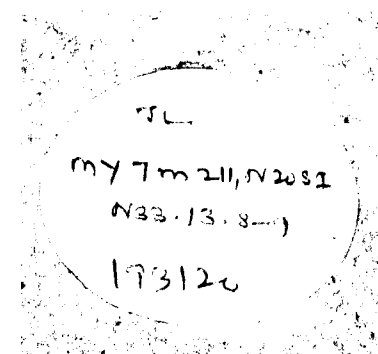


South India By Scur.

V13, no. 8-9, May-June 1933



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The Magazine for all Scout Workers, Officers and Boys.

VOLUME XIII, Nos. 8 & 9.

MAY & JUNE 1933.

The South India Boy Scout

(With the Vernacular Supplements)

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: MADRAS PROVINCE

Scouters' & Rovers' Section:
Managing Editor: MR. P. S. NARAYANSWAMI.

Boys' Section:
Editor: MR. V. S. RATNASABHAPATHY.



Tamil Supplement:
Editor: MR. T. P. SANTANAKRISHNA.

Telugu Supplement:
Editor: MR. P. V. RAMANA RAU.

SCOUTERS' & ROVERS' SECTION

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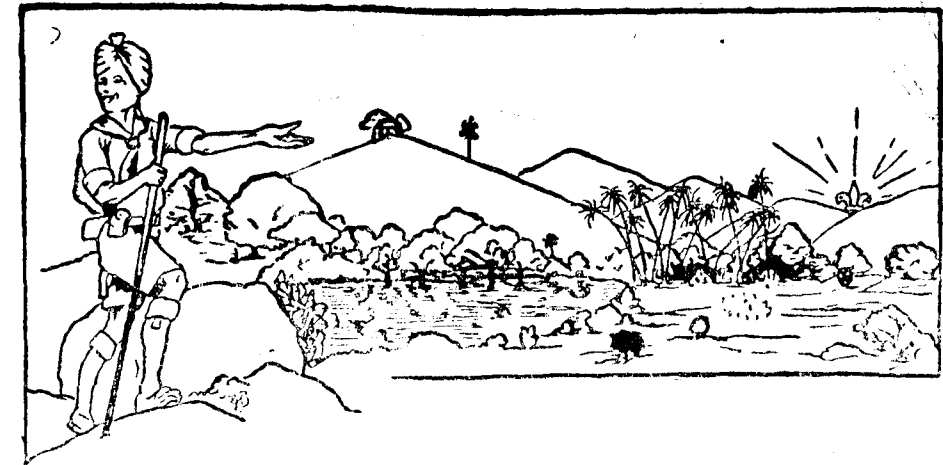
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THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

Vol. XIII. Nos. 8 & 9. MADRAS, MAY & JUNE, 1933

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Thought for the Month.

He who is not trying his best to be "Always a Scout" was never "Once a Scout," but it is never too late to mend. *Griffin.*

Ourselves.

Our Assistant Provincial Commissioner Mr. A. W. Hutton, M. C., has returned after a well earned holiday in England. During his stay there, he has had plenty of Scout activity and visited Gilwell, the I. H. Q., many Scout Groups and Associations at home and has gathered useful information about up-to-date Scouting and its methods. His experience is bound to be very useful for our province and our Scouts and Scouters are sure to benefit by it. We welcome him back to Madras and wish him many years of Good Scouting.

The personnel of the Madras Contingent for the Godollo Jamboree is practically fixed. The Provincial Commissioner has deputed Mr. V. S. Rathnasabapathy, one of the Provincial Organising Secretaries as the leader of the Contingent. Apart from the boys who are going, we understand, that some Commissioners are also following the Contingent. If all goes well, they would be sailing by the middle of

July. We are sure that our Madras Contingent will acquit itself very creditably before the World Gathering of Scouts. We wish the contingent the best of times during the tour abroad.

We understand from reliable sources that the Camp Chief of Gilwell Mr. J. S. Wilson is likely to visit India this winter. The visit if it materialises, as we earnestly hope it will, is fixed at a very opportune moment; now that the All-India Headquarters has been organised recently, and the time has come for co-ordination of Scout activities all over India and setting up correct standards in Scouting Methods and Practices, his visit will be a fillip to the movement in the country. Though his programme is bound to be crowded, we hope he will include Madras also, a place dear to his heart, in his itinerary.

The IV Madras Wood Badge (Practical) course was conducted from the 26th of May to

6th June 1933 very successfully at Periyakulam. The Camp site chosen was ideal and several Training Camps had already been held at the same site. Judging from its suitability from all points of view, we expect that this Camping spot would be a popular Scout training centre for the Tamil Districts. The members who attended the Course were all experienced Scouters, and were representative of the various districts of the Madras Province and outside associations as well, and enjoyed every moment of the camp life though they might have felt at times that it was a little too crowded. The most enjoyable time that they had was the excursion to Kodaikanal Hills and the 1st Class Hike. Our thanks are due to the Local Scout Association of Periyakulam, and Drs. S. Pichumani and S. Gopalaswami for the excellent arrangements made for the camp.

It is proposed to conduct a Rover Scout Wood Badge (Part II) course for the Madras Province some time during the Dasara holidays, near Madras, provided at least 16

applications are received. Experienced Scouters are requested to write for particulars to the Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Training, Post Box 421, Triplicane, Madras. Preference will be given to applicants having Practical Crew experience and those who have taken the Rover Scout Wood Badge Theory Course. It is hoped that a large number of Scouters will take advantage of this opportunity.

The summer holidays are now over, and we are back again to our work. It is high time that we looked back on the previous year's activity and planned our work for the year to come. Let us ask ourselves, as Scouters, whether we have at all been able to carry out at least a few of our ideas during the last year, and try our utmost now to make our Scout work better than all the previous years. In these efforts, God will give us Good Luck and all Success.

Editor, S. T. B. S.

After the Vacation. A Pack Meet.

Pack work is usually suspended during the summer vacation at least in our province, and if you are a wise Akela you would keep in touch with your boys by post. Your boys would always willingly write to you of their travels in the holidays. The pack activities for the year could be successfully wound up for the holidays with a Pack Outing for an evening. You would then bid them "Au Revoir" and send them out to meet new people in new places. If you are thoughtful and know the vacation programme of your boys, you would do well to meet the parents and tell them of places you would like your cubs to visit, including places of Scouting interest. Naturally you would give them introductory letters or secure them from the Scout Head Quarters. The boys would enjoy this very much and write to you after their visit to the places you mentioned. Even before you break up for the midsummer, find out the probable dates of their return and fix up a convenient date for the first Pack Meet. Let all the cubs be present and let the cubs be well aware of the date.

As usual, meet your Assistant Cubmaster and discuss the details with him. You have to bear in mind certain factors before you chalk

out your programme. (1) The meeting being the first one, sets the tone for the spirit throughout the year. (2) If you could arrange to have some sweets and tea, all the better. Let one of your Scouts or Assistant Cubmaster be definitely in charge of this item and keep things ready before the meet. (3) The programme should have been previously planned and discussed. It should have one or two rousing games, a dance, and revision of tests, play acting, in fact a little of everything in cubland. (4) In this meet, the cub pack should be brought back to the jungle and also reminded of the Cub Law and Pack activities.

The following programme is only suggestive and in no way final or fixed. Try and find out your own programme for your pack.

1. Meet all your boys before the fixed time and have a chat informally, enquire after their health and generally express your satisfaction in seeing them back in better health.

2. Allow your cubs to tidy up the Den. Let the Sixers hand over the sweets and the Seconds the cups. Old Wolves then serve tea, or you may ask your Scout. Never delegate this to Cubs. Let the whole family sit and eat. Each six collects its cups, washes them and hands them over to Bagheera or Baloo.

3. After tea, jump at the programme of the meet with all your spirit.

Programme :

1. Grand Howl.
2. Inspection of Uniform, etc. 5 m.
3. Baloo Dance led by Baloo. 5 m.
4. "A Cub Game" (South India Boy Scout, April 1932). A game of alertness and obedience. Akela the Captain of the ship sinking crew to be ordered to life boats. "three somersaults, form fives" etc. 10 m.
5. Quiet Game, "Dream Days" (South India Boy Scout, June 1932). Each boy showing by pantomime how he spent the vacation. 5 m.
6. Six work : Sixers to enquire whether any collections of photos, stamps etc., have been

made during the vacation. Also prepare card hits 2" x 1" about 24 for each six and number 0 1, 2, 4, 6, 8, etc, for "Diamond Hunt" to be played next time. 10 m.

7. Active Games: A cub relay involving Star tests such as skipping, balancing, etc.; Tooth Brush and Germ (W. C. H. B., page 109) played like Tiger and Lamb; Deer Stalking (W. C. H. B. page 176) with umpire or Old Wolves blind folded. 10 m.

8. Yarn by Akela: How pleased he is to meet them hope they have enjoyed the holidays—what dreams he is having of the year to come. 5 m.

9. A song and yell (both old favourites dug up for the occasion) 5 m.

10. Grand Howl and Disperse.

P. O. R.

Rule 5: Decentralisation is one of the significant features of the Boy Scout Movement. The Chart under Rule 5 clearly shows the nature of the scheme. The Local Association, each with its own aggregate of Scout groups forms the unit of the scheme. The most important links for the efficient working of the movement are, the Scout Commissioner, Scouter, and the Patrol Leader.

6. Headquarters Council and Committee: While the Chief Scouts for India and Burma, and for the various Provinces and States are the representatives of the King from whom the Boy Scouts Association has received its charter, the Chief Commissioner for India and Burma is appointed by the Imperial Headquarters and thus forms the link between India and the Scout Associations in the various parts of the Empire and the Imperial Headquarters under the Chief Scout for the world.

7. General Council for India has for its president the Chief Commissioner for India, but the post has been vacant for a sufficiently long time, and one can only hope that some suitable person would be warranted to hold this rank. To represent each Province or State there are four members in the General Council; viz., the Provincial or State Commissioner, the President of the Province or State Council and two representatives from each Province or State. We have in India and Burma 14 such Provincial and 13 State Associations and so we could expect about 108

members with the power to co-opt 36 more from several distinguished citizens of India and Burma.

But one has to point out here that the place, in the general council, of the Headquarters officers at Delhi as now constituted, is not mentioned. As it is, in the rules, there is no mention of the Secretary to the Chief Scout, his Deputy and Assistant as also the Organising Secretary for India. It would be good that their position also should be clearly defined in a revised edition.

The membership of the General Council is annual in its tenure; and the members are eligible for re-election.

While the total number of members of the General Council would be about 144, the Quorum is only 10!

Persons donating Rs. 100 and upwards to the Indian Headquarters are regarded as life Associates of the Boy Scouts Association of India, while those who pay annual subscription of Rs. 20 or more are ordinary Associates.

8. Decentralisation: The Provincial and State Associations should see that the All-India unity is fostered. The Chief Commissioner for India and the General Council would devise means to encourage the All-India unity by All-India Jamborees, common rallies, etc. In course of time we may also expect a general magazine of Indian Headquarters on the lines of the "Scouter". (To Continue)

How to Run a Troop (I).

Introduction :

How to start a Troop: This has been already given (S. I. B. S. of October 1931) in outline form and we shall discuss in detail the methods that are to be followed to start a troop.

1. Read "Scouting for Boys in India" by Lord Baden Powell, cover to cover, and think well over the instructions in italics. They are addressed to you, Scouter, to be followed. Get a copy of "Policy, Organisation and Rules" and go through it. Tick off the rules that would affect you immediately and see that you always follow the right procedure. Here are a few books you can follow with advantage: "Patrol System and Letters to a Patrol Leader" by Roland Philipps, "Aids to Scoutmastership" by the Chief Scout, "Boy Scouts" by Gilcraft, "Scout Way" by V. C. Barclay. Have always on hand at least two games books: Gilcraft's "Book of Games" and "Scouting Games" by the Chief Scout, Mackenzie's "Games for Scouts" etc., are all very good.

2. Interview your District Commissioner and he would only be too glad to give very many useful suggestions. If you do not know his address, refer to P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras.

3. Get hold of one or two assistants to help you, preferably old Scouts or Rover Scouts who can give games, and instruction in knots, etc. Discuss with them the details and incorporate their ideas if they are good. *Win the confidence of your assistants.*

4. Get a list of boys who would like to join. But do not take them all. Pick out ten to twelve of the best and ablest natural leaders. "Remember also to start small, six or eight carefully chosen boys will be enough to begin with, and after they have received the Scout training for a month or two, they will be fit to lead and instruct fresh recruits as they are admitted."

5. Then write to the District Commissioner and get your Troop registered. The Group registration form "C. C." can be had of the Local Association Secretary, or your District Commissioner; if not, write to Provincial Scout Headquarters, P. B. 424, Triplicane, Madras.

6. Once you begin go fairly well. *Do not lag.* Give plenty of games. "Remember that the boy, on joining, wants to begin "Scouting" right away; so don't dull his keenness, as is

often done, by too much preliminary explanation at first. Meet his wants by games, Scouting practices, and instil elementary details bit by bit afterwards as you go along." The Chief Scout continuing, says, "The above paragraph was in the British Edition of this book (Scouting for Boys) but it was in some cases ignored by Scoutmasters, with the result that their training was a failure".

7. After the first ten are ready with Tenderfoot tests, invest them as Scouts, give them the Scarf and badges and lead them on to the 2nd class. You can get the badges through your Local Association Secretary or the District Commissioner.

8. After two months, admit 10 more boys from the waiting list and divide them into 3 patrols of 7 or 8 each. Let your trained Scouts become the leaders and train the recruits.

9. Meanwhile get through the preliminary training yourself and also encourage your assistants to go through it.

10. Avoid much drill—only that which is essential for orderly movement and discipline should be used. Give them plenty of games. You may ask one of your assistants to be in charge of this work.

11. Get a club room for the Scouts and get parental co-operation. You may ask one or two of them to help in instruction.

12. After 3 months service you may apply for a warrant through your District Commissioner on form "E". He would certainly first inspect your troop before recommending you for a warrant.

Read "Scouting for Boys" again and again and use your own imagination. Maintain a small note book in which you jot down personal notes on every one of your boys. This book will be of great help to you in training each individual boy according to his capabilities. Also keep a record of your programmes. Discuss them with your Leaders and then try them practically. After the meeting come home and think how they have received them. If they dislike some items, find out the reason and improve it. Supplement the programmes with games and your own yarns.

1st Meeting:—(Preliminary meet.)

Preparation: Read Chap. I of S. for B. in India. Try to analyse and summarise it in your own mind. If you like, jot down a few thoughts

Try also whether you can present it attractively to the boys. Procure if you can, a few Scout pictures, and lantern slides. Get hold of a number of boys and fix up with them a meeting some evening. Get a small place, a school room or a compound where there would be no disturbance. If you could get one or two parents, well and good. Do not make the meeting a very stiff affair.

Programme. (45 minutes to 1 hour)

1. Address the boys on Scout training for about 15 to 20 minutes and give them a summary of the Scout scheme. Present it in an attractive way in your own language. You can study "To the Boy who reads this" an Imperial Headquarters Pamphlet as your model. Illustrate your talk with pictures, and lantern slides.

2. If you have one or two parents in the meeting you may ask one of them to address the boys for about five minutes—not more than 5 minutes.

3. Then ask for names of boys who are willing to join the troop. Perhaps there would 20 to 25 boys all eager to join. Ask your assistant to note their names.

4. Ask the boys to fill up the application form with the parent's consent before the end of the next week. You should also inform them that only 10 would be chosen first and their names would be put upon the notice board at the meeting place two days previous to that meet. Others would be taken in after 2 months time.

5. Close the meeting and have a homely chat with some of the boys who are to join and show them that you are interested in their work.

GAMES.

(Culled by Hiawatha)

For Scouts :

The Cammorists: (S. T.) Introduce this with a yarn on "Cammorists" (Refer S. for B., Page 117) Show them an object for 2 minutes. An ordinary book or a match box would do. After 2 minutes observation remove the object and ask questions. In the case of books: Author's name, price, where published, colour of binding, etc., and in the case of match-box: Trade mark, Picture on the box, where manufactured? etc.

You may develop this later with animals, men, tracks, etc.

Identification: (C. F.) a good game for the Camp fire. Let each patrol send their memory prodigies. Ask them to bring their Scout Diaries which they use daily. Blindfold them. Let one by one identify their diaries by giving out details. It should be something like this "Underlined 2nd line in New Year's Plan, top left corner, first sheet: To.....presented by So & So; My Name written right bottom corner with blue ink in three lines. Have corrected Cub Promise etc." The diary referred to here is "All India Boy Scout Diary." If details are not satisfactory, the troop may decide that the Scout should pay a forfeit of one pie. Try this with other Scouts and their own other familiar articles. Then you may extend this to unfamiliar articles.

Word Building: (T. T.) A kindergarten game adapted for signallers. Prepare a number

of cards 2" x 1" each with an alphabet in Morse or Semaphore code. The cards are placed in a box and a patrol sits round it. The patrol leader begins by taking out any card and reading it loud. Say it is "A". No. 2 must search the heap for the next letter and finds a card with .— (R. No. 3 shows a card with one Dot. (E). He begins the game again. One point minus for mistaken reading or failure to find a letter before the leader counts 20. Patrol with least minus points wins. Obviously there should be a large number of the alphabets and plenty of vowels:

For Cubs:—

Aeroplane Race: Each cub is provided with a large piece of paper say 1 sheet from an old Newspaper. Each one should make a paper aeroplane (also called "Paper Darts"). They all stand in a line and on "Go" send them into the air. 1 point for the cub whose aeroplane goes farthest, 2 points for the cub whose flies longest.

Dress up: a very good game in cub camps. Cubs assemble in Mufti with their uniforms (each six separately) piled in their corners. Akela is the mother and she says "We are going to the marriage. Every cart would only hold only six. You must be all correctly dressed. Now, you must come back in uniform, Go." Each Six races to its corner, dresses in uniform and assembles before Akela in uniform in order. First complete Six to assemble

gets largest points and for every error in the uniform the cubs pull their own ears.

For Rover Scouts:

Enquirers: Units of Rover Scouts or in pairs are sent into an unknown village. The time limit is three days. They should make enquiries, visit and produce a report at the next week-end meet. The report should have the following points:—General build of the village, well laid out or clumsy; villagers strong or

weak; are there many children, weak, ragged or healthy and wellcared for; sanitation.—Are there signs of disease? Danger from fire? Are there good bathing facilities and protected drinking water, etc.? Each party reads out its report and later vote for the best report. Then discuss any means within their power of removing the defects. This game should be the first step in Rural service training for Scouts. This may be adapted to suit local needs and may be used even in well known localities.

Scrawls for Scouters.

On Writing Books.

Of late there has been an increase in the number of books on Scouting published in India, many of them being translations from English while some are original.

"Scribbler" had recently the privilege of reading through a number of books on Scouting in the Vernaculars and English and also the Manuscripts of one or two books intended for publication.

They are, of course, primarily intended for boys and incidentally for Scouters too. But we are apt to forget this point and write either in too high a style or with the topics dealt in too technical a manner.

We are not out, to make them pundits in their vernaculars or experts in Scout technique. By all means, let us write a good style but not show off our ability in writing too grammatical and arhetorical style.

If one should like to see the style that is best suited for books on Scouting, he should look for guidance in "Scouting for Boys," "Wolf Cubs Hand Book" "Letters to a Wolf Cub" and such other books.

There are, however, some who think that they would be able to write books on Scouting for boys (and for Scouters too!) after attending a preliminary course of training!

"Scribbler" has no quarrel with them at all for they would themselves find their error early enough, if they only read one or two books by

the Chief Scout and Gilcraft, Uncle Elwes and others.

Scribbler feels that he should scribble a few hints to those who are out to *make* books and also to those who *write* books.

First and foremost, one who intends to write or compile a book, should test himself whether he is good at the subject he wants to talk about or not. Let him also ask his friends' opinions. They would tell him that he may proceed if he is well up in his job or treat his request as a joke if they know him to be weak.

Plenty of materials bearing on the topic should be collected. Read as much of the literature available on the topic as possible and take elaborate notes and try one or two experiments personally yourself before putting them down on paper.

Write down a synopsis of the book you are going to write and send it to the Provincial Scout Headquarters for their opinion on the subject. They are always obliging and would only be too glad to advise the author on the merits and defects of the arrangements.

Then clearly transcribe your thoughts on one side of the paper only. Let there be plenty of space between lines for correction. Again show this manuscript to one or two specialists in the vernaculars and also in Scouting. Their suggestions would save you from a lot of adverse criticism later.

If you can illustrate it, even roughly, do it or else get one of your friends to do it. Go through the illustrations yourself and see that they satisfy your needs.

Send this illustrated manuscript, preferably in duplicate, to the Provincial Scout Council for approval and sanction of publication.

Meanwhile, approach a publisher (should I say enterprising) who would undertake to publish the book at his own cost and do the advertisements and other routine business. Do not entangle yourself financially. Insist on a good get-up of the book and clear printing.

See that there are no mistakes in the printing or in ideas (I know of two cases of the failure of such an enterprise, one being due to numerous mistakes, and another to bad representation of the details of Scouting). Send a few copies in their final proof form to prominent scouters for their opinion.

Finally, let the price be cheap and within the reach of the boys and Scouters. Send

some final copies for review to "South India Boy Scout" and other Scout Magazines and also prominent dailies and weeklies.

Scribbler finds Mr. Piers D. Power of Imperial Headquarters also musing on the same topic "One of my jobs is to read through new books on Scouting subjects, and I am astonished at the number that are published, and sometimes feel sorry for my lot".

When I 'was younger' I used to think that everything that appeared in print was approved by Imperial Headquarters, but when I found a recommendation to drink cocoa out of my hat, I began to make inquiries!

So be warned. Do not accept *everything* you read, but use your own judgment as to what will suit your own Troop (Scouter, July 1929).

As an epilogue, Scribbler adds that he would surely send his good wishes well in advance, for any such preplanned and good books. Remember always that Scouting is for Boys first and then for men.

Scribbler.

Rover Scouting in South India (I).

With the publication of "Rovering to Success"; "Rovering"; "Rover Scouting"; "Always a Scout" and other definitely Rover Scout literature, Rover Scouting has advanced by leaps and bounds. In spite of the distance between countries and differences in climate, habits and civilisation, the problems of the "Youth of the world" are the same everywhere. But there are local conditions and environments to deal with, which always give rise to many peculiar situations quite different in detail, while the underlying need is always the same—Rover Scouting is—applying Scoutcraft to daily life.

Before one could understand the needs of Rover Scouts and the youth in general, he should study the situation well. We have to answer a few questions ourselves and find out the cause of the trouble before we are in a position to suggest remedies and means of overcoming existing difficulties. We should chart the rocks before we could advise others the means to navigate around them.

What are the types of people that we usually meet with in Rover Scouting in South India? What are their needs and abilities? What are their limitations, home environments and local conditions? These are some of the questions we need to ask ourselves.

Rover Scouting in South India has in its fold four types of young men—the boy who outgrows the troop, the older boy who comes to the university, the young man with a family and the unemployed educated man.

1. **High School Rover Scouts:** We have in the first place Rover Scouts in the High Schools. More often than not, they are older scouts who have grown out of their troops. They are still among the same boys, in the same troop where they have had their Scout training as a boy. Perhaps, their Scoutmaster is still connected with them as the Group Scoutmaster. They are older boys who have had their Scout Training all these years, some of them probably 1st Class and Kings Scouts,

going out of the troops to give room for younger boys and also finding for themselves new fields to conquer. In the majority of cases they average between 16 and 18 years of age. Rarely do we meet with one over 18 and generally these youths have put in more than one year in the Sixth Form. Scout activities they have had in plenty in their previous years in the school and now they are trying to be young men. We should not forget that they may not have moved from the locality. In many cases they would have been in the same school from their first standard onwards.

2. College Rover Scouts: Then we come to the second type of young men who have completed their High School Course and have joined the college. You know the "We are the College Young Men" feeling. They form a happy lot, drawn from various places, some near, some far away. In many cases, these Rover Scouts may be new to the locality and the people.

They are full of "go" in them, with utopian ideas, ready to do anything, to experiment and be the driving force in their daily life. Their watch words are "activity and enthusiasm" and their chorus "Youth shall shape the world." They get their ample allowances from home and lead a comfortable life. They tread on the dim borderland of propriety and dare-devilness. It is here that the Rover Scout Leader finds plenty of opportunities to study the working of young minds left to themselves.

3. Young Married Rover Scouts: The third type of young men we get are those who have chosen their path in the world, and have settled down in life. In many cases they are married and have a child or two. The demand on their time is double now. They have to attend to their employment and work, they have also to look after their family and children. They are burdened to a great extent, and have had a few knocks here and there. They have navigated through one or two quick sands but the rocks remain yet to be conquered.

Rover Scout Leaders here find their own early life repeated again and would find many an occasion to warn their Rover Scouts of the

snags and pitfalls in life. You can never forget the Rover Scout who anxiously awaits letters from home, while he is in camp. His thoughts are with his wife and children.

4. Unemployed Rover Scout: There is yet another type of young men who have completed their course of studies, and have also decided to take up work but find none. In fact, unemployed young men. Their lot seems to be a bit difficult to themselves. They are ready to enter service but find none. They find that where there is a place they are not qualified and where they are qualified, there is no place. They are ready to come out and work upon anything but they find that they could not leave their place—they lack funds and also find that they have to be on the look out for work always. Sometimes they have also a family entirely dependent upon them.

These four types clearly show that a Rover Scout Leader should adapt his programme. The general need is always the same but the local situation varies and we have to adapt our activities to the same. We shall discuss them in detail later. That is why while the Scouters in charge of Cub Packs and Scout Troops are called Cubmasters and Scoutmasters, Scouters in charge of Rover Scout Crews are Rover Scout Leaders. Like the Leaders they have got to show the way, encourage the diffident, help the weak, curb the overenthusiast, in fact adjust every screw minutely, watchfully, never too tight, and never too loose.

Called to Higher Service.

In loving memory of Scouter T. S. Subramania Iyer of Mayavaram familiarly known to his brother Scouters as "Mother Parrot." One of God's good men, ever ready for any act of service to his fellowmen, always cheerful, and a friend to all.

May his soul rest in peace!

Patrol Leader Md. Abdul Muneem, King Scout of the IV Royapettah Group, Government Madras-i-Azam, Madras, was called to higher service on the 22nd April 1933. May his soul rest in peace.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE BOYS' SECTION.

Chief's Message to America.

Sir Percy Everett's Midnight Broadcast across Atlantic

At midnight last Wednesday, April 19th, Sir Percy Everett, the Home Commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association, spoke from Broadcasting House, London, to the Boy Scouts of Trinidad at their Jamboree and to the Scouts of Canada, Newfoundland, the West Indies, British Honduras, British Guiana, the United States, and Central and part of South America. He broadcast a message from the Chief Scout, Lord Baden-Powell, on the short-wave transmitter (49'6 metres) in the Canadian zone programme of the British Broadcasting Corporation's Empire broadcast.

Unheard in the British Isles and for a radius of 1,000 miles except by those with specially selective short-wave receiving sets, the Chief Scout's message was clearly heard on the other side of the Atlantic, and Sir Percy Everett has received a cablegram from the Trinidad Boy Scouts thanking him for the message.

Through the co-operation of the British Broadcasting Corporation we are able to publish Sir Percy Everett's talk and Lord Baden-Powell's message.

I am privileged, through the courtesy of the British Broadcasting Corporation to give a message from Lord Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout of all the World. First to the Scouts of Trinidad, who are now holding their Jamboree, and then to any Scouts in other parts of the world who may be listening.

The time is just after midnight in London, I hope that the Chief himself is in bed and fast asleep. We are most anxious to conserve his energies. That is why I am here to read the following message from him to you:—

2

"I want to give my very cordial greetings, and those of the Chief Guide, to the Guides and Scouts of Trinidad.

My great regret is that I have not two bodies and so cannot be here and in Trinidad at the same time.

But knowing your beautiful country as I do, I can picture you there holding your big Jamboree and I only hope that some day I shall be able to revisit Port of Spain and meet you face to face.

Meantime I shall look forward to receiving from our Chief Commissioner, Lord Hampton, on his return, a favourable report of your progress, smartness, and efficiency.

And now Rovers, Scouts, and Cubs, not only of Trinidad, but you others, too, who are joining in this Jamboree, I want to say to you: Keep on keeping, through bad times and good, make yourselves strong, cheery, hardworking men for our great Empire.

Good luck to you all and good camping.

God save the King.

Well, that is what I wanted specially to say to you fellows who have come together for the Jamboree in Trinidad, but I believe a good many other Scouts may also be listening in the West Indies, in the United States, and even in Canada and South America, so I want to add a few words to all of you as well.

In the first place, I want to give you all my best wishes for St. George's Day, the 23rd of the month. It is the day on which we in the Boy Scouts think especially of our Scout Promise and Law, and I expect many of you are holding special St. George's Day

Parades when the Scout Promise will be reaffirmed and the Scout Law read. I like to feel also that a good many Scouts re-read their "Scouting for Boys" at this time and so remind themselves of what our Movement stands for, what are its aims, objects and ideals, as well as our methods for attaining them.

The fact that we are all doing this on or round about St. George's Day seems to bring us all closer together in the bond of brotherhood wherever we may be, so I hope that even where you are not able to have a special meeting for the purpose you will make a point of thinking over your Scout Promise and Law—and if possible of sending a line of greeting to some other Scout in some other place.

You know the slogan—"Once a Scout always a Scout." I may be talking to some fellows who have been Scouts at one time or another but who are grown up and drifted away and not kept up any definite tie with the Movement.

Well, we are making an effort now to get all our old members—or as many of them as possible—to join up again as "Old Scouts" and every day I hear of gatherings being held of these past members of the Scout Brotherhood. I hope to see a very big development in this direction during the present year. I have just returned from visiting the Scouts in Malta and Gibraltar. In Malta the Chief Guide and I were welcomed on our joint birthday by a Rally of 1,800 Scouts and 600 Girl Guides. Of course, my presence produced the usual rain, but the test to which it put the Scouts and

Guides was passed by them in the most satisfactory style. Their turn-out, their discipline, their efficient displays and, above all, their cheery keenness under difficulties were quite remarkable.

At Gibraltar we had a very jolly rally of six Troops of Scouts and three of Girl Guides, at which also there were representative detachments of Spanish Scouts Mahomedan Scouts and Jewish Scouts, all Scouts together and good friends. The Gibraltar Scouts have done a lot of hiking and camping in Spain and are very fully in touch with their Spanish brother Scouts through frequent joint camps and picnics.

The next big meeting of Scouts is drawing near and I hope to see a lot of you at Godollo in Hungary in August next. I know it is difficult for a lot of fellows to make such a journey in these hard times, but we have always found in the past that 'Where there's a will there's a way,' and I believe this Jamboree is going to be a wonderfully big and successful gathering together of the Scouts of the world.

It is difficult for me to travel round and visit every country where there are Scouts; but if I can see even sample of the Scouts of each country at the Jamboree I can judge pretty closely of the progress which the Movement is making in that country.

In any case, whether you are able to come to Godollo or not, I wish you all the best of good camping during the holiday season, and the best of luck and good Scouting in the coming year.

I am very glad to have had this chance of sending a message to you all.

Promoting Education in Citizenship.

Governor's Tribute to Scout Movement.

"This country is shortly to enter upon a new period of progress, with the coming of the new constitution. If it is to take full advantage of the opportunities that will then be provided, the first essential is the education of all the children in the country in the duties and principles of citizenship. I am sure that nothing could be more helpful in promoting such education than a wide extension of the Scout

movement," observed H. E. Sir Frederick Sykes, Governor of Bombay, in the course of his speech at the Scout Rally at Satara on the 12th May 1933.

Proceeding, he said that he was very interested to hear of the idea of a "Scout Week"; during which the Scouts would be encouraged to render mass service, in improving the sanitary conditions of the villages.—A.S.



Scoutmasters' Annual Training Camp, Mangalore.

By Courtesy of]

["The Hindu" Illustrated Weekly.

Who's For Hungary?

BRITISH LEADERS' BROADCAST

Brigadier-General E. G. Godfrey-Faussett, the leader of the British Empire Contingent to the Fourth World Jamboree of Boy Scouts in Hungary next August, is at present making a personal inspection of the preparation for the great Jamboree Camp at Godollo, near Budapest.

After his preliminary inspection of the camp site last Monday (May 1st), he broadcast a talk from the Budapest Studio of the Hungarian Broadcasting Company on "What I saw at Godollo."

A TRIBUTE TO ENTHUSIASM

Thirty-three countries have so far announced their intention of sending contingents to the Jamboree, making a total of about 20,000 Scouts—a remarkable tribute to the stability and brotherhood of the Boy Scout Movement during the present world depression. The approximate numbers of these contingents to date are:—

America	...	...	...	500
Armenian Scouts	...	...	...	100
Austria	...	...	...	700
Belgium	...	...	...	135
Bulgaria	...	...	...	50
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	350
Denmark	...	...	...	800
Estonia	...	...	...	15
Finland	...	...	...	100
France	...	...	...	1,500
Great Britain (including Dominions and Colonies)	...	...	...	4,000
Greece	...	...	...	150
Haiti	...	...	...	5
Iraq	...	...	...	—
Holland	...	...	...	100
Hungary	...	...	...	8,000
Iceland	...	...	...	10
Japan	...	...	...	3
Latvia	...	...	...	50
Lithuania	...	...	...	35
Luxembourg	...	...	...	120
Norway	...	...	...	175
Panama	...	...	...	12
Poland	...	...	...	1,500
Portugal	...	...	...	70
Roumania	...	...	...	250
Russain Scouts (National Association)	...	...	...	8
Siam	...	...	...	5

Spain	...	...	...	70
Sweden	...	...	...	300
Switzerland...	...	...	...	300
Syria	...	...	...	70
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	300

Several of the more distant countries have yet to give definite figures, but only three countries will definitely be absent—Chile, Peru and the recently commenced Boy Scouts of Afghanistan.

THE JAMBOREE CAMP

The great Jamboree Camp at Godollo, some 20 miles from Budapest, will be divided into ten sub-camps between which the national contingents will be distributed to ensure the maximum personal contact of Scouts of different countries and international friendship.

A vast Rally Ground, over 36 acres in extent, will be the scene of displays each day which will particularly depict the camping and Scouting side of Scout activities. The grand stand alone on the Rally ground will accommodate 10,000 spectators, and loudspeakers will be installed for broadcasting descriptions and commentaries on the events. There will also be a Sports Ground of nearly 1½ acres with loudspeakers and accommodation for the public. There will be special enclosures here for boomerang throwing and archery practice and facilities for ball games and track events.

Every hour between 5 p. m. and 7 p. m. there will be daily performances in the camp theatre which will accommodate between three and four thousand spectators. The programmes will include displays of a national character, dancing, singing, music and pageants.

In each sub-camp there will be a camp fire site fitted with a small platform, loudspeakers and spotlight, the public and the Scouts sitting round in a half-circle. Performances will be given every night in the open-air cinema which will hold 2,000 people. Educational and Scouting films, both silent and talking which are being lent by the various contingents, will be shown.

The camp will have its own broadcasting studio with 15 amplifying plants and loud-

speakers throughout the camp. Contingents are being asked to take representative gramophone records of their national music and Scout songs for use in the studio.

THE WEATHER?

The Boy Scouts attending the World Jamboree at Godollo are hoping for fine weather. Summer days in Godollo are hot, while the nights are comparatively chilly. Here is the average temperature during the last ten years for August 1st to 15th:—

7 a.m.	...	65.48	fahrenheit.
2 p.m.	...	78.26	"
9 p.m.	...	64.76	"
Minimum	...	51.44	"
Maximum	...	83.66	"

The average rainfall for the period, taken over the last fifteen years, was 24.5 mm., the minimum being 2.8 mm. in 1931, and the maximum 80.3 mm. in 1932.

UP IN THE AIR!

There will be one feature of the World Jamboree at Godollo new to Boy Scout Jamborees—that will be the flying camp situated about a mile from the Jamboree Camp and accommodating about a hundred Scouts. This camp and the flying field two miles long will be under the charge of M. Stephen de Horthy, the eldest son of the Regent of Hungary, an ex-Scout and an expert on flying and gliding. There will be a ground service and fully-equipped workshop and hangars for a limited number of aircraft, others being accommodated at Budapest Airport, where each plane arriving from abroad will have to land for customs examination.

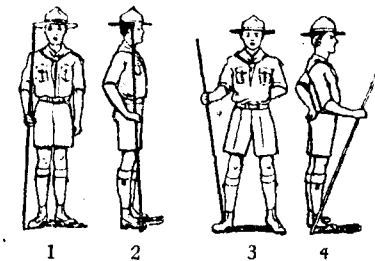
Air pageants will be held on the ground with aeroplanes, gliders and model planes. A Model Aeroplane Show is being arranged for models of gliders or power planes classified according to the rules of the Hungarian Aero Club. There will be two classes of competition for gliding one for beginners and one for advanced pilots holding the 'B' licence. The former will consist of a distance flight and a test of landing precision with a motor hauled take-off; the latter, landing precision with a normal take off and an endurance flight with a motor-hauled take-off. The

Lilienthal Prize will be awarded for high efficiency sailplanes sailing at least half-an-hour over the Royal Castle 2½ miles from the point of taking off.

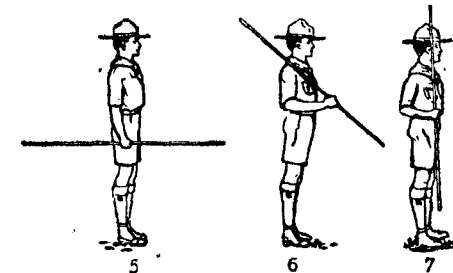
Aeroplanes are being catered for with acrobatics, formation flights, a balloon chase and glider towing, while gliders will

give exhibitions of direction flights, formation flights, passenger flights, acrobatics and gliding with automatic control. Excursions are also being planned to Hungarian aircraft works and airports for those interested.

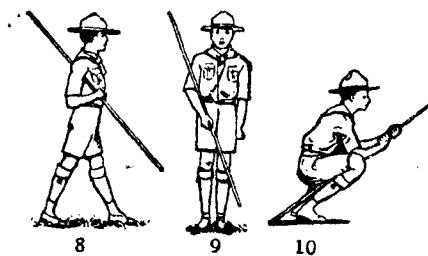
Staff Drill.



1. "Alert" or "Order Staves" Front View.
2. "Alert" or "Order Staves" Side View.
3. "Stand at ease" Front View.
4. "Stand at ease" Side View.



5. "Trail Staves"
6. "Slope Staves"
7. "Shoulder Staves"



8. "Secure Staves"
9. "Support Staves"
10. "Sit at ease" or "Sit on Staves"

Doings of Scout Groups.

THE Scout Group, Board High School, Wandiwash, opened a Red-Cross Station to render First Aid during emergencies to school children in particular with a stock of medicines purchased from the lowest tenderer of medicines, Madras. A fund of Rs. 15 from Common Good Fund of the local Public Servants' Co-operative Society was ear-marked for the purchase of medicines. Rs. 2 received as grant from Pupils' Trade Union of the school is reserved for furniture and other accessories.

The number of patients to whom the relief was extended for 15 days in the month is 57.

Ten members of the 20th George Town Group had an adventurous hike to Pondicherry during Easter Holidays leaving Madras on cycles on the 12th April 1933 at 8.30 P. M. and returning on the 16th April at 8 P. M. The trip was very much enjoyed by the scouts for they were actually faced with difficulties which they had to get over themselves such as tubes getting

punctured and tyres bursting, etc. The whole trip which was 204 miles to and fro was covered within 26 hours and 15 minutes at the rate of 7.7 miles per hour.

Sri Krishna Scout Group, Polavaram was presented with a few tents as a gift to the troop in recognition of their good services by Khan Saheb M. Bazlulla Saheb, C. B. E., C. I. E., President of the Public Service Commission, Madras.

In connection with an important festival lasting for 10 days in the local Vishnu Temple, public service was rendered by the Scouts of the Board High School Troop, Tirukoilure, South Arcot District. The Scouts of the above troop showed special skill in saving a cow from drowning.

During the car festival of Sri Lakshminarasimha temple, Kadiri, Anantapur District, the Scouts of the 1st Kadiri Group did very useful service in the matter of regulating the crowds, guarding the

water supply tanks and wells being polluted and rendered First Aid to the injured.

The members of the 15th Royapettah Clive Group, had an enjoyable camp at Avadi for 3 days.

The first Bharata Troop, Nattam, Madura District, rendered valuable service during the Kailasanathar temple festival at the request of the Trustees of the temple.

1st Karvetnagar troop reports of an incident of life saving from drowning by the Scoutmaster.

The M. & S. M. Railway Indian School Scout Troop, Guntakal, held the investiture ceremony of their Rovers at Mahanandi and later the troop participated in the recent Scout Rally at Hassan, Mysore, and competed for the All-India First Aid Competitions.

Well Done Palamcottah !

We are glad to learn that at the Mysore State Scout Rally and All-India First Aid Competitions held at Hassan, the Scouts of Palamcottah Borstal School did exceedingly

well and carried away the Trophy which is a Silver Mace costing about Rs. 1,000 and also 4 Gold Medals. Well Done! Palamcottah !!

Group Good Turn Competitions.

Why not tell us something about your troop activities? Don't tell us about all the badges and cups you have gained. Let us know of Good Turns, ideas of new stunts that will be of interest to other troops. Each month we award a prize for the Good Turn done in the month.

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.

தென்னிந்திய வாலிபச் சாரணன்

தமிழ் அநுபந்தம்.

ஆசிரியர் : த. ப. சந்தானகிருஷ்ணன், பி. ஏ., எஸ். டி.,

பள்ளிக்கூட டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர், ஸ்ரீபெரும்புதூர்.

தாருதி III.

மே & ஜூன் 1933.

பகுதி 8 & 9

சுகாதார அபிமானிச் சின்னம்.

(Public Health Man's Badge.)

II

சுகாதாரத்தைப் பற்றிப் பொது விதிகளில் சில தகுதிகளைப் பின்பிட்டுப் போனமாதம் குறிக்கப்பட்டன. அவற்றைத் தவிர முக்கியமான சில விஷயங்களும், தாத்துவியாதிகளும் அணுகாதபடியும், அணுகின டெத்தில் பரவாதபடியும் காப்பதற்குத் தக்க முறைகளையும் சுகாதார அபிமானிகள் ஒவ்வொருவரும் பறிந்திருக்கவேண்டும்.

இந்நோய்களில் பிளேக் என்ட் கோர்னேனோய் என்று. இது ஒரு அழுக்கு சம்பந்தமான வியாதி. டிப்டியுடன் ஜூரங்கண்டு விரைவில் ஆளக் கொண்டு மும், உலகத்தின் பல பாகங்களிலும் ஒவ்வொரு மயத்தில் தலையைக்காட்டி ஏராளமான உயிர்களைக் கொள்ளைக்கொண்டுபோய் நாடுகளை அழித்திருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய நாட்டிலும் பெங்களூர், கோயம்புத்தூர், கரூர், சேலம் முதலிய ஊர்களில் கொஞ்ச நேரம் பரவியிருந்தது. வீடுகள் கட்டித் தெருக்களை முமைக்குப்போது வீட்டுக்கு வீடு இடம் வீட்டு நருக்கமில்லாமல் அவற்றை அமைத்து, கட்டின வீடுகளைச் சுத்தமாக வைக்கத் தொடங்கியவுடன் வியாதியும் மறைந்துவிட்டது.

பிளேக் நோய்க்கிருமிகள் எலிகளின்மேல் வாழும் தள்ளுபூச்சியில் ஒட்டிக்கொள்ளும் தன்மையுடையவை. இவை ஒட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் தெள்ளுதல் விரைக்கடித்தவுடன் எலி அந்நோயால் பீடிக்கப்படுகிறது. பிறகு எலிகளுக்குள் வியாதி பரவி அகையடிக்கின்றன. அவை மடிந்தவுடன் தெள்ளுதலுக்கு வறு உணவில்லாமல் அருகிலுள்ள மனிதரின்மேல் ட்டிக்கொள்ளுகின்றன. பிறகு மனிதர்களுக்குள் வியாதி பரவுகிறது.

ஆகவே, எலிகள் சாக ஆரம்பிக்கும்பொழுது நோய் நருங்கிவிட்டதென்று தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். இதைச் சரிக்கையாகக்கொண்டு வீடு முதலியவற்றை பூச்சிக்கொல்லும் போது வசத்து பரிசுர பறைகளைக் கைக்கொண்டு வியாதி பரவுவதைத்

தடுக்கலாம். இப்பரிசுரமுறைகளில் முக்கியமானது பிளேக் அம்மைத் துத்திக்கொள்ளுதல் (இலாக்டேஷன்).

எலிகள் வீட்டிலும், கிடங்குகளிலும் வாசம் செய்ய இடங்கொடாமல் பாதுகாத்தலே நோய் அணுகாதபடி காக்கும் முறை. எலிகளில் இரண்டுவிதமான எலிகளை இந்நோய் பரவுவதற்குக் காரணமாயுள்ளவை, ஆயினும் பொது ஜனங்கள் இவற்றை அடையாளங்கண்டுகொள்ள முடியாதாகையால் எவ்விதமான எலிகளுக்குமே இடங்கொடாமல் காத்தல் நல்லது. இதற்காக—(1) பண்டங்களையும், பொருட்களையும் தெருக்கமாகவும், துப்பைக் குவியல்களாகவும் இரட்டான இடங்களிலும் போட்டு வைக்காமல் ஒழுங்காகவும், விகாலமாகவும் வைத்திருந்தாலே ஓரவகையில் எலிகள் அடைவதைத் தடுக்கலாம்.

(2) இம்முறையையும் மீறி எலிகள் சேர்த்தால் அவற்றை வஷங்கலந்த உணவு வைத்துக் கொண்டு, கூண்டுகளில் பிடித்துக் கொளுத்தியோ தண்ணீரில் முழுகவைத்தோ அழிக்கவேண்டும். வளைகளில் வஷப்புலக முட்டியும் அவற்றை அழிக்கலாம்.

இதற்கேற்ற விஷமருந்துகள் சுகாதார இலாகா அதிகாரிகளிடம் பெறலாம். சில முனிசிபாலிட்டி, யூனியன்களில் வீட்டுக்கு வீடு எலிக்கூண்டுகள் கொடுத்துத் தவறுவதும் உண்டு.

(3) மேற்கூறிய முறையைப் பற்றி ஆகேப்பனை யுள்ளவர்களும், பொதுவாக எல்லோருமே பூனை வளர்த்து எலிகளை அழிக்கலாம்.

(4) இருட்டைகளை எலிகளுக்கு அனுகூலமான வாசஸ்தலங்களானபடியால், அவற்றை விலக்க வீடுகளில் ஒவ்வொரு அறையிலும் ஜன்னல்கள் வைத்துப் போதுமான வெளிக்கம் வரப்படியும், ஒட்டில் கண்ணாடி வைத்தமைத்து வெளில் விழும்படியும் வீடுகளை யமைக்கவேண்டும்.

வற்றைத்தவிர, கோய்க்கிருமிகளை அழிப்பதற்கு—
(5) எப்போதும் துணியைக்கொண்டும், படுக்கை முதலியவற்றையும் கோயில் நன்றாகக் காயவைக்க வேண்டும். எவ்வித கிருமிகளையும் வெயில் அழிக்கும் தன்மையுடையது.

(6) காலில் ஸ்டாப் போடு நடமாடுவதும் கட்டிலில் நுங்குவதும் பொதுவாகச் சிறந்த முறைகளாகும். தென்னாற்காடு தரைமட்டத்திற்கு ஆறு அங்குல உயரத்திற்குமேல் பரவ முடியாதென்று நிபுணர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

(7) கிருமியழிக்கும் மருந்துகளைத் தண்ணீரில் கலந்து வீட்டை எப்போதும் பொது சுத்தப்படுத்திக் கழுவவேண்டும்.

இவற்றையும் மேலி நோயின் அடையாளங்கள் காணப்பட்டால்—அதாவது எலிகள் செத்துவிழ நேரத்தால்—

(8) வீடுகளை ஒழித்து வேறிடங்களில் வசிக்க வேண்டும்.

(9) சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் தெரிவித்து கிருமிகளை யழிக்கத்தக்க முறைகளில் வீடு முதலியவற்றைச் சுத்தம் செய்கவேண்டும்.

(10) பிளேக் அம்மை குத்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

குளிர் காலமும் குளிர்ப் பிரதேசங்களும் இந்த கோய்க்கு அனுகூலமானவை. என்னென்றால், பொருட்களை அடைத்துவைப்பதும், ஜனங்கள் நெருங்கி வசித்தலும் கிருமிகளை இயற்கையில் அழிக்கப் போதுமான வெயில் இல்லாமையும் இக்கால தேசங்களில் மற்ற கால தேசங்களைவிட அதிகம். ஆகையால் இப்படிப்பட்ட இடங்களில் வசிப்பவர்கள் வெப்பமான இடங்களில் வசிப்பவர்களைவிட அதிகமாக எச்சரிக்கையாயிருக்கவேண்டும்.

தென்னாட்டில் பல ஜில்லாக்களில் திருவிழாக்காலங்களில் ஜனங்களின் அறியாமையாலும், கெட்ட வழக்கங்களாலும் உற்பத்தியாகிப் பரவிப் பல உயிர்களைப் பலி வாங்கும் கொள்ளைகோய் காலரா என்று வாந்திபேதி. அசுத்தமான உணவு, தண்ணீர் முதலியவற்றில் இக்கோய்க்கிருமிகள் உற்பத்தியாகி எக்களின் மூலமாக மற்ற இடங்களில் உள்ள உணவுப் பொருட்களுக்கும் நீர் நிலைகளுக்கும் பரவுகிறது. பிறகு இவற்றை உட்கொள்ளும் மனிதரைப் பீடிக்கிறது. சாரணர்கள் அடிக்கடி திருவிழாக்களை யொட்டித் தொண்டிபுரிய நேருவாகல் இக்கோயினின்று தம்மைக் காத்துக்கொள்ளவும், பிறரைக் காக்கப் பாடுபடும் சுகாதார அதிகாரிகளுக்குத் துணை புரியவும் தெரிந்திருக்கவேண்டும். தவிரவும், சாரணர்கள் பாடிப் போகும் ஊர்களுக்குகில் காலரா பரவியிருக்குமானால் அதற்குத் தம் பாடியில் இடந்தராமல் அவ்வூரைவிட்டு நலங்குறையாமல் விலகும் வழிகளையும் அறிந்திருத்தல் அவசியம்.

இவ்வழிகளில் முதலாவது துடிப்பதற்கும், சுமைப்பதற்கு எப்போதும் சுத்தமான தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதாகும். ஆற்று நீர், குளத்து

நீர் முதலியவற்றைக் காட்டிலும் கிணற்று நீரையே உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஆனால் எந்தக் கிணற்று நீரையும் உபயோகப்படுத்துதல் கூடாது. அருகிலிருந்து அழுக்குப் பாய்ந்து, தரையில் ஊறி, கிணற்று நீருடன் கலக்காமல் மேடை சுவர் முதலியன சுட்டின கிணராயிருக்கவேண்டும்; அப்படி அழுக்கு நீர் முதலியன பாயும் இடங்களிலிருந்து தூரமாக வெட்டப்பட்ட கிணராயிருக்கவேண்டும். இலை, தழை விழுந்து கிணற்று நீர் அசுத்தமாகாமல் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும். கூடுமானால் கிணற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போக வருகிறவர்கள் தாம் கொண்டுவரும் பாத்திரங்களைக் கிணற்றில் விடாமல், பொதுவாக ஓர் வாளியும் கயிறும் வைத்திருத்தல் நல்லது. கிணற்றுநீர் குடிப்பதற்குத் தக்க சுவையில்லாமல் உப்பு நீராயிருந்து ஆற்றுநீர் குளத்து நீரைத்தான் உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டியிருக்குமானால் அந்நீரை எப்போதும் கோதிக்கக் காய்ச்சி வடிச்சுட்டி உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டியதவசியம்.

பக்கத்து ஊர்களில் காலரா கண்டதாகத் தெரிந்தாலும் வேறு எவ்விதமாக சந்தேகம் உண்டானாலும் நீர் நிலைகளில் சிவப்பு மருந்து என்று பொட்டாஸியம் பர்மாங்கனேட் போட்டுக் கலக்கிக் கிருமிகளை அழிக்கவேண்டும். சட்டிகாலத்தில் பாக்கிப் போனோலின் என்ற இயற்கையான சுகாதார அதிகாரிகள் பல ஊர்களில் திருவிழாக்காலங்களில் கையாண்டு காலரா உற்பத்தியாகாமலே தடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

மூன்றாவதாக, எக்கருக்குச் சிறியும் இடங்கோடாமல், உணவுப் பொருட்களைக் காக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே உணவுப் பொருட்களை மூடிவைத்தலவசியம் என்பது எளிதில் விளங்கும். ஆனால் இதைவிட முக்கியமானது எக்கள் உற்பத்திக்கே இடந்தராமல் துப்பாக்கி குவியல்களை எப்போதும் போது எரித்தலும் எரிக்க முடியாதவற்றை யனிதர் வசிக்கத் தூங்கிவிட்டு நெகுதூரம் அப்புறப்படுத்தலுமாகும். தின்று பீர்த உண்ணையும், இலைகளையும் கண்டவிடங்களில் எறியாமல் இவைகளுக்கென்று ஊர்ப்பரிபாலன சபையார் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்குப் குப்பைத் தொட்டிகளில் போட்டால், அவைப்போது தொட்டிகள் அவற்றை எளிதில் அப்புறப்படுத்த இயலும்.

நான்காவதாக சொல்லப்போகும் விஷயம் நமது நாட்டு மக்கள் எல்லோருக்குமே அவமானம் உண்டாக்கிவரும் விஷயம்—அதாவது கண்டலிட்டத்தில் மல ஜலங்கழித்தல் கெட்ட வழக்கம். இங்காட்டில் பரவியுள்ள பல தீமைகளில் இதுவுமொன்று இதை ஒழிக்க எந்தப் பெரியாரும் இன்னும் முன் வரவில்லை. சாரணர்கள் பாடுபடுவார்களாலால் முதலில் அவர்களிடமும் பிறகு அவர்களைச் சேர்ந்த பிறரிடமும் இருந்து இவ்வழக்கம் நீங்கி படிப்படியாக நாடு சீர்திருத்த மடையலாம். காலராவுக்குக் காரணம் பெரும்பாலும் இந்த வழக்கமே. இதோடு கோய் நீரில் இறங்கிக் கால் கழுவும் மற்றொரு கெட்ட வழக்கமும் நமமிடம் குடிசெண்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விரண்டு வழக்கங்களும் ஒழிந்தால் நம் நாட்டில் பரவியிருக்கும் கோய்களில் பாதிக்குமேல் ஒழிந்துவிட்டன என்று கருதலாம்.

திருவிழாக்காலங்களில் இவ்விரண்டு ஒழுங்குகள்களும் ஊரில் நடத்தாமல் பாதுகாத்து வந்த ஊர்களில் காலரா வரவில்லை.

மேற்கூறிய விலக்கு முறைகளுடன், கோய்க்கண்டால் கோயாளியை அப்புறப்படுத்த வேண்டியுள்ள அவசியத்தையும், போன மாதம் இக்கலைப்பின்மீது குறிக்கப்பட்ட பொதுமுறைகளையும், க்ளோரோடைன், காய்ப்ரோடைன் என்ற மருந்துகளின் உபயோகத்தையும் சுகாதார அபிமானிகள் அறிந்திருக்க

வேண்டும். இப்பொது முறைகளாவன:—(1) கோயாளியின் மல ஜலங்களில் கிருமியழிக்கும் மருந்து கலந்து அவற்றை அழித்தல் அல்லது அப்புறப்படுத்தல்; (2) மேடை, உபயோகப்படுத்தின பாத்திரம் இருந்த இடம் முதலியவற்றை மருந்தினால் சுத்தம் செய்தல். (3) வைத்தியருக்குத் தெரிவித்தல். (4) காலரா அம்மைக் குத்திக் கொள்ளுதல்.

(தொடரும்.)

ச.

இரண்டாத்தாச் சின்னப் பயிற்சி.

VII

சுமையல் செய்தல்.

தீ மூட்டுகலைப்போலவே சுமையல் செய்வதிலும் தாய்மார்களிடமிருந்து வேண்டிமென்ற உதவியை நம் சிறுவர்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கக்கூடும். விறகுகளைக்கொண்டு நெருப்பண்டிபண்ணினால் மிகுந்த ஐக்கிரதையுடனும், கவனத்துடனும், பொறுமையுடனும் நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியிருக்கும் ஆகவே வீடுகளில் சுமையல் செய்வதில் பயிற்சிபெறியும் விறகைக்கொண்டுதான் ஆடுப் பெரிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை உறுதியாகக் கொள்ளல் வேண்டும். இதற்காக நிலக்கரி, ஸ்டவ் (Stove) முதலியவற்றை விலக்கவேண்டும்.

பிறகு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாகத் திறந்த வெளிகளில் தீ மூட்டவும், சுமையல் செய்யவும் பழகவேண்டும். பாக்கு செய்யும் பதார்த்தங்கள் பசியை அடக்கக் கூடியனவாயும், ருசியாயும் இருக்கவேண்டும். பாத் திரங்களும், சுமையல் செய்யும் இடமும் மிகச் சுத்தமாக வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். மிக்க அவசியமான சில பாத்திரங்களை மாதிரம் உபயோகிக்கப் பழகவேண்டும். எந்தெந்த பாத்திரங்களில் எவ்வளவு பெயர்களுக்குப் போதுமான ஆகாரப் பொருள்கள் தயார் செய்யலாமென்பதைச் சிறுவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். குறைத்தது எவ்வளவு நேரத்தில் எந்தெந்த ஆகாரப் பொருள்கள் செய்யப்படலாமென்றும் அறியவேண்டும்; பல பதார்த்தங்கள் செய்வதற்கான பொருட் செலவையும் நிச்சயமாக சொல்லத் தெரிய வேண்டும். சுமையல் செய்வதற்கு சொற்ப விஸ்தீரணமுள்ள இடத்தையே உபயோகப்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஆகாரப் பொருள்களைத் தயார் செய்யும்பொழுது உபயோகமில்லாத கழிவுகளை எவ்வாறு அப்புறப்படுத்துவதென்றும், தயார் செய்த ஆகாரப் பொருள்களை எ, ஏறம்பு அணுகாதபடி எந்தெந்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் சிறுவர்கள் அறியவேண்டும். திடீரென்று சிறுவர்களைச் சோதனைக்குப்படுத்தக்கூடாது சோதனைக்கு ஆஜராகுமுன் குறைத்தது ஆறு நடவைகளிலாவது ஆகாரங்கள் தயார் செய்வதில் பயிற்சி பெற்றிருந்திருக்கவேண்டும். இச் சோதனைக்காக பயிற்சி கொடுப்பதற்குப் பாடி வாழ்க்கைக் காலமே சிறந்த காலம்.

VIII

சிக்கலாம்.

ஒன்பதாவது சாரணச் சட்டத்தின்படி சிறுவர்கள் நடக்க இச்சேர்களை ஓர் துணுக்கோலாகும் (இச் சட்டத்தின் உட்கருத்து 1929-ல் செப்டம்பர் மாதம் 'கென்னிங்' வாலிபச்சாரணன்? சஞ்சிகையில் 392-வது பக்கத்தில் நன்கு விளக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைக் கவனிக்க.) பிரத்தியேகமாக செலவு செய்வதற்கென சிறுவர்களுக்குப் பெற்றோர்கள் கொடுக்கும் தொகையில் ஒரு பகுதியை மிகுத்தவைக்கப்படித் துண்டலாம். அல்லது ஓய்வு நேரங்களில் செய்யும் சாமான்களைப் பிறர் மனதை வசீகரிக்கும்படிக்கும், உபயோகமுள்ளனவாயும் செய்து, விற்று பொருள் தேடுப்படி சிறுவர்களைத் துண்டலாம். வீட்டிலோ, வெளியிலோ தான் செய்யக்கூடிய சில்லரை வேலைகளை திருப்தி கரமாகச்செய்து சிறு தொகைகளைச் சம்பாதிக்கும்படி செய்யலாம். இப்படி மிகுத்துவைத்த அல்லது சம்பாதித்துவைத்த தொகையாகிய எட்டு அணுவை பாங்கியில் சிறுவன் போட்டிருக்கவேண்டும் அல்லது சாரணத்தலைவரிடம் கொடுத்துவைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை ஒரு சோதனையாக தலைச்சாரணன் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இங்கு குறிப்பிட்டுள்ள எட்டணு தொகை சிலருக்கு மிகக்குறைவாகத் தோன்றும்; ஆனால் மற்றும் சிலருக்கு இது ஒரு பெருந்தொகையாகத் தோன்றுகிறது இதை உட்கேசித்து இத்தொகையைச் சேகரிப்பது சுடினமாகத் தோன்றுபவர்கள் தேர்ச்சி பெறவதற்கென வேறு சில விஷயங்கள் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளில் சாரணத் தலைவருக்குத் திருப்தி கொடுத்தாலும் போதும். இச் சோதனை சம்மந்தமாக சிறுவர்களைக் கவனிக்கும் பொழுது தினமும் அவர்கள் சிக்கன வாழ்க்கையை அனுசரிக்கிறார்களாவென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும் இப்படிச் செய்து வருவதால் சிறுவர்கள் பிற்காலத்தில் தங்கள் வாழ்நாளில் பண விஷயத்தில் பிறரையே நம்பியிருக்காமற்படிக்கும், தம் சம்பாத்தியத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியை மிகுத்து வைத்து தமக்கு வேண்டுமென்ற பொழுது உதவும்படிச் செய்துகொள்ளும்படி இப்பயிற்சி பெரிதும் பயன்படும். எதேனும் ஒருவர் எட்டணு தொகையைச் சாரணத்தலைவரிடம் கொண்டு வந்து கொடுத்தமாதிரியே இச்சோதனையில் அனைத்தேறியதாக சாரணத்தலைவர் கொள்ளுதல் கூடாது.

சில சிறுவர்களுக்கே இச் சிறதொலையையும் சம்பாதித்து அல்லது மிகக்குறைவது சேகரிப்பது சிவமசாத்திர மாயிருந்தால் பின் குறிப்பிட்டவைகளில் எதேனும் ஒன்றில் சிறுவர்கள் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கவோ வேண்டு கவனிச்சலாம் :—

(1) சாரணக் கோலுக்குச் சென்ற சிறு குழந்தை கழியையோ அல்லது மறக்கொலையையோ வெட்டிவிட்டு செய்து, அதன்போல் அச்சுள் திண்திணை அடியிலும், அங்குலத்திலும் பிரித்தல் குறித்து, உதை உபயோக முள்ளதாகச் செய்துகொண்டால் போதும். சாரணச் சிறுவனே பிறகுடைய உதவியின்றி தன் முயற்சியாலேயே அச்சாரணக்கோலை (Scout Staff)ச் செய்து

திருக்கிறானே வென்பதைமாத்திரம் சாரணத் தலைவர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

(2) கொட்டங்கச்சி, கொம்பு முதலியவற்றைக் கொண்டு, சாரணச் சிறுடையில் அணிவேண்டிய பொத்துங்களை வெட்டமாகச் செய்வதற்கு கன்றாகத் செய்து, துலாங்குகளிடிக், உடையில் அணிவதற்குத் துருத்தியாகச் செய்துகொள்ளும் சச்சு உவர்களிடம் இருக்கும்தகவென்பதைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வேளையில் திருப்பியளித்தாலும் சிறுவர்கள் இச்சோதனையில் தேவியுதராகக் கொள்ளலாம்.

(தொடரும்.)

K. S. சுந்தரேசன்.

சாரணர், குருளையர் விவையாடத்தக்க சில விளையாட்டுக்கள்.

(25) ஏணி ஆட்டம் (Ladders)

சம எண்ணிக்கையுள்ள இரு வரிசையிலுள்ள சிறுவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும்மீட்டையோ இரண்டு தப்பையோ தூரமிருக்கும்படிக்கும், ஒரு வரிசையிலுள்ள சிறுவர்கள் மற்ற வரிசையிலுள்ள சிறுவர்களைப் பார்த்தும் உட்காருகிறார்கள் ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனும் தனக்கு எதிரே கோரகவுள்ள சிறுவனுடைய பாதத்தில் படுப்பது தன் கால்களை கோரக நீட்டி உட்காருகிறான். சிறுவர்கள் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கும் விதத்தை கோக்கிமுல் ஒரு ஏணியின் உருவம் புலப்படும். புறப்படுக காலம் குறிப்பிட்டவுடன் ஒவ்வொரு வரிசையின் கடைசியிலுள்ள சிறுவனும் எழுந்திருந்து, இருகால்களைக் கொண்டும், தன் கட்டியைச் சேர்த்து ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனின் கால்களையும் தாண்டிச் சென்று வரிசைகளுக்கப்பால் வெளியில் சென்று உட்காருகிறான். அவன் உட்கார்ந்தவுடன் அடுத்தபடியாகவுள்ள சிறுவன் புறப்பட்டு அவ்வாறே செய்கிறான். எந்த வரிசையிலுள்ள சிறுவர்கள் முதலில் செய்து முடிக்கிறார்களோ அந்த வரிசையிலுள்ளவர்கள் ஜயித்தவர்களாகிறார்கள்.

(26) கூட்டாளிகள் (Partners)

ஒவ்வொரு சிறுவனும் வேறொருவனைக் கூட்டாளியாகக்கொண்டு கைகளைக் கோர்த்துக்கொண்டு விளையாடுமிடத்தில் வெவ்வேறிடங்களில் நிிற்கிறார்கள். இருவர் மாத்திரம் வெளியில் நிிற்கிறார்கள். ஆட்டம் ஆரம்பிக்க சைகை செய்தவுடன் ஒருவன் ஒடுகிறான்; மற்றவன் அவனைப்பிடிக்க முயல்கிறான். களைத்துப் போன சமயத்திலும், பிடிபடாமலிருப்பதற்கும், எதேனும் ஒரு ஜோடியாய் நிற்பவர்களுள் ஒருவனைச் சேர்ந்து கைகோர்த்துக்கொண்டிடலாம். அப்பொழுது மந்த சேர்க்கையில் மூன்றாவது சிறுவன் ஓடவேண்டும். ஒரு ஜோடியினிடத்தில் சேர்ந்து கைகோர்த்துக்கொள்ளுமுன் அவன் பிடிபட்டால் மற்றவனை அவன் துரத்திப் பிடிக்கவேண்டும். இவ்வாறு ஆட்டம் தொடர்கிறது.

(27) மாற்றல் (Swops)

சம எண்ணிக்கையுள்ள கட்சிகளிலுள்ள சிறுவர்கள் ஒருவர் பின் ஒருவராக உட்காருகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு வரிசைக்கே மூன்று பின்னும் ஒரு சிறுவனும் வரையப்படுகிறது அவ்வட்டங்கள் ஒரு டென்னிஸ் பந்தை வைக்கவாய் அளவு பெரியதாக இருந்தால் போதும். வரிசைகளின் முன்புறமுள்ள ஒவ்வொரு வட்டத்திலும் ஒரு டென்னிஸ் பந்தை வைக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆட்டத்திலே, நடுவில் எண்கள் வரக்கூடிய ஒரு கதையைச் சொல்கிறார். தன் எண் குறிப்பிடப்படும்கொழுது சிறுவன் ஓடாமையும் போய், எந்த வட்டத்தில் பந்து இருக்கிறதோ அதிலிருந்து பந்தை எடுத்து தான் நிற்கும் வரிசையில் மற்றொரு கோடியிலிருந்தும் வட்டத்தில் அப்பந்தை வைத்து விட்டுத் திரும்பிச் சென்று இடத்திற்கு வந்து விடுகிறான். எந்த வரிசையில் எந்தச் சிறுவன் முன்னதாக தன்னிடத்தையடைகிறானோ அவன் தன் கட்சிக்கு ஒரு குறி (Point) சம்பாதித்ததாகக் கணக்கிடப்படுகிறது. பந்து சரியாக அந்த வட்டத்திலுள்ள இருக்காலொழிய குறி கொடுக்கப்படமாட்டாது. இயமாதிரியே ஆட்டம் தொடரும்.

(28) தட்டைன் பந்துப்பந்தயம் (Plate and Ball Relay)

சாரணச் சிறுவர்கள் அணியணியாக இந்திய வரிசையில் (அகாலது ஒருவன் பின் ஒருவனாக) நிற் சின்றனர். அணியின் முதலிலுள்ள சிறுவன் ஒரு பிங்கான் தட்டில் டென்னிஸ் பந்தொன்றை வைத்துக் கொண்டு நிிற்கிறான். இருபது அல்லது முப்பதடிக்கப்பால் தரையட்டத்திலிருந்து 4½ அடி உயரத்தில் ஒரு கயிறு கட்டப்படுகிறது. புறப்படுவதற்கான சைகை கொடுத்தவுடன் பந்துடன் கூடிய பிங்கான் தட்டை ஒரு கையால் பிடித்துக்கொண்டு கயிறை கோக்கி, முன்புறம் அல்லது பின்புறமாகவோ போகிறான். கயிறையடைந்தவுடன் பந்தைக் கயிறிற்கு

மேல் எறிந்து கயிறின் மற்ருரு புறத்தில் பந்தைத் தட்டில் தாங்கிப்பிடித்து திரும்பவந்து தனக்கடுத்த படியாகவுள்ள சிறுவனிடம் கொடுத்துவிட்டு அவ் வரிசைக்குப் பின்புறம் போய் நிிற்கவேண்டும். கயிறி

னிடம் பந்தை எறிந்து பிடிப்பதில் தவறிவிட்டால் மறுபடியும் சரியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆட்டம் இவ் விதமே நடைபெறும். (தொடரும்.)

K. S. சுந்தரேசன்.

குருளை நிரையும், பெற்றோர் கூட்டுறவும். (Pack and Parental Co-operation).

நிரையில் சேர்த்திருக்கும் குருளையர் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக நாம் பற்பல விஷயங்களைக் கவனிக்கின்றோம். நம் நிரை நன்றாய் வேலை செய்வதற்குவேண்டிய அனு கூலங்களில் பெற்றோர் கூட்டுறவு முக்கியமானது. ஏனெனில் அவர்களின் கூட்டுறவுவின் நாம் குருளையர் குணங்களை நல்லழியிற் திருத்தல் சிரமமாயிருக்கும். குருளையர் பழக்கங்கள், தன்மைகள் முதலியன பெற்றோர்களுக்கு முதலிலேயே தெரிந்திருப்பதால் நாம் அனுபவத்திலிருந்து அறிந்ததை அவர்களுடன் ஒத்துப் பார்த்து அப்போதைக்கப்போது வேண்டிய சீர்திருத்தங்களைச் செய்யக்கூடும்.

மேலும் பெற்றோர்கள் நம் குருளை நிரையின்மேல் நல்லெண்ணை, திருப்தி அடைந்தாலொழிய நமக்கு வரவர பிள்ளைகள் அதிகம் சேரமாட்டார்கள். நிரை வாழ்வுக்கு உதவுமாறு பொருளுதவி செய்யவும் பெற்றோர்கள் ஆதரவு அவசியமாகும். ஆதலின் இவ்விதத்தின் அனுகூலத்தை அறிந்து நம்பிக்கை உண்டாக்க அவர்கள் நிரைவாழ்வில் கலந்துகொள்ள வசதி யேற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

பிள்ளைகளின் தந்தைகள்மட்டும் ஆதரவளித்தால் போதாது. தாய்மார்களும் ஆதரவளிக்கும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும். பெற்றோர் ஆதரவைப் பல வழிகளில் நாடலாம். குருளையர் வீடுகளுக்கு அடிக்கடி சென்று தாய்தந்தையரைக் கண்டு அவர்களுடன் பழகி குருளையரைப் பற்றி குணங்கள், பழக்க வழக்கங்கள், கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி இவற்றின் தன்மைகளைக் குறித்தும் அவற்றை நல்லழிப்படுத்தும் முறைகளைக் குறித்தும் எடுத்துக் கூறி அவர்களின் நம்பிக்கையை நாம் முதலில் அடையவேண்டும். நிரையில் ஏற்படும் விசேஷ சம்பவங்களில் வந்து கலந்துகொள்ளும்படி அவர்களை அழைக்கவேண்டும்.

‘பெற்றோர்கள் தினம்’ என்றே ஒருநாள் குறித்து எல்லோரையும் அழைத்துப் பற்பல வேடிக்கைகள் முதலியன காட்டி அவரவர் பிள்ளைகளின் சாமர்த்தியங்களைப் பார்த்து சந்தோஷிக்கும்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

குருளையர் பாடிக்குச் செல்லுங்கால் அழைப்புக் கடிதம் அனுப்பி பெற்றோர் விஜயதினத்தன்று (Parents' or Visitors' day) வரும்படிச் செய்யலாம். மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு முறையோ அல்லது மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு ஒரு முறையோ பெளர்ணமியன்று இரவு, நிரையைக் கூட்டி பெற்றோர்களுக்கும் அழைத்து பாடித்தீர் வளர்த்து செம்மலரைச் சுற்றி நேரத்தைப் போக்கி பற்பல விஷயங்கள் காட்டலாம்.

நிரைப்பஞ்சாயத்து அல்லது தொகுதிப் பஞ்சாயத்தின் (Pack Committee or Group Committee) சிலரை மெம்பர்களாகச் சேர்த்து ஒத்துழைக்க சந்தர்ப்பமேற்படுத்தலாம். மேலும் சித்திரம் பழக்குதல், சாமான்கள் செய்தல் முதலியவற்றில் தேர்ச்சியுள்ள பெற்றோர்களை நிரைக்கு வந்து அவற்றைச் சிறுவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்ளலாம்.

இம்மாதிரி பற்பல முறைகளை யனுசரித்து பெற்றோர்களை நிரையில் ஆசையுடன் ஒத்துழைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் நிரைக்கு ஆயுள்வளரும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. இடத்திற்குத் தகுந்தபடி குருளைத் தலைவர் சாமர்த்தியமாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டியது தவசியம். ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி ஆதரவாளர்களாக அதிகாரம் தெரிந்தவர்களுக்கும் விடவியல் கூடாது.

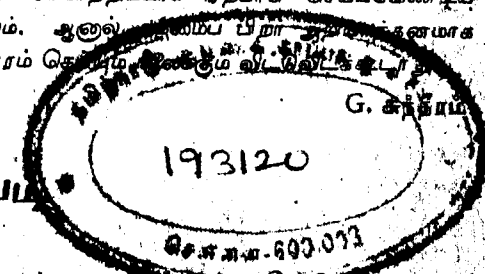
திரிசாரணியம்

V

மேது வரவை எல்லாத்துறைகளிலும் விருத்தி செய்ய முயலவேண்டும். தவிர மேது வருமானத்திற்குத் தக்கவாறு செலவிடவேண்டும். பண்டருக்தடியாலும், செல்வவிருத்தி முறைகளில் உண்டாயிருக்கும் ஒரு குழப்புத்தினாலும், பலர் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றனர். இக்காலத்தில் கூட திரிசாரணன், சாரண விதிகளை அனுசரித்து ஜிவஜோபாயம் எடுத்துவதால், கந்தைகளைப்போல் அவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்படுவதில்லை.

வருமானத்தை அதிகரிப்பதற்காக, செலவு அம்சங்களையும் செலவடிக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். சாரணமாக மேது செலவு அம்சங்களைப் பின்வரும் பன்னிரண்டு தலைப்புகளில் தருதலாம்.

(1) வீட்டுவாடகை, (2) உணவு, (3) உடை, (4) கல்வி, (5) வரி, (6) பிரயாணம், (7) கைத்தியம், (8) மதசம்பந்தமான செலவு, தர்மம் முதலியன, (9) வீட்டிற்குத் தேவையான சாமான்கள் (Furniture),



திரிசாரணர்கள் தக்களுடைய ஒழுக்கமான நடத்தை யால் குருநீயமார்களுக்கும், வாலிபச்சாரணர்களுக்கும், ஒரு பெரிய உதாரணமாக நடந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். கட்டுத்தல், கெடுத்தல், அதுபோலவே சுருட்டு புதை யல் முதலிய லாகிரி வஸ்துகளை உபயோகப்படுத்த லும் சீமையையே விளைவிக்கும். சிறுவர்கள் பெரிய வர்கள்போல பாவனை செய்யும் சுபாவமுள்ளவர்கள். ஆதலால் பெரியவர்களைப்போல் நடக்கவேண்டுமென அவர்கொண்டு, அவர்களுடைய சீய பிழைக்ககளைக் கைக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இதைச் சிறுதம்பொழுது, எட்டு வருஷத்திற்கு முன்பாக நடந்த ஒரு சம்பவம் ஞாபகத்துக்கு வருகிறது. சென்னையில், ஒரு நாள் மாலையில் கடற்கரைக்குப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கையில் சுமார் ஏழு வயதுள்ள ஒரு சிறுவன், வேலையைவிட்டுத் திருப்ப வந்துகொண்டிருந்தான். மேலிருந்த துண்டை தலையில் சுற்றிக்கொண்டான். பிறகு பாட ஆரம் பித்தான். சற்று நேரத்திற்கெல்லாம், கட்டுடித்தவன்

கட்டுமுத்தலும், சுருட்டுப்பிடித்தலும் கெட்ட பழக்கங்களென்று சொன்னோம். அதுபோலவே, மூதுண்டுவிருப்புதல், சோம்பித்திருத்தல், அதிக நித்திரை செய்தல், பிரமாணம் செய்தல் முதலியவைகளும் தீய பழக்கங்களே. தற்கால நாகரீகத்தில், எங்கும் உணவு, பாணங்கடைகள் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. உத்திபன பாணங்களாகிய காப்பி, தேயிலைத் தண்ணீர், கோகோ முதலியன எப்பொழுதும் அக்கடைகளில் தயாராக இருக்கின்றன. பசி கொஞ்சமும் இல்லாதவர்கள் கூட அக்கடைகளைக் கடந்து செல்லும்போது நாவின் சபலத்தால், கடைக்குள் இழுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இவ்வாறு அடிக்கடி ஆகாரம், பாணம் உட்கொள்ள வசதிகள் அதிகமாகவே, அவ்வாறு உட்கொள்ளும் பழக்கமும் வருத்தியடைந்து வருகிறது. “அலுரோக்கம், அலுரூயம், அலுவரக்கம் அதிகப்போஜனம்” என வடமொழி நூல்கள் வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கின்றன. அதிக ஆகாரத்தை உட்கொள்ளுவதால் ஆரோக்கியமின்றமையும், ஆயுள் குறைவும், உயர்தர சேவைக்கு வேண்டிய சக்திக்கு குறைவும் ஏற்படுகின்றன. தவிர புத்தியும் மந்தப்படுகிறது. ஒரு பெரியார் கூறியவண்ணம் “வயிறு நிரம்பியிருந்தால் மொழி பூஜ்யமாகும்” ஆதலால் மீதுண் அருந்தலும் கொடிய வழக்கமாகும். இத்தகைய வழக்கத்தை திரிசாரணர் அறவே ஒழிப்பது அவசியமாகும். (தொடரும்.) அபைய்யலம்-வா. தியாகசுந்தரன்.

(వె. సు.)

(‘అంధ’)వీరుడు’ నుండి గ్రహింపబడినది—సంగ్ర.

బాలవీరుల నిబంధనలు.

వాటి సవివ్ర మతభావములు, ఆచరణ విధులు.

7—ఆజ్ఞానువర్తన (29-వ పేజీ నడువాయి).

ఎంతగానో నాయకులు తమ బాలుర ఆజ్ఞానువర్తనలుగ జేయు విధిపెట్టెయూ యని యాలోచించుచు కాలముగడుచు పోయెను. మొదట, నాయకులు తమ స్వంత ఉదాహరణచే బాలురకు జూపిన, బాలురు విధేయులగుట నిశ్చయము. బాలురకు గౌరవభావము గలుగునట్లు నడువవలెను. నాయకుడు తాను వీరుడని తలంచి తనకనవల్యము అయ్యెనులగు పనుల నితరుల నియోగింప కుండవలెను. ఆలోచింప ఆయన ఆజ్ఞానియడను భావము బాలురకు కలుగజేయునట్లు మెలగవలెను. నాయకు డనవరమగు నాజ్ఞల నివ్వకూడదు. అజ్ఞలన్నియు వీలైనంత కొన్నిగను విశదముగ నుండవలెను. ఒకపరి బాలుర కౌన్సిలిచ్చిన వెంటనే నాయకుడు దాని నా బాలునిని పలికింపవలెను. సంఘములో నెవరైన పరిహాసన డుండి నాయకు నాజ్ఞల నపహాస్యము చేయుచున్న దానికి కోపించక, శాంతముగా చెప్పిన నింకొక పర్యాయ మాజ్ఞానిచ్చిన వెంటనే బతులుచెప్పక శిరసావహించును. ఏబాలుడైన చేపనికైన రానియెడల, అంగులకు కారణ మరని దానిని సవరింపవలెను. ఏడైన తప్పు అని తోచిన అజ్ఞను నాయకు డిచ్చినయెడల, బాలవీరుడు మనస్సాక్షి సమ్మతప్రకారము తనకు మంచిదని తోచుచున్నది నిర్వహించును. మనుజుని యాజ్ఞలకన్న దేవుని ధర్మ మాచరించుట ముఖ్యము. ఈ పైవిషయములకొన్ని అనమానముగ నిర్వచింపబడి యున్నందున రోలెండ్ ఫిలిప్స్ గారి “పెట్రోల్ సిస్టమ్” అను గ్రంథమునుండి భావముల నిందు వ్యక్తపరుచుచున్నాను.

భగవద్గీతయందు:—

శ్లో||యద్యదా చరతి శ్రేష్ఠస్తత్ర దేవేతరోజనాః

సయత్ప్రమాణం కురుతేలోకస్తదనువర్తతే||

తా|| “ఉత్తమపురుషు లేధర్మము నాచరింతుడో దానినే జనులందరు నుదాహరణముగా గొని నడచుచుండును” అని యున్నది. కావున, బాలవీరులు సత్పురుషులగుటచే వారు చేయు కార్యములన్నిటిని యితరులు ఉదాహరణముగా గైకొని చేయుచుండురు. కావున బాలవీరులు మెలకువతో ప్రతిపనిని నాలోచించియే చేయవలెను. “సైన్యంబు చెదరిన సైన్యనాథునితప్పు” అనురీతి, తనవ్యక్తిసంఘపు బాలురు చేనియందు కొరతపడినను అది నాయకునితప్పైయుండును.

“నానుడు స్వణుడైనను బాత్రత గురువునకు నల్లు” అనురీతి, బాలురు స్వణుడైన నాయకునకు క్షిగలుగును. ఇతరులయొక్క బాలవీరుల గాని. నాయకులుగాని, కొన్ని కొన్ని సందర్భములలో కోపముతో నటించవలసి వచ్చును. “తాలిమి చూపుచువచ్చిన, గూళ్లు పెలకేగి గోడుగుడిపింతురు” అనియు, “భయమున కార్యము లొక్కడ జయమా” అనియు నితులుకలవు. బాలవీరులు మాటలతో కాలము వృధాబుచ్చక క్రియలో నేర్పరత జూపవలెను. “మాటలమాటికి బనిలో పాటన మేమియును లేకు” అను నీతి మనమెరిగినదియే. “శ్రేయాంసి బహువిహ్నాని” అని యుండినందున మంచిపనులు చేయునప్పుడెల్ల ఎక్కువ విఘ్నములు గలుగుచుండును. వాటికి చలంపక, సంఘముల నడుపవలెను. “ప్రమాదో ధీమతామసి” అన్నట్లు పండితులకు వైతము తప్పులుండును. కనుక తప్పులు గల్గినంతనే నిరుత్సాహపడక నాయకులు సంఘముల నడుపవలెను.

“శ్లో||సిగ్రప్రతిజ్ఞః కురుతే ప్రయత్నం యత్కృతే సిద్ధ్యతి కార్య జాతం”, (అనగా, సిగ్రమైన ప్రతిజ్ఞ ఏపనినైన చేయుటకుముందు చేసుకొనవలెను. తర్వాత ప్రయత్నము చేయవలయును, దానితో కార్యము సిద్ధించును). “వద్భిర్నానవయత్నాని, సప్రమదైవచింతనమ్” అను మాటను మనగకూడదు. ‘మిన్నలు పోయినదారిని కిన్నలునడచెడదు’ అను నీతిమరువక నాయకుడు ఎప్పుడును ధర్మమునందే నడచుచు, బాలురకు గౌరవము కలుగురీతి ప్రవర్తించవలెను. బాలవీరులెల్లరు తమనాయకుల ఆజ్ఞలకును తల్లిదండ్రుల యాజ్ఞలకును లోబడి నడచుకొనుచు బాలవీరోద్యమమునకు విఖ్యాతి చేకూర్చెదరుగాక!

గీ|| బాలురెల్లరు తమతమ బాధ్యతలను

గణ్గొనియు నాయకులయాజ్ఞ కణిమెలగు

చుండునెడ నైకమత్యంబు నొక్కక్షణమ

దేశ మంతట గ్రమ్మియు లేజరిలకె

యదియే స్వారాజ్య మగుగాకె యరసిమాడ||

మొదండ సుబ్బరాయుడు,

తే. ప్రహరపేట.

ఓ వీరకార్య నిర్వాహక అధికారులారా!

(స్కాట్ కమిషనరుకు).

జరిగిన జనవరినెల 28, 29 లేదీలలో లండను నగరమున గిల్-వెల్ పార్కులో జరిగిన యావనవీరుల (రోవర్ స్కౌట్లు) అసిస్టెంటు కాంటీ కమిషనర్ల సభలో పూజారి యులగు మన ప్రధానవీరులు (బేజెం పవెల్) యీ విధముగ నుడివిస్టు మార్చిసెల “స్కౌట్” ప్రతీకవలన తెలియుచున్నది:—

“ఇప్పుడు పెరుగుచున్న యువకులందఱును ఐరోపా మహా సంగ్రామానంతరము కలిగిన సంక్షోభ పరిస్థితులలోని వారగుటవల్ల మనవంటి వృద్ధులనుభవించిన మంచి కాలమును వారెఱుగఱని మనము గ్రహింపవలసియున్నది. భవిష్యత్కాల సూచనలు మరివగాహములుగను, అసిరములుగ నుండుటచే, యువకుల నేవిధముగ తయారుచేయవలెనో విద్యార్థికారులకు తెలియుటలేదు. ఎటుయిన చిన రకు సరిపడకపోవునా అనెడు సక్క-ఆశతో పూర్వమానములనే యనుష్ఠించి వారు తృప్తిపడుచున్నారు. కాని, యీ క్రిష్టశకీతులలో మన యువకులయందు సత్త్వీకరణ యను, సేవాసక్తియును యభివృద్ధిచేయు మన వీరోద్యమ ప్రణాళికయే ఋజుమార్గము నవలంబించు చున్నదని నా

యాశయము. సిరమగు సత్త్వీకరణమన, శాంత మనస్సుతో మంచి చెడ్డల పరిశీలించు వ్యక్తిత్వము.— జనసామాన్యము యొక్క సురభిప్రాయములకు గాని విహ్వలత్వము నకుగాని లొంగక, నిదానముతోను భృత్యుత్వాచూర్ణితోను సంఘమునకు శ్రేయోదాయకమగు మార్గమును అవలంబించి దేశమును చంచలాభిప్రాయము లనెడు హిమ పూరిత వాతావరణమునుంచి వెలువఱచి శాంతిపూర్వక సౌఖ్యమును చేకూర్చెడు యోగ్యత.”

కావున, మన ప్రధానవీరులవంటి మహానుభావులు కూడ లోకముయొక్క భావికాల పరిస్థితులను గూర్చి చెందు నాందోళనను ప్రతి వీరోద్యమ కాఖ్యాధికారియును గమనించి, మన ఉద్యమ విధానమున ముఖ్యముగా బాలుని స్వయంశక్తిచే యాత్మపోషణ చేసికొనుటయే గాక, దేశ సేవా పరతయును తత్సమ తయునుగూడ నలవఱచు మార్గముల నవలంబించుట కర్తవ్యము.

పోపూరి వెంకటకృష్ణారావు,
అసిస్టెంటు డిప్యూటీ కమిషనరు,
ఏలూరు ఎల్. ఎస్. యె.

వ్యక్తిసంఘ నాయకులయ, ఉపనాయకులయ, శిబిరవాసములు, వాని యావశ్యకత.

వ్యక్తిసంఘనాయ కోపనాయకుల శిబిరములు చాల శ్లాఘ్యములైనవి కాన మిక్కిలి యావశ్యకములు. సంవత్సరారంభముననే గౌరవసభలో శిబిరవాసములు లేదీలతో సహా తీర్మానించవలెను. వ్యక్తిసంఘనాయకులను, ఉపనాయకులను తక్కిన బాలవీరులకంటె నెక్కువ నైపుణ్యము గలవారినిగ చేయుటకు బాలవీరుల నాయకుడు ప్రయత్నించవలెను. వ్యక్తిసంఘనాయకుల, ఉపనాయకుల మకాములు జరిగిన మరుసటి వారములో బాలవీరుల మకాము చేయవలెను. ఏతస్యధ్యలో, అనగా నేడైన నొకరోజున, వ్యక్తిసంఘనాయకులు తమ వ్యక్తిసంఘములలోని వారలకు తాము చేర్చుకొన్న విధులన్నియు చక్కగా నేర్చి ఉత్తీర్ణులుగా చేయవలెను. అట్లు నేర్చిన విషయముల ఫలితము గనుగొన బాలవీరులమకాములో కోధనల విషయములలో పోటీలు పెట్టుటవలన వారల కుత్సాహము మెండుగా కలుగును.

శిబిరములు:—ఉరీబయట, అనగా శుభూరు రెండు తీర మూడుమైళ్లకు లోపుగా నుండు ప్రదేశములలో, మకామునకు అనుకూలముగా నుండు స్థలములను, మొట్ట

మొదటనే బాలవీరుల నాయకుడు స్వయముగా పోయి చూచి నిర్ణయించుకొనవలెను. శికానాలు చేయుటవలన బాలవీరులు తమలోపా లోపములను చక్కగా తెలిసికొనుటకు వీలుకలుగును. మఱియు ననేక నూతన విషయములను గ్రహింతురు. అనుభవ పూర్వకముగా ప్రకృతిలో పారి మనస్సు జొప్పించి పరిశీలించుటకు మిగుల సాస్పదము గలుగుచుండును.

ఇట్టి మకాములు చేయుటలో వ్యక్తిసంఘముల శిబిర వాసములకు వలసిన యేర్పాటులను వారే చేసికొనుటయు, సామగ్రులను తెచ్చుకొనుటయు, సాగిండుటయు, అనుభవ పూర్వకముగా నలవడును. మఱియు వ్యక్తిసంఘ సమన్వయినియును చక్కగా బోధపడును. స్వాతంత్ర్య మభివృద్ధి నొందును. ఈద్వారా బాలవీరోద్యమ సత్ఫలములను త్వరలోనే పొందవచ్చును. వ్యక్తిసంఘ నాయకులారా! మీరందఱు యేయుచురా!

మస్కాం, ఎం. రంగ స్వామి,
చిత్తూరుజిల్లా, బాలవీరుల నాయకుడు.

మకామునకు కావలసిన సామగ్రి.

క్యాంపునకు వెళ్ళుటకుముందు ముఖ్యముగా కావలసిన సామగ్రి చాలితో వయారు చేయవలెను. బావి, త్రాకొరము వస్తువులన్నియు ఏనుగువచ్చినచో లేదో క్యాంపునకు వెళ్ళుట తగినదియైనను. ఉన్నచోటి ముఖ్యమైన వస్తువు ప్రమాద వశమున మరచిపోయిన యెడల క్యాంపులో యెంత యిబ్బంది పడెదరో చెప్పవలసికొను. సామగ్రి వంతయు నాలుగు రకములగు విభజనకచ్చును.

- (1) మకాము మొత్తముమీద సామాన్యముగా సంకరిక కావలసినది.
- (2) బాలవీరుని స్వంత వస్తువులు.
- (3) బాలవీరులనాయకుల స్వంతవస్తువులు.
- (4) వీరోద్ధ్యమమునకు కావలసిన సామగ్రి.

బాలవీరుని పూర్తి యూనిఫారము, వేరేవస్త్ర, నిక్కరు, కాల్షిజోళ్ళు, 2 చుప్పట్లు, నిద్రపోవునపుడు ఉపయోగించు ద్రస్తు, తువాయి, సబ్బు, గున్నెన, పంపుపుడక (లేక టూతు బ్రష్సు వంటివి), శేబురుమాట్టు, నోటుబుక్కు, పెన్సలు, మూడి బారము, సంచి (haver-sack) ఇవి ముఖ్యముగా కావలసినవి. ఎంతమాత్రము ఆవశ్యకత వస్తువులను తేవరాదు.

అవసరమైన కావలసిన క్యాంపుసామగ్రి.

దేరా, లాంతరు, గొడ్డలి, మొగము చేతులు కడుగు కొనుటకు గిన్నె, కాన్వాసుగుడ్డ, బూర్రముకడుగు, నిల్ల బాల్బీ, పాలకు గిన్నె, గరిటె, 3 చిన్న క్యాంపు కుట్టలు, కత్తి, పింగాణీగిన్నె, పెద్దకత్తి, డబ్బా, మూతలు తీయు సూది, చెమచా, మంచినీళ్ళుత్రాగుటకు గిన్నె, బాలవీరు నొక్కొక్కరికి పెండ్లు పింగాణీ కంచములు, స్టాన్పుదేరా, చికాంపికిదేరా, తెరలు, కర్రలు, మంగులపెట్టె, యూని యన్ బాక్ జెండా, బొరిగె, సున్ని, మేకులు.

నాయకుల సామగ్రి. బాలవీరులకున్న యెక్కువ వస్తువులు నాయకులు తీసికొని నాకలవలసియుండును. నాయకుని పూర్తి యూనిఫారము, దేరా, లాంతరు, టూత్ బ్రష్సు (వేరే బ్రాష్టుకీలో నహా) ప్రాన్సావల పుస్తకము, నాచీ, స్టేషనరీ సామానులుగల సంచి, పోస్టేజీబిల్లులు, రొక్కముసొమ్ము, మ్యాపు, ఫోటోలు తీయుటకు కెమెరా, స్టాంప్, వగైరాలు. బాలవీరుడు తెచ్చు కొనవలసిన సామగ్రివస్తువుల వీరుకూడ తేవలెను.

అటలగు, వీరోద్ధ్యమమునకు కావలసిన సామగ్రి.

కార్యక్రమమునుబట్టి సామానులు తెచ్చుకొనవలసి యుండును. ప్రాశ్న, హిస్పింగు సామగ్రి, నిగ్గులింగు జండాలు, మొదటి తరగతి ప్రయాణమునకు కావలసిన మ్యాపులు, అటలకు బంతులు, పెనసళ్ళు, కాగితములు, నోటిసుబోగ్గు, గుండుసూచెలు, క్యాంపులో చెప్పుటకు కావలసిన పుస్తకములు, గంట.

పైకెక్కిన వస్తువులు సాధారణముగా క్యాంపులకు సరి పోవును. ఆవునగమైనచో యింకా యితర వస్తువులను తీసుకు వెళ్ళవచ్చును.

మంగుల పెట్టె.

ప్రతీకాకారముగల కొన్ని బేండ్ల గుడ్డలు, సాదా బేండ్లగుడ్డలు, లింటు, దూది, పాలాస్త్రీ, కట్టచెక్కలు, కర్రెర, నేటివీన్నులు, టేపు, సూనులు, ధర్మామీటరు, మొదలగునవి ముఖ్యముగా నుండవలెను.

ఆయెడిను, పొటాస్యము పెర్ మాంగనేటు, క్యూరను ఆయిలు, యాలక పళ్ళనూనె, సింట్రిక్స్ ఆయిలు, యె మ్యానియా, సాల్వాటయిలు, ఆముదము, ఎస్ఎస్సాల్సు, కాస్పారసిగ్రేడా, బిస్కత్ టాటెట్స్, యెమ్మోనియా టింబరు ఆఫ్ క్వీనయను వగైరాలుకూడ నుండవలెను.

భీమునిపట్టణము. ముగూరి కోదండరామదీక్షితులు.

“భారత వీరోద్ధ్యమమును స్వజాతీయ మొనరింపుడు!” “Indianise Indian Scouting”!

5-వ భాగము.

వీరులు చెడవారనియు దాంభివలనియు వశేకులు నిం దింతురు. కాని వీరుడు గట్టి నేలపెగుడను నిశ్శబ్దముగా నడువ నేర్చినవాడు. వాని యుడుపులకూడ యెక్కువ రంగు గలిగి 100 గజముల దూరముకంటె యెక్కువ దూరము కానరావు. ప్రథమ శిబిరము వనుభవించువరకును వీరుడు ప్రగల్భము లాడవచ్చును. గాని వెనుక తప్పుక దొరుకుదును. జాంబోరీలు, పెన్సనభల ప్రాపంచిక వీరసోదరులకు గల భ్రాతృభావము పెల్లడిపరుచుచున్నది. అందును సామాన్యప్రజల సహాయమును ప్రోత్సహమును ముఖ్యములు. వీరిని అన్యధాతలంపక బాలునికి కావలసిన హావభావము లని యెరుగవలయును.

ప్రాఫెసర్ రాధాకృష్ణగారు ప్రపంచ మంతయు ప్రేమమయుము గావలెననిరి. బాలవీరోద్ధ్యమము, నాయకులు తమనడవడి ఆత్మలలో భారతీయులుగా మెలంగి, జాతీయగీతములు, నాటకములు, భాష, పూర్వరచనాన భారతవీరుల గుణగణములతో వీరుల యాశయముల హెచ్చించిన తప్పుక నియుద్ధ్యమము ఉన్నచున్నట్టే జాతీయత గాంచినదగును. ప్రేమభావము పురకొల్పి యీ వీరోద్ధ్యమమువలన గాక యితరమార్గము లేమియు కానరావు.

6-వ భాగము.

మహాత్మాగాంధీ, రవీంద్రనాథ ఠాకూరు లీ ప్రేమను గురించియే పలుమారు తెలుపుచుండ, టి. యల్. వాస్వాని పంటి గొప్పవారు స్వదేశభిమానముని నడుపుచుండ, విదేశీ యుడగు లార్డు బేడెక్ పవల్ గారు భారతీయులకే గాక అందరికిని ప్రపంచశాంతి భ్రాతృప్రేమ యనువానిని, వ్రాతలనేగాక నడవడియందును, బిడ్డల హృదయములందు గూడ నాటునట్లు బోధించిరి.

యుద్ధకాలములో వీరులకుండు భక్తిభావము లీక్రింది విధముగా నుండవలెనని రాజ్యముల పరస్పరవ్యవహార నియమములందు తెలుపబడినది—

1. వీరులు భ్రాతృభావము గలిగినవారైన యుద్ధరంగ మందు సాధ్యమగునంతదడు వొకరినొకరు హత్యచేయరాదు.
2. స్వదేశముపై భక్తి భావము ఉన్నవీరులు కాని వింప తగదు. ఒకరిపై ఒకరికి గల గౌరవముపై మేమా మాధార పడవలెను.

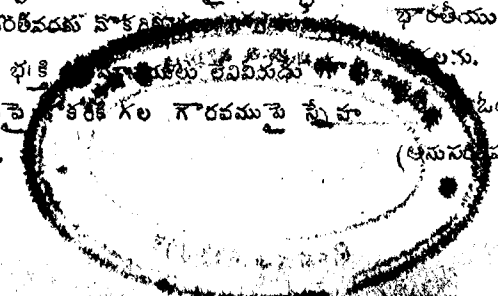
3. ఏ దేశీయులుగాని గౌరవనీయులగు ప్రజలుగా చేయు నియుద్ధ్యమ ముఖ్యమము.

4. ఎల్లవేళల స్వదేశభక్తియే ముఖ్యము. స్వదేశమునకై యుగవేళల సోదరులగు నితరదేశ వీరుల నెదుర్కొన శంకించరాదు.

నాగరికత మనుజుల నిర్వీర్యులుగా చేయుచున్నది. గాన మోసపోతుడు. సౌఖ్యమనగా ధనభాస్వానులు కలిగి యుండుటకొక, బుద్ధిబలముల నుపయోగించి పరుల నేవ నేయుటే సౌఖ్యమనియు, మానవుడు ప్రకృతి ననుభవించి అనందించగల పశువనియు, పరోపకారమునందు శక్తివం చనలేక సదాచేయుచుండు మనుజుని చేవుడు అదరించి యా శిర్యదించుననియు, మరయు ప్రపంచప్రేమ శాంతి నెలకొల్పుటకు మాత్సర్యభావమును వీడి యితరులయందు నమ్మక మును గలిగి యుండుటవలన సాధ్యమగును గాన మానవు లందు భ్రాతృభావముతోను జైవమునందు పితృభావము తోను మెలగుచు వీరుని కార్యముల జేయవలయునని తెలిసి కొనుచు”ని మన ప్రధానవీరుడు ప్రకటించియున్నాడు.

ప్రధానవీరుడు విదేశీయుడేయైనను యితడు స్థాపించిన వీరోద్ధ్యమాశయములు పూర్ణవిరాగ పూరిత పరోపకార ముపై నాధారపడియుండ, భారత వీరోద్ధ్యమమును జాతీయత గానింపుడను పలుకులు. ఉద్ధ్యమమందలి నిలుకడలేని నమ్మకమును వెల్లడించుచున్నది. సాటిలేని యీ వీరోద్ధ్యమము, అందలి నియామక ఆశయముల వ్రేలంజూపుట తగదు కాని, పూర్ణమనస్కులై దేశభిమానులై యీ సక్రమ శిక్షద్వారా నడచిన మనుషటివలె గోల లేకయే ఉద్ధ్యమము పూర్ణజాతీయ భావముతో నడువగలదు.

గాన (1) సంపూర్ణ విరాగులై (2) పరదేశోత్పత్తిభావములని తలంపక (3) తలిదండ్రులెల్లరు తమబిడ్డల భావి ప్రయోజక పౌరులుగాజేయ మనసుంచి (4) అభిమానము ప్రేమగల్గిఉద్యోగులు సాధించి నడిపిన యీ ఉద్ధ్యమము భారతీయులను, చేమల యెల్లరను, వుహాన్పుత్ర, కదవికి లగు. నియుద్ధ్యమమును గురించి (5) గాంధీ, వెంకటరావు భాగవత్, రాయచోటి.



ప్రకృతి విచిత్రములు.

హాస్యము.

ఏనుగు:—గుర్రమువావా! ఏమిటోయి, ఏకాకిలంతలు. అర వ్యాసు, నానిగ్ర భంగము కలుగుచున్నది.

గుర్రము:—చాలు, చాలులేమ్మో! నీవో గొప్పజంతువని నీవు ఘంకారములు చేయవచ్చునూ. నాయరపులు నీవే తగవా! నీకటినిగ్ర. మీమామ సింహమునకు మోచ్చు లకచేసెదను సుమా! బాగ్న.

ఏనుగు:—అవునులేవోయి! నిశ్చయముచేప్పిన అపవాదము రాగలగు. ఎంతమంచి సాగనుగాడవు. అహహ! నీ పెదవులేవిటి, వదరుబోతు?

గుర్రము:—యోచనలేవోయి! నీముక్కు 4 గజములు పొడవు. నీదేహము కొమ్మెరబంత, కాళ్ళు కింబాలు, చెవులు చేతులు, కన్నులు మినుగురులు, తోక చీపురు, బలే సాగసోయి!

ఏనుగు:—అటె ఎకసెక్కము లాడకునాతో. చించేసేను చించెలు ద్రోహు.

గుర్రము:—నదాచించెలు ద్రోహును నుండేవాడవు నవా! ఏమిహాద్యము. దూబరబోతువలే నమలుచు, నున్న పోతువలే చూకుచు, నావెంటనంటి నన్ను చేరదవా!

ఏనుగు:—ఇకగో నీగర్వము. ప్రసక్తి—లాడు గొడుగు లాడుననుసామెల! నీ పరుగు నానడకయు నొక్కటే. నీవంటికొలు నాకెరుక లేక పోలేను.

గుర్రము:—మాపు, మం నావంటికొలు.

ఏనుగు:—మూడుకొల్లపై నీచిచి, నాలవకొలదో పుంటిగా.

గుర్రము:—అట్లే చూడు. పుంటికొదోయి. నీవలే రాత్రం తెయు నెలుచుండువాడనే గనుక, మూడుకొల్లపై బల ముచిచి నాల్గవకొలికి విశ్రాంతి నొనగును.

ఏనుగు:—బావా! ఎంతయవివేకుల మెరిపెయి. నీవును నేనును రక్తస్పర్శగలవారము. మనకింత వైరమెందు లను: యంతటితో మనమిరువురము మిత్రులుగానుండము

గుర్రము:—సెబాన్ బావా. ఒకసారి కరస్పర్శము నిమ్ము ధయపడను లేమ్మో.

ఏనుగు:—ట్రుర్ రోర్ యాంంం టర్.....

గుర్రము:—ఇ హీహీహీహీహీ.....

వీర బా.

కె హో ర వీ రు ల కు.

‘కా’ ఆకలి ఆటవిక స్వభావము— నటనపాటల సమ్మేళనము.

(Kaa's Hunger Dance).

పల్లవి|| బాలులారా మీరు! బాగుగా నిలుచోండి మనమెల్ల చేతము! మర్యాద చేష్టలు ||బాలు||

‘కా’ నృత్య మెంతయో! ఘనముగా జేతము||

(1) మన పెద్ద ముందూను! మన మందరెనకొను నిశ్చయమా గాను! నిలుచుండి పోదాము ||బాలు||

పొడుగుల క్రమమూన! వరుసగా నిల్చుండి ||బాలు||

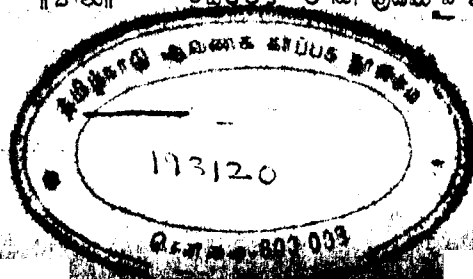
(2) చేతులు భుజమాన! చక్కగా జేర్చుచు (6) ‘కా’ మనల చంపుటకు; తా కదలి రాగానే ‘కా’ నయన దూరి; తోకగా మారవలె ||బాలు||

తోకగా నిల్చుండి! తడబడక పోదాము ||బాలు||

(8) సర్పంబు పోల్చెగా! చక్కగా బుగ్గొట్టి (7) ‘కా’ తాను కపివరుల! కడుపునిండా మెక్కి— కదలలేకా తాను పుడమిపై పడియుండు ||బాలు||

కర్చులా మార్గాన! కక్రముగ నడుతాము ||బాలు||

(4) మన పెద్ద బందారు! లోగంచు వల్మంక (టాప ఫర్).



adges available at the Provincial Scout Headquarters, Madras.

WILL BE ISSUED ONLY TO REGISTERED GROUPS.

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 adras Province should be sent through the respective Provincial Officers.

		Rs.	A.	P.			Rs.	A.	P.
uttonhole Badges.					Pin Badges—(Contd.)				
Tenderfoot	each	0	2	0	Chaplain	each	2	4	0
Tenderpad	"	0	2	0	Examiners	"	2	0	0
Rover Scouts	"	0	6	0	Instructors	"	2	0	0
Patrol Leaders	"	0	4	0	Supporters	"	1	4	0
Cub Sixers	"	0	4	0	Secretaries	"	1	8	0
Commissioners	"	1	8	0	Scout Proficiency Badges				
Scoutmasters	"	1	0	0		"	0	4	0
Assistant Scoutmasters	"	1	0	0	Cub Proficiency Badges				
Cubmasters	"	1	0	0		"	0	4	0
Assistant Cubmasters	"	1	0	0	Rambler—(for Rover Scouts)				
Group Scoutmasters	"	1	4	0		"	0	12	0
Rover Scout Leaders	"	1	4	0	Stars.				
Assistant Rover Scout Leaders	"	1	4	0	Scout One year Service Stars				
Medical Officers	"	2	12	0	Metal	"	0	3	0
Old Scouts	"	0	9	0	Scout One year Service Stars	"			
Secretary	"	1	0	0	Cloth	"	0	1	0
Supporter	"	1	0	0	Scout Five year Service Stars	"			
rooches.					Metal	"	0	9	0
Tenderfoot Brooches	"	0	3	0	Scout Five year Service Stars	"			
Tenderpad Brooches	"	0	3	0	Enamel	"	0	12	0
at Plumes & Badges.					Cub One year Service Stars	"			
Patrol Leaders	"	0	8	0	Metal	"	0	3	0
Instructors	"	3	0	0	Cub Five year Service Stars	"			
Scoutmasters	"	3	0	0	Metal	"	0	9	0
Assistant Scoutmasters	"	3	0	0	Rovers One year Service Stars	"			
Group Scoutmasters	"	3	8	0	Metal	"	0	3	0
Rover Scout Leaders	"	3	8	0	Rovers One year Service Stars	"			
Assistant Rover Scout Leaders	"	3	8	0	Cloth	"	0	1	0
Cubmasters	"	2	12	0	Rovers Five year Service Stars	"			
Assistant Cubmasters	"	2	12	0	Enamel	"	0	12	0
Commissioners	"	4	0	0	Cub Gilt Proficiency Stars	"	0	3	0
District Scoutmasters	"	3	8	0	Lady Workers Badges (Silver)				
District Cubmasters	"	3	0	0		"	4	0	0
District Rover Leaders	"	3	8	0	Embroidered Cloth Badges.				
Rover Bars (R.S.) metal	"	0	5	0	Hon. Assistant Scoutmaster	"	6	0	0
loth Badges.					Hon. Cubmaster	"	6	0	0
Tenderfoot	"	0	3	0	Hon. Assistant Cubmaster	"	6	0	0
Tenderpad	"	0	3	0	Sea Rover Scout Leaders	"	4	0	0
Second class	"	0	3	0	Sea Assistant Rover Scout	"			
First class	"	0	6	0	Leaders	"	4	0	0
King Scouts	"	0	9	0	Sea Scoutmasters	"	4	0	0
Rover Instructor	"	0	5	0	Sea Assistant Scoutmasters	"	4	0	0
Chaplain	"	0	9	0	All Round Cords.				
Sea Scout Badges	"	0	5	0	1st Grade (Green & Yellow)	"	1	8	0
Cub Instructor	"	0	4	0	2nd Grade (Red & White)	"	1	8	0
Rover Shoulder Straps (Pair)	"	1	4	0	3rd Grade (Gold)	"	3	0	0
in Badges.					Thanks Badges.				
Cub Officers	"	0	3	6	Gold	"	14	0	0
Scout Officers	"	0	3	6	Silver	"	4	0	0
Commissioners	"	2	4	0	Bronze	"	0	12	0
					Embroidered Cloth Badge for				
					Sports	"	1	0	0

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Matter intended for publication in the Tamil Supplement should be sent to Mr. T. P. Santanakrishna, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Sriperumbudur.

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