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VOLUME XIV, Nos. 8 AND 9.

MAY AND JUNE 1934.

The South India Boy Scout

The Magazine for all Boys, Scout Workers and Officers.

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION: MADRAS PROVINCE



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Group Scoutmasters	"	3	8	0	Enamel	"	0	12	0	Cloth	"	0	1	0	
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District Cubmasters	"	3	0	0	Sea Rover Scout Leaders	"	3	8	0	Sea Assistant Rover Scout					
District Rover Leaders	"	3	8	0	Leaders	"	3	8	0	Sea Scoutmasters	"	3	8	0	
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THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

THE OFFICIAL JOURNAL

of the Boy Scouts Association : Madras Province

Vol. XIV. Nos. 8 & 9. MADRAS, MAY & JUNE, 1934.

PRICE 4 AS.
RS. 2/- PER ANNUM
POST FREE

THE OUTLOOK.

BY DR. G. S. ARUNDALE, M. A., LL. B., F. R. HIST.

As a world traveller, I realize very keenly the immense advantage of the Scout Movement to the individual, to the nation, and to the world as a whole. And I very specially realize the value of scouting to India, provided that, so far as the Indian scout is concerned, the movement is conducted on Indian lines, is permeated with Indian ideals, and has as its definite objective, India's advancement as a nation within the great Commonwealth of Nations which we call the British Empire.

Our movement in India must be built up on these foundations, or it has no chance of succeeding. Whatever we can take from international usage which will not conflict in any way with Indian sentiment, let us by all means take. It is of very great importance that the Scout Movement should be as international as possible, and whatever can be common to all scouts throughout the world should be common. On the other hand, each nation must sound its own distinctive note, so that there may be a splendid rainbow of scouting to constitute the white light of its universal brotherhood.

Indian scouts must be Indian first and foremost, and as far as may be, there should be no distinctions on account of religious differences. The movement in India is designed to make each Indian youth really an Indian, no matter to what faith he belongs, to what community. And having made him an Indian, it will proceed to help to make him a citizen of the Empire, thus gradually enlarging his vision so that he begins to be able to enter into the spirit of world-citizenship.

We are yet at the beginning of our scout work in India. We are still at the Indian

stage of it; and we have to remember that we shall never reach the other stages unless and until we have made some progress in achieving the first. The Empire will not obtain good Empire citizens until youth of India have become good Indian citizens. And the world will not have obtained citizens of international outlook until the intermediate stage of Empire consciousness has been in a measure developed.

Now in order to become successful at the first stage, the public must back the movement, control it, direct it. The government can help. At present, until the public realizes the value of the scout movement, we must to some extent depend upon government. We need the financial help of government.

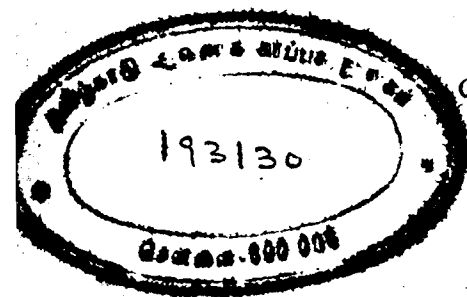
But the time must come, and the sooner the better, when we shall be able to depend upon the public for constant support, when we can depend upon entirely non-official leadership, when we can be sure that the public will give us all the money we require.

We have, therefore, two duties: first to Indianize our scout work to the fullest possible extent, not, however forgetting its international character. For the latter purpose we have a common uniform, which is all to the good, especially if it can have certain modifications so as to emphasize the fact that the scouts are Indian scouts. Then we can infiltrate our Indian scout activities with certain scout elements common to all nations; and if there be no such common elements then we must be busy introducing them. There must be a Greatest Common Measure of activity and procedure throughout the world, with

PERSONALITIES IN SCOUTING



DR. G. S. ARUNDALE,
Our Chairman of the Editorial Board.



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definite differences to mark distinctions of origin.

Our second duty is to make the public scout-conscious. There ought to be, throughout India, let us say, during the coming cold weather, a great Scout Drive to make the public understand the practical value of scouting in Indian everyday life. I should like to see a scheme devised by provincial headquarters to inaugurate a SCOUT

WEEK at some convenient time towards the end of the year. I feel perfectly sure we could thus gain a large measure of public support for our work, so as to extend it into the villages, make it take a very prominent place among movements of public utility, and place its finances on a sound basis.

If we plan from now we might achieve substantial results.

Message from Mr. J. S. Wilson, Camp Chief.

I have been asked to send you all some kind of a message and I do so because I have for the past eleven years taken a great deal of interest in Scouting in Madras.

I am very sorry that time did not permit of my seeing more of you Scouts while I was in India this last cold weather, but I did see sufficient to realise you were trying your best to live up to the Scout Law and to demonstrate to other people the effectiveness of your Scout training. I hope that you will all remember that it is not the uniform that makes the Scout, but the effort he is making to practise Scout activities for himself and with others and to put his knowledge into practice in helping other

people. I think that there is room for improvement in the number of both Second Class and First Class Scouts and I have hope that every Troop and Scout in the Province will work towards this end.

As you may have seen from the April number of your magazine, I was very interested in the work done by Cubs in certain of your villages, and I hope that as a result of this pioneer work more Cub Packs and more Scout Troops will eventually be established throughout the Province.

Good Hunting and Good Scouting to you all.

Gilwell Park, } J. S. WILSON,
15th May, 1934. } Camp Chief.

Heroes and Hero-Worship.

BY ALAN. C. MCKAY.

District Scout Commissioner.

HERO-WORSHIP is a strange thing; it is one of the foundations of society and yet a foundation that is insecure and shifting. The hero of yesterday may not be the hero of to-day, while to-morrow's hero may be in our midst unrecognised. There are few generally accepted standards by which mankind may judge its heroes; each person must judge according to his own standard, no matter how arbitrary it may be. So it is that there are few people who are not heroes in the eyes of some one person.

Pure hero-worship is healthy, but pure hero-worship is rare. Too frequently the very arbitrariness of our judgment betrays us and we account a man a hero without a true knowledge or understanding of his claims to heroism, and too often.

"Who'er excels in what we prize,
Appears a hero in our eyes."

In this sporting age we find this only too true. Should a fellow-countryman, or even a close companion, evince outstanding prowess at some favourite game, he becomes a hero to us and we give him our admiration and adulation. But this is to lower true heroism, to make hero-worship a somewhat ordinary affair and to turn our heroes out of too ordinary a mould. Let us admire those lucky persons who can play games supremely well, those who can take a lead in whatever they may turn their hand to, let us model ourselves upon them if we will, but do not let us lower the dignity of our judgment by according them hero-worship.

If we turn back the fascinating pages of history we find that the heroes of old were stupendous figures, such as the demi-gods of the Odyssey and the Iliad, or great conquerors and emperors like Julius Caesar, Alexander the Great and Charlemagne. Throughout every

century and age, in every country, we have knowledge of outstanding personalities attracting hero-worship,—a Napoleon, a Garibaldi, a Mussolini.

These colossi lift us out of ourselves, away above the pigmy, pseudo heroes we have been apt to set up. We breathe a different atmosphere, we gain an added inspiration and feel ourselves removed from the commonplaceness of ordinary life.

It is because of the stimulation thus imparted that hero-worship is no bad thing, but rather a quality we should endeavour to cultivate. We should all have our heroes and because of their deeds feel inspired and uplifted within ourselves, but our unceasing care must be that we exercise our sense of judgment well and only accord hero-worship to those who deserve it.

To many people the armies of the world supply a never-failing succession of heroes. In the colourful lives of commanders of huge armies and victors of hard-fought battlefields they find food for useful study. Others take patriots, or fighters in the fields of religion, great theologians and men of God as their heroes; others, again, take wise statesmen, noble rulers, gifted philosophers or litterateurs. Each man judges according to his lights and extols the hero to whom he has given his worship.

I usually seek my heroes in yet another sphere of life. I pay my tribute to the men who have surrendered to the lure of travel and have gone out to the uttermost ends of the earth. I take the great travellers and explorers, the men who have conquered space, whether by land, sea, or air, and who, in coming face to face with the infinite powers of nature, have not been baffled, but have pressed indomitably on to their self-elected goal.

William Tell.

The Story of a Splendid Shot.

JUST as St. George is the national hero of England, so is William Tell the legendary hero of Switzerland.

William Tell was a peasant, a very poor countryman, and he would not obey orders.

A very wicked man, named Gessler, had got a lot of power in Switzerland, and he oppressed the poor people. At that time Switzerland was governed by invaders who had conquered the land, and the poor peasants had a very hard time.

My heroes sail in uncharted seas, circumnavigate the world like Francis Drake, prove wanderers on the face of the earth like Marco Polo, climb Everest, are David Livingstones and Mungo Parks tracing the sources of mighty rivers, are Amundsens and Nansens seeking the Poles.

The attributes of heroism are strong within them. Here we have no brave deed done upon the spur of the moment, no swift reaction to force of circumstance or necessity. I want of my heroes more than one courageous act performed while the blood is hot—such an act may connote bravery but not necessarily heroism.

I look for these things without which no explorer or traveller can hope to succeed—the careful preparation of plans, the weighing up of difficulties, the judging of effects, the testing of the chain link by link so that there may be no weakness that human skill or fore thought can eliminate: the courage and determination to set out into the great unknown, not for a week or a month, but sometimes for years together; the courage required on the adventure itself, the initiative and sheer force of character necessary to sustain the endeavour, to face illluck, bad health and difficulties and yet press on undaunted; the enthusiasm and faith in the search without which any high adventure would be but a barren experience; the powers of leadership to hold an expedition together and weld it into one united whole—these qualities must my heroes show, and many more besides, and they must show them, not spasmodically, but always. They must be their battleship, their armour, the faith they keep within themselves.

When such men cross our path let us regard them keenly and endeavour to know all we can concerning them, for they are of the very stuff of heroes.

In order to show his power, Gessler had the standard of the Duke of Austria set up, and commanded all the peasants not to salute their own flag, but to salute the Austrian flag.

Now proud William Tell was very angry, and he refused to salute in any circumstances. So he was brought before Gessler, and the tyrant offered to set him free on one condition.

The condition was this. An apple should be placed on the head of Tell's son, and if, from a certain distance, Tell could shoot an arrow and

cut the apple in two, he would be given his freedom.

It was a cruel scheme, as you will agree. Although Tell was a wonderful archer, he couldn't decide whether to say "yes" or "no." "He might hit his son by accident and kill him. He had disordered orders, he knew. But the more he thought about it, the more hopeless it seemed that he could hit the apple without harming his son.

While he was still trying to decide, his son came to him, and bravely offered to undergo the ordeal to save his father's life.

Just try to imagine what a brave little fellow he must have been!

After much persuasion Tell agreed to try, and he was put to the test.

A Good Scout needs these Three "C's"!

BY LORD BADEN-POWELL.

Courage Cunning and Cheerfulness.

I HAVE often said that the three "C's" that go to make a good Scout are Courage, Cunning and Cheerfulness. I have just been reading again that ripping book by Rider Haggard called *The Holy Flower*, and in it the author quotes a good instance of the three C's.

Mavovo, the Zulu hunter, who was keeping watch over his master, Allan Quartermain, during the night, when in the early hours before dawn another of his men, a little old Hottentot named Hans, crept in without being seen by Mavovo.

Quartermain chaffed Mavovo about it. Mavovo looked at the Hottentot and felt his clothes and boots to see whether they were wet with the night dew.

"Ow!" he exclaimed in a surly voice. "I said that nothing which walks should reach you, master, but this yellow snake has crawled by me on his belly. Look at the new mud on his waistcoat."

"Yet snakes can bite and kill," answered Hans with a snigger. "Oh! you Zulus think that you are very brave, and shout and flourish spears and battle-axes. One poor Hottentot dog is worth a whole impi (army) of you after all. No, don't try to strike me, Mavovo the Warrior, since we both serve the same master in our different ways. When it comes to fighting, I will leave the matter to you, but when it is a matter of spying or watching, you leave it to me. Look here, Mavovo"—he opened his hand,

He stood by himself, his bow and arrow ready. His son was some distance off, an apple upon his head. If he moved just a trifle, the boy knew that his father would either kill him or else miss altogether and have to be executed.

Tell took steady aim and loosed the arrow. It sped on its journey.

And what a shout went up from the hundreds of onlookers when two pieces of apple were seen to fall to the ground on either side of the boy's head and he stood there unharmed!

Had that arrow gone two inches lower Tell's son would have paid the penalty for his father's disobedience.

However, our story has a happy ending, for Tell eventually led his countrymen against the invaders, and peace was restored to the people of Switzerland.

in which was a long, thin snuff-box such as Zulus carry stuck through a hole in their ears—"to whom does this belong?"

"It is mine," said Mavovo, feeling his ear, "and you have stolen it."

"Yes," jeered Hans, "it is yours. I stole it from your ear as I passed you in the dark. Don't you remember thinking that a gnat had tickled you, and you hit up at your face?"

"It is true," growled Mavovo, "and you, snake of a Hottentot, are great in your low way. Next time anything tickles me I shall strike not with my hand, but with my spear."

Both laughed cheerily, knowing that between them they would make things safe for their master—through the courage of one, the cunning of the other, and the cheeriness of both.

All in the day's Work.

When I quote you Good Turns I do so to remind you all that the daily Good Turn is a thing to be taken seriously and you should not be satisfied to go to bed until you have done it.

I have often told you that it was a London Scout's Good Turn which first took Scouting to America. That is the beauty about Good Turns. They may seem small when you do them, but you can never see where they are going to end.

So Be Prepared

And don't be scared

By difficult work or play.

To fry an egg

Or mend a leg

Is all in the work of a day!"

The Chief tells You to Keep Smiling!

Keep smiling—and do a good turn to someone else. Then you'll pull through all right!

BY LORD BADEN-POWELL

THIS world that you and I live in is a very jolly and beautiful one, only we forget to notice it.

I once dreamed that I had died, and when I got to Heaven's gate St. Peter welcomed me and we had a friendly chat.

He presently asked, "And how did you like Japan?"

"Japan!" I replied. "I never went there." "Never went there! What were you doing with you life, then? Don't you know that the world was made beautiful for you to go about and enjoy it all."

And then he slammed the door in my face.

Well, you need not go as far as Japan to find beautiful and wonderful things, only we are so apt to pass them by without noticing them.

Go and pick the nearest blade of grass and examine it. Where did it get that beautiful green colour, its wonderful skeleton of tiny fibres and its delicate layer of green flesh, its power of breathing and drinking, its life and death?

Where could you find a more glorious flood of light and warmth than the sunshine? True it gets blotted out sometimes by rain and cloud—but it comes back again by and by.

Don't you like hearing a good band and good music? I enjoy it immensely. Isn't it ripping, too, to have a good sleep in a snug, warm bed; isn't it ripping to feel jolly hungry and to have a good dinner for it?

Yes; though there may be some clouds and sorrow in the world, there's a fine lot of sunshine and enjoyment to be got out of it, lot of fun and laughter—if we only look out for it.

What is more, it is in our power to give some of that fun and laughter to other people if we only remember to. And that makes still more happiness for us.

So if ever you are feeling down and out, wretched or in pain, just remember that clouds

always roll away in the end to make way for the sunshine. Twist up the corners of your lips, if they are down, and make them smile. If you cannot both whistle and smile at the same time (as I can do!) do them alternately—first one, then the other.

And suddenly you will find that things are not so bad after all. If you can make other people feel the same way you will be all the happier yourself.

The sun will shine again and all will be well!

How to succeed as a Scout.

I was once asked to give my advice to some Scouts as to what they could do to make themselves successful men. So I told them this:

"Work hard and play hard!" was the advice given to Scouts by Theodore Roosevelt, once President of the United States, and he knew how to do both if anyone did.

Lots of boys think themselves too poor to play hard and too tired to work hard; so instead they loaf hard, and smoke hard.

But remember this: however poor you may be and however feeble, you can generally make yourself better off by going and having a good game and then working a bit harder than before.

You must be in a bad way if you cannot truthfully say to yourself:

"Well, it might be worse. Thank God I am not, at any rate, a cripple, nor blind.

I have at last got legs to run with and hands to work with. I'll have another try!"

As a Scout, you have a better chance of getting play and of getting work, and that is why Scouts generally go ahead and succeed so well when other boys fail.

They act up to their mottoes of:

"Do your best!"

"Try again!"

"When in a difficulty, smile and whistle!"

"Stick to it!"

"Never say die till you are dead!"

THE SCOUT.

NORTH EAST WEST SOUTH.

Boy Scouts Health propaganda work in villages.

The Scouts of Christian High School Troop, Udipi, South Kanara, rendered service in the neighbouring villages and undertook health propaganda work. They pitched the tent by the

river side which formed their headquarters and went in two batches visiting cottages within a radius of a mile. Suggestions regarding proper ventilation of sleeping rooms, cleanliness of surroundings and the stables in particular and the necessity of good wells were given. In some

cottages scouts removed heaps of rubbish and warned the inhabitants about the danger of leaving such things inside their cottages. A large gathering of women and children was addressed by the scouts on subjects such as insects, disease, malaria, care of teeth and First aid. The villagers were entertained to a sing song and a scout display. This was continued for two days. It is hoped to make another attempt of a similar nature.

A Summer Camp.

Twenty-five boy scouts belonging to the St. Xavier's High School, Tuticorin, had a delightful summer camp at Tirvandrum from 20th to 28th April 1934. The Scout Headquarters at Tirvandrum rendered all help to make their stay comfortable and enjoyable.

An Annual Scout Function.

The 1st Alagianallur troop celebrated its Annual Scout function on 10th May 1934 with Mr. R. A. Narayana Aiyer, M.A., B.L., District Commissioner in the chair. The Annual report of the troop was read and many interesting items of displays were given by the scouts. After the presentation of the Badges by the District Commissioner there was a garden party and a concluding speech by the Commissioner.

A Scouter catches a thief.

A young man of about 25 stole away jewels worth about Rs. 150 from a house when the inmates were busy otherwise. When the inmates came to know of the loss they began complaining and making noise. A scouter who was passing by on his cycle heard the complaint and ran in all directions and finally succeeded in catching the thief 6 miles away from the town. The jewels were recovered and the thief was handed over to the police.

A Cyclist Scout Troop.

The Young India Boy Scouts, Mylapore, Madras, is starting a separate Cyclist Scout Troop. This troop is started to create new avenues of interesting activities and to rope in boys who are not ordinarily attracted by the usual scout activities. The training is the same as for scouts excepting that a few formations and movements on cycles are done together with the special methods carrying the injured on cycles. The design printed here is the one used by them on their letter heads. We wish the troop all success and will watch its progress with interest. We trust more of such units will be formed during the year.



A Vacation Hike to Kudremukh.

A Patrol of Scouts belonging to the 3rd Udipi Troop went on a hike to Kudremukh, the highest mountain peak in the South Kanara during the 3rd week of April 1934. On the way they visited many interesting places. They stayed for a day on the peak and had a nice enjoyable camp fire too. Their experiences are very interesting and instructive.

Headquarters Boy Scouts Club.

To create, organise and maintain facilities for club-life among the Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and Scouters in the City of Mardas and its suburbs a club has been started at the Provincial Scout Headquarters. Facilities for indoor and outdoor games have been provided. Many members have already joined and are making full use of the amenities. The rates of subscription are small and details regarding the subscription, etc., can be had from the Honorary Provincial Secretary.

NEWS FROM ABROAD.

Australian Jamboree.

The Jamboree is to be held at Frankton, near Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, in December 1934 and January 1935. It will open on Thursday 27th, 1934 and close on Monday, January 7th, 1935. It is hoped that the Chief Scout of the world Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell will be present.

In connection with this Jamboree, it is proposed to send a contingent to represent India. The contingent will be composed of Scouts and Scouters in the proportion of ten to one. Members of the contingent will be required to undergo training in a Concentration Camp in November next before sailing. The date and place of camp will be announced later. The whole contingent will travel as a unit and return as a unit under the Jamboree Leader.

Applications should be sent through Provincial and State Headquarters so as to reach the Organising Secretary for India, 18 Hanuman Road, New Delhi, before 15th July 1934 after which no application will be entertained.

Latavia.

A National Jamboree will be held in July. The camp will be near Riga.

Luxembourg.

The Eclaireurs du Luxembourg (Scout Association) will celebrate their 20th Anniversary at Luxembourg on July 14th and 15th with great demonstrations and festivities.

PRIZES YOU CAN WIN.

COMPETITION OPEN TO ALL SCOUTS UNDER 17.

(NOT FOR ROVER SCOUTS)

First Prize :—Rupees Five.

Second Prize :—Free Supply of one copy of the South India Boy Scout Magazine for one year.

Have you ever made any attempt at drawing pictures? Of course you have. Well here is a chance to make a drawing which will get you a ripping prize.

WANTED a Cover Design for the South India Boy Scout Magazine. The Design should be suggestive of Scouting and active Open air life. The drawing should be on white, thick drawing paper, and in black and white. Only Indian Ink should be used. Minimum size of the drawing 12 inches by 16 inches.

Any one scout may send in one or more drawings.

Closing date of the Competition : 7th August 1934.

The papers on which the drawings are made should not be folded but should be neatly rolled up and packed securely and sent to the Managing Editor, S. I. B. S., Provincial Scout Headquarters, Post Box 424, Triplicane, Madras, by registered post.

Under no circumstances the drawings received at the Headquarters, will be returned.

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Your name.....

Your age.....

Your complete Address.....

Name of Troop to which you belong.....

This card should be signed by your Scoutmaster.

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LORD BADEN-POWELL'S
SCOUTING FOR BOYS IN INDIA (TAMIL EDITION)

By K. R. RAMABHADRAN, Scout Organising Secretary, Trivandrum.

(Approved by the Madras Provincial Scout Council and the Madras Text Book Committee)

Rs. 2/- only (Postage extra).

THE SOUTH INDIAN SCOUT EQUIPMENT Co.,
(Official Scout Suppliers to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Province, Travancore and Cochin)
175, BROADWAY. MADRAS.

THE SOUTH INDIA BOY SCOUT

SCOUTERS', ROVERS' & GENERAL SECTION.

Boy Scouts and Fascist Balilla.

Nearly two Million members of Italian Organization.

IN 1928 when an order of Signor Mussolini ordained the dissolution of the Boy Scout Movement and other boys' organizations in Italy and their absorption in the "Nazionale Balilla" the Duce was looked upon with disfavour by all scouting countries in the world and some were very harsh in their judgment of him. But the opinion expressed by Lord Baden-Powell after a visit to Italy early this year and the writer's own observations during his post-Jamboree travels later in the year and inquiries made at Fascist Headquarters in Rome lead to a different conclusion.

The Balillas are a strong body with aims and methods similar to the Boy Scouts with a touch of militarism and excessive nationalism. The organization suits the present needs of Italy admirably and has the advantage of being the sole scheme of training for the youths of the country, thus eliminating the waste of effort caused by the presence of many organizations.

The Balilla combines everything that is good in the Boy Scouts, the Cadets, Sunday Schools and Boys' Clubs. With the freedom and independence of the Boy Scout Movement it combines the resources of the Ministry of Education, and the preciseness of the army.

It is however the romance and adventure characteristic of the Scout Movement and its joyous play-way that attract and hold the interest of millions of Italian youth. Similarly it is the opportunity it affords for national service and not the salary that attracts the leaders of the organization.

The Balilla is named after a boy now looked upon as a national hero, who, during the Austrian occupation of Genoa in 1746, threw a stone at an Austrian soldier who was acting in a brutal way as task-master. That act started the revolution on the part of the Italians which resulted in their eventually throwing off the Austrian yoke.

The organization was originally established under the inspiring leadership of Mussolini himself but it was later placed under the purview of the Education Ministry.

Physical education in Italy was taken off the hands of the schools and placed under the Balilla organization with very good results.

Extra-mural activities seem to thrive better when free from the handicaps traditionally associated with learning.

Boys aged from 8 to 14 years belong to the "Balilla" and their training is similar to that of a scout plus a junior cadet. Those from 14 to 18 are like Rovers with a big dose of military training such as senior cadets receive.

The girls are similarly organized into "Piccoli" and "Giovani Italiane" which means "little" and "young" Italian girls, corresponding to our Brownies and Girl Guides.

Patrols are called "Squadra" and number 11 instead of 8 in the scouts and each "Squadra" is under a boy similar to our Patrol Leaders. Three squadra form a Troop. Troops are further organized into Manipoli, Coorte and Legione corresponding to Companies, Battalions, etc., in military organizations.

The organization is financed by members' subscriptions, by donations, and by annual contributions on the budget of the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Corporations.

Each boy, however poor, pays for his uniform by instalments, so that he gains a feeling of self-reliance.

The organization is administered by a Central Council, consisting of a President, a Vice-President and twenty-four members nominated by Royal Decree, on the proposal of the Duce. In each province there is a Provincial Committee, consisting of a President and ten members.

Within two years of the inception of the Movement it counted 1,979,822 members—903,324 younger boys and 355,044 older boys—all regularly organized within the framework of the 352 legions, under the command of 5,588 officers of the Fascist Militia.

Lord Baden-Powell's Impressions

The thoroughness of the organization may be gauged from the following description of a Provincial Headquarters recently visited by Lord Baden-Powell:—

"This was larger than our Imperial Headquarters, and contained offices for the various Commissioners, respectively, for physical training, finance, equipment, Giovane Italiane (Girl Guides), soldiering, etc., with workshops for aviation (with a full sized glider, aero engine, etc.), wireless and electric work, modelling and drawing. There were dormitories, baths, etc., for visiting Balilla or officers, stores for camp equipment, and registration offices.

"There was also a big gymnasium, of which there are twenty-two others built lately in the city, and an additional fourteen in the county. Besides this, in an adjoining part of the building, was a completely equipped clinic, with separate rooms for X-ray examination, violet ray, and massage treatment, and operating rooms for oculist, aurist, dentist, throat and nose specialists, etc., respectively. Preventive or remedial treatment is secured by periodic inspections; boys requiring it are sent either to the Balilla convalescent home for 400 in the mountains, or to sun and sea bathing on the coast as may be necessary, all such treatment being entirely free for all. They also had a theatre for concerts, theatricals and cinema. For this last they have an up-to-date projector as they use the films very freely both for attracting and educating the boys. They have given 1,300 performances there.

Italian Gilwell

"Naturally, I was particularly anxious to see their Training Centre for officers—their Gilwell. This was a new establishment still in course of completion just outside Rome. It comprised a fine group of very modern buildings, with about a hundred acres of recreation and camp ground.

Here four hundred young men between the ages of twenty and twenty-five were undergoing a two years' course of instruction. They were selected, *inter alia*, for their physical fitness and athleticism, and also for what ought to be made the *sine qua non* for all teachers everywhere, namely, their understanding leadership of boys.

"The building in addition to accommodation for pupils and staff, has its study rooms for physiology, anatomy, history, chemistry, civics, together with rooms for violet rays and massage, fencing, gymnasium, etc. In the grounds students were practising squad drill with Balilla, others were playing Rugby football, others practising baseball, hockey, and rifle shooting. They also have swimming, pioneering, hiking, camping and, in the winter, ski-ing. This leaves very little room for spare time activities! With a view to producing an atmosphere of the cult of physical fitness, the building, both inside and outside, contains a profusion of heroic statues in bronze or marble of the human form, with terribly enlarged muscular development."

Education Outside the Classroom

The Balilla movement is developing a very extensive scheme of education complementary to school work and the leaders are confident that it will result in producing a very high standard of citizenship in the country. The institution of subsidiary schools, after-school-hour-institutes, reading rooms, circulating libraries, and the organization of excursions to museums and public monuments are all part of the Scheme.

That voluntary leadership is unable to meet the demands of a growing population of boys and girls is proved by the lamentable fact that existing organizations have hardly touched the fringe of the problem.

A country that depends for its future welfare on the next generation can ill-afford to depend upon casual, scattered and unco-ordinated work carried on by individual organizations. But it wants the courage of a Mussolini to unify all forms of educational activity under a single control. It not only wants courage, but it also needs wisdom to control a movement without stifling its freedom and vivacity.

("Outdoor Life")

Sea Scouts.

INDIAN Seamen, from time immemorial, have been reputed sailors and even today the lascars of India hold a prominent place in the ranks of the navy. We have, in spite of the facilities for improvement, sadly neglected the essential and valuable training on sea, and only of late naval training is receiving the attention of the public. In the rise of any modern or ancient nation, be it the English, the Japanese, or the Phoenicians, one would not fail to see the invaluable part that the sea has played. India needs a navy, and it has a visible percentage of its population directly or indirectly dependent on the sea. A very large number of Indian fishermen fish in the sea using their catamarans, and there are many Indians employed in the mercantile and naval services.

We should, if we want to improve our navy, try to cultivate the love of the sea amongst our boys. It is no wonder that to scouting, with its love of adventure and romance, the sea proved a ready means of developing such qualities of manliness that are essential for a citizen. It was not very long after the publication of "Scouting for Boys" that sea scouts came into existence. The Chief Scout himself says that he began his own self-education practically as a sea scout.

Same Scout Law.

Sea scouting has been introduced in this training of boys, because it may be of value to the country and to a number of our boys. The sea scout is essentially a scout, and he is in no way different from his brother scout on land. They have the same scout law, and promise, the same badge and same rules to follow, but "as a rule, however their training and games have a nautical setting." The training they get aims at efficiency on sea, as scout training on land specialises in back-woodsmanship. They may, perhaps, have to learn more about stars, mapping, chart reading, swimming, weather reading, etc., than their brother scouts on land.

One essential thing to remember in this connection is that sea scouting is not training-ship work or intended to be so. We do not have the boys at our disposal all throughout the week. We may meet them only once in a week, and they have to get themselves ready not only for work on sea but also on land. But it would prove entirely unsatisfactory were we to begin the sea scout training with advanced seamanship as in a training ship, for our object

is not to make them all trained sailors, but better men of the future.

In matters of uniform and rules of training the rules of the association are very definite and clear. There is, of course, slight difference in the uniform of sea scouts, major portion of which being in blue, but the scarf, the shoulder knot and all other badges and decorations that are special to the scout movement do obtain there also.

Another fact to note is that the minimum age to join a sea scout troop is 11, and there are no sea-cubs (though there is no objection in having a cub pack attached to the sea scout group, when the cub training is identical with that of other cubs on land and has nothing to do with the sea).

Skipper and Boatswains.

Naturally, while they get the naval training they use naval terms while referring to their officers. The familiar scoutmaster is known as the skipper, and the patrols are called the boatswains, but they hold the same rank and duties as the scout and patrol leaders on land. The Boy Scouts' Association has issued definite rules with regard to the starting of a troop more in detail than in the case of any other section. As a result of this, accidents in sea scout groups are very rare (there have been none for several years).

Whenever a sea scout troop is formed and comes up for the usual registration as other scout groups, a special sea scout sub-committee is appointed to investigate into the matter of the need and the safety of a troop of sea scouts. No one is allowed to be a member of any boating party unless he can swim at least 50 yards fully clothed, and no one is allowed to form part of a sailing crew unless he has passed the Oars-man Badge test. The boating party should be on all occasions under the direction of a scout or leader having a charge certificate, which is issued to competent people, after a strict examination. The boats that are set apart for the use of these sea scout troops are inspected at regular intervals by the sea scout sub-committee, and to all sea-worthy boats "boat certificates" are issued.

Details of Training.

The details of training are not in any way different from those of land scouts, but we have only sea scouts and sea rover scouts, and there

are no sea cubs as has already been pointed out. The scheme of training includes all the necessary knowledge, in a limited way, that is required of an ordinary sailor. Swimming, rescuing, sailing, rowing, sculling and punting, all form part of the programme. All instructions, as it is the case with every bit of training in the scout movement, are given through games and competitions. There are plenty of games that can be played in water, with or without boats, involving both efficient swimming and strenuous effort.

The sea scouts have special badges for which they qualify themselves, and which would be very useful in their training for sea. There are several badges for each item of training as the following list of badges will partly show: Boatman, Coast Watchman, Oarsman, Pilot, Rescuer, Rigger, Sea-fisherman, Signaller, Starman, Swimmer, Weatherman, Engineer, Electrician, and Wirelesman. Together with these badge activities they have also other things to learn, such as splicing, whipping, international signalling, sailmaking and boat repairing.

Deep Sea Scouts.

The sea scout branch of the movement has, of late, developed a section called the "Deep

Sea Scouts." Sea Scouts are those who have been scouts in land troops, but who, when they join the navy or the mercantile marine, find it impossible to be attached to any troop. To meet the needs of these people this branch has been evolved. Deep Sea Scouts are scouts who are members of the Royal Navy, the Merchant Navy, the Fishing Fleets, Crews of Ocean-going yachts or of Sea Training Establishments." As all these boys and young men spend the major part of their daily life aboard some ship, they are not required to form themselves into troops, but are directly registered individually at the "Imperial Headquarters of the Boy Scouts Association."

On reading the previous paragraph one should not conclude that sea scout activities are open only to those who are near and on the coast. Sea scouting is possible and allowable on any expanse of water sufficient to float a boat. Therefore the possibility of inland "sea scouting" arises. Lakes, canals, rivers, lagoons, and back-waters may form the possible venue of practice. What is aimed at is that every boy should develop a love for the sea and should be able to handle carefully ships and boats with their gear.

(M.S.S.)

Be Prepared.

THE purpose of this article is to throw out a few suggestions which may help a Scouter to plan his Saturday activities. There are many things to be done on a Saturday afternoon and the type of activity run will largely depend upon the special circumstances with which the Troop is surrounded. It is a simple matter for a Madras City Scouter to take his scouts to the Museum and to give them a very instructive time, but there are many Troops for whom Museums are inaccessible. In the same way it is comparatively easy for the Scouter of a country troop to arrange a Wide Game and so use up a Saturday afternoon in a valuable way. The suggestions made here may not be applicable to all kinds of Troops, but it may be that some of the Troops will be stimulated.

It is a good plan to have a programme mapped out for at least three months in advance. The suggestions given below may and do need to be considerably adapted for particular cases.

General Scheme: September to December.

1. Educational Hike
2. Wide Game
3. Miniature First Class Journeys
4. Inter-Troop Activity
5. Patrol Hikes—Mapping
6. Thrift
7. Treasure Hunt
8. Wide Game
9. Good Turns afternoon
10. Inter-Patrol Scout Tests.
11. Proficiency Badge Instruction
12. Patrol Activities

A brief explanation of the main ideas underlying the activities outlined above might be helpful.

1. Visit to some factory, municipal building, museum, art gallery, fire station, church, temple, old buildings, farm or other business enterprise as the opportunity arises. (While camping in outside areas, the Scouter might take

opportunities of taking his boys out on such a hike).

2. Refer to Gilcraft's "Wide Games" or to any of the suggestions which appear from time to time in this magazine, the *Scouter* and other periodicals. An imaginative scouter can serve up old ideas provided he adds a palatable sauce and makes suitable variations.

3. Having given preliminary instruction concerning the I Class Journey, allow scouts to go off in pairs for the afternoon, making short journeys and treating them as if they were the real thing. In a good many troops, the I Class Journey test is the last to be tackled and is carried out at the Long camp. Practice in writing reports and in map making is very desirable before the scout tries to complete the last test for the first class badge. Some central rendezvous may be arranged so that the Troop as a whole meets at the end of the afternoon.

4. An actual programme will be given in the S. I. B. S. later on.

5. Prepare beforehand a map of the surrounding district, but make the map incomplete so that the patrols will have plenty to add to the map. Also they should be told to check the map as far as possible. The same thing can be given to all the Patrols or a small section to be mapped on a large scale may be given to each Patrol.

6. Many activities are possible here. Collection of goods for a Jumble Sale, Collection and repair of toys ready for being given as gifts to children in hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, etc. Model making and handicrafts of all kinds using simple and inexpensive

materials. The cleaning up of untidy waste ground on a competitive basis. Make something useful from materials to be found within a certain radius.

7. Treasure Hunt type of activities need no description here. Refer *Scouting for Boys in India* and many of the excellent handbooks. Remember that the element of surprise and keen curiosity must be fostered. Work up interest to a climax.

8. **Wide Game** :—Scouts suitably disguised, attempting to get secret messages through a cordon is a suitable theme to play upon.

9. Circularise the district or just parents and friends and say that the scouts will be willing to do any odd jobs even that of minding the baby on a certain Saturday afternoon. Any money thus earned being given to a deserving cause. Brief reports of the afternoon's adventures to be handed in by Scouts at the next indoor parade.

10. To be dealt with later.

11. Practical instruction for certain of the Proficiency Badges, e.g., Instruction by a St. John's Ambulance Brigade member, Captain of the Fire Brigade, Scouter of another Troop who may be specially qualified, an Engineering expert or other friend of the Troop, who is qualified to do so.

12. Ideas to be submitted by the Patrol Leaders to the C. O. H. No two Patrol Leaders of the different Troops will probably plan the same activities. If possible, end up by having a troop feed and invite a few poor kiddies to share the fun.

(Adapted).

How to Run a Troop (XII).

[After-vacation Special evening.]

THE Summer would have lulled the activities of many of our troops, mainly as a result of most of our troops being attached to the schools or as a result of the majority of our boys absenting themselves for the vacation.

Of course, every wise scoutmaster would have given his scouts a list of suitable activities to be gone through individually during the vacation. When boys happen to visit other towns or provinces it would be useful to provide them with introduction letters to the District Commissioner or the Headquarters in that place.

Preparation :—

1. Send notices or circulars to all parents concerned, of the date, time and place of the first meeting after the vacation. Don't forget to add how pleased you would be to see their boys again!

2. Meet your brother-scouters and discuss with them the programme.

3. Meet your scouts or send round word that you would be delighted if they could bring new boys round to the meeting.

4. Prepare if you can for some bite. Cocoa and buns or if any parents could afford, home

made eatables. If you are getting ready cocoa or tea, have it round the fire, boys boiling the water.

5. Try to wind up the show with a camp fire.

6. Lastly you must be prepared to listen to your boys' exploits and question them intimately about the places they have visited. You must be even prepared to show eagerness to know and try to drink deep the descriptions about the places.

Programme :—

If boys arrive early, have indoor games under an Assistant Scoutmaster or Troop Leader.

1. Scoutmaster's arrival, just in time, leads to a rush and crushing welcome by the boys. You will enjoy it more if you are having small boys.

2. Enquiries after the absentees, individual welcome to boys, and introductions to new boys.

3. Discussion about the school-results. Congratulate boys who have been successful and encourage those who have failed. Maintain balance in your remarks and treatment. Show an interest in every boy's school-work. Help if you can, by hinting to older boys about subject groups, etc. (If you are a teacher don't make the boys feel that you want all the boys to take up the subjects you handle.

4. Troop meet: 45 minutes.

1. Flag and Prayer 3 minutes.

2. Inspection of uniforms 5 "

3. Inter patrol games.

Knots.

Kim's.

Three Deep.

Staff Relay.

Pick up the Scarf 30 "

4. Two minute's speech (i) by "

Scoutmaster—details of last year's work and new year's hopes. 2 "

5. Announcements: New boys and recruitment: Badge work 2 "

6. National Anthem 3 "

7. Disperse.

5. Free time for 10 minutes for the Scouts after the troop meet for boys to mingle and exchange experiences. In the meanwhile let one patrol prepare the camp fire and the water ready for cocoa or tea.

6. Camp fire [with a cup of cocoa and a roll of bun.]

(a) A few old favourite choruses.

(b) Any new song learnt in the vacation.

(c) Interesting yarns about vacation visits.

(d) One or two camp fire games.

(e) Welcome by the Scouter to the scouts round the fire.

(f) An Yell.

9. A prayer and Good night.

Some New Games.

Stalking and Reporting.

The leader places himself out in the open and sends each Scout or pair of Scouts away in different directions about half a mile off. When he waves a flag, which is the signal to begin, they all hide, and then proceed to stalk him, creeping up and watching all he does. When he waves the flag again, they rise, come in, and report each in turn all that he did, either in writing or verbally, as may be ordered.

The leader meantime has kept a look-out in each direction and every time he sees a Scout he take two points off that Scout's score. He, on his part, performs small actions, such as sitting down, kneeling and looking through glasses, using a handkerchief, taking the hat off for a bit, walking round in a circle a few times, to give Scouts something to note and report about him.

It saves time if the leader makes out a scoring card beforehand giving the name of each Scout, and a number of columns showing each act of his, and what marks that Scout wins, also a column of deducted marks for exposing themselves.

Scouting Hunting.

One Scout is given time to go out and hide himself; the remainder then start to find him. The object of the hidden Scout is to get back to the starting-place in a circle, gradually expanding outwards—so, the further the Scout goes from home to hide himself, the further apart the seekers will be when they reach his hiding place, but he will then have a longer distance to go to reach home again.

Ambushing.

The main body (the Pioneers) advances along a road, with Scouts thrown out on either side to prevent any danger of surprise.

Two Patrols (Indians) are following them behind, and attempt to ambush them by one Patrol getting in front and the other attacking in the rear. They shadow the main body as it advances until a suitable part of the country is reached, when one Patrol attempts to get ahead by going round in a semi-circle and joining the road, again further on. If they can do it, they hide in an ambush and attack the Pioneers when they come up; the other Patrol which has been following behind should then immediately attack in the rear. For it to be a successful ambush, the Patrol in the rear should be able to attack immediately the ambush is reached and so should follow closely behind. If the Patrol making the semi-circle is seen, both that and the other Patrol can be captured, simply by being followed and the ambush discovered, as in "Shadowing," by merely being touched.

Use Your Eyes!

The Patrols are taken to the starting point and the only order given is: "Use your eyes!" On looking around they see a Scout, some way off (across a river, if possible) signalling a message which consists of the same words repeated time after time: "S. O. S. Come immediately." As soon as the Patrols have read the message, they hasten to the spot.

Here they find, hanging in the trees, as many 'bodies' (stuffed sacks) as there are Patrols. On each 'body' is a label giving the "addresses" of the "doctor" and "policeman" (Assistant Scoutmasters or other helpers who are at prearranged spots.) The Patrols carry on as they think fit. Any messengers to the "Doctor" are told to convey the "body" on some suitable stretcher to the "Surgery," (Troop Headquarters or Camp); messengers to the "Police" are told to make a report of anything that may have a bearing on the case and to go to the 'surgery' where there will be a consultation with the "Doctor". The Scoutmaster meanwhile notes how each Patrol has acted, and after the consultation with the "Doctor" and the "Police," can make such comments as seem necessary.

Bank Robbery.

Each Patrol Leader is handed a map of the district round headquarters, indicating the position of the Bank, the Police Station, and the Ambulance Room (Troop Room). Small details are shown, e.g., the Bank main entrance; the side entrance to the vaults; fictitious names of streets; and position of telephone in Ambulance Room. While studying the map each Patrol separately is allowed to overhear a conversation between two men (Scoutmaster and Assistant Scoutmaster—disguised), including such sentences as "in exactly five minutes the Bank side door will be opened from the inside": "we slide in then, get the stuff and clear," etc. These two disappear, going towards the Bank, followed steadily by a Patrol. On nearing the Bank, the Patrol Leader should send two Scouts off to the Police station, where a constable (in helmet) "wants to know all about this business." He is prevailed upon to come to the Bank, where he tells the Scouts to keep away while he has a look round. He finds the thieves down the vault steps; they knock him down (concussion, wound on scalp, cut right eye, and bleeding from socket of tooth). The Patrol rescues him, carries into Ambulance Room, and treats injuries. The Patrol Leader sends a Scout to telephone for a doctor, ambulance and police. A model phone was provided. At the conclusion each Patrol in turn was summoned to the Police Station to give a description of the two criminals, marks being awarded for detecting clues which would assist in arresting inside confederate and the others.

Summary of marks obtainable.

Memorising conversation between thieves and knowledge of district as on map, 10; fetching the police, 5; rescue of policeman, 5; first aid to policeman, 40; answers to police interrogation, 5; description of thieves, 10; and correct telephoning, 10; To this total of 105 may be added marks for leadership.

Observation and Memorising.

Give to each Patrol in turn a copy of the 'Scout'. Allow two minutes for it to memorise titles of stories and articles, with the names of the authors. Then let each write them down, a time limit being fixed. The Patrol wins which has the greatest number of correct returns.

(Selected).

Jungle Dances and their Variations.

The Dance of Baloo.

VARIATION 2.

Idea.—The Cubs of the Seonee Pack are all gathered in the Jungle Clearing for their morning lesson. Pack in circle (crouching as wolves), Baloo kneeling in centre—fore paws up—as a bear sitting. He expounds the Law.

Now this is the Law of the Jungle—

As old and as true as the sky;

And the Wolf that shall keep it may prosper,

But the Wolf that shall break it must die.

Wash daily from nose-tip to tail-tip (Pack pretend to lick themselves as a cat might);

Drink deeply (Pack bend down and drink at drinking pool), *but never too deep;*

And remember the night is for hunting,

And forget not the day is for sleep (Pack nod gravely).

The Jackal may follow the Tiger,

But, Cub, when thy whiskers are grown,

Remember the Wolf is a hunter—

Go forth and get food of thine own! (Cubs growl softly.)

Because of his age and his cunning,

Because of his gripe and his paw,

In all that the Law leaveth open,

The word of the Head Wolf is Law.

Cubs turn right and prowl slowly round repeating the Law. (Note.—Don't try to keep the words in time with the crawling steps.) "The Cub gives in to the Old Wolf: the Cub does not give in to himself." Repeat.

All turn inwards, throw up their heads and call: "Akela! We'll do our best!"

All turn left, and prowl round as before, repeating the Law twice.

All turn, to face centre, and chant together:

Now these are the Laws of the Jungle,

And many and mighty are they;

But the head and the hoof of the Law

And the haunch and the hump is—Obey!

Spring to Alert, both hands up. Baloo calls: "Then Good Hunting, Brothers!" All break off.

VARIATION 3.

All lights are put out, except one for the moon. The Wolves are hiding in their lairs. Baloo (represented by a Sixer) is in the centre with Mowgli (a small smart Cub) sitting at his feet.

Baloo.—Little Brother, thou must learn the Law of the Jungle.

Mowgli.—But I would rather hunt. Baloo!

Baloo.—Thou wilt never catch thy supper unless thou learn the Law. Repeat it after me. "A Cub gives in to the Old Wolf" (Mowgli repeats); "A Cub does not give in to himself" (Mowgli repeats); now stand up.

Mowgli follows Baloo round the circle, repeating the Law twice and wagging his finger at him.

Baloo.—Now call the Black Wolves that they may learn the Law of the Jungle.

Mowgli runs to the Blacks' corner and shouts "Black Wolves." The Black Six runs up shouting the Six call, and stands in front of Baloo in line.

Baloo.—Black Wolves, do you know the Law of the Jungle?

Black Sixer.—Yes, Baloo. (Repeats the Law).

Baloo.—Then repeat it all together.

Headed by Mowgli, the Blacks form a circle round Baloo, and repeat the Law marching round, with tummies out, etc., as in the *Hand book*.

Baloo.—Enough—call the Brown Wolves.

Mowgli calls the Brown Wolves and they come up, yelling the Six call. The Sixer repeats the Law, then the Blacks and Browns headed by Mowgli repeat the Law twice, in a circle round Baloo; and so on until you have the whole Pack doing the Dance. When the last Six has repeated the Law twice, Baloo calls "Pack!" and the Dance ends.

Special Pack Evening.

"An Aeroplane Trip to Ceylon".

IN our excitement we did not forget the Grand Howl and Inspection. We were expecting an invitation to go for an aeroplane Trip, and the cubs crowded round when Baloo, who had arrived first at the Club Room, produced a big envelope which had been delivered at the Den. And Akela opened it and read the contents.

"Madras Aero Club will be delighted to put Five Aeroplanes at the disposal of the 1st Madras Narayana Pack of Wolf Cubs, to take them for a Trip to Ceylon."

Please reach the Aerodrome as soon as possible after receiving this invitation."

Cheers from the Pack was deafening!

Our Journey was rapid. We literally ran to the station to catch the Electric train! The train came in, stopped for a minute, the horn was blown, whistle sounded, flag waved and with a whirr the train went.

We alighted at Meenambakkam and raced again to the Aerodrome and proceeded, to get into our planes.

Team game in Sixes—through a hoop and an arm chair. The Aeroplanes were chalked on the floor—four for the Cubs, i.e., one for each six, and one for Old Wolves.

But in our hurry we got into the wrong planes. Each plane was marked with a six colour (chalk or ribbon), and so we got out. This time we got into the right ones with great care.

The engines whirled, the struts screamed and off we went with a cheer.

The pack was only too pleased to supply the "noises off". To give us the flying feeling we played Chariot Race, touching the four walls of the Den.

Were they really up the clouds? Some were not sure of this, and we did prove it with the "Aeroplane" stunt. You should have really seen the thrilling leap given by the victim at the end!

Send about four cubs out of the Den. Bring them in one at a time. Two old wolves hold a board between them, while another Old Wolf blind folds the Cub and lifts him on to the board, as though on to a height. The Old Wolves "wobble" the board to give the impression of ascending. Let the Cub on the

board put his hands on a Sixer's head, who gradually goes down on his knees. Then the Old Wolf knocks the cub (gently) on the head with a book, telling him to mind the ceiling; at this point the victim is told to jump, and the Old Wolf will catch him!

You should bring souvenirs from the places you visit, should you not? Well, we did the same. From each place we visited, each Six brought away something that grows there, or the people eat, or things made, e.g. Shoes, Vellore; Cotton, Salem; Bananas, Madura; Cowries, Rameswar;

These articles,—some real, some imitation—were hidden about the Den before the Cubs were let in. Each Six was allowed to collect only one of each of the above objects, and in order to get one, the whole six had to be linked up.

But what an accident! Two planes developed engine trouble, and we had to send an "S.O.S." by Flags—signalling by the Sixers—and the other two replied "Down".

And we got down by parachutes (a miniature one made of paper) and a piece of cord. The cord had to be attached to the loop on the parachute with a sheet bend and then satisfactorily secured to his own waist by a bowline.

Here we pointed out that only those who tied the proper knots had any hope of descending safely!

This done, the cubs leapt from the planes and came down to earth.

By running to the other end of the Den with parachute flying.

We had now arrived in an unknown village with an unknown language and so near the sea.

The natives came flocking in, dressed in blankets.

And we took cover! The headman of the village came into the scene with his staff and a big turban. We held a parlance with them, but you cannot teach a language in a minute!

We exchanged greetings and gave some of our rarities for food. We gave them also an entertainment.

We gave them a song and kolattam and they showed us tom-tam Dance and single stick play.

(Continued on page 104)

For Rovers.

The following is part of a poem given by Mr. J. S. Wilson, Camp Chief, at the last Camp Fire of the Rovers at the Pachmarhi Training Course:—

"In the short time you were as a Rover Crew, it has been impossible to go through all the multifarious qualities that concern Rovering. We only tried to deal with the most salient features and to give you some kind of a quasi-outline of what Rover Scouting means and what it might possibly do. This morning when we had that talk and discussion about Rover Scouting in India, I think you all felt that you are not quite satisfied, because the things that last have got to grow well, things that spring up lightly will wither next day. So I should not worry about their growth of slow development, provided you are satisfied that there is something in Scouting that can be applied to young men and even older men and when they try and put some of the ideals into actual practice in their life, after all, they seem to live to your aim of Scouting and Rovering. If there is anything at all uncomfortable in our position it is necessary to realise that we must not make too much of our difficulties. There is no difficulty that limits us, which can claim us exclusively. Do not be obsessed by your disappointments, and again disappointments are only of your own imaginings.

There comes a time, that drags heavily, that is, when the enthusiasm which carries its pioneers to the top, comes to a period of settlement, of breaking the ground, tilling it, sowing the seeds and waiting for them to be reaped and Scouting as a whole has passed the pioneering age and has reached a settled stage.

How are you going to get the support of the public and if you are attached to public institutions the support of the Inspector of schools? Show the people that the work that you are doing is producing results. Demonstrate even in a small way that Scouting is worth-while. It is not the words but the good results produced that should impress. Then there is no reason why they should not encourage you after all. Because it is necessary when we produce good things that we get the support we desire and deserve. Owing to the growth of Scouting and the vast area it covers, a certain amount of organisation and so on has to be put in, because of that, if you are going to put it to the very letter you will never be good as a leader. Your organisation is there as a help to keep

things going on but it is not there as a primary job. Your primary job is to give personal help and freedom. You can do most things with reason, with your own commonsense so as not to bring Scouting into discredit and that is the way in which to look at it. We have got to remember our Scouting or Rovering depends on personal leadership; that is the spirit we should cultivate ourselves. Literature can help to a degree. It can give understanding to our main principles. It gives us knowledge of what other people are doing. It gives us suggestions and ways in which we can develop and progress. Again it is not a substitute to any kind of Rover Leader. In regard to Scouting generally and Rover Scouting in particular, help those who need help much. It is the boy and the man in villages that need your immediate attention as the boy and man in town have many people to look after them. What results do we want to show for the work we are doing? Do we want to make large census returns every year? Is that the sum total of the results of our work or are we going to influence a certain number of fellows really well for good? One good man for instance is quite as worth a hundred men on paper. Do not let us go for numbers. Do not seek to develop numbers. Do let us try and put the right scout spirit into ourselves primarily and into those whom we are leading. Remember that you have Rover Scouts for a time and time only. We must not try and keep them tied to us. We must have considerable amount of faith in that. What is the truth, the number of Rovers on its roll or the number of Rovers that are doing good work in the world or the number that are men at the head of various affairs and have found their particular place in the world? After all, scouting is a factory and not a museum. It is not the museum that locks the door on its specimens and keeps them in glass cases. It is a factory which turns them back into world to do what help they can. Scouting can only occupy a certain time in life. It seeks to influence him in that certain time. It does not want to retain him in its clutches because no good will come of that. Turn out a Rover, how-so-ever slower it may be, but of the best possible kind of specimen.

Let him go out and do what he can to influence other people. Let him go and preach the Scout gospel of friendship.

Rovering.

BY C. KRISHNASWAMY.

Some one said "Rovering has its feet upon the rock and not its head in the clouds." That is true. Rovers no longer need patting on the back but welcome suggestions to strengthen the branch. Like the construction of a building on a rock, rovering had a right start and the building up of the movement is in progress now. Of course, in any great movement there are bound to be weak spots—bad patches. When we come across them, surely it is our job to do our best to remedy them. New crews are springing up everywhere but it is keenly felt that after some time they do not carry on real rovering but degenerate into ordinary social clubs or completely dissolve. Here, it will not be out of place to quote a clause from the proceedings of an executive meeting of a certain Local Scout Association. "It was agreed that the Crews had been allowed to run along in too slipshod a way and that they must be given a swing again in the right direction." The falling off of numbers, irregular attendance and several other things can very well be attributed to the want of a proper programme of rover activities. There are not very many books on the subject and we wonder if it will be of much use except by way of a few suggestions, in as much as rover programmes differ from one crew to the other in matters like the place of meeting, time, the free time of the members, their educational qualifications, vocations etc., etc. All the same, it must be borne in mind that it is in keeping with the aims and ideals of rovering. Well, the chalking and carrying out of a programme is not an easy joke. It means some sacrifice of time and some thought bestowed on the subject. And it must be a progressive one too. In the great scheme of things, it has been decreed that if you do not move on, you have to move back. You belong to time and it does not stand still. "Keep moving." Now, before we begin the study of programme material, let us study the purpose of a Rover Programme. What is it for? What do we seek to accomplish at our crew meetings, anyway? The answer to these questions involves another: What is Rovering? What are its ideals and aims? Every worth while organisation has its ideals, standards to govern its actions, and every organisation must have certain very definite aims. Without these, its members would just drift aimlessly along and never accomplish anything worth while.

The Rover section of our brotherhood is no exception; it has very definite aims, too, and the highest ideals.

So let us begin at the beginning with a definition of Rovering; after that we shall try to get outlined clearly before us our ideals and our main objectives. Then, with those points clearly in mind we can design our programme accordingly.

Definition of Rovering.

For a definition of Rovering our first authority is the Chief Scout, who says: "Rovers are a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service: Hikers on the open road and campers of the woods, able to shift for themselves and equally able and ready to be of some service to others". (*Rovering to Success*, p. 210.)

In another place he says: "The first duty a Rover Scout owes—after his duty to God—his duty to himself, so that he can so educate and train himself that he may be able to stand on his own, and in his turn, to render help to others. Even those who are older need to realise that they must establish themselves first before they can do good to others." (*Aids to Scoutmastership*, p. 107)

Another good authority is Dr. Griffin who says: "Rover scouting, as the direct continuation of Boy scouting has to find first and foremost its application to your own personal development and character growth; to your 'getting on in the world'; to your home life and your real value as a citizen. . . . It leads to self discipline and self reliance, to an honest pride in work, to a clean patriotism, and to the relating of all these to your service to God. This scouting then includes the scout law, scout craft, the scout motto and the scout spirit." (*Rover Scouting*, p. 8)

We might summarise these points in this way: Rover scouting is a continuation of Boy Scouts. It has the same high ideals and the same high aims; many of the practices of the boy scout section are carried on in an advanced form, or adapted to the needs of an older fellow.

So much for a definition of Rovering. Now let us look at a statement of our ideals, which you will find in the scout promise.

Our Ideals.

Honour: A Scout promises on his honour. A scout's honour is to be trusted.

Religion: A scout promises to do his duty to God.

Patriotism: to the Country and King.

Service: and to help other people at all times. These are our ideals. An ideal may be defined as a standard of perfection. These are our standards. These are the things we promise to do when we are invested.

Our Aims.

Now we come to the aims of Rovering, and it is here you will find the best guide in your programme building: In seeking to retain the older scouts in the Brotherhood as they approach manhood, our purpose is much the same as in the boy scouts section, namely:

To develop good character, good citizenship and self reliance.

To make them fit, both mentally and physically, to take up the responsibilities of manhood.

To continue advanced training in the principles and practices of good citizenship that were begun in the boy scout section.

And, because they are approaching the age when they will have to assume the responsibilities of manhood, we seek to aid them in getting established in life by:

Encouraging the best use of educational facilities at hand in preparation for their life work.

Encouraging the early choice of a career;

Continuing good counsel and good fellowship after they start to work.

The chief aim in all this may be expressed in two words: Personal Development. Note what Dr. Griffin says, "Rover scouting has to find its application to your own personal development and character growth", and you remember the quotation from the Chief: "The first duty a Rover scout owes," etc.

So, if you can accept that statement of our aims, in other words, of what we seek to accomplish at our crew meetings, it will be obvious that you should design your programme accordingly.

For the first three of our aims we need only turn to "Scouting for Boys" to find a wealth of programme material. Those of you who have come up from the Troop will know what that means. And it will have still greater significance to you if you are scouters or instructors. You simply carry on the scout programme in an advanced form". More of the same things as Dr. Griffin says, "In the troop you learned knotting and lashing. In the Crew you can learn more of them and help yourself to teach them.

"In the troop you enjoyed camping, hiking and nature lore; in the crew you can keep up your woodcraft activities, and go deeper into nature study.

"You learned first aid and a bit about life saving; you can become experts at both. In

the troop you worked for several of the Proficiency badges perhaps you were especially good at one or two of them. Now you can develop the special aptitudes you discovered in that way and specialise. You can do that partly as a hobby and partly to qualify as instructors to carry out your service obligation.

"You can follow up the habit of doing good, turns by rising to the grown-up equivalent of a good turn—Rover Service. In other words, the full range of scout activities is before you. They are designed to accomplish the very things our aims suggest: 'to develop good character, citizenship and self reliance; to make you fit mentally and physically for manhood'.

"For the other three of our aims it is not easy to set up a programme for you. To choose a vocation is a matter for your inner self. No one can do it for you. Some fellows make up their minds early in life; others grope a long time. But one thing you can do meanwhile; get as thorough an education as possible. Whatever you take up as your life work, the foundation of a good general education will help you. So keep on at school as long as you can. Even if you have already begun work, you can attend evening classes if there are facilities in your home town".

Personal Development.

We are told that an all round programme should include the development of body, mind and spirit. To stress one more than the other would result in an exaggeration of that feature at the expense of the others, and we don't want to be lopsided. Imagine, for instance, a fellow who has developed his body tremendously, but who hasn't any education to speak of; or is a mere skeleton, physically; or a chap who is highly developed spiritually, but not equipped to shift for himself in business.

Your rover programme should be broad enough in its scope to take in all three branches in a well-rounded scheme of development. Not every one needs the same proportions, however; so the time devoted to any activity will depend very much on what each needs to maintain the right balance.

Your Rover Den can be a high school of character. What if only a few will ever graduate? If your programme is right, each member will be benefited to some extent and your time and his will be amply justified.

(To Continue).

The District Commissioner and his Assistant.

On no other person in the movement does the progress and the tone of the movement in a particular locality depend as on the District Scout Commissioner.

He is the Chief Scout's representative in that area and the watch dog guarding the movement and its members from danger and trouble.

The District Commissioner is appointed by the Provincial Head Quarters or State Head Quarters as the case may be. Therefore it is evident that the Local Scout Association has no voice in the matter of appointment except that it may suggest a few suitable names when such vacancies occur. But the selection of the proper person and the appointment of a Commissioner in a particular locality is entirely the responsibility of the Provincial Head Quarters.

Mention is made in the Rules Book about the duties and the powers of the District Commissioner in his work in the locality. The work of a District Commissioner may be divided under four heads i. e. relating to the public, the technical side of scouting, the policy and organisation of the movement, and the outdoor activities and movements of the troops in his locality or those visiting his locality.

The District Commissioner should be an influential man, not necessarily the biggest man in the locality, but one on whom the public would repose their confidence and trust. This would help him in the formation of the Local Scout Associations and the formation of groups and their effective running. He should have an intimate knowledge of the literature and technique of scouting, and personally be able to demonstrate the activities or be able to secure help whenever necessary, so that he may advise his scouters in the training of the scouts, and help the groups to be run on right lines. He should be a man of wide general knowledge with conversant with all things that interest an average boy and with the love and vigour of an enthusiast. He should be a man of business-like habits and be familiar with the routine of the Association so that he may fulfil his obligations to the organisation. He should be a man with a good knowledge of his locality so as to be of use to his scouts in choosing the camping grounds, and planning out hikes and visits.

Incidentally it may be pointed out that he should also be a man of means and with facilities for travel, so that he may be prepared

to incur the small expenses incidental to his office and also devote some time for visiting out of the way troops and groups. It may seem a bit difficult to get a man with all these qualifications but when once a man with the eagerness to serve the boys and with an innate love for children could be found and if he is prepared to undertake the financial and moral responsibility of the job, the technical side of the job may be easily acquired by attending the Special Courses for Commissioners.

In short, the District Commissioner should be a guide, philosopher, friend and general consultant to every Scouter of his locality and one whose visits would be eagerly looked forward to by the Scout and scouter alike.

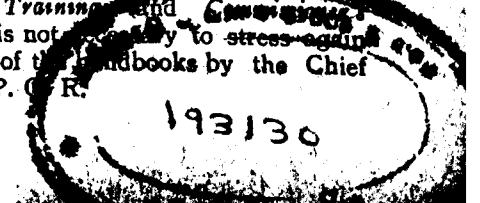
But it is not always possible to devote as much time as is needed. So, Assistants are appointed to help the District Commissioner and such appointments are made by the Provincial Head Quarters on the advice of and in consultation with the District Commissioner. It is always advisable to appoint Assistant District Commissioners for smaller areas within the District or if the District be small, even at the outset appointment could be made of Assistant District Commissioners for each of the sections of the movement.

It may be pointed out here that the warrant is valid only so long as the Commissioner remains in the area for which the appointment has been made, and if it should chance that the District Commissioner be absent for long, say more than a month, one of his Assistants may be deputed to act for him and the warrant concerned be temporarily kept in abeyance.

The Commissioner should always set an example to his scouters in the matter of uniform. It is always better to wear the correct uniform of the rank and if the Commissioner is not sure of the uniform, it is always better to come in mufti wearing the buttonhole badge rather than be in half uniform.

In some areas the District Commissioner may find that the Scouters need some sort of help and he would find that the Dt. Rover Crew idea in which all the scouters become members, worth while trying.

There are two important books which the Commissioner would find indispensable in his work. They are the *District Commissioner's Handbook for Training and Guidance*. It is not necessary to stress again the importance of the handbooks by the Chief Scout and the P. C. R.



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Correspondence. Value of Woodbadge Training.

DEAR EDITOR,

Having heard that the Scout Woodbadge (Practical) course has been postponed owing to want of sufficient applications, I am writing this letter for publication in your valuable monthly, which some scouters might consider superfluous because of the series of camps we have had in all the three branches. But I am confident that they will not find my letter disappointing as it contains some very important quotations culled from some prominent scout magazines. Having had the privilege of taking all the three courses, I feel that every scouter sooner or later must not lose the opportunity to take the course if one wants to really enjoy scouting. For, at no time one can rest on his oars and say "well I know enough of scouting and there is no more for me to learn". We are members of a movement, we are helping our boys to fit themselves for life, to capture good citizenship and so we ourselves must not stand still, we must be up and doing. The Chief Scouts says that scouters when they take the training will know that the courses are not got

up for the amusement of the Deputy Camps Chiefs but in order to help the scouters to make the work easier for them, and real success more readily available. The following paragraph from the report of a District Commissioner will be of interest to our readers. "The members of the Local Association have been so impressed by the value of Wood Badge training that scholarships of 2 or 3 guineas have been subscribed to enable an additional scouter or scouters to attend the course". Money could hardly be better spent; the expense of going to a training camp has debarred many a good man. Those who have taken the training must be inspirers by attending the preliminary course with other scouters, by wearing the wood badge scarf and beads which might create an opportunity for discussion on the Wood Badge by encouraging others to take the Wood Badge training. There is no limit or acquiring knowledge and the more we get to know of the movement and its aims, the more we enjoy the scouting and will prove worthy scouters on whom rests the responsibility of the training of the future generation.

A Woodbadger.

Reviews.

Lessons from the Variety of Life.

BY LORD BADEN-POWELL.

Publishers : C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., Price, 3sh 6d

The outstanding autobiography of the uncrowned King of the youth of the world. As a contemporary remark, "it is an Everest among the Foothills of contemporary reminiscence." The life of one who has lived every minute of his seventy-seven years of life for the benefit of humanity. Written and illustrated by himself with the inimitable humour that he alone is capable of.

A wonderful gift book.

Rover Scouts by Gilcraft.

Publishers : C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., Price 1sh 6d.,

This book comes not a day too late, especially when Rovering is in the mouths of all—talked of, discussed, and experimented upon. The book is an attempt to interpret the Policy of Rover Scouting in a short and sane way and fairly authoritatively. A glance at the contents will reveal to the reader the width of outlook exhibited in dealing with the topic.

A valuable book for Commissioners, Group Scoutmasters, Rover Leaders and Rover Mates,—and may we say, to the layman.

Gilcraft Cleanings.

Publishers : C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., Price 1sh 6d.,

Written by a master craftsman in the form of short contributions to various periodicals from time to time and collected and published now in book form. Valuable hints on Scout principles, Scout methods, Programme planning, Scout Training, Camping and Badge work are available now to all Scouters in this book.

No scouter can afford to be without it.

Training in Tracking

BY GILCRAFT.

Publishers : C. Arthur Pearson Ltd., Price 1sh 6d.

Scouters would be glad to welcome this classical book on tracking at a price within the reach of the poorest of us. The book is too well known to need an introduction.

A Scouter's Book of Ideas.

BY ROBERT MORRISON.

Publishers : Brown Son and Fergusson Ltd., Glasgow, Price 1sh 6d.,

The habit of making a note of any new idea or tip coming in your way is not merely an act of prudence but a positive good-thing. Mr. Morrison has done such a good turn by publishing a collection of hints which he has made from time to time to help him in running his own troop. The book is valuable in that every one of the ideas has been tried in actual practice and found successful. The most valuable part of the book are the alphabetical list of contents and the bibliography of scout literature in the end.

We commend this book to the attention of our Brother Scouters.

Discipline in the Cub Pack.

BY BROWN TIP.

Publishers : South Indian Scout Eqt. Co., Madras.

This little pamphlet by Brown Tip with a foreword by the Camp Chief should serve to clear all doubts in the minds of the parent, the Old Wolf, or a cub, with regard to what is good cub discipline. Any one who reads through the booklet will feel refreshed and go to work with clear notions for playing the great game of cubbing.

(Note : All the above books are available at our Official suppliers').

Secretaries' Page. The Provincial Secretary Speaks.

AFTER all, the Secretaries are to have their place in the sun. So far, they have played rather a silent role. Our Magazine was too full of the activities of other People. Secretaries found their achievements recorded somewhere beyond the cover page. But this is now a thing of the past. A page, a whole page, in the South India Boy Scout Magazine, reputed to be one of the best Scouting Magazines in the world, is to be devoted to them. Will the Secretaries respond to this gesture on the part of the Provincial Headquarters? Will they still prefer to hide their light under a bushel? A little bit of publicity, a little bit of loud thinking, will do them no harm. The Editor invites contributions. Why should the Secretaries refuse?

As the news of this new orientation in the Editorial policy of the Magazine has not yet permeated beyond the files of the Provincial Headquarters, the poor Provincial Secretary has been pounced upon for the first *pow-wow*. What a *pow-wow* means, the Provincial Secretary is unable at present to explain. He will not be surprised if other Secretaries are in the same happy position. The term is too technical. It encroaches upon the jurisdiction of commissioners. To the Secretaries, these notes will be merely some sort of tit-bits, unrelated bits of an essay or a talk or a lecture. Scouting Phraseology is yet to be learnt. This page is intended to stimulate such learning.

It is not enough for a Secretary to know merely how to write minutes of the committee, the Council or the Association meetings. It is not enough for him to know merely how to draft and sign notices and circulars. It is not enough again for him to know merely how to propose a chairman or a vote of thanks. He must know all this and yet very much more. He must know Scouting. He must be a Scout, a Scouter, a Commissioner, all rolled into a gentleman. Unless he is all this, a Secretary cannot be much of a success. He must seek his laurels elsewhere and not in the Province of Scouting.

A Secretary is a link between the Public and the Scouts. He is the representative of the district or the Provincial Council or the Local Association, which is an organisation mainly of parents

and members of the public to help in the activities of Scouts. He is the guide, philosopher and friend of every scouter attached to his association. He alone can be a good and successful Secretary who can be a good and active Commissioner or a scouter but who prefers by choice or temperament to be a Secretary. In short, a secretary, before he can be a useful secretary, must be a trained scouter. He must be one who can understand scouting, guide scouting and make scouting as the basis of his outlook on life. Such a Secretary may be difficult to find. But when one such can be found, it is there alone that we have a sound scout association. Will Local Associations and district councils please note?

The first duty of a Secretary must be to provide a beautiful and well situated Headquarters for his council or local Association, with an open air play ground and recreation rooms attached. An attractive Headquarters is an indispensable adjunct to active scouting in every area, without which scouting cannot have a long and continuous lease of life.

Contributions are cordially invited from Secretaries of District Councils and Local Associations for this page.

Wenlock Park is going to be an ideal Provincial Headquarters. Its situation is unrivalled. Its activities will soon be on a par with its situation. It is no longer a mere office or a vacant rally or Parade ground. It is solving one of the crying problems of a crowded city like Madras. It is being slowly metamorphosed into an ideal play ground and a club for scouts and scouters.

Already, installation of the Basket Ball, the Volley Ball and tennicoit courts, has been proving a great attraction. These games have made the once deserted grounds hum with new life. Summer heat which made meetings of scouters quite infrequent has been over come by this new attraction.

The Jamboree hall and the verandahs are now teeming with life. Carrom, Corinthian Bagatelle, Chess and Draughts are engaging our scouts who, after a brisk out door game, can now spend a few minutes in the shade in happy recreation, inhaling the unpolluted atmosphere of the sea.

The newly organised reading room and library will enable scouts to gather information about activities of other scouts in other lands. The feeling of world fellowship will be real when one sits and goes through a scout magazine from America or Holland. The venture is still in its infancy; but it is full of promise.

The Swimming Bath is to be the crowning glory of the Head Quarter's activities. But alas! the water difficulty is yet to be overcome. Our Corporation is too commercialised. Rs. 40/- per filling is a breach of the ninth Scout law—A scout is thrifty. Besides, where is the money? Our City fathers sympathise with those who

are victims of drowning accidents, organise volunteer corps during bathing festivals, but help very little in the shape of carrying out any scheme, making such accidents less common. The swimming pools in the city of Madras can be counted on one's fingers. Of the pools, this is the only pool intended for boys and yet the Madras Corporation is still hesitating, if it has not already refused, to give a free supply of water. When will light dawn upon our city fathers and a true civic sense guide their activities?

The Provincial Secretary has spoken. It is fervently hoped that other secretaries will follow.
K. S. K.

Provincial Headquarters Notices No. 54.

dated 10th June 1934.

Awards.

His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma has been pleased to grant the following awards:—

Medal of Merit.

Mr. V. Venkatasubbiah, Assistant District Commissioner, Madras North,

Mr. J. I. Muthiah, Assistant District Commissioner, Chingleput.

"For their Good Services to the Scout Movement".

Certificate of Merit.

Mr. A. W. Hutton, Assistant Provincial Commissioner, Madras.

Rao Bahadur R. Krishnarao Bhonsle, District Commissioner Madras South.

Rao Saheb T. S. Subramania Iyer, District Commissioner, Madras East.

"For their good services to the Scout Movement".

Honorary Rank Conferred.

The Provincial Commissioner has been pleased to confer the rank of Honorary Assistant Provincial Commissioner on Mr. A. W. Hutton, O.B.E., M.C., formerly Assistant Provincial Commissioner, Madras.

(Concluded from page 97)

We had a very great banquet and the supply was unlimited, but what a pity we had only rasam and rice.

Game: "Sadham, Saru".

Then we got the news about our Aeroplane. It was badly out of order and the only way out was by catamarans and sailing boats.

We rowed the boats, and rolled from side to side.

Game: Boat-Race-team Race.

After all, we came to the Pier and we heard the shrill whistle of the Madras Express.

Cubs gave an imitation of Engine whistle, and gave the Railway yell.

We were back to Madras and what a cheer went up when we landed at our old Madras!

Any visitors at the station? Plenty, for the news had already come in the papers. There was general hand shaking and babble everywhere.

Adapted from "The Scouter".

Our Provincial Chief Scout.

His Excellency the Chief Scout for India and Burma has been pleased to appoint His Excellency Khan Bahadur Sir Mohamed Usman Saheb Bahadur, K.C.I.E. as Chief Scout for Madras Province.

Registration fees for 1934-35.

Groups that have not yet sent in their registration fees for the year 1934-35 should remit the same at the latest before the 15th July 1934, after which date their registration will be withdrawn and the warrants of scouts attached to such groups will also be cancelled. (Registration Fees at the Rate of Re 1/- for each Section should be remitted)

Warrant Applications.

Many warrant applications are pending issue at the Provincial Headquarters. These warrants will be issued only after the 15th July 1934.

K. Sanjiva Ramakrishna

Honorary Provincial Secretary.

Do you know that?

A row of warrants would make an inspiring decoration in any rover den?

A crew is supplying one District Scout Master
1. Scout Master, 2. Assistant Scout Masters
3. Cub Masters & 4. Instructors?

A Rover crew meeting felt hard to get started in time and to keep the business from consuming too much of the evening. At their last meeting some time was devoted to business, then first aid instruction, followed by a brief discussion on the scout promise. And they found that in the end an evening like that did not become wearisome but was quite instructive.

Correspondence with other rover leaders or rovers of foreign countries helps us a great deal to know what brother rovers are carrying on in their own part of the world and that at times it is of great assistance to our own crews in several ways.

The ' South India Boy Scout ' Magazine

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All matter for publication should reach the respective Editors on or before the 25th of the previous month and should be written clearly or preferably typed, on one side of the paper only.

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Printed by The Kitchener Press, Messrs. Read & Co., 21, High Road, Triplicane, Madras,
Printers to the Boy Scouts Association, Madras Province
and Published by P. S. Narayanswami, B.A., L.T., "Rambaugh" Rama Iyengar Road, Vepery P.O., Madras
for the Provincial Council of the Boy Scouts Association, Madras.