that it should not be allowed to interfere with his loyalty either to home or to employment must be brought home to every lad and the Rover Leader ought to organise his programme in such a way that every member of his Crew is very well fitted for some job or other which he likes best and for which he discovers natural

aptitude. This means that the leader has got to do an onerous duty of studying the individual needs of his pals and inventing various ways and means of satisfying them. It must be one of his ideals to adequately train those young men without employment and to provide necessary facilities to others already employed for their improvement and successful carrying on of their work.

So far as a crew of student Rovers is concerned, the programme of training will then necessarily include talks and lectures on different professions by expert and experienced men. For example, the assistance of a successful lawyer or that of a popular medical practitioner may be called in to instruct the young men in very many details relating to law or medicine. Similarly it will not be a difficult task for the Rover Leader to arrange for a series of practical talks on agriculture or industry and thus create in young men a solid interest and enthusiastic liking for such avocations. But when it is the question of dealing with a group of Rovers who are clerks, mechanics or business-men the leader is brought to shoulder a more difficult task of organising continuation classes and Instructional courses in evenings exclusively for their sake. And in the case of village young men amongst whom also the Rover Branch is gradually adventuring nowadays, we are obliged to adopt quite a different line of procedure and the

major portion of our Rover scheme must be devoted to a series of actual practices in the use of modern implements of agriculture and periodical visits to agricultural shows and demonstrations and Government Model farms. It is a capital idea to run model farms ourselves if finance and other circumstances permit and thus resort to practical ways of educating village young men and at the same time keeping them employed in definite lines of paying work.

Such are a few hints helpful for drawing up a practical programme of Rovering. They are offered merely as suggestions. Further it is noticeable how they barely touch upon only one of four ideals outlined under the head of subsequent Training in our Rules Book. The Rover is called upon not only to find out a suitable profession and carry it on successfully, but also to attend to the betterment of his spiritual life, to practise the Scout Law in his every day dealings and to make an honest effort to fulfil the second part of his Scout Promise of helping others at all times. It is of course self-evident that the practices of all these ideals involve a great deal of self-effort and self-training rather than a massed or collective training. Nevertheless it is neither unnecessary nor superfluous to incorporate those practices in our regular den programme and thus aim at guiding and supplementing the self improvement of our Rover Scouts. (J/M)

Training of Rover Leaders and Rover Mates.

THIS scheme for which we are indebted to the "Norfolk Rover Scouts—Quest List", is presented to our Rover Readers for serious consideration. District Rover Crew idea is slowly gaining ground and the scheme may be of use to District Commissioners for training their Rover Scout Leaders. In actual practice, a Visiting Instructor is appointed for each session and he visits each area in turn. The area Scribes arrange a series of seven fortnightly meetings, commencing as arranged with the Commissioner and making sure that all Rover Leaders and Rover Mates and prospective ones too, in the area attend.

The chief object of the course is to give Rover Leaders and Rover Mates an insight into the best methods of carrying out Rover Scout Training, etc. It is by no means a complete Training Course, neither are hard and fast rules laid down, but it is intended only as

a guide. Suggestions with a view to improving and standardising the scheme are always welcome. (Editor.)

SYLLABUS.

Session I: Rover Scout Policy and Rules.

Interpretation of Promise and Scout Law. Probationary Service and Conditions of Entry for Scouts and Non-Scouts. Duties of Sponsors. The G. S. M.'s Responsibility. The responsibility of the Crew. How to tackle Rovering to Success and Scouting for Boys. The Vigil. The Presentation. Uniform and Ranks.

Session II: Service.

Questing and venturing. Nature of a Quest. Individual effort and Crew effort. Community Service and Scout Service. Own Vocation. Instructor's Badge. Cooperation with Crews, Groups and Organisations. Social Needs. The Round Table idea.

Session III: Leadership.

Relation of the Rover Leader to the Squire to the new Rover Scout, to the Crew, to the Group (Troop and Pack). Responsibilities of Rover Leader and Rover Mates. The Rover Leader and Group Council. Finance.

Session IV: The Open Air.

(a) Camping. Hiking with a purpose. Exploring. Hygiene. Physical and moral fitness. Sport.

(b) Reports, Mapping, Sketching. Weather wisdom. Nature Lore, Pioneering, Observation, Tracking practices (in Town and Country), etc.

Session V: Debating, etc.

Rules of procedure. Duties of Chairman, Proposer, Opposer. Choice of subjects. Three minute Lectures. Study circles. Talks on Trade or Profession (Literature

on this subject—Books to read). Notes taking. The Rover C. O. H.—its functions and responsibilities. The Rover Leader's part in the C. O. H.

Session VI: Handicrafts.

Individual Hobbies. Crew activities. Village Industries. Handicraft and service.

Session VIII: Programmes.

A Typical Crew meeting. District meetings. Suggestions in regard to programmes.

Scheme for Village Guides.

An experiment being tried in Vizagapatam District.

The Village Guides are a batch of 16 to 20 youths with some local standing in each of the Panchayat Villages for the present. They will be trained for about a week in their respective localities in the various items of the scheme shown below. In due course these will be registered as Rover Scouts. Till then they will work in accordance with the Policy and Rules of the All India Rover Scout Organisation with the same Promise and Laws basing on the following ideals of Life.

Promise:

On my honour I promise to do my best
To do my duty to God, King and Country,
To help other people at all times
And to carry out the spirit of the Scout Law.

Motto:

SERVICE. Jump at your chance of service for it won't jump at you.

Ideals:

1. Develop the spiritual side of his life remembering that he must do his best to carry out his duty to GOD through the practice of his religion.
2. Make the guiding principles of Law expressing itself in Good-will, Fellowship, Justice and Universal Brotherhood. The value of non-violence should be thoroughly understood.
3. Carry out the first service or duty he owes—to establish himself in life—and make every endeavour to consolidate his position so that he is not a burden on others.
4. Carry out the duty of helpfulness to others into some form of service to the community.
5. Adopt generally as part of his out door activities, hikes and rambles, submitting reports and sketches of such, paying particular attention to the ways and means for the uplift of the village social and sanitary life.
6. Practice care of his own health and feel the importance of other peoples' interest, of keeping physically fit and recognise the necessity of keeping morally and physically clean.
7. Cultivate the habit of employing usefully his spare time, practice some of the directions of Citizen service suggested.
8. Realise the responsibilities of a citizen by acquiring an elementary knowledge of the Government of the Country and the District, etc., and understand the value of the vote and the right exercise of the franchise.

Training:

The Village Guides will be given training (Theory and Practical) in the following subjects for the present.

1. First Aider.

2. Public Health man.
3. Fire Brigade work.
4. Rescuer.
5. Signaller (Morse Code)
6. Camper.

Citizen Service:

Some suggestions for citizen service also are shown separately below:—

1. Hikes and camps to places of pilgrimage to study the life of pilgrims there and to help them as far as they can.—How far the arrangements made there are satisfactory and the steps to be taken, if unsatisfactory.
2. Visiting Hospitals and prisons for helping the inmates to write letters, reading interesting articles and novels. (To be undertaken with the permission of the authorities.)
3. Helping to introduce the Queue system in Railway stations and temples, etc.
4. Organising any social functions undertaking full responsibility.
5. Educating the people in village in Hygiene and Sanitation.
6. Engaging village school boys in games, etc. and giving them a happy time, thus preventing them from going astray.
7. Helping the Scouts and Cubs of their locality in their endeavours.
8. Any special Good Turns as Fire Brigade work, helping in poor feeding, etc., etc.

Village Sanitation:

Study the conditions and demonstrate practically whenever and wherever necessary.

1. Drainage system and pools; pits for sweepings and offal.
2. Water supply; its sufficiency and purity.
3. Wells and their proper upkeep.
4. Latrine arrangements.
5. Tanks and their upkeep.
6. Houses; Ventilation and lighting.
7. Personal hygiene and how to observe it.
8. Whitewashing to prevent germs and disinfection.
9. Markets and street shops; their location and suitability; warding off flies from shops.
10. Roads; if dusty, precautions; removal of dust.
11. Bus traffic and its unsuitability on certain roads.
12. Preventing epidemics from spreading; food and drink kept free from flies; stagnant pools and water disinfected with kerosene oil.
13. Food and its suitability to the healthy growth.
14. Insanitary conditions owing to the nearness of the factories etc.
15. Choultries and their upkeep; their suitability for stay.
16. To arrange for the removal of dead bodies of animals from the village.
17. The danger of spitting habit in public places.
18. The evils of drink and drug habits.

The Wood Badge Part I.

Rover Scouts:—Study 2.

6. Rule 34 (a) (ii) "Adequate supervision by the D. R. S. L. etc." What do you understand by "Adequate supervision"?

7. How do you try to strengthen the Brotherhood of Scouts in (a) your own country, (b) in other countries?

8. What difficulties must be faced when a non-Scout wishes to join the Crew? How do you overcome these difficulties?

9. Discuss the extent to which the Patrol System applies to a Rover Scout Crew.

10. How would you deal with the following situations?

(a) One of your Rovers is unemployed,

(b) A man aged 40 wants to join the Crew, the average age of which is 23.

Training in Tracking.

A Set of Practices.

(Finding animal tracks and "sign". Go out in patrols, one Scout having pencil and note book, a Scouter in charge if possible, and deduce what animal left it, e.g. spoor (i.e. foot prints), hair, wool, fur, feathers, droppings, gnawed bark (rabbits), cropped grass and tree branches (grazing animals), burrows, etc., etc. Scout should note all the things missed by the Scouts and take them over the ground again, after.

(4) *Stalking Animals.* See how near the patrol can approach birds and animals, such as rooks or peewits or starlings feeding in field; moorhens on a pond; sheep or cows; rabbits. Also stalking of small wild birds, so as to identify the various sorts.

(3) *Spooing.* Find definite tracks, and note the differences between one horse's hoof and another, sheep, cows, goat tracks, etc.

(4) Make plaster casts, of the best tracks, found. Buy a dozen pounds of plaster of paris from a builder (3 d. a pound) and keep in a closed biscuit tin, or it deteriorates. Make a frame-work round the track with scraps of wood or cardboard. Pour the plaster gradually into a mug or water until it is of the consistency of thickish cream, and stir well. Pour at once on the track, so that the cast will be one inch or two (thick according to the size of track) and leave to set, twenty minutes. Then dig up, and pick off the mud (wash, if necessary), while plaster is still soft, scratch on the back the animal, the locality, and the date, also name of Scout who made the cast. Wash out your mug at once. Avoid sandy soil: clay or mud is the best.

(5) *Nature Trail.* This means a trail laid by a Scout using only natural objects, not Scout signs in chalk, etc. e.g., knotted grass, stones, sticks, broken twigs, sprig of green arrows or crosses made with sticks or mud, etc., chips of wood, wisps of straw, a feather, anything

natural that can be left in such a way as to be noticed and point direction. By way of a start, the Scouter, with a few Scouts, should lay an easy trail of 40 obvious signs, in half a mile. Scouts to follow in twos, one writing down every sign noticed. Gradually make the trail more difficult.

(6) *The sense training tests* would be splendid for a wet day in camp. Otherwise, better keep them for the clubroom.

(7) *Sand Tracks.* If at sea side, do this on the shore, and make the most of a fairly large space eg., 12 ft. by 20 ft. Otherwise, get permission to dig a trackodrome in sandy soil. Start by letting them make tracks of walking running, walking carrying a heavy weight, and compare difference. Draw a straight line down centre of trail, and show how feet lie to either side in carrying weight or very slow walking, but keep almost on line in running etc.

Tracks of blind man, lame man, drunken man (the Scout acting the parts); if possible, woman, child, stout man. Varieties of shoes, barefeet, bicycle tyres. Make again, with Scouts not looking and let them judge what made the tracks.

Then get on to sand stories. Here are some lately made by Scouts in a trackodrome only 10 ft. by 3 ft.:

1. A man carrying a heavy box. Puts it down. Digs a hole, and buries box. Walks on. Two hand marks in corner show some one had crawled up and watched him. Foot print, and sign of struggle, showing this person had attacked him.

2. Man carrying square biscuit tin and small parcel. Put down tin and parcel. Turned away from wind and lit pipe, using two matches, sat on tin, legs stretched out, and smoked. Walked on.

(Continued on page 144.)

"Buy Indian."

A Special appeal to Scouts.

By K. R. R. SASTRY, Advocate, Member, Madras Provincial Scout Council.

I INVITE our Scouts' and Scouters' attention to "The Scouter" of November and December 1931, January and February 1932 for the remarkably telling manner in which the "Buy British" Campaign is instilled into the Scouts. Word for word, syllable for syllable, the appeal is on all fours with our distressed and needy country if we substitute "Indian" for "British". The case for strict economy and sacrifice is cogently made out and the habit is urged as a "matter of national service to the State" (Italics mine). (Vide "The Scouter", November 1931, pp. 437 and 438.)

Again at pages 474 and 475 in the December 1931 "Scouter", one reads "we British are sending an inordinate amount of money out of the country to buy goods abroad which we could very well produce at home. An interesting side-light was mentioned in the *Times* the other day in the fact that if each person spent only one shilling a week less on foreign goods, the result would be a hundred million pounds retained in our own country."

If in our dear motherland of about 320 millions, each person spent 4 annas a week less on foreign goods, the result would be that £ 288,000,000 (at 1 sh. 6 d. per rupee) would be retained in our country, and so much "drain of money" out of India would be stopped. In the words of "The Scouter" "in the Scout movement, where we teach through practice rather than precept, we ought to be able to effect something in this direction." ("The Scouter", January 1932, p. 2.)

Follow the "Buy British" Example.

Again, it is a trite observation for Scouts that "leading by example is the most practical method of teaching." The Duke of Connaught imbued by the "Buy British" spirit has "cancelled at the risk of his health, his usual winter visit to France in order to spend the money in his own country". One reads in the "Scouter" of February 1932 (at p. 31) of "The Tudor Rose League". The Badge which the members of the League wear signifies that "they want to have British goods shown them when they go shopping." The Prince of Wales has himself joined the League.

The length to which the "Buy British" campaign can be carried is illustrated by this

short para on the advisability of sending Scouts to attend Jamborees abroad. This topic was considered in the Executive Committee of the Council (I.H.Q.) on January 8th on the ground that "the attendance at such Jamborees involved the sending of a considerable sum of money out of the country," (Italics mine). The matter, I learn, was left for further consideration!

Buy Indian—a necessity.

No country can excel Britain in its skill and adroitness of propaganda. When such is the magnitude and intensity of the "Buy British" campaign in an advanced country like Great Britain, it is unnecessary to argue for the dire necessity of a "Buy Indian" campaign to a poor country like India. As pointed out by our eminent countryman, Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar, C.I.E., Ex-Advocate-General, it is a nonpolitical matter eminently for action. Through buying Indian goods, we help the country, the poor, and the unemployed; and the scouts would be keeping one of their eternal promises by serving the country.

Some Openings.

There is no Indian home without a match-box, kerosene oil, and may I add, a soap also. Excellent Indian match boxes are available; good Indian washing and toilet soaps can always be had. There is no necessity for a costly tooth brush in a vegetarian country and scouts must be thrifty. Indian tooth pastes are also available. Indian shaving sticks and blades can be got. Nice Indian buttons and sleeve links are always on show. A Scout's uniform in India must be Indian made from top to toe. Will every Scout make a searching personal examination if it is really so? Every Scout should purchase Indian-made cotton goods and likewise persuade the ladies to wear Indian-made saris and petticoats. From toothpowder and toilet to luxuries like the Kashmiri homespun, India is still a land which can meet all the demands of the sons and daughters of the soil. One can look trim and smart in an Indian-made uniform. Why then should Indian money be "drained out" of India? Many other openings would no doubt occur to Scouts. The principle alone is indicated here and I should be very glad to have further suggestions.

Buy Indian if India is to advance.

Judge if you will by any test of national efficiency, the present plight of India. *She is a C3 nation*, she has millions but they are dirty, ill-clad, and with many having only a meal a day. Her starving millions are often a prey to epidemics, floods, and cobras. If an A₁

nation like Great Britain should launch a national "Buy British" campaign with the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught at the head, it is the elementary duty of a C₃ nation like India, if she is not to be erased out of the map, to "**BUY INDIAN**," *now and always*.

Suggestions for an Inter-Pack Competition on Star Work.

Adapted from an article by Mrs. L. E. Sharrat of Birmingham in the "Scouter."

THE Competition was among the Packs of the Division and the Cubs assembled were told that they were all going out on an exploring expedition to Central Africa (*you may change the locality to suit your place*). Immediately the competing Packs became sections of this expedition under the leadership of Stanley, Scott, Shackleton and Livingstone respectively. (*You may change the names of the Leaders to suit your conditions*).

Before setting out on this most unexpected travel, telegrams had to be sent to parents at home. This was an oral message and each Pack chose its own runner for the message (containing about 15 words), who then dashed off with it to the Post Office, where it was received, and, we hope, despatched by the P. M. G. (a fellow judge).

We were very anxious to be off, but it was necessary that watches should be set to correct time before leaving our country. So, off again they went one after another, six picked men from each team, to examine the clock and record, with the other judge, the time of departure from our shores.

The next thing to consider was, of course, the compass direction, for it is impossible to set sail without that! The compass, when examined, proved very helpful, although made of cardboard, for the North was marked, and also the direction in which we had to travel. This was only indicated by an arrow, but it did not take long to turn it into an official compass direction and record it as we did the time.

Now we were off, Central Africa was reached, and endless jungle to cross. Each man must keep in his place for fear of being lost. Over great tree trunks we went, under overhanging branches, now running, now creeping, always keeping a sharp look out for wild animals. It was a great time, and reminded us very much

of the games of "Follow my Leader," that Cubs play all the world over.

Soon, we came to a real difficulty—a river to cross. Yes! We could wade but *luggage had to be carried on our heads*, and we had to stoop too, for the river ran through very low undergrowth. We managed it, however, for each Pack placed six men at intervals across the stream, and the baggage (or *bookage*!) was carried from one to another without many accidents.

The next river, however, was much worse. It was wide and deep. It was very surprising that five out of six men in each Pack could swim that river, and one could not. The five swam across, and then produced their ropes which were an assorted lot—some thin, some thick but tied together they were long enough, with a good throw to rescue the lonely ones from the opposite bank. One team had to swim into the middle of the river to rescue their man from drowning, because the rope had come untied from round his waist. He could not tie a bow line!

On the other bank after crossing the river there was a clearing in the jungle! And the Cubs had to camp there for the night. Each Team staked out its claim and prepared to hoist its own flag. Each Pack went out to the stores to choose its own flag. The store keeper must have brought his stuff in great hurry, for it was all in a most untidy jumble and the cubs had to help in tidying it up, each team having an allotted bit of space and work to do. After this, they picked out the appropriate flags from the bag containing all sorts of flags and hoisted them all rightly in their own corners.

Food was the next question. A row of cocoanut palms were near by but growing in a bog. Six from each Pack spread themselves into a line stretching from the palms to the

firm ground on which we all stood and threw the cocoanuts (a rubber ball) from one to another, so that we could have food. Of course if one was dropped it was broken, and another had to be obtained by that team, which meant starting all over again. So we were very careful.

Just as this was over, a cry from the leader of the entire expedition drew all eyes. A strange animal was seen in the clearing. It looked like a Wolf Cub and we wanted to catch him alive. So a ring was made to pre-

vent the animal from running away. He dashed here and there, vainly looking for a means of escape, only to find every way blocked by the feet and legs of the explorers.

We had a happy time and one of the Cubs was overheard saying "I thought we were going to have Star work".

The Trophy to be won was the Divisional Cub Flag and the scene of action was a school play ground. Why not you also plan a similar competition for your area?

The Wood Badge Part I.

Wolf Cubs:—Study 2.

6. Give in outline the programme (a) of the last Pack meeting you were at, and (b) of the meeting you would like to run. Frankly criticise the first, and indicate the good points of the second.

7. What definite steps do you take, or could you take, to develop your Cubs physically, and to train them in sound health practices?

8. Summarise the various ways in which it is possible to interest Cubs in the Open Air and Nature.

9. What steps do or would you take to bring "Duty to God" into the life of the Pack?

10. How would you help a high-spirited boy, aged 10, always keen to see the funny side of things, and quite sound in character, but apt to upset the discipline of the Pack just when you want to be serious?



(Culled by Hiawatha)

The Bomb.

A BAND of desperadoes has tied up the Chief of Police, having first badly injured him, gagged and bound him, and hidden him away in his office, unconscious. They have also hidden a bomb (alarm clock) set to go off at a certain time. Each patrol receives a hint as to where the Chief of Police is to be found. They start out together and search for him. As soon as he is found they proceed to apply first aid treatment in accordance with a list of injuries which is pinned to his coat. The Scout Leader acts as Judge, and the Chief of Police is not allowed to speak until his injuries have been properly treated. At that point he is able to tell where the bomb is hidden, otherwise the bomb will go off and all will be killed.

This may be played to good advantage with several different victims, one for each Patrol. If only one Chief of Police is used, the first Patrol to find him is allowed to administer first aid until they make an error, in which case the second Patrol to arrive carries on from that point. Of course, the alarm clock should be timed to explode at a reasonable hour.

Gas.

One Scout from each Patrol lies down inside an area which has been chalked on the floor. This is supposed to be a gas-filled room. Windows, doors, etc., are marked on the floor along the edge of each inclosure. The Scouts from each Patrol are expected to work out and demonstrate a rescue from this room, the winning Patrol being the one that handles the situation most effectively. This may be made most interesting if several real rooms are available instead of the inclosures marked on the floor. In this case, a Patrol Leader or judge will have to evaluate the work in each room.

Compass Relay Race.

The Patrols line up in single file for relay formation, and there is a referee with a compass opposite from each Patrol. The first Scout runs to the referee who hands him the compass and points to some object, such as a tree or building. The Scout has to take the compass and figure out the compass bearing of

that object, which he tells to the referee. If he is correct he is allowed to go back and touch off the No. 2 man who runs forward and goes through a similar procedure. No Scout is allowed to leave the referee until he has correctly figured out the proper compass bearing of whatever object may have been indicated.

Sherlock Holmes.

A man is brought into the room. He has been knocked down by an automobile and all efforts to restore him to consciousness are useless. It becomes evident that the man is dead, and an effort must be made to find out something about him. The contents of his pockets are spread out on a table, each Patrol Leader is given a sheet of paper and a pencil, and the Patrols individually try to figure out who the man is and how they can get any further information. The Patrol that deduces the most complete amount of information about this man in a given time is the winner. It is good plan to get some stranger to pose as the victim of this accident, in order to make the thing quite realistic.

Suggestions as to clues are as follows: Markings on the clothing indicating what city he is from and the name of his tailor; theatre ticket stubs; time tables with certain trains marked; business cards; bank books; packets of matches with the name of a restaurant or hotel printed thereon; the condition of the man's hands as an index to his occupation; a booklet containing data of various sorts. The effectiveness of this stunt is bounded only by the ingenuity of the Scouters who plan it.

The Peddler.

Some member of the Troop or some Scout is disguised as a peddler, with a board slung in front of him containing a number of varied articles. He displays this to each Patrol for two minutes, and after he has left, the Patrol tries to remember and write down everything that he displayed. It is against the rule to take any notes while the peddler is displaying his articles. After a given time each Patrol make a report; the most correct report will of course be the winner.

The Conspirators.

An alarm clock bomb is placed at the Troop Headquarters by some conspirators, and this bomb is due to explode exactly 12 minutes after the Patrols leave the Headquarters. The Patrol must travel one-half mile and return at Scout pace and be back within 30 seconds of

the correct time. If they return too early they will not be allowed inside the building; if they return too late, the building will be wrecked. The Patrols are sent out in different directions over previously measured half-mile distances and return.

Form Letters.

As the Scout Leader calls the names of various letters, the Patrols themselves form these letters by lying down on the ground. For dashes Scouts lie full length; for dots they sit up.

The Patrol that shows the most promptness in displaying the largest number of letters is considered the winner.

(One point off for each error.)

("Scouting.")

In Memoriam.

In loving memory of Scouter M. Ramamurthi Sarma of the MacLaurin High School, Cocanada, called to Higher Service.

A sincere worker for the advancement of Scouting, a devoted friend and a good man. May his soul rest in peace.

(Concluded from page 140.)

3. Cycle skidded and came over. Boy lying injured. Scout came up, kneeled by boy, treated injury, carried off by fireman's lift.

4. Man walking with little boy. Man smoking cigarette, little boy eating toffee, man has walking stick.

5. Drunken man taken in charge by a policeman.

Do not expect boys to reach "passing" standard during camp: merely let them get keen on the work. Making of casts test might be finished off. Camp provides good opportunities.

"Scouting for Boys" is full of really good little stories of tracking: tell one or more at each camp fire during after-dinner rest. See pages 30, 140, 141, 146, 148, 151, 157, 158 (this is a specially useful story). Let patrols act some of the above stories at Camp Fire. Play Scouting and stalking games during camp, if possible, and plan out future Saturday afternoons at home.

"Good Scouting."

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION.



that object, which he tells to the referee. If he is correct he is allowed to go back and touch off the No. 2 man who runs forward and goes through a similar procedure. No Scout is allowed to leave the referee until he has correctly figured out the proper compass bearing of whatever object may have been indicated.

Sherlock Holmes.

A man is brought into the room. He has been knocked down by an automobile and all efforts to restore him to consciousness are useless. It becomes evident that the man is dead, and an effort must be made to find out something about him. The contents of his pockets are spread out on a table, each Patrol Leader is given a sheet of paper and a pencil, and the Patrols individually try to figure out who the man is and how they can get any further information. The Patrol that deduces the most complete amount of information about this man in a given time is the winner. It is good plan to get some stranger to pose as the victim of this accident, in order to make the thing quite realistic.

Suggestions as to clues are as follows: Markings on the clothing indicating what city he is from and the name of his tailor; theatre ticket stubs; time tables with certain trains marked; business cards; bank books; packets of matches with the name of a restaurant or hotel printed thereon; the condition of the man's hands as an index to his occupation; a booklet containing data of various sorts. The effectiveness of this stunt is bounded only by the ingenuity of the Scouters who plan it.

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"Good Scouting."

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

SUPPLEMENT.

Provincial Headquarters Notices No. 43.

(Dated 15th March, 1931.)

Emblems and Group Colours.

In pursuance of Rule 66 of the Policy, Organisation and Rules of the Boy Scouts Association in India of 1931, Commissioners and District and Local Association authorities are requested to be good enough to obtain a sample each of all the Emblems, used by the Groups in their respective areas and send them on with their notes for the approval of the Provincial Headquarters and for record. These should reach the Headquarters before 1st May 1932.

In future all Emblems whether District or Group must be approved by the Provincial Headquarters before being worn, but in case of Scarf Colours it would be enough if the Commissioner and his Association approve of them.

Warrant Applications.

The attention of Commissioners is drawn to the fact that warrant applications received at the Provincial Headquarters do not often give full particulars as regards the previous experience of the candidates applying for warrants. The mere fact that a person has gone through a Training Course does not make him eligible for obtaining a warrant.

Rules insist upon *Three months' probationary service with the group* (Vide Rule 46 f.). In recommending candidates for warrants Commissioners and Secretaries are requested to see that a definite statement regarding three months' probationary service with the Group is entered in the application form.

It is presumed that the Commissioners will have satisfied themselves as to the candidates fulfilling the provisions of the other clauses of this and the provisions of the other rules as well with regard to the qualifications of the scouters.

Provincial Headquarters Notices— India No. 87.

Dated 16th February 1932.

412. His Excellency the Chief Scout of India has been pleased to make the following award:—

Medal of Merit to Mr. V. Subramanyam, District Commissioner, Adyar, Madras.

413. It is notified for general information that in translating scout literature into vernaculars, the term "Boy Scout" should be retained as it is and no attempt made to translate it.

416. The following conditions should be observed in recruiting members to the Indian Contingent to attend the 1933 World Jamboree:—

1. They should be at least 14 years old on the 1st January 1932.

2. They should be at least First Class Scout.

3. All expenses will be met by the members themselves or by Associations deputing them.

4. Only 10 per cent. officers will be allowed and they should have at least three years' approved service in the Movement.

5. Ten per cent. Rover Scouts will also be allowed.

New Groups Registered.

(Registration Valid only up to the end of March 1932.)

Godavari East.

Reg. No 20. 1st Polavaram, Board Secondary School... S ...

Tinnevely District.

10. 3rd Tuticorin, St. Patrick's Higher Elementary School ... S ...

Reg. No

23. 1st Palampottah, St. John's College, Palampottah

Trichinopoly District.

26. 17th Trichinopoly Government Training School

New Warrants Issued.

District Commissioner.

Nilgiri District.
H. B. Ari Gowder, B.A., M.L.C.

Assistant District Commissioners.

Cuddapah District
A. Munuswami Naidu, B.A. L.T., Royachoty
Malabar North District.
V. Govindan, B.A., L.T., Cannanore

District Rover Scout Leader.

Madras South Centre Local Association Area
S. K. Balakrishnan, Chinnai

Ascot North District.

Group Scoutmaster
3. P. S. Sastri Aiyer, 1st Ambur High School

Arcot South District.**Group Scoutmaster.**

3. U. Vijayaraghavan, 1st Tiruvannainallur, Board School

Scoutmasters.

21. K. Sitaraman, 1st Valavanur, George School
22. D. Sessa Ayyangar 1st Tiruvannainallur, Board School

Assistant Scoutmaster.

4. J. K. R. Subramaniam, 1st Valavanur, George School

Madras South Centre.**Scoutmasters.**

65. T. S. Kalyanasundaram, 1st Saidapet, Model School, Teachers' College
66. Mohamed Amjad Ali, 13th Royapettah, 12 Iyyah Perumal Street, Royapettah

Assistant Scoutmasters.

50. T. S. Subramaniam, 1st Saidapet, Model School, Teachers' College
51. M. Rajagopal Naidu, 1st Saidapet, Model School, Teachers' College
52. Mohamed Abdur Rasheed, 14th Royapettah, 12 Iyyah Perumal Street, Royapettah

Tinnevely District.**Group Scoutmasters.**

1. S. S. Chelliah, 1st Tinnevely, C. M. High School

2. K. S. Ganapathy, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

3. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

4. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

5. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

6. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

7. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

8. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

9. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

10. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

11. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

12. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

13. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

14. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

15. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

16. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

17. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

18. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

19. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

20. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

21. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

22. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

23. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

24. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

25. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

26. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

27. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

28. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

29. P. V. Seshu Aiyer, 2nd Tinnevely, Hindu College

30. S. Venkatarama Ayyar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

31. S. R. Narayanarao, 1st Shermadevi, C. G. Higher Elementary School

Assistant Scoutmasters.

14. M. Sivasubramaniam, 6th Palamcottah, School for the Deaf

15. M. G. John Easter, 9th Palamcottah, Borstal School

16. S. Jebomoney Pillai, 9th Palamcottah, Borstal School

17. S. S. Chelliah, 1st Tinnevely, C. M. High School

18. D. Swamikan, 1st Tinnevely, C. M. High School

19. K. Adivaraham Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

20. N. Avaliappa Mudaliar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

21. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

22. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

23. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

24. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

25. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

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34. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

35. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

36. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

37. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

38. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

39. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

40. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

41. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

42. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

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44. V. Padmanaba Ayyangar, 1st Ambasamudram, Tirthapathi High School

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Proceedings of a meeting of the Provincial Executive held on Thursday 18th February 1932 at 6 p.m. at the Provincial Headquarters, Wenlock Park, Triplicane, Madras.

Present.

1. Capt. T. W. Barnard, *Honorary Provincial Treasurer.*

2. Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, *District Commissioner.*

3. Mr. D. N. Strathie, *District Commissioner.*

4. Mr. V. S. Ratnasabhapathy, *Provincial Organising Secretary.*

5. Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath, *Honorary Provincial Secretary.*

Capt. T. W. Barnard was voted to the chair.

1. The minutes of the last meeting which had been circulated were taken as read and passed.

2. The draft Annual Report prepared by the Honorary Provincial Secretary was approved and passed.

3. The letter No. 307, dated 4th February 1932, from the Organising Secretary for India, that it was proposed to publish at General Headquarters an All-India Boy Scout Diary for 1933 and requesting the views of this Association about the proposal as such a diary was being published at Madras by the Provincial Council.

Capt. Barnard suggested that the acceptance of the proposal would entail loss to the Association to the extent of at least Rs. 300 per annum and that the Indian Headquarters might be willing to contribute to this loss, as some annual contribution to defray this loss, as the risk involved in starting a new diary for the last two or three years. This was agreed to and the Honorary Provincial Secretary was requested to write accordingly.

4. The letter dated 4th February 1932, from Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Honorary Auditors of the Association

proposing to charge Rs. 200 for future audits of the accounts of the Association was placed before the meeting. The Treasurer, Capt. Barnard, stated that the funds of the Association as at present and as they may be for some time to come, could not allow the payment of any remuneration except a nominal one, say about Rs. 50 for such work. The Honorary Provincial Secretary was requested to reply accordingly.

It was also resolved to thank Messrs. Fraser and Ross, Honorary Auditors, for the very valuable services which they had rendered to the Association by auditing the accounts free of charge ever since the Madras Provincial Council was constituted from 1921 onwards.

5. In pursuance of the suggestion of Mr. Alan C. McKay, District Commissioner, British Cochin, contained in his letter, dated 4th February 1932, it was resolved to obtain from the Imperial Headquarters all the pamphlets published and stock them at the Provincial Headquarters for purposes of distribution among District Commissioners and others.

6. The letter, dated 26th January 1932, from the Madras District Treasurer, requesting the use of one of the bigger pigeon holes in the long table at the Jamboree Hall for keeping the account books of the Madras District Council was placed before the meeting. It was resolved that the District Treasurer be informed that it would not be convenient to accept his request as the space required would be glad to be used for other purposes. The District Treasurer was requested to inform him that he might keep his account books in a box or an almirah wherein he might keep his account books.

The meeting came to a close at about 6.35 p.m.

Proceedings of the Business Session of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Madras Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association held on Saturday, 27th February 1932 at 8-30 a.m. at Wenlock Park, Triplicane, Madras.

Present.

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur S. Kumarswami Reddiar, Messrs. E. Conrab Smith, D. N. Strathie, C. Doraiswami, T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, T. V. Gopalaswami, R. Messiah Doss, A. S. Venkatraman, P. L. Ramanatha Rao, V. T. Abraham, A. L. Narayana Rao, T. P. Santanarathnam, C. Vedachalam, B. Manavala Chowdry, T. S. Venkatraman, M. R. Balakrishnan, P. S. Narayanaswami, V. S. Ratnasabhapathy, Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle, M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar, Lt. Col. A. W. Hutton, K. Venkateswami Naidu, Rao Sahab T. S. Subramania Iyer, T. P. Navanithakrishna, V. Subramaniam, K. R. R. Sastri, A. Munuswami Naidu, D. S. Raja Rao, V. V. S. Prakasa Rao, T. S. Ramaswami Iyer, K. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, Dewan Bahadur Govindoss Chaturbhuj Doss, N. Devanesan, Capt. T. W. Barnard, Bh. Krishna Rao, M. Jessie, A. B. Shetty, H. B. Ari Goudar, and Mr. K. Sanjiva Kamath.

Mr. T. A. Ramalinga Chettiar, The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao, The Rt. Rev. E. H. M. Waller, among others were also present for the Public Session in the evening. Mr. K. Sambandam, Secretary, Local Association, Tanjore, was also present.

The Provincial Commissioner presided.

1. The Provincial Commissioner in a brief speech extended a hearty welcome to the members of the Provincial Council who had gathered together from all over the Province to participate in the Tenth Annual Meeting. He said that the meeting had been held during the Session of the Legislative Council to enable the members thereof to attend the Public Session in the evening but he found that he and other members of the Legislative Council who had to take an active part in the Proceedings of the Annual Meeting were so busy during the Session that it was doubtful whether it was advantageous at all to have the future Annual Meetings during the Session of the Legislative Council.

Warrants Cancelled.**District Commissioner.**

Nilgiri District.
Lt. Col. L. L. Porter, D.B.E., V.D.

Assistant District Commissioner.

Nilgiri District.
H. B. Ari Goudar, B.A., M.L.C.

District Scoutmaster.

Cuddapah District.
A. Munuswami Naidu, B.A., L.T., Rayachoty.

Madras North.

Assistant Scoutmaster.
37. Md. Thameem 13th George Town

Provincial
Scout Head-Quarters,
P. O. Box 424, Madras,
15-3-32.

Madras South Centre.

Assistant Scoutmaster.
43. Mohamed Amjad Ali 13th Royapettah
Cubmaster
19. M. Ram Mohan, 13th Royapettah

Madura District.

Scoutmaster
36. S. N. Sankara Aiyer, 5th Ullampatti

Tinnevely District.

Scoutmasters.
19. Y. C. Appavu J. Doss, 7th Palamcottah
23. K. Ramakrishnan, 1st Mukkudal
Assistant Scoutmaster.
13. G. E. Thomas, 6th Palamcottah

Shumaraswami
Provincial Commissioner.

He also congratulated Lt. Col. A. W. Hutton, District Commissioner on his election to the Legislative Council as the representative of the European Community.

On the motion of Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai seconded by Mr. C. Doraiswami the Tenth Annual Report was taken as read and adopted. It was suggested that efforts should be made in future that the Annual Report should be circulated about a week in advance to enable the members to come prepared to speak upon the Report and give suggestions relating to future work based upon the previous year's record of work.

3. The following Office-bearers were then elected.

Vice-presidents.

The Rajah of Sivaganga,
The Rajah of Parakimedi,
The Hon'ble Mr. Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao,
The Rt. Rev. E. H. M. Waller,
The Rajah of Vuvvur,
Mr. P. C. Muthu Chettiar, Zamindar of Siruvella,

The Rajah of Bobbili,
The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur B. Munuswami
Naidu Gann,

Re-elected.

Elected

Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, B.A., B.L., District Commissioner, Madurai.
Mr. D. N. Srinivas, M.A., I.C.S., District Commissioner, Chittoor.
Mr. V. V. S. Prakasa Rao, Assistant District Commissioner, East Godavary.

Rao Sahel R. Krishna Iyer, B.A., B.L., District Commissioner, Madurai.

Mr. V. Subramaniam, B.A., B.T., Assistant District Commissioner, Chittoor.

Mr. H. B. Ari Gouder, District Commissioner, Nilgiris.

Mr. N. Ranga Reddi, B.A., B.L., District Commissioner, Cuddapah.

Mr. M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar, District Commissioner, South Arcot.

Madras.

The Provincial Commissioner stated that steps will be taken at the next meeting of the Executive to modify the rule as regards the members of the committee from Madras, both elected and ex-officio, and on this assurance all the nine places in the committee were thrown open to the mufasil members in response to their desire for larger representation on the Executive committee.

4. The question of election of two members to the General Council for India was deferred to such time as the General Council might meet.

5. The Council then went into Committee to discuss the resolutions on the agenda paper. The Provincial Commissioner nominated the Honorary Provincial Secretary to take the chair as he had to leave for the Legislative Council. The formal meeting of the Council was adjourned to Sunday the 28th February 1932. After passing the following resolution of an uncontroversial character.

The Council resolved to the All-India Scout Association for the Madras Province.

(b) This meeting places on record its appreciation of the services of Mr. G. T. J. Thaddeus and requests the Secretary to convey to him the thanks of the Association for his good work as Organising Secretary while in Madras.

Proceedings of the adjourned Business Session of the Tenth Annual Meeting of the Madras Council of the Boy Scouts Association in India held on Sunday 28th February 1932 at 8 a.m. at Wenlock Park.

The Provincial Commissioner presided.

The members who were present the previous day were present with very few exceptions.

The following resolutions were then passed, The Provincial Secretary giving a gist of the result of the discussion of the Council in the committee proceedings on each resolution.

Mr. T. V. Nilakantam Pillai's Resolutions.

1. Resolved that the District Councils be constituted or reconstituted as the case may be, consisting of the Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners and two members elected from each Local Association, if any within the area of the District and such others as agree to pay the subscription as may be prescribed under the rules framed by the District Council in this behalf. The President and other office bearers of the Council may be elected by the Council. The area of the jurisdiction of the District Council shall be defined

by the District Council subject to the approval of the Provincial Headquarters (as amended by Mr. B. Manavala Chowdry.)

2. Resolved that steps be taken to have proper warrants contemplated by Rule 10 of the P. O. R. be issued to all Local Associations.

3. Resolved that the Provincial Headquarters do publish a definite scheme in which Group, Local Association and District Council accounts should be kept.

4. Resolved that the Provincial Headquarters be requested to draw up rules for camping on the lines of "Camping standards" published by the Imperial Headquarters and that a proper scheme of Permit cards and the regulation of their issue by definite rules be introduced as early as possible.

5. Resolved that the Provincial Headquarters be requested to look into the question of unauthorised

emblems used on scarves and elsewhere and take steps for the regulation of their use.

6. Resolved that steps be taken for the registration of individual names of all Scouts, Cubs, Rovers and Scouters by every local association and District Council and where these do not exist by the District Commissioner; and that proper scrutiny be exercised from time to time to see that only the names of those who are in active service are on the registers.

7. Resolved that the General Headquarters for India be requested to amend the Rules relating to Cub Proficiency badges so as to bring them into line with the rules found in the latest edition of the Wolf Cub's Handbook.

8. Resolved that the Provincial Headquarters be requested to appoint a Rules Committee to revise "The Policy, Organisation and Rules" of the Boy Scouts Association, Indian Branch, published in July 1931 and place their recommendations before the Provincial Executive to be forwarded to the General Headquarters after approval of the same.

Mr. R. Srinivasa Iyengar's Resolutions moved in his absence by Mr. M. R. Balakrishnan.

9. That the following resolutions be referred to the All India Headquarters.

"This meeting recommends to the All India Headquarters that arrangements be made at an early date for the manufacture of badges in India."

10. That the following resolutions be referred to the Rover Sub-Committee for opinion. "This meeting recommends that a pamphlet on Rovering, containing the Rover questions (adapted to Indian conditions) be published and made available for a nominal price to the rovers of the Province."

Mr. T. P. Santanakrishna's Resolutions.

11. Resolved that Local Associations do arrange to earmark a badge fund, make adequate provision for the issue and control of badges and maintain a Badge account.

12. Resolved that the Provincial Commissioner be requested to call for reports from members of the Training Team on their work and convene a conference of those who have conducted Training courses or assisted at them and establish definite standards of training for the various courses and corresponding qualifications for members of the training team conducting them, and that the expenses of such a conference be met from the funds of the Provincial Council.

ference be met from the funds of the Provincial Council.

13. Resolved that the following resolutions be referred to the Provincial Commissioner.

(a) Resolved that the District Commissioners shall while recommending groups for charters and scouters for warrants send their group visit reports or make a declaration that they have visited the groups and individually met the Scouters (mentioning dates) that the information furnished in the applications has been verified by them and that they consider the Groups and Scouters capable of maintaining the standards of efficiency and the traditions of the movement.

(b) Resolved that this Council recommends to the Provincial Commissioner that District Commissioners, District Councils and Local Associations requiring the services of the Provincial Organising Secretaries shall communicate their requirements in writing to the Provincial Commissioner one month in advance and that on his orders thereon, communicated to the Provincial Organising Secretaries through the Honorary Provincial Secretary, the Provincial Organising Secretaries shall draw up beforehand their monthly programmes.

14. Resolved that the Provincial Executive Committee be requested to appoint a Sub Committee to revise the Bye-laws of the Provincial Council and place their recommendations before the Provincial Executive for necessary action.

Mr. T. P. Navanithakrishna's Resolutions.

15. Resolved that the Provincial Headquarters for the manufacture and sale of all Scout badges be referred to the Provincial Headquarters for the manufacture and sale of all Scout badges.

Mr. K. R. R. Sastri's Resolutions.

16. Resolved that the following Sub Committee be appointed to report on the steps to be taken to make the Scout Movement more popular by further Indianising it.

The Honorary Provincial Secretary, Mr. T. V. Gopalaswami, The Provincial Organising Secretaries, Messrs. V. V. S. Prakasa Rao, T. V. Nilakantam Pillai, V. Subramaniam, T. P. Santanakrishna, T. P. Navanithakrishna, C. Vedachalam, B. Krishna Rao, M. R. Balakrishnan, Lt. Col. A. W. Hutton, Rao Bahadur R. Krishna Rao Bhonsle with Mr. K. R. R. Sastri as the Convener.

K. R. R. Sastri

Honorary Provincial Secretary.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION.



Thought for the Month.

DO IT NOW

Friends, in this world of hurry,
And work and sudden end,
If a thought comes quick of doing
A kindness to a friend,
Do it that blessed minute ;
Don't put it off—don't wait,
What's the use of doing a kindness,
If you do it a day too late ?

—"Community Bulletin."

Safety on the Railways.

How the Railway Chemist Helps.

YEARS of patient research have combined to make the railways safe and efficient, but modern conditions of transport call for much in addition to safety. Speed, comfort and punctuality, entailing larger and heavier locomotives and rolling stock travelling at higher speeds, are necessary, and the railways have maintained their high standard of safety under increasingly difficult conditions only by careful investigation, numerous experiments and costly vigilance, in which essential work the railway chemist plays an important part.

Advice and research.

The problem of providing materials suited to the special purposes for which they are required, and capable of withstanding the stress and strain of such highly specialised service, is always a complicated one. By systematic examination of the materials used in the construction of locomotives and rolling stock, the chemist is able to supply information which enables the responsible engineer to judge the suitability of the materials for their purpose and to reject such as are not of the highest quality. By investigating failures in service he is able to indicate the cause and thus point the way to the use of still better material or altered design. In like manner the railway chemist assists the engineer responsible for the construction and maintenance of the permanent way to secure the most suitable materials for his purpose, by examining the steel used for rails and bridges, as well as such things as cement and protective paints. The question of water for engine boilers is also most important; the analysis of such water and the method of treatment of unsatisfactory water, form considerable part of the railway chemist's duties.

Extensive experiments have been carried out to secure better and better steel alloys by the admixture of such elements as manganese, nickel, silicon and other ingredients. As a result of research work, allied to practical experience, a large selection of alloys has been evolved, each of which has its own

especial usefulness. It is not too much to say that modern railway engineering would have been found impracticable but for the introduction of these special steels, which are necessary for the construction of locomotives, carriage wheels, rails and other vital elements in railway safety.

The chemist and the passenger.

The work of the chemist surrounds the railway passenger. The glass in the windows of the carriages has been perfected by his direction, the floor covering is possibly made of a chemical compound and the upholstery in some form of artificial leather. The paint and varnish of both interior and exterior are duly tested, as also are the raw materials from which they are made. The chemist has also to search for suitable materials for the protection of metal, timber and cement work under the very diverse and trying conditions that exist on a railway.

The track on which the train runs, owes much to the chemist. Apart from the special steel of the rails and chairs, the treatment of the sleepers with creosote, zinc chloride and other substances by processes which secure complete impregnation ensures a longer period of useful existence. The lenses in the signals, the lights in the lamps and even the detonators used in foggy weather, all come under the chemist's attention. By recommendations on the construction and the conditions under which they should be stored, the chemist helps to ensure detonators which are reliable and will give a sufficiently audible report when exploded.

Testing dangerous goods and coal.

In addition to advising those responsible for constructional work, the railway chemists help the operating officers who arrange the transport of the enormous quantities of dangerous goods, inflammable liquids and highly poisonous substances which pass over the railways daily. These are conveyed under conditions recommended by the chemists with the object of preventing the contamination of other goods and securing

the maximum safety of the public and the staff.

British railways consume about 16,000,000 tons of coal annually. Every type of coal purchased is carefully and accurately classified and valued by means of tests in the laboratory and on the footplate. The chemist ascertains the calorific value of the fuel, and the engine driver reports on the consumption per mile, the steam-raising qualities, the residue left in the firebox, etc.

In these and many other ways the railway chemist contributes in a very practical

manner to the safety of the travelling public and of the railwaymen themselves, and plays a part of increasing importance in the team work which results in the elimination of danger from travel by railway to such an extent that it has been calculated that the chances of a passenger winning the "Calcutta Sweepstake" are greater than his chances of losing his life when travelling by rail.

(*Railway News letter, January, 1932.*)

The Next Jamboree.

International Conference Plans.

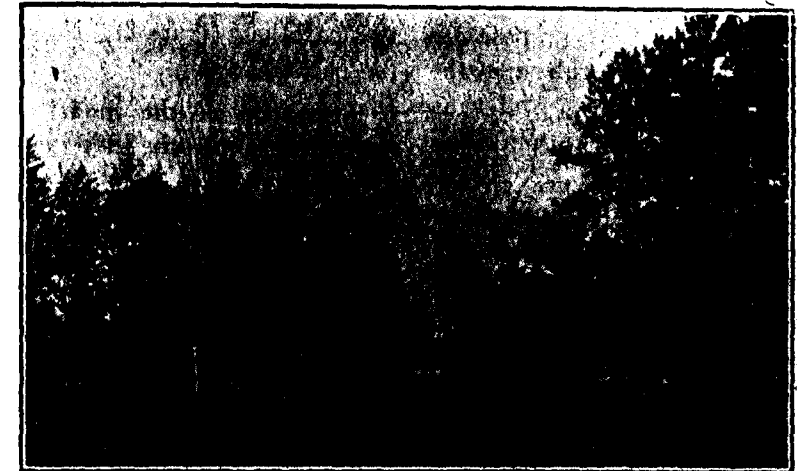
During the second week of the World Jamboree at Godollo, Budapest, Hungary in August, 1933, Scout workers of 45 nations will meet for the seventh biennial international conference.

The boarding school and seminary of St. Norbert have been lent by the Premonstratensian Canons who settled in Hungary

delegates to the conference and a delegates' camp in the adjoining grounds.

The Regent of Hungary, Admiral Horthy, has given further proof of his enthusiasm for Scouting by ordering the main well for supplying the Jamboree camp to be sunk in the royal park at his own expense.

The organising committee have decided



ROYAL PALACE GODOLLO—The site of the next

By Courtesy of]

World Jamboree, 1933.

[The Mysore Scout.

about 700 years ago and maintain one of the most up-to-date public schools in Hungary. The conference will be held there and the Boy Scouts International Bureau, under the direction of Mr. Hubert Martin, C.B.E., will be established there during the Jamboree. There will be billets for

to divide the contingents attending the Jamboree into units of 35, consisting of a leader, two assistants and four patrols of eight Scouts. Where national contingents number more than 15 units, 525 Scouts, they will be divided up and camped in different sub-camps to encourage fraternisation.

Don't Forget Your Badge.

Most Scouts will have found, like I have done that wherever you go in the streets or in a strange town, or far out in the country whether at home or abroad overseas, you come across a boy wearing a buttonhole badge. As you get nearer you see that it is the wellknown three-pointed badge of the Scouts.

Then you make the salute, shake hands with the left hand, and then you are in company with a friend and brother who a minute before was a total stranger to you.

I like that meeting and that way of making friends, and it happens to me almost

every day. It is all brought about by that little badge of brother-hood. If we had not been wearing it, when out of uniform, we should have passed each other by without knowing that we were brothers. So I always wear my badge, and I hope that all you Scouts do the same.

It shows that you belong to the great brotherhood and that your corps: and also, like a policeman's armlet, it shows that you are on duty, for a Scout is at all times on duty whether in uniform or out of it, ready to do a good turn to anyone requiring it.—

BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL.

Toy-Making.

BY P. S. NARAYANSWAMI, (Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.)

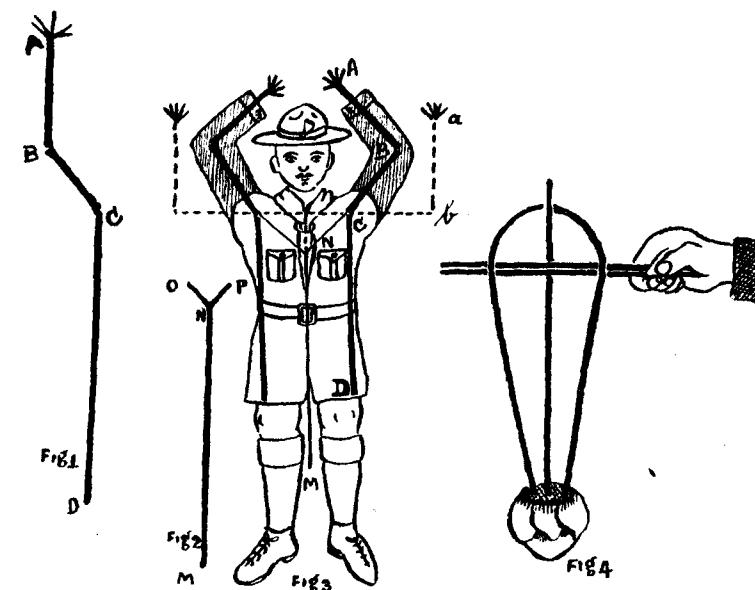
THROUGH this article I propose to teach young boys of cub age the making of two very simple toys, and thus make it easy for the cubs to win their second stars.

The model of a seemingly automatic man.
Preparation of the parts. Pull out 3 long and stout sticks from the broom. If you want to brake a stick completely, you bend it twice on opposite sides. But I want you to bend it only once, for our purpose here, so that the broken part freely moves as if on a hinge. Bearing this precaution in mind, bend one of the three sticks at two points as shown in figure 1. Note that AB and CD are bent one on either side of BC. Split the end A and make it represent 5 fingers. This is very easily done with the nail of your finger. Make one more like this, the corresponding parts being equal in length. Let us call these the arm pieces. Split one end of the third stick into

two parts (see figure 2). Now you have got the parts ready.

Fitting up of the model. Arrange the three sticks on the floor as in figure 3. Thrust the part NO into CB at C of one of the arm pieces. The part NO should go into the corresponding part of the other arm piece at the corresponding point.

The method of working. Have the body of the model, namely the portion where the three sticks run parallel to one another, flat on the four fingers of your left hand and gently press all of them together with your thumb. Then take hold of the middle stick with your right hand at the free end. Push or pull the middle stick and note the effect. The result of your pushing or pulling will be this. For every up stroke of the middle stick the arms will go down and for every down stroke they will go up getting closer to each other. Note the two positions ABC and abc of one of the



arms in figure 3 for corresponding change in the position of the middle stick.

You can make the same model a little more difficult and interesting for grown-ups. What is to be done is to draw a nice picture of a human being without the arms and fix it to the extreme sticks of the body portion of the model. Be careful to leave the middle one to move up and down freely. The two arms have to be prepared separately and fixed to the parts representing the arms. A little overlapping is necessary at the place where the arm pieces touch the body portion as is seen in figure 3.

The Tic, Tak.

This, I think is a suitable name for the toy that I am going to describe presently because it makes such a noise when it is played with.

Take a tender cocoanut of the size of a lemon. Take also a strong rib of cocoanut leaf. Let its length be about a foot. Thrust both the ends of this stick into the soft portion of the cocoanut so that the stick now looks like an arch. Thrust another stick of equal strength in the middle and see that it extends a little beyond the arch. Select two more sticks to match each other and pass them together through the arms of the bent stick and the middle one. The figure very well explains how to do it. The toy is now complete and you have simply to rotate the whole thing about the double sticks which you hold at one end as in figure 4. Note the effect and tell me next time why two sticks should be used and what is it that makes the sound which you so much enjoy.

(All rights reserved.)

Our Troop Heroes.

"Bhishma"

(By. H. RATNAKER RAO).

THE path of duty is a thorny one and Bhishma was one of those truest men who with their eyes broad open, plunged themselves into the sore path of duty and bore the consequences unflinchingly. He did his unique duty, to both his father, kings and kinsmen. He was a strong, and capable warrior, with ideals and strength of resolution. He was a man, full of determination and patriotism. He

was a wise statesman. He considered righteousness to be the highest honour and never parted from the truth.

In our motherland, many years ago, flourished two great families of kings. The Sun-King's capital was Ayodhya, but the Moon-Kings ruled in Hastinapura. Many princes sprang from these two lines, of whom one of the greatest was the Moon-king, Santanu, whose name means Peace and Goodwill, assumed the government by universal consent. One day, while Santanu was resting himself on the banks of the Jamuna, he saw a girl, who was perfect embodiment of beauty. The girl was none other than Ganga Devi herself. Santanu married her.

Bhishma was the son of the Moon king Santanu by Ganga Devi. He was educated by sage Vasishta, in vedas and shastras and by Parasurama, in archery and swordsmanship. He became Yuvaraja of Hastinapura at the age of 16. One day while hunting in the woods, King Santanu saw the beautiful Satyawati, the adopted daughter of a fisherman chief, and desired to marry her. But the chief stipulated that Satyawati's sons alone must inherit the throne. He could not agree and returned much dejected. Bhishma knowing the cause of his father's unhappiness renounced all claim to the throne and took a vow to remain unmarried. He took the vow of celibacy for life. This bold resolve and the great sacrifice entailed by it, won the admiration of the kings and the Lords. Satyawati then became the Queen and, after Santanu's death her son Vichitraveerya ascended the throne.

When the relation between the Kuru and Pandu brothers became very strained and war seemed inevitable. Bhishma unlike other conceited advisers of Duryodhana, did not care to give that advice alone which would sound musical to the prince's ear, but gave the sensible advice which to the Unfortunate Kaurava seemed distasteful.

During the Great Mahabhartha War Sri Krishna supported the Pandavas. The Kuru's general was Bhishma. Though Bhishma knew that the Pandava's cause was righteous, he stood by Duryodhana as he ate his salt and was in duty bound to him. Bhishma fought whole heartedly against the Pandavas. But truth was bound to triumph. The war was fought to the bitter end. The Pandavas were in despair knowing the prowess and valour of Bhishma, who was invulnerable. Amba who had transformed into Shikandi and whom Bhishma had sworn not to fight, was brought before Bhishma. By a great feat of archery, Arjuna with Shikandi, broke Bhishma's bow. Bhishma could not take a new bow resist his enemy, as Shikandi was facing him. Arjuna's arrows showered on him and the mighty hero fell. Bhishma asked Duryodhana, to get him pure drinking water who sent servant to get water in golden jugs, while the ready Arjuna sent an arrow and brought the gushing Ganga, the mother of Bhishma and satiated his grand sires thirst. He lay on a bed of arrows prepared by Arjuna. Bhishma died at the beginning of the Uttarayanum, in the presence of Sri Krishna, who revealed himself to Bhishma in His own Divine form. Bhishma is undoubtedly one of the greatest of men.

Hence the reason why we scouts of this troop have Bhishma as our guide, friend and philosopher, is to follow his aims, his qualities. When we remember our scout promise to do our duty, to God, king and Country, we scouts are well reminded of Bhishma's high sense of duty. His life guides us to become perfect embodiments of duty as he was. Also we are glad to see that our scout laws are based on his qualities and we are inclined to think that he was the real organiser of the scout movement which flourishes in the whole world to a very large extent.

The Boy Scouts Association. H. R. H. The Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition.

under the control of the

Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs,

Codrington House, 23, Water Lane, Ludgate, London, E. C. 4.

To be shot at EITHER 15, 20 or 25 YARDS.

PRIZES:

SENIOR SECTION.

Winning Team, Challenge Shield and Six Silver Medals.
Second Team, Six Bronze Medals.

JUNIOR SECTION.

Winning Team, Challenge Shield and Six Silver Medals.
Second Team, Six Bronze Medals.

Entrance Fee, 1s. 6d. per team (Senior and Junior Sections).

APERTURE SIGHTS AND SLINGS ALLOWED.

Conditions.

Open to teams of six from any Group of Boy Scouts who are registered at the Imperial Headquarters Boy Scouts Association.

A Group may enter any number of teams in each Section.

Each competitor must have been a bona-fide member of the Group which he is representing for at least two months previous to the date of shooting.

No competitor may shoot for more than one team.

The contest will take the form of a postal competition and teams in Great Britain may shoot their cards upon any day between 1st May and 30th June inclusive, and they must be posted so as to reach the offices of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs not later than 6th July. Overseas teams will shoot their cards on any day between 1st June and 30th July, and they must be posted so as to reach the above address not later than 31st August.

The shooting of the whole team must take place on the same range and be completed within a period of two consecutive hours.

WITNESSES.—Each of the cards must be shot in the presence of a witness, who will be responsible for the conditions of the competition being duly complied with, and who will certify same on the Certificate forwarded with the cards.

Secretaries of teams must give the S. M. R. C. at least six days' notice of the

date, time and place of the shoot, to enable them to appoint a witness.

In the event of the S. M. R. C. not being able to supply a witness, the District Commissioner shall appoint a Commissioner, Scoutmaster, or member of a local Association other than one connected with the Group concerned.

For teams from Overseas the District Commissioner shall appoint a qualified witness as above.

The witness must sign and date each card before it is shot.

Teams of six Scouts or Rover Scouts not holding warrant rank and under the age of 25 years for the Senior Competition, and under the age of 16 years and not under 12 years of age for the Junior Competition. The name and date of birth of each competitor must be stated upon the cards.

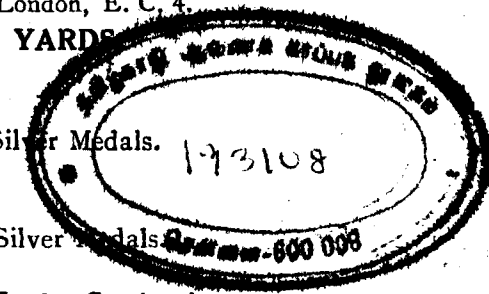
Distance.—Either 15, 20 or 25 yards, to be measured from the front edge of the firing point used by the competitors to the cards.

Number of shots—Twenty each competitor, 10 deliberate and 10 in 100 seconds.

Targets.—S. M. R. C. Match and Time-limit cards; cards proportionate to the above distances will be sent.

Where a card has five targets, two shots must be fired at each target.

Where a card has ten targets, one shot must be fired at each target.



7-
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Rifles.—Any .22 breech-loading rifle or carbine (this includes the short fore-end fitted with barrel not exceeding 30 in. in length), and complying with the following conditions:—

Sights.—Any sights, including apertures, with or without wind-gauge, but not fitted with telescopes or levels.

Position.—Prone. No artificial rest of any kind allowed.

Slings.—Slings may be used.

Trigger.—The trigger pull must not be less than 3 lb. Triggers must be tested. Each team must provide a 3 lb. certified dead weight trigger tester for this purpose.

Coaching and Spotting.—Coaching and spotting allowed; competitors may also use their own binoculars or telescopes.

In the Deliberate Stage 10 minutes only will be allowed each competitor for firing 10 rounds.

In the Time-limit stage 100 seconds are allowed. No extra time allowed for jams or misfires. Competitors will load and fire on the word "Commence" and they may not fire after the word "Cease." Time will be reckoned from the word "Commence." Witnesses must give the orders "Commence" and "Cease," and in both the Deliberate and the Time-limit Stages intermediate times may be called and competitors may use their own watches.

Whilst shooting is taking place in connection with this competition, no practice cards are allowed on the butts and no Time-limit cards may be on the butts whilst deliberate shooting is taking place.

Where not otherwise provided for, the shooting regulations of the Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs will govern the contest. Cards of rules may be had from the S. M. R. C., 1s. 3d., post free.

Ties will be decided in the first place by the highest score on the Time-limit cards, if still a tie, by the use of the graduated gauges

Any protest regarding an infringement of the rules must be received by the Secretary of the S. M. R. C. within seven days of the last day for shooting.

British teams must make their entries on or before 31st March. The last date for receiving entries from Overseas is 31st May.

The necessary cards and witness certificates will be sent to competing teams immediately after the closing date, together with an envelope in which they must be returned at the conclusion of the shooting.

Entries close for British Teams 31st March, 1932.

Entries close for Overseas Teams 31st May, 1932.

The Boy Scouts Association. H.R.H. The Duke of Connaught's Challenge Shield Competition, 1932.

Entries must be forwarded to the SECRETARY,
Society of Miniature Rifle Clubs, Codrington House,
23, Water Lane, Ludgate, London, E.C.4.

Entry Form

NAME OF GROUP

Will Secretaries please enter the name of their Team opposite the distance, and in the section under which they will shoot.

Senior Section

15 yards.....
20 yards.....
25 yards.....

Junior Section

15 yards.....
20 yards.....
25 yards.....

Note.—The Secretary is requested to write below the name and address to which all communications are to be made with reference to this Competition.

Name.....
Address.....

Entrance Fee 1s. 6d. per Team.

Borstal Scout Group Palamcottah.

Good-Turn Campaign.

The Area assigned—Murugankurichi to South Bazaar, Palamcottah.

THE Borstal Scouts and Rovers were taken out on a Good Turn campaign on the 21st February 1932. Some of the important good-turns done by them are given below:

1. The dead body of a rat was seen lying on the road and it was emitting a bad odour. It was removed and buried in a pit.

2. Advised a batch of 5 boys, who were pelting stones at birds with catapults, not to do so and to be kind to animals.

3. An animal was seen tied to a tree so closely that it could not move freely or lie down. The rope was loosened to such required length as to enable the animal to move about freely.

4. In Yadhava street an old woman was trying in vain to remove dirt and house refuse which were obstructing the free flow in the drain. They were removed by the scouts.

5. A school boy met with a cycle accident and fell down unconscious. He had slight injuries. Water was sprinkled over his face and he was fanned and brought to consciousness. He was then removed to the hospital for medical aid and then taken home.

6. There was a dirty lane in the Yadhava street. It was cleaned and a lecture on cleanliness was given to the people of that lane.

7. A rheumatic patient was lying helpless under the shade of a tree on a road. He was very dirty and unable to walk. He had nobody to care of him. He was given hot water bath and then removed in an improvised stretcher to the hospital and was admitted as an in-patient there.

8. A boy was running across the road at a sharp turning when a bus was fast

approaching him. The driver was cautioned to stop the bus in time and the boy was then saved from an accident.

9. An old woman was seen drawing water from a well with great difficulty. She was helped in drawing water.

10. The bullocks of a hay-cart got frightened on seeing a bus and dragged the cart into the side drain of the road. The cart was pushed back to the road as the bullocks themselves were not able to do so.

11. A child with some jewels on was seen alone on the road crying. The child was taken to its home about four furlongs off, and delivered to its parents. They were advised not to leave their child alone like that.

12. A boy who was playing in the verandha of his house fell down and got slight injuries in his knee-cap. He was at once rendered First Aid.

"Shorts" from the Annual Meeting.

The strength of the Movement in the Province is 13,019. There are 502 registered Groups, 8 New Local Associations were registered.

21 Training camps were conducted during the year, of which 11 were for Scoutmasters, 7 for Cubmasters, 1 for Rover Leaders, 1 for Commissioners and 1 for Wood Badge, practical. In all 467 men were trained as Leaders of the Movement.

542 Scout Proficiency badges and 59 Cub Proficiency badges were issued during year. 14 King Scout badges and 11 All Round Cords were also issued.

Scout Commissioners' Conference held in connection with the Annual meeting was attended by 24 District and Assistant District Scout Commissioners.

War Stuff!

BY STEPHEN LEACOCK.

(Specially sent by the author for "The South India Boy Scout").

A few Words of comfort.

AN eminent Canadian humorist contributes a few unconventional observations for the New Year on the topic of the next war.

The war hounds, the real ones, the real hot dogs who talk of nothing else—assure us that the next great war is going to be something awful. And it appears that the people who get it in the neck are not these war hounds themselves, but us—you and I—the ordinary plain people who never saw a gun fired in anger outside of a bar-room.

It seems, so they say, that the whole attention of the armies will be devoted to destroying civilians—women and children a specialty. Bombs will be dropped on us from the air: we will be blown up on our own golf links: killed with gas while at the movies. Churches will be no place for people who fear death and sick people had better keep away from hospitals.

These war hounds keep cheering us up with news of bigger and brighter bombs, higher and higher explosives, yellower and yellower gas. They have an explosive now that will blow us five hundred feet in the air: last year we were only up to four. And there's a new gas that you can't see as it approaches; it has no smell, so you can't smell it: it gives no feeling: so you don't feel it. Without having the least idea of it you are dead.

This is really an awful picture. But personally I take no stock in it. I think these war hounds work off this stuff on us because they are scared themselves. For the first time the soliders are afraid and so they try to pass it on.

Now I have acquired from much reading about wars in past ages the notion that war is coming to an end. In fact it is almost there now. The reason is that war has lost what you might call its charm, the peculiar drowsy fascination that it had up till about fifty years ago. In those good old days war was the greatest of open-air sports. The

life was free and open, the food good, lots of fun, and the danger practically nothing, or nothing more than being at home.

Think of the wonderful attraction for a young officer setting off to war. He embarked upon a troop ship—a huge floating castle under sail: music, sunshine, tears, farewells, brandy and soda! Glorious. Any danger of a bomb from the air? Good heavens, no! never dreamed of. Any fear of being blown up at night by a submarine? Good Lord, no! Any danger of anything? Not till we get to the scene of the war. When do we get there? Oh, in about six months.

Thus used to sail the French and the English to the West Indies: cards and brandy and soda on deck all day: played under an awning for 10 rupees a punto: that's the life!

Thus sailed a United States naval expedition somewhere about a hundred years ago for the island of Sumatra. Why? To punish a native chief. Now if anybody can think of better fun than what "punishing a native chief" used to be, I want to hear of it. Time of this expedition, four months out and four back. Warfare involved—bombardment of Quettah Boola, or some such place, for half an hour, then a native banquet with bams, yarns, clams and a native drink called "hooroo"! After which they collected the ransom and sailed home.

Danger in the old wars never came till you were ready for it, all keyed up for it, wanting it. And it was over in no time it was like a thunderstorm, fearsome and full of light and then gone! In any good old campaign the armies always laid off for winter, and always took time off for saints' days, holidays, and generals' birthdays on both sides. They stopped for wet weather, muddy weather, or when there was too much static in the air. A campaign lasted as a rule all summer with a battle once a month, lasting anywhere from twenty minutes to

all day. Waterloo began after early lunch, and all concerned were finished for late dinner. Wolfe's battle at Quebec lasted twenty minutes. It had taken from the first week in January till the middle of September to get it ready.

As to danger of death, the open life was so superior to sedentary work at home that it was on the whole safer to be at war. England lost, in twenty-two years of war with France, only 100,000 soldiers—about 5,000 a year. About half of these died of fever in the West Indies without any battles at all. Apart from fever the mortality at home was far greater.

Can we wonder that war flourished. For the officers it was, literally, a picnic: as for the common people, they didn't matter in those days. But they probably liked it fairly well—better than home anyway.

Gradually the thing began to get spoiled. New weapons were invented which were really dangerous to handle. Napoleon's wars were fought with an old flint-lock gun, which, if handled carefully, was not very dangerous. If fired too fast it might kick or burst and do damage.

The American Civil War was, as we can see it now, the real turning point. The Americans, as usual, took hold of a good thing, improved it, and spoiled it. They got busy inventing iron clad warships, submarines, trench mortars, and heaven knows what. General MacLennan had the right idea; he proposed four years' drill before beginning war. Grant butted in and spoiled it.

The civil war was—in all reverence—the last of the heroic age of war. Then came the war of the Machine Age, the war of gases, bombs, depth charges: where personal valour is of no avail: where right

does not conquer: where the weak go down: where the Mass Production of Death reaps its wholesale harvest.

No, it won't do. All people are sick of it. War's finished. It's too dangerous. The League of Nations can try as they like to keep it alive. Their votes and debates and disputes in the old days would have started a war every six months. But not now. Any two nations who start fighting are now looking over their shoulder for some one to intercede and stop them.

Very soon, too, the nations will get slack about armament. It is hard for a busy nation to keep it up. I imagine that in about twenty years the Geneva Post will carry such letters as this:

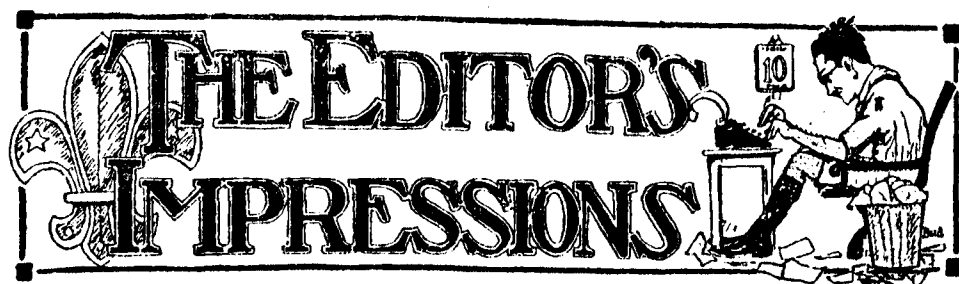
From the League of Nations.

To the Business Manager of the United States.

Dear Sir:

I regret to inform you that the present condition of your armament is decidedly below the standard required by this league for qualification. Your battle cruiser is in the opinion of all who have seen it quite obsolete and appears to have only two cylinders of five, while the feed box is inadequate for the engine. We have already protested against the disgraceful condition of your submarine and cannot accept your plea that it is not meant to go under water.

That I hope, no, I am sure—will be the tenor of international correspondence in a few years. And meantime war is drifting the way of all the good old glad things. The old-fashioned Christmas, the old-fashioned dance, the bright old days of the sleigh rides and the log fires are gone and with them, also dear old war has got to go.



Group Good Turn Competition.

A prize will be offered to the Group that sends in a report of best GOOD TURN done in the month. This may include group service activities, camps and general work of the group, such as Rallies, etc.

The competition is open to all the groups in the Province. A Scout article of use to the group as a whole will be offered as a prize, and a short note about the "Good Turn" will be published in the South India Boy Scout with the name of the group that wins the prize. "Don't tell us about the badges and cups you have gained; let us know your Good Turns, ideas and new stunts that will be of interest to other groups".

In this connection we would like to draw your attention to the following message from our Provincial Chief Scout:—

"On two occasions it has been my privilege personally to know how well they can act in an emergency; once in forming a cordon round my car when it was held up at a level crossing in Coimbatore and on the other occasion in the great assistance the Scouts rendered after an accident to the motor car in which Lady Beatrix Stanley and Miss Stanley were travelling. Their promptitude and resource on both occasions were worthy of the highest praise and will, I am sure, be a source of inspiration to their comrades in addition to earning my sincere gratitude."

We are glad to note that this month's Group Good Turn prize goes to the Scouts of the Borstal Scout Troop, Palamcottah. An account of their good turns is published elsewhere.

Messrs. H. B. Ari Gouder, District Commissioner of Nilgiris and M. G. Parthasarathi Mudaliar, District Commissioner of South Arcot have very kindly offered prizes for the above competitions.

Boys with a handicap.

We have received the following encouraging report from the Superintendent of the Leper Settlement at Chingleput.

The Scout Movement in this institution is progressing. Though they are leper boys, this movement makes them *happy* and *cheerful*. The Scoutmaster in charge of them often takes them out, teaches them games, plays, etc., and makes them very happy. They do good turns in the Institution itself.

The 2nd Troop in the Observation Ward is taken out for camps, Rally, etc.

The Madras Scouts are to be congratulated on their excellent Rally on the Provincial Annual Meeting day. We are informed by the District Scoutmaster who was in charge of the Rally that more than 700 Scouts and Cubs took part in it. One of our Best Rallies in the City!

V. S. RATNASABHAPATHY,
Editor.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

TAMIL SUPPLEMENT.

Honorary Editor:
T. P. SANTANAKRISHNA.

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(March 1932.)

கடவுள் வணக்கம்.

"நல்லாளை நல்லாள் நான்மறையொடு ஆறங்கம்
வல்லாளை வல்லார்கள் மனத்துறையும்
மைந்தனைச்

சொல்லாளைச் சொல்லார்த் பொருளாளைத்
துகனேதும்
இல்லாளை யெம்மாளை யென்மனத்தே
வைத்தேனே." (திருநாவுக்கரையார்.)

சிந்தித்தற்குரியது.

"வஞ்சனைகள் செய்வாரோ முணங்கவேண்டாம்."

(உலகநீதி.)

சிறுமணிக் கோவை.

1. இன்சொல் விளைநிலமா ஈதலே வித்தாக
வன்சொல் களைகட்டு வாய்மை எருவாட்டி
அன்பு நீர் பாய்ச்சி அறக்கதிர் ஈனுமோர்
பைங்குழி சிறுகாலைச் செய்.

(அறநெறிச்சாரம்.)

2. அகழ்வாரைத் தாங்கு நிலம் போலத் தம்மை
இகழ்வார் பொறுத்தல் தலை.

(திருக்குறள்.)

3. மாசற்ற நெஞ்சுடையார் வன்சொல் இனிது
ஏனையவர்
பேசற்ற இன்சொல் பிறிதென்க * *
* * * * *

(நன்னெறி.)

4. பெரியவர் கேண்மை பிறைபோல நானும்
வரிசை வரிசையா நந்தும்—வரிசையால்
வானூர் மதியம்போல் வைகலுந் தேயுமே
தானே சிறியார் தொடர்பு.

(நாலடியார்.)

ஊர்ச்சங்கம்.

(Local Association.)

(சென்ற மாதம் வரையிலும் "இந்திய வாலிபச் சாரணச் சங்கம்: செய்முறையும், அமைப்பும், விதிகளும்," என்ற தலைப்பின்கீழ் மொழி பெயர்ப்பாக வெளிவந்த பாகங்களின் தொடர்ச்சியாக யமைந்த தனிக் கட்டுரை. கருத்துக்கள் இவ்வுருவில் மொழி பெயர்ப்பைவிடத் தெளிவாக விளங்குமென்ற கோக்கத்துடன் தொடர்ச்சியை இவ்வகையில் அமைக்கலானோம்.—ப-ஈ.)

1. அமைப்பு.

நோக்கம். சாரணியம் வளமுறுவது சாரணச் சங்கத்தால். சாரணச் சங்கத்தின் தலையிடம் 'இலண்டன்'. இதைத் தழுவினவும் தேசந்தொறும் அமைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளனவான கிளைச்சங்கங்கள் பல. ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்திலும் மாகாணச் சங்கங்களுமுண்டு.

பலவாறான கிளைச்சங்கங்களை நிறுவுவதின் நோக்கம் ஆங்காங்கு வழங்கும் சாரணியம் இயன்றவரையில் தனியாட்சி முறை தாங்கவேண்டுமென்பதே. இம் முறையை யொட்டியே மாகாணத்தொறும் ஊர்ச்சங்கங்கள் அமைவுறுகின்றன. எனவே ஊர்ச்சங்கத்தின் தலை நோக்கம் தனது ஆட்சிக்குட்பட்ட இடங்களில் சாரணியம் செழித்து வளர உதவுவதே.

ஆட்சி எல்லா. பெரும்பான்மையாய் ஒவ்வொரு 'தாலுக்கா' வுக்கும் ஒரு ஊர்ச்சங்கம் அமைக்கப்படலாம் சாதாரணமாய் 18 வயதுக்கு மேற்பட்டோர் சங்கத்தின் உறுப்பினராகலாம்; ஆனால் இவர்கள் சாரணியப்பயற்சி முறைகளில் நய்பிக்கை கொண்டவர்களாயிருத்தல் வேண்டும்.

முதன் முதலில் சங்கம் அமைப்பது எவ்வாறு? எவ்வகையிலும் சங்கம் அமைக்கப்படுமுன் அந்தத்

‘தாலுக்கா’வின் எல்லைக் குப்பட்டு காங்கு அல்லது ஐந்து சாரணப் படைகளோ, குருளா நிரைகளோ நிறுவப்பட்டிருந்தால் என்று. இதனால் கிட்டும் கண்மைகள் பல. அவைகளில் இரண்டு முக்கியமானவை, சாரணத்தின் மூல தத்துவத்தைப் பொது மக்கள் முன்னதாகவே ஒருவாறு அறியக்கூடும்; அவ்வாறு அறிந்தோர் சங்கத்தினிடம் உள்ளபிமானம் பாராட்டுவர்; அதன் முன்னேற்றத்தில் மனம்பற்றி நின்று தம்மாலியன்ற உதவி புரியவும் தயாராயிருப்பர். தவிர, பொது மக்களுக்கறி மட்டின்றிக் கிடைக்கக்கூடுமென்பினும் சங்கம் சிறந்தோருவது அதன் ஆதரவின்கீழ் சாரணராளருடைய பெரு முயற்சியாலன்றோ? சங்கம் அமைத்துச் சாரணராளரைத் தேடுவதை விட, சாரணராளரை அமைத்துச் சங்கம் கூட்ட நாடல் கன்முறையல்லவா? அவ்வண்ணம் அமைந்த சங்கம் மறுநாள் முதலே தன் பணிவகையினை முறைப்படிச் செய்ய முற்பட இயலும்.

சங்கம் கூட்டுவதற்கு அவசியம் தேரிட்டதும் ஜில்லாச் சோதனையாளரோ அவரால் நியமிக்கப்படும் பிரதி நிதிகள் சிலரோ ஒரு பொதுக்கூட்டம் கூடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வர். ஊரில் செல்வாக்குடைய பெரியார்களில் ஒருவர் அக்கூட்டத்திற்குக் கலைமை தாங்குவார். ஜில்லா ‘கலெக்டர்’ரோ, ‘ஜில்லா போர்டு’ தலைவரோ இப்பதவியைத் தாங்கி நிற்கல் நன்று. நகரச் சபைத்தலைவர், தாலுக்கா போர்டு தலைவர், ஜில்லா கல்விச் சபைத்தலைவர், அந்தந்தச் சபையின் உறுப்பினர், பாடசாலைத் தலைமையாசிரியர், மற்ற ஆசிரியர், ஜில்லாச் சாரணச் சபை உறுப்பினர், செல்வாக்குள்ள ஏனைய பெரியார், சிறுவர் மேம்பாட்டிற்கென வுள்ள கல்விக் கழகம் முதலான கழகத் தலைவர், அமைச்சர் முதலியோர், செஞ்சிலுவைச் சங்கம், சுகாதாரச் சங்கம் முதலிய பொது நலச் சங்கங்களைச் சார்ந்தோர், இன்னும் சாரணச் சங்கத்திற்கு உதவக்கூடிய பிற ஆகிய பற்பல இனத்தவரும் கூட்டத்திற்கு அழைக்கப்படுவர். கூட்டம் கூடுமுன் சிறிது சிறுண்டி யளிக்கப்படலாம். கடவுள் வணக்கம் முதல் கிழ்ச்சியாய்க் கொள்ளப்பட்டுக் கூட்ட நிகழ்ச்சிகள் தொடங்கும். சாரணக் கலை பற்றிய சிற்சில பயிற்சி முறைகள் சாரணர்களாலேயே அவையினருக்குக் காட்டப்படலாம். அப்பால் ஜில்லாச் சோதனையாளரோ அல்லது சாரணிய முறைகளின் தன்மையையும், சாரணியத்தின் தலை நோக்கங்களையும், சாரணியம் அந்தத் தாலுக்காவில் தழைத்தோங்கு வதற்குச் சாரணச் சங்கம் செய்யக்கூடிய உதவியின் கோரியையும் விளக்கிக் கூறுவார். அவர் உபநியாசம் முடிந்ததும், வேறு இரண்டு மூன்று பேர் அவரது சருத்தரை யொட்டிப் பேசலாம். அப்பால் சிலர் அவையின் ஆதரவுக்குச் சென்று சங்கத்தின் உறுப்பினராக இசைவோர்களுடைய கையொப்பம், விலாசம் முதலியவற்றை அதற்கெனத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட சூளுக் களில் (Rolls) பெற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். பிறகு இந்த உறுப்பினர் பட்டியின் உதவியால் சிறு சபை யொன்றும், அமைச்சர் ஒருவரும் தலைவரால் நியமிக்கப்படுவர். அப்பால் கூட்டம் முடிந்தபிறகு தலைவரும்,

பிரதமர் தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட அமைச்சர் ஜில்லாச் சாரணச்சபை அமைச்சரின் உதவியைக் கொண்டோ, ஜில்லாவில் நிலைத்துள்ள பிற ஊர்ச்சங்க அமைச்சர் ஒருவரின் உதவியைக்கொண்டோ தனது சங்கத்திற்கு வேண்டிய துணைச்சட்டங்களை வகுத்துக்கொள்வார். இத்துணைச்சட்டங்களின் மாதிரிக்கோவை யொன்று இந்தியச் சங்க விகிதங்கு அநுபந்தமாய் இணைக்கப் பட்டிருந்தது. ஆயினும் அமைச்சர் இங்குக் கருக்கூடிய விஷயமொன்றுண்டு. அது சங்கத்தின் பணி வகையைப்பற்றியது. குழுவிப் பருவத்திய சங்கத் தால் நிர்வகிக்க இயலாத பணிவகைகளை விடக்கி, நிர்வகிக்க இயலும் முக்கியமான பணிவகைகளையே ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். பிறகு அமைச்சர் சிறு சபையைக் கூட்டி, தான் தயாரித்துள்ள துணைச் சட்டக்கோவையைக் காட்டி, அதன் ஒவ்வொரு சட்டத்தையும் விளக்குவார். சபையினர் ஒவ்வொன்றையும் நன்கு ஆய்ந்து உருப்படுத்துவர். அப்பால் சங்கத்தின் அதிகார இனத்தவராய் தலைவர், துணைத்தலைவர், பொருளாளர், அமைச்சர், சிறுசபை உறுப்பினர் முதலியோர் இன்னினவரென்பதும் தீர்மானிக்கப்படலாம். பெரும்பான்மையாய் இவ் அதிகார இனத்தவர் ஜில்லாச் சோதனையாளராலேயே நியமிக்கப்படுவதுண்டு.

அமைச்சரும், சிறு சபை உறுப்பினரும் ஊக்க மெடுத்து சங்கத்திற்குப் புதிய உறுப்பினர் சேர்க்க முயல்வர். ‘உறுப்பினர் வரி செலுத்திய பிறகே உறுப்பினர் உரிமை அளிக்கப்படும்’ என்ற முறை பொதுவாக எல்லாச் சங்கங்களிலும் வழங்கி வருகின்றது. ஆயினும் சாரணச் சங்கத்தில் இந்த முறை கையாளப்படவேண்டியதில்லை; அதனைக் கண்டிப்பாய்க் கையாளவும் இயலாது. மேலும் சங்கத்தின் இளம்பருவத்திய பணிகளுக்குப் பெருநிதி வேண்டிமென்பதில்லை. உருப்பினரின் உள்ளன்பே சங்கத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு உற்ற துணையாகும்.

சில நாட்களுக்குப் பின்னர் சங்க உருப்பினரின் பொதுக்கூட்டமொன்று நடைபெறும். சிறு சபை யினரால் உருவாக்கப்பட்ட துணைச்சட்டங்களை அங்கீகரித்தலும், சங்கத்தின் அதிகார இனத்தவரையும், சிறு சபை உறுப்பினரையும் நியமித்தலும் கூட்டத்தின் முக்கிய நிகழ்ச்சிகளாகும்.

குடியரசு முறை தவறும் தற்காலத்தில் சங்கத்தின் அதிகார இனத்தவரைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பதன்றோ செவ்விய முறையென நினைப்பார் சிலர். உண்மை, சங்கத்தின் பிற்கால நிர்வாகத்தில் அதிகாரிகளைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் முறையே பின்பற்றப்படும். ஆயினும் முதலாவது ஆண்டிற்குரிய அதிகாரிகள் நியமிக்கப் படுதலே நன்று. சங்கத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்தில் எவ்வளவு மெய்யுக்கமுடையவரென்பது உறுப்பினர்களுக்கு முதன் முதலில் நன்கு புலப்படாதன்றோ?

அமைச்சர் திறமை, சங்கத்தின் அமைச்சராய் அமைவர் திறமை யுன்னவராய் இருப்பார். சங்கம் சிறுவது பெரும்பாலும் இவரது முயற்சியினால் பொறுத்திருக்கும். சங்கத்தின் சார்பாய் செய்ய

வேண்டிய வேலைகள் பலதிறத்தன. சங்கத் தலையித்தைச் சுத்தஞ் செய்தல் முதலாகவும் சங்கப் பொதுக் கூட்டங்களுக்கு வந்தருளும் பெரியார்களை வரவேற்று இன்மொழி கூறல் ஈடுதவய் பலவகைப் பணிவகைகள் உள்ளன. இவைகளைச் செய்து வருங்கால் அவரது சிறுதொண்டுகளைப் பெருக்கி ஊரெங்கும் சொல்லுவார் சிலர்; அத்தொண்டுகளின் காணுங் குறைகளை முன்னுக்கிழுத்து, கடுகை மலையாக்கி, “சுயகலக் கருதியே பாடுபடுகின்றான்” என்று தூற்றுவார் சிலர். சிலர் நயவஞ்சகம் மேற்கொண்டு அவருக்கு அருந் துணை திற்பதுபோல் கடித்து, சமயம் வாய்ப்புழி அவரை இழித்துரைத்து இன்னல் இழைக்க முற்படுவர். இப்பதவியினைத் தாங்குவோரிற் பெரும்பாலர் வாழ்க்கை நலத்திற்குற்ற ஒரு தொழிலைத் தாங்கியவராகவே இருப்பர்; அதனால் தமது ஓய்வு நேரம் முழுவதையும் சங்க ஊழியத்திற்கெனவே செலவிட்டு வருவர். அத்தகையோர் மனை வாழ்க்கையிலும், சமூக வாழ்க்கையிலும், தமக்குற்ற கடமைகளைச் செய்ய இயலாது, மனைவி, மக்கள், பெற்றோர், உடன் பிறந்தார், ஏனைய உறவினர், பிற நண்பர் முதலியோரின் மனச் சலிப்பிற்கும் ஆளாக நேரும், ஆகவே பிறர் வாழ்த்துரையார். மெருமிதம் கொள்ளாமலும் இழிவுரையால் மனக்கசியு கொள்ளாமலும் “வரை பிடித்த வல்லுமீம்பென்” தான் ஏற்றுக்கொண்ட கருமத்தினை கண்ணுயிருக்கக் கூடிய அமைச்சரே சங்கத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்குத்த அமைச்சராவார்.

தேர்கீச்: வாக்குரிமை. சங்கத்தின் உட்சபையாகும் சிறு சபையில் தலைவர், துணைத்தலைவர், அமைச்சர், சோதனையாளர், நீங்கலாக உள்ள உறுப்பினரில் சாரணராளரும், சாரணராள ரல்லாதோரும் சம அளவில் கலந்திருப்பர். சிறு சபைக்கென்று தனித் தலைவரும் துணைத்தலைவரும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்பது இந்தியச் சங்கத்தின் விதி எனினும் தொடக்கத்தில் சங்கத்தின் தலைவரும், துணைத்தலைவரும் இச்சபைத்தலைவர் துணைத்தலைவர்களாயிருந்தல் பிழைபடாது. அம்மாதிரியே பிற்காலத்தில் குருளையர்க்கென்றும் திரிசாரணருக்கென்றும் தனிப் பணி யாற்றத்தக்க சிறுசபை உறுப்பினருள்ளே தனிச் சபைகள் நிறுவப்படலாம்.

அணி அமைப்பு.

(27-ம் பக்கத்தொடர்ச்சி.)

VI

மான நியாய சபை.

மான நியாய சபைபொருளும் வெவ்வேறு விதங்களில் நிர்மாணிக்கலாம். எப்படி நிர்மாணிக்கப்பட்டாலும் படை நடத்தும் விஷயமாய் அது யிக்க முக்கியமான ஆலோசனை சபையாயிருத்தல் வேண்டும். சாரணியம் தலைப்பட்டது முதற்கொண்டு இந்த சபை பல முன்னேற்றங்களை அடைந்திருக்கிறது. குற்றம் செய்தவர்களுக்குத் தண்டனைகளை நிர்ணயிப்பதும், நல்லவேலை செய்யும் சிறுவர்களுக்கு வெகுமதிகளைத் தீர்மானிப்பதும்,

ஊர்ச்சங்கத்தின் அதிகார எல்லைக்குப்பட்ட எல்லா சாரணராளரும் சங்கத்தின் உறுப்பினராய்க் கருதப்படுவர். ஆயினும் [சாரணச் சோதனையாளர், ஜில்லாச் சாரணத் தலைவர் நீங்கலாக] அவர்கள் சிறு சபை உறுப்பினராய்க் கருதப்படார். மற்ற உறுப்பினர் சங்கத்தின் துணைச்சட்டங்களின் கருத்துக்கிணங்க தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுவர்; தேர்ந்தெடுக்கும் பொறுப்பைச் சிறு சபையே மேற்கொள்ளலாம். உதவிச் சாரணத் தலைவரும், உதவிக் குருளைத்தலைவரும், உதவித் திரிசாரணத்தலைவரும், சங்கத்தின் கூட்டங்களில் கலந்து கொள்வர்; ஆயினும் தமது சாரணத்தலைவரோ, குருளைத்தலைவரோ, திரிசாரணத்தலைவரோ கூட்டத்திற்கு வராதிருந்தாலொழிய கூட்டத்தில் நிறைவேறும் தீர்மானங்களில் வாக்கு (வூட்டு) அளிக்க மாட்டார்.

சாரணராளர் மாகாணச் சபையின் (அல்லது நாட்டின் சபையின்) அநுமதி பெறாமல் சங்கத்தின் தலைவராய் இருக்கமாட்டார். சாரணராளர் சங்க அமைச்சராய் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படலாம். சங்க அமைச்சர்கள் சம்பளம் பெறும் அதிகாரிகளாயிருக்க விதி இடந்தருகின்றது. ஆனால் அநுபவ முறையில் இதனால் வீளையும் நன்மைகளிலிடத் தீமைகளே அதிகமெனத் கோற்றுக்கின்றது. வருவாய்த் துறைகள் ஒடுங்கிப் பசிப்பிணி மலிந்த நாடொன்றில் புதிய வருவாய்த்துறைகளை ஆக்கல் சீரியதே. ஆயினும் பலதிற வருவாய்த் துறைகளிலும் நிகழும் போராட்டம் சிறுவர் நலம் பேணும், அன்னார் ஒழுக்கநிலை ஓம்பும் சாரணியத்திலும் வீளையுமேல் அப்போர் முனையில் தோன்றும் குரோதம் முதலான அறுவகைத் தெய்வங்களும் ‘சிறப்பொடு பூசனை’ யெற்று கண்கண்ட தெய்வங்களாய்த் தாண்டவமாடுமன்றோ? “மானம், குலம், கல்வி, வன்மை, அறிவுடைமை.....முதலியன பசிவங்கிப் பறந்து போம்”ன்றோ? அப்பால் சாரண உறுதிமொழியின் மூன்றாம் பகுதியென்? ‘மானமே ஆணையாக’ என்று கூறுவதென்? சாரணச்சட்டமேன்? மனம், வாக்குக் காய மென்ற முவ்விடத்திலும் தாய்மை பேண வலியுறுத்தும் சாரணியச் சருப் பொருள் கொண்ட பத்தாம் சட்டமேன்?

(தொடரும்.)

K. சம்பந்தம்.

பதும், மற்றபடி, படைவேலையில் இடையிடையே தோன்றும் முக்கிய விஷயங்களை ஆலோசித்து முடிவு செய்வதுமே இந்த சபையை முதன் முதலாக ஏற்படுத்தியபொழுது இருந்த வந்த நோக்கம். இந்த சபையைத் தவிர சாரணத் தலைவர்கள் படைகளில் அணிமுதல்வர் சபையென்றும், மற்றும் சில படைகளில் அணிமுதல்வர் அணித்தலைவர் சபையென்றும் ஏற்படுத்தி அச்சபைகளின் கூடுதல்களில் படைகளில்

தினமும் நடக்கவேண்டிய சாதாரண விஷயங்களை ஆலோசித்து படைவேலையை நடத்துவது மேலென்று விரும்பி அதன்படி செய்துவந்தனர். இப்படிச் சில காலம் சென்றது. பின் இரண்டு சபைகளிலும் ஆலோசித்து வந்த விஷயங்கள் ஒன்றை யொன்று தழுவிவிரந்தனவாகவாலும், இரண்டு சபைகளையும் ஒன்றாக மாற்றி விஷயங்களைப் பரிசீலனை செய்தல் சென்கரியமாயிருக்குமென்று தோன்றினதாலும் சாரணத் தலைவர்கள் படைகளில் மான நியாய சபை யென்றும் அணிமுதல்வர் அணித்துணைவர் சபை யென்றும் தனித்தனியாக இரண்டு சபைகள் அவசிய மில்லையென்று சில வருஷங்கள் சென்றபின் முடிவிற்கு வந்தனர். இக்காரணத்தைக் கொண்டுதான் மிகப்பெரிதானதும் அதிகப் பலனை அளிக்கும்படியானது மான மான நியாய சபை என்பது ஏற்பட்டது.

இந்தச்சபையில் அணிமுதல்வர்களும், அணித்துணை வர்களும் அங்கத்தினராவ் சாரணத் தலைவர்தான் அக்கிராசனர். சில படைகளில் எல்லா அணி முதல்வர்களும் சில கோர்த்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அணித்துணைவர்களும் இச்சபையின் அங்கத்தினராக இருப்பதுண்டு. மற்றும் சில படைகளில் எல்லா அணிமுதல்வர்களும் அங்கத்தினராயிருப்பதுடன் ஒவ்வொருவரையிலிருந்தும் பிரத்தியேகமாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட சாரணச் சிறுவர்களும் அங்கத்தினராயிருப்பதும் உண்டு. சாதாரணமாக இச்சபைக்கூடுதல்களில் சாரணத்தலைவரே அக்கிராசனம் வகிப்பது விசேஷ நன்மையைக்கரும். ஆனால் சில சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் அணி முதல்வர்களில் ஒருவரே தலைமை வகிக்கின்றும் வகிக்கலாம். சாரணத் தலைவர் அங்கு ஆஜராயிருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதும் இல்லை. ஆனால் தான் ஒருவரே படையின் நன்னடைக்கும், வேலைக்கும், பொருள்களினதும் பொது ஜனங்களினதுமான நல்லப்பிரயத்திற்குப் பொறுப்பாளி என்ற விஷயத்தைச் சாரணத்தலைவர் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மான நியாய சபையின் வேலை ஒழுங்காக நடைபெறச் செய்யவேண்டும். மான நியாய சபையின் வேலை செவ்வையாய் நடந்தால்தான் படைவேலை நன்கு நடப்பதுடன் மற்றும் நாம் எதிர்பாரக்கும் பலன்களையும் சிறுவர் அடையும்படிச் செய்யக்கூடும்.

இந்த சபை, படை நிர்வாக சம்பந்தமாயும் நீதி முறை வழங்கும் சம்பந்தமாயும் இரண்டுவித உத்தியோக தன்மையில் கூடுகிறது. நிர்வாக தோரணையில் இச்சபையை வாரம் ஒரு முறையேனும் கூட்டவேண்டும். இக்கூட்டம் வெகுநேரம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்பதில்லை. படையின் சாதாரண வேலையைப் பற்றி ஐந்து நிமிஷ நேரம் யோசித்தாலும் போதும். ஒரு சாரணச்சிறுவனை இச்சபையின் காரியதரிசியாக நியமித்து, கூடுதல்களின் நடவடிக்கைகளைக் குறித்துவைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். கூடுதல்களில் காரியதரிசி குறித்துள்ள நடவடிக்கைகளை வாசிக்கவேண்டும். சபையினர் அங்கேரித்தவுடன் அக்கிராசனர் தன் கையொப்பமிடுவார். பின் ஒவ்வொரு அணிமுதல்வனும் அவ்வாரத்தில் தன் தன் அணி செய்த வேலையின் விவரத்தைச் சுருக்கமாக சபைக்குத் தெரிவிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த சபைக் கூட்டங்களில்

அணிமுதல்வன் ஆஜராயிருக்கக் கூடாவிட்டால் தான் ஆலோசனை சபைக்கு வரக்கூடவில்லை யென்பதை அணித்துணைவனுக்கு முன்னமேயே தெரிவித்துவிடுவான். அச்சமயம் அணித்துணைவன் அணியின் முன்னேற்ற அறிக்கையை வாசிக்கிறான். தலைச்சாரணர் தயாரித்துள்ள அணி முன்னேற்ற அறிக்கைக்குள்ளாகப் படியோகிப்பதானால் அக்கிராசனரே அவற்றை வாசித்துவிடலாம். அணிமுதல்வர்கள் திருப்ப ஒருதரம் வாசிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதில்லை. இதற்குப்பின் இச்சபை வருகிற வாரத்திற்குப் படைவேலையை நிர்ணயிக்க முயற்சி செய்யும். அவ்வேலையைப் பின் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளபடி ஒருவாறு சுருக்கிக் கூறலாம்:—அணிகளுக்குள் போட்டிப் பந்தயங்கள், கோடைக்காலத்தில் நடக்க விரும்பும் பாடிகள், காற் பந்து ஆட்டம், துடுப்புப் பந்தாட்டங்கள், விருதுகள் அளிப்பதற்கான பரிட்சைகள், சான்றிதர்த்துக்கும் கைத்தொழிலுக்கு முரிய விஷயங்களைப் போதித்தல், அணிகள் ஒன்றை யொன்று போய்ப் பார்த்து விசாரித்து விஷயங்களைத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளல், படைக்குச் செலுத்தவேண்டிய சந்தா தொகைகள். இன்னும் இவை போன்ற பல விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கலாம். ஏதேனும் ஒரு விஷயத்தைப் படைக்கு அறிவிக்க விரும்பினால் இச்சபையின் கூடுதல்களில்தான் அறிவிக்கவேண்டும். பின் அணிமுதல்வர்கள் காலக் கிரமத்தில் இவ்விஷயத்தை தத்தம் அணிகளுக்குத் தெரிவிப்பார்கள். இக்கூட்டங்களில் இம்மான நியாய சபையின் எந்த அங்கத்தினரும் படை வேலையைப் பற்றி சாரணத்தலைவரை எவ்விதக் கேள்வியையும் கேட்கலாம். ஆனால் எந்த கேள்வியும் சாரணச் சட்டங்களுக்கு விரோதமானதாய் இருக்கக் கூடாது. அங்கத்தினர்கள் தம்மிச்சைப்படி விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி தடைப்படாதபடி எடுத்து வாதிக்கும் உரிமையுண்டு. அப்படிச் செய்யும்படி சாரணத்தலைவர்கள் அவர்களை உற்சாகப்படுத்தி அவர்களுக்கு ஊக்கம் உண்டுபண்ண வேண்டும். இக்கூட்டங்களில்தான் சிறுவர்களின் உண்மையுணர்ச்சிகளையும், மனவொழுக்கங்களையும் நன்கு அறியக்கூடும்.

சில சாரணத்தலைவர்கள், தங்கள் அணிகள் வாரம் ஒருமுறைதான் கூடுகின்றனவென்றும் மான நியாய சபையைக் கூட்டுவதற்கு வேண்டிய அவகாசம் இல்லை யென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது ஒரு பெருந்தவறாகும். ஒரு படை செவ்வாய்க்கிழமை மாலை 5 மணி முதல் 6-30 மணி வரையில் படை வேலைக்காக கூடுவதாக வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். மாலை 6-20 மணிக்கு அணிகளை வீட்டுக்குப் போகும்படி அனுப்பிவிடலாம். 10 நிமிஷநேரம் மான நியாய சபையங்கத்தினரை மாத்திரம் தங்கியிருக்கும்படிச் செய்து படைவேலைக்குரிய விஷயங்களை ஆலோசிக்கும்படிச் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். இப்படிச்செய்வதால் படையிலுள்ளவருக்கு இச்சபையினிடத்தில் ஒரு தனி மதிப்பு ஏற்படும்படிச்செய்யலாம்.

இச்சபை நீதி முறையான விஷயங்களைக் கவனிப்பதற்கும் கூடலாம் என்று முன்பு குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. இதற்காக இச்சபையின் அமைப்பை ஒரு சிறிது மாற்றிக்கொள்ளினும் கொள்ளலாம். அல்லது எப்

பொழுதும் இருப்பது போலவும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். சில படைகளில் இச்சமயங்களில் வயதிலும், யோக்கியதையிலும் மூத்தவர்கள் மாத்திரம் அடங்கிய உபசங்கத்தை ஏற்படுத்துவதுமுண்டு. அதாவது படைத்தலைவரும் தனியாகப் பொறுக்கி யெடுக்கப்பட்ட இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று அணி முதல்வர்களுமே இந்த உபசங்கத்தின் அங்கத்தினராக விரும்பலாம். எவ்விதமிருப்பினும் ஒரு சிறுவன் சம்பந்தமான விசாரணை நடைபெறும்பொழுது அவனைவிட அந்தத்தில் குறைந்த மற்றவர்கள் அங்கிருந்து விலகும்படிச் செய்தல் வேண்டும். எவ்வேனும் ஒருவன் சாரணச் சட்டங்களுக்கு விரோதமாக நடந்தால்தான் இச்சபை முக்கியமாகக் கூடும். ஒழுங்கான முறையில் வேலை செய்தவரும் ஒரு படை, இவ்விஷயமாக இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று தடவைக்குமேல் கூடவேண்டிய அவசியமிராது. நியாய விசாரணைக்காக ஏற்பட்ட இச்சபையில் நடைபெறும் விஷயங்களைப்பற்றித் தனிப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினரின் அபிப்பிராயத்தையும், சம்மதம் அல்லது விரோதம் என்ற விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் கூட்டம் கலந்துபின்னும் எவரும் பேசக் கூடாது என்ற விஷயத்தை அங்கத்தினர் மனதிற்படும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். எவ்விதமுடிவிற்கு வந்த போதிலும் அம்முடிவு மான நியாய சபையின் ஒற்றுமைகொண்ட முடிவையன்றி ஒருவருடைய தனி அபிப்பிராயமில்லையென்பதை ஒவ்வொருவரும் உறுதியாய் புணரவேண்டும்.

மானசபையை ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்துவதில் பலநன்மைகள் உண்டு. இது அணி அமைப்புக்கு ஆதரவாக இருந்து ஊக்கத்தையளிக்கிறது. அணியிலுள்ளவர் எல்லோரும் ஒன்றுபட்டு எக்காரியத்தையும் அணியின் பொது நலத்திற்காக உழைப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய உற்சாகத்தை, ஊக்கத்தையும் அளிக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு அணிமுதல்வனும் தன் தன் அணியின் வேலைக்குப் பொறுப்பாளியென்று அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்தப்படுகிறது. அணிமுதல்வர்கள் மற்ற சமயங்களிவிட மான நியாய சபைக் கூடுதல்களில்தான் மிகத் தெளிவாகத் தங்கள் பொறுப்பை யுணருகிறார்கள். தங்கள் அணிகள் செய்யும் வேலையைப்பற்றி எடுத்துரைப்பதுடன் தங்கள் அணியிலுள்ளவர்கள் சாரணவேலையில் அசட்டையாயிருப்பினும், படைகூடும் தினங்களில் ஆஜராயில்லாதிருப்பினும் இவற்றின் காரணங்களை விவரமாக எடுத்துரைக்க வேண்டியவராகின்றனர். ஒருதாரணம் எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். 'ஒரு சாரணச் சிறுவன் படையில் ஒருவருஷம் உழைத்ததாக நீட்சுத்

திரச் சின்னம் ஒன்று அணித்திருக்கிறானென்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். விஷயங்களை நன்குணர்ந்து நிபுணனானதற்கு அடையாளமாக ஒரு சாரணச் சின்னமாவது அவன் பெறவில்லையென்றும் வைத்துக் கொள்வோம். இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன வென்பதை அச்சிறுவனின் அணி முதல்வன் சொல்ல முன்வரவேண்டும் அல்லது முன் தினம் தன் கையை தற்செயலாய் முறித்துக்கொண்ட தியாகமணி என்ற சாரணச் சிறுவன் வீட்டிலிருந்து வருகிறானால் அல்லது வைத்திய சாலையில் இருந்து வருகிறானென்றும் அவன் வைத்திய சாலையில் இருந்துவருவதானால் அவனைப் போய் பார்த்து வருவதற்கான தினங்கள் எவையென்றும் கேட்கப்படலாம். இக்கேள்விகளுக்குக் கெல்லாம் அணிவேலையிலும், அணியிலுள்ளவரிடமும் சிரத்தை மிகுந்த அணி முதல்வன் தான் சரியான பதில் கொடுக்கக்கூடுமென்பது யாவரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளக்கூடியதொரு விஷயம்.

ஒர் சாரணத்தலைவர் ஒரு மானசபையை ஏற்படுத்தும்பொழுது அச்சபையின் கடமைகளையும், உரிமைகளையும், அதிகாரத்தையும் வரையறுத்து சபையின் ஆட்சிக்கான சிற்சில சட்டதிட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்துவது நலம். இச்சட்ட திட்டங்கள் முதல் கூடுதலிலேயே வாசிக்கப்பட்டு சபையோரால் அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டவுடன் அவற்றை கூடுதல்களின் நடவடிக்கைகளை எழுதுவதற்கென ஏற்பட்ட குறிப்புப் புஸ்தகத்தில் எழுதிவிடவேண்டும். படையிலுள்ள ஒரு சிறுவனை படையினின்றும் நீக்கும் அதிகாரத்தை சாரணத்தலைவர் இச்சபைக்குக் கொடுக்க விரும்பினால் இச்சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் வயதிலும் அனுபவத்திலும் மூத்தவர்களாயிருத்தல் வேண்டும். சாரணவியக்கத்தின் தத்துவங்களையும், கோக்கங்களையும் நன்குணர்ந்தவராயிருத்தல் வேண்டும். இம்மான நியாய சபையில் எவ்விதத் தீர்மானம் நிறைவேற்றினாலும் அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வராமல் தடுக்கச் சாரணத்தலைவருக்கு அதிகாரமிருக்கிறதென்பதை மான நியாய சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணரும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் தீர்மானம் நியாயமானதாகவே யிருக்கவேண்டுமென்று உறுதிபெற்று சரியான முடிவிற்கே வருவார்கள். சாரணத்தலைவர்களும் இந்த பிரத்தியேகமான அதிகாரத்தை உபயோகிக்க அவசியமே இராது என்று அகேசமாக உறுதிபெறலாம்.

(தொடரும்.)

K. S. சுந்தரேசன்.

குருவரைப் பயிற்சி.

(சென்ற மாதத்திய தொடர்ச்சி.)

மெல்லடிக் துறையை ஒரே கண் துறையாகக் கற்கவேண்டியன. (தொடர்ச்சி.)

(3) குட்டிக்காரணம் போடல்; தனக்கு ஒத்த பையன்மேல் பச்சைக்குதிரை தாண்டல்; விரோதம் உருட்டல் அல்லது 8 உருவத்தில் கொண்டியடித்தல், பந்து எறிதல் (10-கஜ தூரத்திலுள்ள ஒருவன் 6-ல் 4 தடவைக்குக் குறையாமல் பிடிக்கும்படி முதலில் வலக்

கையாலும், பிறகு இடக்கையாலும் எறிதல்); பந்து பிடித்தல் (10-கஜ தூரத்திலிருந்து எறியப்படுவதை 6-ல் 4 தடவைக்குக் குறையாமல் முன் மாதிரி வலக் கையாலும், இடக்கையாலும் பிடித்தல்);

இப்பயிற்சிகளின் முக்கிய நோக்கம் குருநாயருக்குத் திடசரீரத்தைக் கொடுப்பதே. ஆகையால் இந்நோக்கத்தை மனதிற்கொண்டு பயிற்சி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமேயல்லாது அஞ்சலியுடைய சந்தேகங்களை யுண்டாக்கி கடினமாக்கக் கூடாது. இப்பயிற்சிகள் செய்கையிலும் முடிக்குப்பொழுதும் பார்ப்பதற்கு அழகாக இருக்கவேண்டும் மேலேயுள்ள பயிற்சிகளில் சிவ்வறிற்றகு, மாற்றுப்பயிற்சிகள் கொடுத்திருந்தபோதிலும் எல்லாவற்றையும் கற்பிப்பது கலம், ஏனெனில் நமது நோக்கம் சின்னம் வாய்ந்த தரிப்பது மட்டுமன்று. சிலர் செல்வையுத்தேசித்து விரையம் விடுவதை விட்டுவிடுகின்றனர். ஒரு விரையம் செய்ய 8 அல்லது 10 அணுக்காளுகின்றது. அதனால் ஏற்படும் நற்பயனோ சொல்லி முடியாது. எவ்வளவு தூரமாகிலும் சிறுவரைக் களைப்பின்றி இழுத்துச் சென்றுவிடுகின்றது. நாள் செல்லச் செல்ல தூண்டுமான வேடிக்கைகள் செய்யலாம். அதாவது பல வகைகளில் விரையம் விடுத்தல், இடது கையாலும் விடுத்தல், பெரிய விரையம் ஒன்றிற்குள் சிறிய விரையம் புருந்து சென்று போதல் முதலியன. பந்தெறிந்து பிடித்தலில் 6-ல் 4 ஜயித்தாய்விட்டது என்று திருப்தியடையாமல் எல்லாம் ஜயம் என்ற ஜயபேரிக்கை முழக்கப் பாடுபடவேண்டும்.

(4) 30 தடவை கயிறு தத்தல் (இரண்டு பாதங்களையும் சேர்த்து முழங்காலக் கொஞ்சம் மடித்து பெரு விரலின்மேல் தத்தவேண்டும். கயிறு பின்புறமாக வரவேண்டும். தானே கயிற்றைச் சுற்றிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.) புத்தகம் தலையில் தூக்கிச் செல்லல் (3" x 5") அளவுள்ள மூன்று புத்தகங்களைத் தலைமேல் வைத்து 10-கஜ தூரம் நியமித்து நடக்க வேண்டும்.)

கயிறு தாண்டல் சரீரத்தின் எல்லாப் பாகங்களுக்கும் பலத்தை யளிக்கின்றது. பார்ப்பதற்கு அழகும், ஆனந்தமும் கொடுக்குமாறு செய்யவேண்டும். பொத்தென்று ருதித்துத் தாண்டுவது சரியல்ல. கிராமேயின்றி ஒரே மாதிரியாகக் கயிற்றைத் தாண்ட வேண்டும். 30 தடவை தாண்ட வேண்டுமென்பது மிகச் சிறிய குருநாயன் கூட செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதே. சாதாரணமாகப் பழக்கம் ஏற்பட ஏற்பட போட்டி யேற்பட்டு எண்ணிக்கை 10 மடக்கு வரையிலும் கூட அதிகமாகின்றது. மேலும் கைகுறுக்கு மாறிப் போதல் முதலிய வேடிக்கைகள் நாளா வட்டத்தில் பழக்கலாம். கவனிப்பு—தாண்டும்போது கயிறு பின்புறமாக வரவேண்டும். ஏனெனில் கயிறு முன்புறமாக வருமாபின் மார்பு முன் வளைந்து கூனல் முதலிய விகார மேற்படும்.

புத்தகம் தலையில் தூக்கிச் செல்லுதல் இலகுவாகத் தோன்றும்; செய்து பார்த்தால்தான் அதன் கிரமமும் அவசியமும் தெரியும். புத்தகங்களைப் பிடிக்காமல் நியமித்து நடக்கவேண்டும். குனிந்து கால்களை வளைத்து நடத்தல் கூடாது.

(5) தன் ஆரோக்கியம் (கை, கால் கழுவல்; பல் தேய்த்தல், நகம் உரித்தல்; மூக்கினால் மூச்சுவிடல் இவற்றால் உண்டாகும் நன்மைகள்.) எல்லாம் பயிற்சிகளிலும் இது மிக முக்கியமானது. ஏனெனில்

சரீரசுத்தியேற்பட்டாலன்றி மனச்சுத்தி ஏற்படாது. நமது சரீரத்தை யோர் ஆலயத்திற் கொப்பிடலாம். ஆலயத்தில் யெப்படிப் பயபத்தியுடன் ஒவ்வொரு விஷயமும் கவனிப்போமோ அதே போல இவற்றையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். சரீர சுத்தத்தை யனுஷ்டித்தே நம் நாட்டில் பலவகை சாஸ்திரங்களும், வசனங்களும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. நாம் அவற்றை அலகியம் செய்யாமல் அவற்றின்படி நடத்தல் நலம். குருநாயர் தங்கள் வயதிற்கேற்ப விளையாட்டிலேயே நேர முழுவதையும் செலவழிப்பதால் கைகால்களிலும், உடம்பிலும் அழுக்கு அதிகமிருக்கும். ஆகவே இந்தச் சோதனையின் அவசியம் நன்கு விளங்குகின்றது. கைவிரல்கள் முழுவதும் மசியை வழிய விட்டுக்கொண்டு எழுதும் பின்னாக அநேகர் உளர். இவர்களில் மறுபடி சாப்பிடும்பொழுது கைகளைச் சுத்தம் செய்பவர் மிகச் சிலரே யாவர். இல்லையென்றும் கூடச் சொல்லலாம். இவற்றால் ஏற்படும் கெடுதிகளைக் குருநாயருக்குச் சொல்லவேண்டியதவசியமே. ஜாக்கிரதையாயிருந்தால்தான் அழுக்கினால் உண்டாகிப் பரவக்கூடிய பல கொத்து வியாதிகளை ரீக்கலாம். தலை, பற்கள் இவற்றின் சுத்தம் இன்றியமையாதது. தலையில் அழுக்குச் சேர்த்தால் பேன் வரும். தேக அசௌகரிய மேற்படும். பற்கள் சுத்தி செய்யாவிடில் பல வியாதிகள் உண்டாகும். ஒரு பல் சொத்தையானால் எல்லாம் சொத்தையாகிவிடும். பற்கள் சொத்தையாகில் அவற்றின் பலம் குறைவுபட்டு அவற்றிற் தேற்பட்ட தொழிலாகிய 'பதார்த்தங்களை மெல்லுதல்' முடியாமல் அஜீரணம் உண்டாகும். அசேக வியாதிகளுக்குக் காரணம் சரியில்லாத பற்கள் என்று கண்டு பிடிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. பற்கள் வலுவாயிருந்தால்தான் ஆகாரத்தை நன்றாய் மென்று ஜீரணித்து தேக புஷ்டியுடனிருக்கலாம். ஒவ்வொரு கூட்டத்தன்றும் சரீரசோதனை, பந்தசோதனை வைத்தல்வசியம். இதை விஷய அட்டவணியில் சேர்க்கவும். வருஷத்திற்கு ஒரு முறையோ அல்லது இரு முறையோ மந்தை வைத்திய பரிசோதனை செய்ய டாக்டர் ஒருவர் வேண்டியதவசியம். சென்கரியப்பட்ட இடங்களிலாவது வைத்திய சினேகிதர் ஒருவர் உதவியை நாடுவது அநுகூலமே. 3 மாதங்களுக்கொருதரம் எல்லாக் குருநாயர் உயரம், மார்பளவு, நிறை இவற்றைக் குறித்து ஒத்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

(6) கடினாரத்தில் மணி பார்த்தல். மணி பார்க்க தெரியாத போனால் பல காரியங்களுக்கு இடையூறு ஏற்படும். இது அவசியம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் கற்க வேண்டும். குருநாயர் ஒருவரை யொருவர் இடுப்பைப் பிடித்து மணி காட்டும் முன், சிமிஷம் காட்டும் முன் என்றாவது அல்லது ஓர் உயர்ந்த பையனையும், ஒரு குட்டைப்பையனையும் முறையே சிமிஷம் காட்டும் முன் மணிகாட்டும் முன் என்றாவது வைத்துக்கொண்டு விளையாட்டாகக் கற்பிக்கலாம்.

(7) மூன்று மாத காலமாகுது குருநாயனாய் உழைத்திருத்தல். இதன் காரணம் ஒவ்வொரு குருநாயனும் இப்பயிற்சிகளை நன்றாய் பயிலுதல் வேண்டும் என்பதே. அத்தகு வேண்டிய சாவகாசம்

இருந்தாலன்றி அநேகர் அவசரப்பட்டுக் கற்று சின்னம் வாங்கியபின் விட்டுவிடுவர். இப்பயிற்சிகளின் நோக்கம் குருநாயன், தேகாரோக்கியத்துடன் வாழவேண்டுமென்பதாகையால் அவற்றை நன்றாய் பயிலவேண்டும். இவற்றையெல்லாம் விளையாட்டுகள் மூலமே கற்பிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகேலா எல்லா வற்றையும் தானும் நன்கு கற்றிருந்தாலல்லது குருநாயருக்கு ஆகேலாவிடம் பிரிய மேற்படாது. இப்பயிற்சியால், எதையும் நன்கறிதல், தன்னடக்கம், சுமையோசித புத்தி, பொறுமை, சுறு சுறுப்பு முதலிய நற்குணங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. மேலே சொல்லிய வாறு இப்பயிற்சிகளை இரண்டாம் மாதம் முதல் நான்காம் மாதம் முடியக் கொடுத்து ஒரு கண் திறந்த குருநாயனாக்குதல் நம் கடமையாகும். இத்தகு இன்னும் ஒரு மாதம் அதிகமாகச் செலவழித்தல் பொருத்தமே என்று என் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த நான்கு மாதங்களில் இப்

மொக்ளியின் வனவாசம்.

(சென்ற மாதத்திய தொடர்ச்சி.)

V

ஓராய்களுக்கு மொக்ளியிடம் இருந்த வெறுப்பை அன்று வரையில் அவை வெறிக்காட்டவேயில்லை. அதை நினைக்க நினைக்க அவனுக்குக் கோபம் ஒரு புறமும், துயரம் ஒரு புறமும் ததும்பின. இந்நிலையில் அவன் கையில் நெருப்புச் சட்டியுடன் எழுந்து நின்றான். ஓராய்களை நோக்கி, “போதும், போதும்—நாய்களைப்போல் நீங்கள் குலைத்தது போதும். வாழ்காள் முழுவதும் ஓராய்களில் ஒன்றாக வாழலாம் என்று எண்ணியிருந்தேன். ஆனால் இன்று இரவெல்லாம் வாய் ஓராமல் ‘மனிதன்’ ‘மனிதன்’ என்று என்னைப் பார்த்துச் சீறினீர்கள். உங்கள் அப்படியே நானும் மனிதனாய் விட்டேன். இனி மற்ற உறவையும் அடியோடு விட்டேன். இனி மற்ற மனிதர் உங்களை நாய்களென்று மதிப்பதைப் போலவே நானும் உங்களை நாய்களாக மதிப்பேன். மேலே நடக்கவேண்டியது என்னவென்று சொல்ல உங்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் அதிகாரமில்லை. நீங்கள் நாய் கூத்தாடப் போகிறீர்கள்! நாய்களை வெறுட்ட மனிதன் கையில் என்ன இருக்கிறது, பார்த்தீர்களா? நீங்கள் அஞ்சி நெடுக்கும் செம்மலர் இதோ!” என்று சொல்லி நெருப்புச் சட்டியைக் கீழே எறிந்தான்.

நிலத்தில் கிடந்த சரகூக் குப்பைகள் சட்டியிலிருந்து சிதறின. தீப்பற்றிக் கொளுத்து விட்டெரிந்தன. ஓராய்கள் அதைக் கண்டு அஞ்சிப் பின்வாங்கின. மொக்ளி, உலர்ந்த கொம்பு ஒன்றை அத்தியில் பற்றவைத்தெடுத்துத் தன் தலையைச் சுற்றிச் சுழற்றினான். ஓராய்கள் பின்னும் பதுங்கி நகர்ந்தன.

பகீரா மொக்ளியை நோக்கி, “இனி உன்னை வெல்லுவார் ஒருவருமில்லை. உன் இஷ்டம்போல் பழி தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளுவாய்,—ஆனால், என்றும்

பயிற்சிகளுடன் கூட மொக்ளியின் கதையையும் தொடர்ந்து வந்து முடித்துவிடவேண்டும். வனக் கூத்துகளிலும் பகீரா ஆட்டம், டபாகி வேஷக்கான் ஆட்டம் இவ்விருண்டையும் கற்பிக்கவும். மொக்ளி கதையை மொக்ளி சியோனி ஓராய் மந்தையில் சேரும் வரை நடித்துக் காட்டத் தெரியவேண்டும். இத்துடன் நரி டபாகி போன்ற குணத்தின்படியிருக்கும் கதைகள் 4 அல்லது 6 தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். (பஞ்ச தந்திரக் கதைகளைப் பார்க்கவும்). மூன்று கதைகள் மற்றக் குருநாயருடன் நடித்துக் காட்டத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

இப்பயிற்சிகளைப் பயிலும்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு சோதனையாகச் சரி பார்த்து எல்லாம் முடிவானவுடன் சின்ன மளிக்கலாம். ஒரு கண் குருநாய் சின்னம் இடது தோள் பட்டையில் அணியவேண்டும்.

(தொடரும்). G. சுந்தரம்.

உனக்கு உற்ற துணையாய் நின்ற ஆகேலாவைக் காப்பாற்றி விடு,” என மெதுவாய் சொன்னது.

ஆகேலா மொக்ளியை நோக்கின. பார்வை வெகு பரிதாபகரமாயிருந்தது. எந்நாளும் பிறர் தயவை நாடியிராத அவ்வோராய் அன்று தனக்கு மொக்ளியே கதி எனத் தோன்றியது.

நாலாபுறமும் சுற்றிப் பார்த்தான் மொக்ளி. ஓராய்கள் பயத்தால் நடுங்குவதைக் கண்டான். “பலே! உங்களை நாய்கள் என்றது சரியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது! நான் இனி உங்களை விட்டுப் போக வேண்டியதுதான். என் இனத்தவர் என்று சொல்லுகிறீர்களே, அவர்களிடமே போய்ச் சேருகிறேன். காட்டு வாழ்வில் எனக்குக் கொடுத்து வைத்தது இவ்வளவு தான்; உங்களைப் பேசிப் பழகினதையெல்லாம் மறந்துவிடவேண்டும். உன் பிறவாத ஒரு குறை நீங்கலாக மற்றெல்லாவகையிலும் உங்களுக்கு ஒரு சகோதரன் போலிருந்தேன்; அதை நீங்கள் மறந்தி, என்னை அன்னியனாக மதித்து, என் விரோதிகளுக்குக் காட்டிக் கொடுத்தீர்கள். நானும் அப்படிச்செய்வேன் என்று என்னவேண்டாம். என் மனம் உங்கள் கல் மனம் போலன்று; நான் உங்களை ஒரு நாளும் மனிதருக்குக் காட்டிக் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன்,” என்று சொல்லி நெருப்புச் சட்டியை காலால் ஒரு உதை உதைத்தான். தீப்பொறிகள் பறந்தன. அவன் மனத்திலும் அவ்வாறே ஆத்திரமும் பொங்கியது.

“மந்தையில் நமக்குள் ஒருவித பகையும் நிலக்கக் கூடாது,” என்று கூறி முடித்தான். பிறகு, “நான் போகு முன் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டிய கடன் ஒன்று மாதிரி உண்டு; அதையும் இதோ தீர்த்து விடுகிறேன்,” என்று சொல்லி வேஷக்கான்

சந்தானம்.

“பாஷி பத்ம” என்ற மெட்டி.

- (மதுரை ஜில்லாச் சாரணத் தலைவர் B. A. சுப்பிரமணிய ஐயர் இயற்றினது.)

సంపాదించవలయునని పత్రిక బాలురకు బోధించెను. పత్రిక
దినపు జీవితములోని యన్ని విషయములలో—పట్టణముల
లోను పల్లెలలోను, పగలోను, ఆటలోను, కాశ్యపమగు
ఘనకాశ్యములలోను 'ప్రేమ దయా పూరితములగు మరువ
బడు అనామకములగు స్వల్ప కార్యములలోను'—వీటిన్ని
టిలో నొక మాదిరిగా శుభత ఆత్మగౌరవము సత్యము
మృదుత్వమును ప్రత్యక్ష కార్యరూపముగ జూపించుచు
నుండవలయునని బోధించెను. ఉత్సాహపూరితమగు మాతృ
దేశ ప్రేమను ఉద్బోధించి తమతమ దేశములలో నుత్తమ
పౌరులగుటకు సర్వదేశములలోని పౌరులకు దోడ్పడు వీర
మాగ్ధమును జూపిన మహాపురషుడు—పత్రిక అనుభవైక
ఆదర్శయుతుడు—రాబర్ట్ బేడెన్ పవర్ పత్రికపు—
చిరాయువుగ నుండుగాత ! ఈశ్వరానుగ్రహము ఆయన
పరియత్నముల గలుగుగాక ! (సం.)

చాలవీరుల సంఘము-ఇండియాలోని శాఖ.

నియమానుకము, నిర్విభాము, నిబాధములు.

III—పరిగెత్తుట: ఉపపులు.

90: తోడేలు కడ్డల ప్రావీణ్య బిచ్చలు. (Wolf Cub Proficiency Badges).

ఈ దిగువ కవలందుండి ప్రావీణ్య బిచ్చల కొరకు సాధిక సంఘమువారు పాఠ్యము కేంద్రీకృతమునకు దరఖాస్తు చేయవలయును. ఈ ప్రావీణ్య బిచ్చలను సంపాదించుటకు ద్వితీయ పరీక్ష ముగిసిన అర్హులు. వారు యీ ప్రావీణ్య బిచ్చల కొరకు విచారించిన శోధనల యందు సాధిక సంఘమువారిచే పరీక్షించబడి, కాకలసిన లక్షణములను కలిగిన ప్రాధిక శోధనచే చేయవలసిన ప్రతియొక్క వీరులు కావలయును. ఈ బిచ్చలను కుడిచేతి మీద మోపేటలు భుజములపై ప్రమాణాంతరపు ముద్రలలో ధరించవలెను.

ద్వితీయ పరీక్ష సంపాదించిన 12 ప్రావీణ్య బిచ్చలు యీక్రింద జాబితాలోని నామగు రకములుగా విభజింపబడినవి:

- రకము 1-ప్రప్రవృత్తినయే 'చువ-చిన్నల' అనునీలము
- " 2-చేతిపనులయందు సామర్థ్యమును
- " 3-గలగి జేయునవి—
- " 4-సేవయందు శక్తిని పెంపొందించునవి—
- " 5-శరీర ఆరోగ్య దౌర్భాగ్యములను కలుగజేయునవి—

రకము - I

ఈ రకములో వివరింపబడిన బిచ్చును చేసివైనను గ్రహించక పూర్వము యీ దిగువ ప్రమాణమును జిడ్డ చేయవలెను:—

"నేను నా చిన్నను పొందిన తరువాతను గూడ నభ్యసించుచు (పోగుజేయుచు లేక పరిశీలించుచు) నుండుటకు నాశక్తికొలది ప్రయత్నించుచును."

(1) సంగ్రహపరుడు (Collector)

ఈ క్రింద జాపినవానిమాదిరి సమాచారములలో నొకదాని కంటి కష్టపులను అందముగా పోగుజేసి, పద్ధతి ప్రకారము యేర్పరచి, వాటినిగూర్చి కొంచెముగ వైనను యెరిగియుండవలెను:—

(అ) వివరములు, వివరముద్రలు, నిర్వచనముల మూలము (50 కు తక్కువగాకుండా).

(ఇ) ఆకులు లేక పువ్వులు (20 కు పైగా—యిండియన్ వైజును చూడవలెను)

(ఈ) మూలములను పరిశోధించునట్లు చేయు పనులను చిన్న పరిశోధకములలో పాఠ్యకొని యింకా వలయును.

(అ), (ఇ) విషయములలో పరిశోధకులను ప్రశంసించు లను శోధకులు అలాగే చింపవలయును.

(2) పరిశీలనాపరుడు (Observer):

(అ) హిందూ లేక ముస్లిం 5 రకముల అంబి జంతువుల లేక 5 రకముల పక్షుల—వాని జీవితచరిత్రలను అభ్యాసములను గురించి కొంచెముగా వ్రాసు యెరిగి యుండవలెను. లేక,

హిందూ లేక ముస్లిం 20 రకముల పువ్వులు లేక చెట్లు—వాటి పేర్లను ఆకారములను యెరిగి యుండవలయును.

(అ) సామాన్యపు మొక్కలలో నెవ్వి జంతువులకు మనుష్యులకు హానికరములలో తెలిసియుండవలెను.

(ఇ) వేరువేరు రకముల పండ్లు కూరగాయలు వీరేయే కాదు ములలోదొరుకునని, వాని వివరము భరితులను యెరిగి యుండవలెను.

(ఈ) అగమ్యులు దూరమైనను నేలమీద గుర్తులు, లేక దిక్కునకయంత్రము, లేక కొండగుర్తుల సహాయముతో త్రోవను తెలిసికొని వలయును. (మరా:—నేలమీద గుర్తులు పెద్దవిగను దగ్గరగను మండవలయును.)

(ఈ) 'పరిశీలనపు ఆట' (Observation Game) గాని, లేక 'దుకాణము యెడట ఆట' (Shop-Window Game—16వస్తువులలో 12 జి వైనను జ్ఞాపకముంచుకొనుట) గాని ఆడాలిగి యుండవలెను. పరిశీలనాపరునిచే చేయబడవలసిన ప్రావీణ్యకపు ప్రమాణము:—

"మనుష్యులకే గాక జంతువులకు గూడ నుపకార కార్యములను జేయుదునని ప్రమాణముజేయుచున్నాను".

(3) తోటకూరదొంగ (Gardener):

(అ) ఈక్రింద వాణిలో నే నాలు గంటలము పెంచవలెను:—

(i) నీటిలో—కుంప (Bulb), బాదాము (Chest-nut)

(ii) పోవలు, లేక పొచిమిడ—ఆవలు, ఆడిమాలు (Cress), చిమ్మడు, బటానీలు.

(ఇ) చెరుగుమీద మొక్కలలో నీక్రిందవానిలో నాలు గంటల గుర్తించవలెను—చెట్లు లేక మొక్కలు. (Shrubs), పువ్వులు, కూర మొక్కలు.

(ఈ) (i) 3 నలుగురు చిన్న తోటకూరదొంగ పెంచవలెను. (ii) నాలుగు రకముల గడ్డి మొక్కలను గుర్తించవలెను.

[ప్రజ్ఞాములలోని జిడ్డలు (ఈ) లోని i, ii, బదులు 3 నెలలవరకు కుంపటిలోని మొక్కలను ఒకదానిగాని లేక కిటికీలోని మొక్కలను (Window box) గాని పెంచవచ్చును].

ప్రథమశోధన (First Class Test).

ఎత్తు, దూరము, బరువు, సంఖ్యలు మొదలగునవి ఇంచు మించుగా గమనించుట (Judging heights, distances, weights and numbers). వీరనాయకుడా! గమనింపుము. మనకు దూరము, ఎత్తు, సంఖ్య, పరిమాణము, బరువు మున్నగునవి యింపు మించుగా గమనించుటకు శక్తి కావలయును గదా? మొట్ట మొదట పీటిని గూర్చి చదివినగాని, వినినగాని 'బాబో' యనుట మనలో చాలచుండికే రివాజు. వాటి విషయము దీరముగా నాలోచించిన కష్టమైనవో, సులభమైనవో మనకు తెలియ గలవు. కష్టమండ! నాకు రాదండ! యని నిరాశ జెందుట కంటే దాని విషయమై బాగుగా నాలోచించి దాని పని పట్టవలెనని నిశ్చయించుకొనవలెను. 'కష్టం' అను మాట మన బాల వీరులలో లేనే లేదని జ్ఞాపకముంచుకొనుము. అభ్యాసం కూడునిద్య; అభ్యసించినవో మన మనకున్న యంత కష్టపు పనియైనను సులభముగా గానబడును.

మనలో దీని విషయమై కొన్ని దురలవాటులు గలవు. మొదటలో నే యీ చెట్టు యెత్తెంత? యీ కొండ యెత్తెంత? దాని పొడవెంత? దీని బరువెంత యని యడుగు దురల వాటు గలదు. వాటిని కొలచిగాని, లేక కొలచు పద్ధతుల మూలముగాని తెలుసుకొందురు. ఇదియే గొప్ప తప్పుని నా భావము. ఉట్టి కెగరలేనివా డాకసమున కెగర ప్రయత్నించెనట. మనకు వీటి విషయమై జ్ఞానము కలుగజేయున చేవి? నేత్రేంద్రియము, స్పర్శేంద్రియము, మొదలగునవి గాని వైనముల నోటులుక్కు గాదు. ముందు మనము నేత్రములకు, స్పర్శకు తగు అలవాటులు చేసికొని తదుపరి

ఆ యీ పద్ధతులను అనుసరించుకొందము. అట్లు చేసినవో మన మెంతటి పరిపాటులో నున్నామో మన తప్పెక్కువో మనకు తెలియును. కావున యీశోధన విషయమై అనుభవమును మన మెట్లువడ జేసికొనవలయునో కొన్ని సులభమగునట్లు దెల్పదను.

దూరమును గమనించుట:—నీకు బాక, మూర, నిజము మున్నగునవి తెలియునని భావించి యీ క్రింది విషయములు తెలుసుకొని. నీవు నిలుచుచు తావున కర్చివొక దానిని పాతుము. అక్కడనుంచి 100 అడుగులు కొలచి వేరొక కర్చిను పాతుము. ఆ రెండుకర్చిల మధ్యను నీవు మామూలుకీటిని నడచుచు యెన్ని అడుగులు వేయుచుం డివో తెక్కించుము. అటులనే అడుగులను రెక్క-రెట్టి కొనుచు తిరిగిగూర్చు. మొదటిరెక్క-రెండవరెక్క-యింపు మించు సమానముగానుండును. ఈ పద్ధతి ననుసరించి 5 లేక 6 పర్యాయములు ఆ రెండుకర్చిలమధ్య దూరము నీయుడుగులతో కొలిచినవో 100 అడుగుల దూరమునందు నీయ డుగులెన్నో తెలుసుకొందవు. అటులనే 50 అడుగులు, 100 గజములు, 1 ఫర్లాంగు మొదలగు దూరములను కను గొనుట నీవు క్రియముగా నలవాటు చేసుకొందవు. నీవు Foot ball field తాలూకు పొడవు, వెడల్పులను (120' X 100' లేక 100' X 80'), Badminton Court యొక్క పొడవు, వెడల్పులను (80' X 40') మున్నగు అటవలముల పొడవు వెడల్పులను గమనించు చుండవలెను. నీవు యెప్పుడెక్కడికి పికాయ వెళ్ళినను, బజారు నకు వెళ్ళినను, స్నేహితులింటికిపోయినను, బడికిపోయినను, నేయేల యెక్కడికి పోయినను యెంతదూరమున్నది యను మాట మరువకుము. నీకు సంజోరము కలిగి-ప్పుడు ఆ యీ పద్ధతుల ననలంబించి సంచారుకొనుము. క్రియముగా నెలగోపాలగునరికి నిన్ను మించినవాడుండడని నానమ్మకము.

ఎత్తు—దీనికి గూడ గోటిముద్ద నుండే బయలుదేరవలయును. బడులలో నుండు బలలయెత్తు, వీరువాల యెత్తు, గోడలయెత్తు మున్నగునవి జాగ్రత్తగా గమనించి కొలచి, చూచుకొనుము. మన వీరదండుము రీతి. రీతిం. లండునని మరువకుము. తరువాత యొక తాటిచెట్టుగాని, కొబ్బరి చెట్టుగాని ఆగోడ కెన్ని చెట్టున్నదో ఉజ్జాయింపున చూడుము. గోడయెత్తు మనకిదివరకే తెలియును గాన రిమాంమి చెట్టుయెత్తును కనుకొనగలము. మనపద్ధతుల ప్రకారము సరిచూచు కొనుము. పెద్దచెట్టు యెత్తును మేడల యెత్తును జెండాకర్చి (Flag Staff) యెత్తును మొదలగు వాటి యెత్తులను ఎచటికి పోయినను గమనించు చుండుము. కొండలయెత్తు కూడ యిట్లే కనుగొనగలము; గాని దూరముగా నున్నవో కొంచెము చిక్కులుండును.

[illegible]

సంగ్రహము—దీని పేరు మునుపటి పేరు చెప్పుకొనినట్లుగా
 పే. నీకు Kim's Game అంటారు. ఇది మునుపటి
 బాలా సంగ్రహము లాంటిది. మునుపటి వాటి సంగ్రహము
 సంగ్రహముగాని magic గాని అని మా
 చుటకు వచ్చిన వారి సంగ్రహములనుగా వేరు
 చేయవలసివచ్చును. ఇది అన్ని వర్గాలను
 సులభముగా వ్రాసినదే గాననుచుకొనుము.

ఓ మిత్రము! ఇంకను దేవుని ముక్తముల
మూలమున గల నిండు మనిషులు పృథుల కనుబడిచుట వలన
కొను కష్టము లిష్టము; పనిగూలు కడము కడము
కొనుటకు మార్గమే ఉపయోగముగ నున్నది. ఇట్లు
ఉన్నను బలవీరుడగుట యీ కోర్కె జరుగరాదని నా
నమ్మకము.

యశావనదీరులు-వారెవరు, చేయునదేమి ?

ప్రధానాంశము సందేశము - (38 పేజీలగువాని)

వీరమార్గమువలన యోవనవీరులకు ప్రత్యక్షముగ కలుగు ఫలము సేవలే. తమయొక్క స్వంత లేక సర్వ బాలవీర బృందములను తోడిచెల్లించి గుంపులను సేవ పుటయందు సర్వవిధములను సాయము చేయించుచుంటుకు యోవన వీరు లందఱును పోత్సహించబడవలెను. అట్లలేయటవలె, బాలవీరులను తరివీకు చేయుటలోని ప్రత్యక్ష అనుభవ మును పొందుటవలన, వారలు ఉత్తమోత్తమ బాలవీరుల నాయకులను ఉత్తమతంతువులను అగుటకు సిద్ధపడుపడిన వారగుదురు. సమాహములోని వీరుల నాయకులకు తోడ్పడుటలో వారలకు స్వప్రసాద పనుల భాగములలో బాధ్యత నీయవలయును.

కార్యకలాపములు సహజముగా రెండుభాగాలుగా నుండును
—(1) కీచులకునేత, (2) పులిబలకునేత.

(1) వీరులకు నేవ:—తమ సమూహములలోనే తోడ్పాటు
 కట్టల వాయువులు, కార్బన్ డయ్డ్ ఆక్సైడ్లు, ఆమ్ల సేంద్రీకరణవాహిని,
 బాధకులు, చిన్నల పరిశోధకులు, సమూహపు కాంతి
 నిర్వాహక సంఘసభ్యులు, బాలగిరుల సహాయవాయువులు

మొదలగు పనులలో క్రియమైనవి— గొల్ల పనులలో మలకు
చేయు సాయము— దొంగధొంగలములలోను గొల్లలోను
క్రియమైనవి— విశేష పనులలో మలకు, పంటములు, పిల్లి
రములు, మొదలగు పనులములందు సాయముచేయుట.

(2) ప్రజలకు సేవ:—ఈ క్రింది విధములను ప్రాంత సహాయ సంఘములు (Local Aid Detachments) నిర్వహించును. ప్రజలకు సేవల విధముల చిత్రింపఁ—మొదటను క్రి. దాశలములయందును సహాయ అధికారియు—ద్వి. క్రి. శాఖలములయందును శాఖలములవిధ బోధన వార్తాపాఠము—బాలవీరబ్రహ్మదములకు, క్రి. దాశలములలోను, బాలవీర సంఘములకును సహాయము, బోధకులు—పల్లెలు, పట్టణములు, మండల, జి. ప. ధాలయములు మొదలగువానిలో అన్ని ప్రమాదముల నార్పవారు—పురరక్షకులకు సహాయము, ప్రత్యేక పురరక్షకులు.

సాధ్యమైకంతిమకు బిగివాసమును, బహిష్కరింపబడి
శములలో నాటించును ఉండుట అత్యవసరము. 'వంటయింటికి
సోమాగ్రము'ను త్రొలెంపకలెను. ఈ క్రింద కొన్ని యుదా
హరణము లియబడియున్నవి:—

မှ. အလှူငွေ—

శరీర వ్యాధి ముఖము.

సదాక | పయాణములు.

కాలి బంటి గూట.

ద్విమృత శతకాంగ్ హామము.

సమీప కొండల నెక్కుట.

శ్రీ వాసిము.

7^వ పేజీల క్రింది

కాలక్షేప నివారణార్థం | పర్యావరణములు.

579 விகிதம். (Hockey).

హరి, పులి వంటివి. (Hares and Hounds).

४३३.

హిర శ్రీధర్ము. (Scouting).

baseball. (Baseball).

నాగయ్య, పదర్పనము.

మన మహిమ.

40. వీరి పరిశోధన పరిణామములు.

ప్రకృతి, చరిత్ర నామములు, పను పని

పు:పాలకొలయమున, న్యాయమున, ముద్రా

రక్షణశాలలు, మరల (Factories) మునుపటి

వానిని గూర్చి పోలీసులకు నుటలు చూడబడినవి.

జ్ఞాన గూఢసతీమలము చూడ పరిపూర్ణదేశములము

అవ్వ.

ရွာသံ :

అమూల్యక లాభ కారికన రుసు—

సృష్టి లేక సాంఘిక విషయములపూర్వ ప్రవీణుల ఉపా
 న్యానములు— సంగీతసాత సంఘము— భోజనవిద్య
 (Dancing)— సాహిత్యసంఘము— నాట్యసమాజము—
 దేశీయ కోయవాసల నాట్యములు— ఇంటియాటలు—
 చిత్రలేఖనా సమాజము— పత్తవ సంఘములు (పౌరధర్మ
 విషయ జ్ఞానాభివృద్ధికొరకు)— కసరత్తు, వ్యాయామ
 ములు—హాస్య కథా కాలక్షేపములు—సర్వోత్తమ కలాపములు.

సామాన్య సంభాషణలను పృథక్పాఠములను సంచారము
లను సుగుప్తులను ప్రవీణులను రక్షించిన విశేష శ్రేయో
దాయకముగ నుండును.

యాననవీరుని బాధ్యత.

నిన్ను నీవు ఉద్ధిమ పురుషునిను ఉద్ధిమ పురుషునిను
తేసికొనుచు గాక, యావన వీరుడైనవనుట, నీకు తెలిసి
యున్నను లేకున్నను, మీ బాలవీర బృందములొనియు
చున్నవొక్కల నున్నట్టియు బాలుండురిచే నాద్య పా

యంతప్రకారము జూడబడినచున్నావు. చూచినదానిని జేయుటలూ బాగుచు అతి విశేషముగ కౌశలమును గలిగియుండును; బాగుగను జూపు అదృష్టములవలన వారలకు మనము గలిగిన జేయు లాభనష్టముల అమితములని మనము గుర్తించి యుండవలయును.

అందువలన, నీవు మొట్టమొదట గ్రహింపవలసినది, యావజ్జీవునిగను చిన్న సోపరులలో పెద్దవాడవుగను విశేష బాధ్యతను నీవు కలిగియున్నావు. నీయంతట నీవు దేవునిదానివలనను, చేయుదానివలనను బాంధవ మంచితో చుట్టలో తోటక జూపుచున్నవాడవు కావచ్చును.

“తిని యింటు తానొవర్చు దినమున కొక్క ఉప
కాముద్వారా సేవయొక్క ప్రాతిపదికనుతో డేల్చబిడ్డలో
నంకురింపజేయుదుము. సేవజేయుటకు సంసిద్ధునిగ యొనర్చు
టకు శారీరమానసిక శక్తుల్యమును శీలమును బాలవీరునిలో
స్పృరుచుదుము. సేవయను భావము యావనవీరునిలో
ప్రకృష్ట కార్యరూపముగ వ్యక్తపడును.”
(1929 ప్ర)పరిచి వీర బ్రహ్మత్ సమావేశము).

‘మంచివాడుగ నుండుట శ్రేష్ఠమే— యితరులకు మంచివారు’ నుండుటెట్లులో అవరించి చూపుట శ్రేష్ఠ తరము—‘శ్రమ తక్కువ’ అనిన మాటలో చివరమాట మాత్రము అనుమానాస్పదము; అట్లుల నావరించి చూపుట యెక్కువగా ప్రత్యక్ష అదర్శమువలననే కలుగును కావున నీవు అట్టి జాగరణ నుండవలెను.

నీకొరకు గాకున్న నితరులకొరకు అతి భాగ్యక్ష
 నుండుము. నీ చిన్న సోదరులకు శాశ్వతముగు సుపకార
 మును చేయ నిచ్చగించిన, యిందులో నీకు అతి యుత్కృ
 ష్టమైన అపకాతమును కలిగియున్నావని గ్రహించగలవు.
 సంతోషమును పౌరుషమునుగల క్షేమాభావమును, స్వచ్ఛ
 మైన జీవితమును, పరిశుద్ధవాక్కును గల ప్రవీర్తనను కలిగి
 యున్న, వాడు సరించుటకు మార్గమును చూపిన
 వాడవగుదవు.

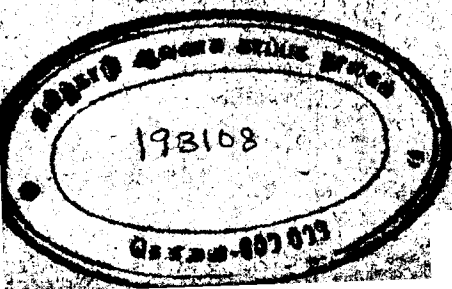
వీసోదగ బృందములో నిదివరకే సభ్యులుగ నున్న వారికిని, యితరులకును నేను ధృఢముగ నొక్క వక్కాణించు విషయమొకటి గలదు— యావనమీది మట్టు నుండు ప్రతి దినపు జీవితములో ‘నేనకు’ అవకాశమును అవసరమును విశేషముగా గలదు; అదిను తన ఆశయములను తన సామ్రాజ్య జీవితములో ననుసరించుటకు ప్రధమమునుండి ప్రయత్నించవలయును. పనిచేయుటకు నూతన మార్గములలో నాతని ప్రవేశ బెట్టుటకన్న ననుదిన జీవిత

Badges available at the Provincial Headquarters, Madras.

N. B.—All indents for badges from within the province should be forwarded to the Provincial Headquarters through the district officers only. Indents from other Associations outside Madras Province should be sent through their respective Provincial Officers.

- 56 Lashings-పింజీకట్టు.
 57 Leader-నాయకుడు.
 58 Local Scouts Association - స్థానిక వీర సంఘము.
 59 Observation-సరిశీలన.
 60 Old Wolf-వీర జేబువెళ్ళ, వృద్ధపురుషుడు.
 61 One Star Cub-ఏకతారా కుబాయము, ఏకతారబిడ్డ.
 62 Open-స్వతంత్రపు.
 63 Organizing Secretary-నిర్వాహక కార్యదర్శి.
 64 Outings-విహారం ప్రకారం సంచారములు.
 65 "Pack"- "పూజా", "గుమ్-వై-వై-వై".
 66 Pack Lair-పూజాపు గుహ-బిడ్డల నానగలము- గుంపుయొక్క యానికపట్టు.
 67 "Pack, Pack, Pack"- "పూజా, పూజా, పూజా", "గుమ్, గుమ్, గుమ్".
 68 Parade-పథకముయొక్క నడక, ప్రదర్శనసమయము.
 69 Parade Circle శిక్షణపలయము ప్రదర్శనపు వల యము-వ్యాయామచక్రము.
 70 Path-finder మార్గము తెలిసికొనువాడు - పథజ్ఞుడు మార్గాన్వేషణపరుడు-మార్గదర్శి.
 71 Patrol-దళము-వ్యక్తి సంఘము.
 72 Patrol Leader-దళ నాయు-వ్యక్తి సంఘపు నాయకుడు.
 73 Patrol Second-వ్యక్తియుడు-వ్యక్తి సంఘపు ఉప నాయకుడు.
 74 Patrol-in- Council- దళనిచారకూటము -దళ సమావేశము-వ్యక్తి సంఘ కార్యాలయచనపథ.
 75 Patrol system-దళముయొక్క కూర్పు - వ్యక్తి సంఘ నిధానము.
 76 Pioneering-నూతన కార్యముల సిద్ధపరచుట.
 77 Policy, Organization and Rules- నియమావళి, నిర్వాహము, నిబంధనలు.
 78 Probation-పూర్వపరీక్షా సమయము.
 79 Probationary Service-ప్రారంభ సేవ - అవసరానుభవము.
 80 Proficiency Badges -కుశలత పరీక్షములు - వైపుణ్య చిహ్నము-పాండిత్య చిహ్నము.
 81 Provincial Chief Scout-రాష్ట్రీయ మహా వీరుడు-రాష్ట్రీయ ప్రధాన వీరుడు.
 82 Provincial Commissioner- రాష్ట్రీయ పరిపాలన నిర్వాహక అధికారి.
 83 Provincial Scout Head Quarters- రాష్ట్రీయ వీరశిబిరస్థానము.
 84 Rally-సమావేశము-బృహత్ సమావేశము.
 85 Red Flower-రక్తగుళువు-నిగమము.
 86 Reef knot-దర్శముడి-బొంగింధి.
 87 Registration- నమోదాచిపెట్టెనుట - రెఖలలో జేర్చుకొనుట.
 88 Registration Application Form"- దరఖాస్తు సమానా.
 89 Rock Circle-శిలావలయము-సభాచక్రము.
 90 Rover Crew-సాగరిక బృందము-యాత్రావీర నావిక బృందము.
 91 Rover Den-యాత్రావీరగృహము.
 92 Rovering-యాత్రావీరయాత్రము.
 93 Rover Leader-సాగరిక నాయకుడు - యాత్రా వీరుల నాయకుడు-యాత్రావీర గురుడు.
 94 Rover Mate-సాగరిక మిత్రుడు - యాత్రా వీర అభిజుడు.
 95 Rover Rambler-యాత్రా వీర సంచారి-యాత్రా వీర విహారి.
 96 Rover Scout-రాష్ట్రీయ కాలభటుడు-సాగరికుడు యాత్రావీరుడు-యాత్రావీరుడు-పరిభ్రమణకుడు.
 97 Rover Second-యాత్రా వీర అనుబాధుడు.

		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
Cubs.					Officers				
Tenderpad Metal	each	0	2	0	Commissioner hat plumes	each	4	0	0
Tenderpad Brooches	"	0	3	0	Commissioner buttons	"	1	8	0
Tenderpad Cloth	"	0	3	0	Commissioner Pins	"	2	4	0
Cub Service Stars One year (Yellow)	"	0	3	0	Hon. Commissioner Badge	"	6	0	0
Cub Service Stars 5 years	"	0	8	0	District Scout masters plume	"	3	8	0
Cub Proficiency Stars (gilt)	"	0	3	0	Group Scoutmaster plume	"	3	8	0
Sixer Buttons (white) Metal	"	0	4	0	Group Scoutmaster button	"	1	4	0
Cub Proficiency Badges (all proficiency badges excepting Collector and House orderly are in stock)	"	0	4	0	Rover Scout leader plume	"	3	8	0
					Rover Scout leader buttons	"	1	4	0
					Sea Assistant Rover leader cloth	"	4	0	0
					Scoutmaster Hat plume	each	3	0	0
					Scoutmaster buttonhole metal	"	1	0	0
Scouts.					Scoutmaster's pins	"	0	3	0
Tenderfoot Metal	each	0	2	0	Sea Scoutmaster Badge cloth	"	4	0	0
" Brooches	"	0	3	0	Assistant Scoutmaster Hat plume	"	3	0	0
Tenderfoot cloth	"	0	3	0	Assistant Scoutmaster buttonhole metal	"	1	0	0
2nd class-badges	"	0	3	0	Honorary Assistant Scoutmaster Badge	"	6	0	0
1st class badges	"	0	5	0	Sea Assistant Scoutmaster cloth	"	4	0	0
King Scout	"	0	7	0	Cubmaster Hat badges	"	2	8	0
Patrol Leaders Buttons (white) metal	"	4	0		Cubmaster buttonhole metal	"	1	0	0
Patrol Leader Hat Badges Metal	"	0	6	0	Cubmaster's pins	"	0	3	0
1st Grade all round cord Green and Yellow	a pair	1	8	0	Honorary Cubmaster cloth	"	6	0	0
2nd Grade All round cord Red and White	"	1	8	0	Assistant Cubmaster Hat badge	"	2	8	0
3rd Grade All round cord, Gold	"	3	0	0	Assistant Cubmaster buttonhole metal	"	1	0	0
One year service stars metal	each	0	3	0	Honorary Assistant Cubmaster cloth	"	6	0	0
One year service stars cloth	"	0	1	0					
Five year service stars, metal	"	0	8	0					
Scout Proficiency Badges (all proficiency badges excepting Marksman, Master at arms, and swimmer are in stock)	"	0	4	0					
Rovers.					Miscellaneous Badges.				
Rover Buttons Metal	each	0	6	0	Secretary pin	each	1	8	0
Rover Bars (R.S.) metal	"	0	4	0	Medical Officer button metal	"	2	8	0
Rover Sholuder straps	a pair	1	4	0	Lady Workers Metal	"	4	0	0
Rambler badges metal	each	0	8	0	Thanks Badge, Gold	"	10	0	0
Rover Instructor	"	0	4	0	Thanks Badge, Silver	"	3	0	0
Rover One year Service Stars metal	"	0	3	0	Thanks Badge, Bronze	"	0	8	0
Rover One year Service Stars cloth	"	0	1	0	Supporter pins	"	1	0	0
Sea Rover Leaders' Hat Badges	"	4	0	0	Old Scouts badge	"	0	8	0
Anchor Badges for Sea Scouts	"	0	5	0	Chaplin cloth badge	"	0	8	0
					Chaplin pin badges	"	2	4	0
					Examiner pin badges	"	2	0	0
					Instructor Hat plumes	"	3	0	0
					Instructor Pin badges	"	2	0	0



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