

19.162

HANNESBURG, TRANSVAAL, FRIDAY, AUGUST 23, 1929,



AT THE JAMBOREE.

Late arrivals from Gold Coast.

England's unusually good summer forced them to don heavy overcoats.



1599

C218



VIA CAPETOWN MXEASTERN CDPM 20TH

3/46pm

LONDON 1/10PM 20TH 12

LCO

RHEINALLT JONES

POSTOFFICE BOX 631

JOHANNESBURG



CORDIAL THANKS KIND MESSAGE

BADENPOWELL

~~SIX THREE ONE~~

~~VIA CT EASTERN~~



POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.—POS-TELEGRAAFDIENS.

Traffic Serial No.	Route via BEAM	Foreign Charge. £ : :	Land Charge (Not to be Signalled).	Sent at
Class.	Office of Origin and Date.	Code.	Service Instructions.	Words. to by

PLEASE WRITE DISTINCTLY.

SKRYF DUIDELIK ASSEBLIEF.

FOREIGN TELEGRAM.

TO
AAN**BADEN-POWELL JAMBOREE BIRKENHEAD**

PATHFINDERS OFFER CONGRATULATIONS DESERVED PERSONAL
HONOUR AND WONDERFUL SCOUT ACHIEVEMENTS CONGRATULATIONS
ALSO FROM WIFE AND SELF.

BUTELANDSE TELEGRAM.

FROM
VAN**RHEINALLT-JONES**

Alternative Routes are available.
See back of form.

Alternatieve Roetes is beskikbaar.
Sien keersy van vorm.

4149—16/5/27—16,000-20. S.

Not to be
Telegraphed.
Moet nie getele-
grafeer word nie.

Signature of Sender
Handtekening van Afsender

Address

Adres

8 / 29.

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is accepted only on that condition.
berig word slegs op daardie voorwaarde aangeneem.

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Daily Letter-Telegrams in plain language (French or in one of the authorized languages of the country of origin or destination) are accepted for transmission to many overseas countries. The chargeable indication DLT must be inserted as the first word of the address and delivery is effected as soon as possible after 48 hours from the time of handing-in. The prepayment of replies is subject to the same conditions as Deferred Telegrams.

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die gesig daarvan voorkom. Die taal gebruik is

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Ter goeder trou van die voorgaande verklaring versoek ek dat die telegram gestuur word.

Signature of Sender.....
Handtekening van Afsender

Address.....
Adres

Date.....
Datum

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BADEN-POWELL

JAMBOREE

BIRKENHEAD

Pathfinders of ^{deserved} commendations, personal
honour and wonderful scout achievements
commendations also from
his ~~abso~~ wife and self.

Minnett-Jones

1929?

MONEY FOR SCOUTS AND GUIDES

ALLOCATIONS TO SOUTH AFRICA

LONDON, Wednesday.—Sir Alfred Pickford, Commissioner for Overseas Scouts and Migration, advises the African World, in connection with its appeal for South African scouts and guides training headquarters, that, by the direction of the Chief Scout, £3,906 has been allotted to South Africa from £6,000 hitherto collected, namely, Union scouts £2,376, Union guides £990, South Rhodesia scouts £198, North Rhodesia scouts £198, Union pathfinders £99, Union Wayfarers £99.

The African World states that the balance of £4,000 is required to the total of £10,000, and it is expected this will be collected by the end of June in co-operation with Mr. William Mosenthal's offer of 50 per cent.—
Reuter.

JOHANNESBURG, JUNE 13, 1931

A BROTHERHOOD OF YOUTH

A very warm welcome has been extended to Lord and Lady Baden-Powell, Chief Scout and Chief Guide, who arrived in Johannesburg yesterday, in the course of their world tour of inspection of Scout and Guide centres. From South Africa they go to Austria, and then to Czechoslovakia, finishing up with the great gathering shortly to be held in Switzerland. The itinerary is in itself a striking indication of the international character of the movement which Lord Baden-Powell initiated and to which for so many years he has devoted his life. Politics plays no part in it, and it knows nothing of racial barriers. It embraces the whole world and its inspiration and primary object is to foster the spirit of brotherhood among the young. The Scouts now number over 2,000,000 and the Guides nearly 1,000,000. The numbers are increasing all the time, and those of the rising generation who are imbued with the principles and the ideals for which the movement stands will exercise an ever-widening influence for good. Problems graver and more complex than any that the present or past generations have had to face are shaping and the next few decades will be a supreme testing time for civilisation. The men of to-morrow who have been trained in the tradition of the Scout movement will be the better qualified for the task before them. Most of the world troubles to-day are due to inter-racial and international hatreds, prejudices, rivalries, rooted in ignorance, intolerance and mistrust. Yet there is no lack of good material in human nature. The average normal person has decent kindly instincts and means well. The Scout movement aims at bringing out what is best in humanity, and, by stimulating the sense of brotherhood during the most impressionable years of life, to give peace and good will to a distracted and chaotic world.

It is a great ideal—a great movement, nobly conceived and planned, carried out with energy, faith, understanding, and demanding from its leaders imagination as well as practicality and common sense. Those who are handling the vast army of Scouts and Guides, and never grudge the time or trouble which the work involves, are rendering service of incalculable value. They are builders, and they are building even better than they know. When Lord Baden-

Powell started the movement, at a time when the world's outlook was very different from what it is to-day, there were doubts and criticisms, and even active opposition. Some thought the movement would undermine discipline and patriotism and would adversely affect volunteer and cadet corps. Others, half sympathetic, half sceptical, wondered whether the Scout idea was an inspiration of genius or merely a "stunt." Such doubts have long since disappeared, and to-day throughout the world the movement is recognised as a real and vital force. Already its effects are perceptible, but the full extent of its influence belongs to the future. Lord Baden-Powell has led a very active, varied and adventurous life. Talented, versatile, a winning and picturesque personality, he made his mark as a soldier and author—and, incidentally, as an artist—while still a comparatively young man. For over 40 years he has, at different times, been associated with South Africa and Rhodesia. He knows the country better than most of us whose homes are here. It is, therefore, with very special pleasure that we welcome him and his wife to this country and pay our tribute to the wonderful work they are doing. It is a work which calls for concentration, single-minded service, and no little self-sacrifice, and this they have given in full measure, pressed down and running over. Looking back on his long life, on a military career of quite exceptional brilliance, Lord Baden-Powell probably feels prouder in the position of Chief Scout than in

any other position he ever held. A man of war he has devoted the later years of his life, and every ounce of energy he possesses, to a labour of peace and to strengthening the bonds of human brotherhood. That he may have many years of useful work still before him is the earnest wish of his countless friends and admirers of all races and classes in South Africa.

THE CHIEF SCOUT TALKS

HOW TO BECOME A HERO

MAKE A HABIT OF IT!

By **LT-GEN. LORD BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL**

Don't mind if other people are finking. Plunge in and look to the object you are trying to attain, and don't stop to think too much about your own safety.

There are a lot of heroes in the ordinary street crowd, and when occasion arises these come to the top.

Two men went down a man-hole in the pavement to work in a sewer thirty feet below the ground. Noticing that they did not reappear a man went down to try to rescue them, but he very soon became overpowered with the poisonous gas which often forms in sewers.

A small newspaper boy, seeing the danger, ran off to the nearest policeman and told him about it. This was the right thing to do on his part. The policeman sent him on to fetch an ambulance, while he himself took off his helmet and tunic and went underground to fetch up the men.

A car driver jumped off his car and helped the policeman. Ropes were passed down and the insensible men were hauled up.

By this time, of course, a crowd had formed. The sight of men being brought up insensible, instead of deterring them, made other men volunteer to go down to help in the rescue.

The gallant policeman who had first gone down was brought up dead. Even this did not deter the crowd. Eventually thirteen altogether were down in the hole. Two of them were dead and most of the others were insensible from the fumes. By this time more sewer men had arrived on the scene, and they did what ought to have been done at first, only nobody had thought of it—they opened the next man-hole leading into the sewer and so let in draughts of fresh air to clear away the gas.

This accident showed that there are plenty of heroes in a crowd if only there is someone to give a lead.

And that is the duty of a Boy Scout—to give the lead.

It is very noticeable that when a man once starts saving people's lives he often goes on doing it. It is not an uncommon thing, especially in the Royal Navy, to see men with two or three Life-Saving Medals. This is because when a man has once risked his life it comes much easier to him to do so afterwards. Also the men who is prepared and ready to save life gets chances much oftener than one in the crowd who cannot make up his mind what to do until it is too late.

There is no occasion for you to funk a thing just because people around you are not sufficiently brave.

DON'T BE A SHEEP

Fellows are very apt to do just what their neighbours do without thinking whether it is the right thing to do or not. You see this in a crowd looking on at a football match: if one of the players gets tripped and rolls over you will hear a scream of laughter from everybody—not because it is such a very funny thing but because one or two over-excited men yell, and the whole crowd follows suit and yells too.

It is good training, when you are in a crowd, not to let yourself be carried away by what others do. Take your own view and then act accordingly. Some day you may find yourself in a crowd that is behaving badly—perhaps afraid of something. Don't let yourself be made afraid too. Take hold of yourself, stick tight, stand up to it and never mind what the others are doing. Just do whatever is the right thing at the moment.

You may be doing a very valuable deed, you may save a life; but in any case you will have shown to the rest a good example of manliness.

SCOUT UNITY DEADLOCK

CONFERENCE BREAKS DOWN

"GOD AND KING" DIFFICULTY

ABOLITION OF UNION JACK DEMANDED

The negotiations between the Boy Scout Association and bodies interested in the movement as it affects Afrikaans-speaking boys have now definitely broken down, owing chiefly to differences of opinion in regard to the Scout promise to "God and the King," and the flying of the Union Jack by Scouts.

One loophole yet remains, and this is the suggestion that the Prime Minister be asked to act as arbitrator.

A final conference was held yesterday.

JUNE CONFERENCE.

On June 18 and 19 a conference was held in Pretoria as an outcome of the movement to make scouting more acceptable to Afrikaans-speaking people. The findings of this conference have never been published, as it was felt that while negotiations were in an embryo state it would be unwise to make them public.

At the conference were represented the Education Departments (by Afrikaans-speaking delegates), the Afrikaans-speaking Teachers' Association, the non-political Afrikaans women's associations, certain non-political Afrikaans cultural societies, and a Bloemfontein committee interested in the Voortrekker movement. Several ministers of the Dutch churches were also invited.

The findings of the conference, which are now available, came under eight heads, and initially stressed that the conference was in favour of one genuinely South African Scouting movement for boys of all sections of the European population.

The conference approved of such an organisation provided: it did not aim at social equality between the European and coloured races; it was not restricted or influenced by Imperialistic motives; it be not subject to any control by British Imperial headquarters; the Scout flag and the Union flag were used, and not the Union Jack, as the flying of both Union flag and the Union Jack would perpetually divide the movement; the organisation be placed on a South African basis, with a programme framed in accordance with South African national life; proper use be made of the inspiration to be gained from stories of South African history; the words "God and the King" in the Scout promise be changed to "God and my country"; and that the two official languages be equally recognised in the organisation.

The conference appointed a committee and instructed it to approach the South African Scout Council with a view to determining whether that body would be prepared to co-operate with it in the establishment of one association on the above basic principles.

These findings were sent to the secretary of the Council of the South African branch of the Boy Scout Association and were considered at a meeting of the Council, at which each of the seven constituent divisions of South Africa was represented.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

The Council heartily approved of the suggestion made by the conference that there should be one genuinely South African Scout movement for boys of all sections of the European population and with the first two suggestions was fully in accord, pointing out that the Council had full executive powers in regard to the organisation in South Africa.

With regard to the flying of the Union Flag, the Council found: "We regret that we are unable to accept the suggestion, and find: 'The South African Scout Council is unable to agree with the conference's suggestion, but, realising the feeling that exists in South Africa in regard to the question of flags and in the interests of the boys and the desirability of union, proposes that for the next five years only the Scout flag be flown at Scout gatherings, or alternatively, that troops of Boy Scouts shall fly the Scout flag and any other flags they may desire.'"

The Council was in accord with the next two suggestions, with a reservation regarding details, but in regard to the clause covering the Scout promise the Council resolved: "Apart from any other consideration, this Council would say that the use of the word 'King' in the Scout promise in accordance with the constitution of the Union of South Africa."

The Council agreed that both official languages should be equally recognised, with the reservation that it be not obligatory upon members to be bilingual and that correspondence and records need not necessarily be in both languages.

The Council passed unanimously a resolution suggesting that if the conference of Afrikaans-speaking people insisted upon the two points in dispute, the Prime Minister be approached to act as mediator.

In reply to this suggestion, Dr. Gie, for the conference, pointed out the difficulties in regard to calling in General Hertzog as a mediator; there would be delay, and the fact that he was the leader of a political party might tend to bring the questions at issue into the field of party politics. The letter stressed that every attempt had been made to steer clear of political influences, "which might endanger the very important educational interest of the movement."

DR. GIE'S COMMENT.

Dr. Gie suggested a conference between the Council and the committee appointed by the Afrikaans conference, adding that the latter could not agree to the solutions suggested by the Council.

To this letter the Scout Council replied on August 21, regretting the conference's "summary rejection" of the alternative proposals, but expressing the hope that the conference had further concrete proposals to make with a view to reaching accord.

The conference referred to in the letter (at which Dr. Gie presided) was held yesterday, and afterwards the Afrikaans committee resolved that "as the deliberations had clearly revealed the existence of important fundamental differences" it was "of opinion that no good purpose would be served by continuing the negotiations."

The committee to organise a separate Voortrekker association in case the ideal of one association for both sections proved unattainable, will now presumably proceed to carry out the task entrusted to it.

There were no departmental officers on this committee, says Dr. Gie, and he has dissociated himself and the Education Department from the steps it is taking and with the resolution to discontinue the negotiations.

Dr. Gie expresses disappointment and adds that General Hertzog will be fully informed of what has taken place. He was unable to say, however, whether any further steps would be taken to bring the two parties together.

16,865 BOY SCOUTS

"Scout" - 25/11/33

PROGRESS IN NEARLY ALL PARTS OF UNION

The annual census of the Boy Scout movement in this country, which has just been completed, shows an increase in the total strength of all ranks in all centres with the exception of the Cape Midlands. The strength of the movement in the Union is now 16,865.

The Transvaal easily heads the list with a strength of 6,122, made up of 2,847 Scouts, 2,328 Wolf Cubs, 304 Rover Scouts, 444 Scout officers and 199 branch officers. There are 116 troops of Scouts in the Transvaal and 104 packs of Wolf Cubs.

The figures for the other centres are: Western Province, 2,900; Natal, 2,637; Border, 1,841; Cape Midlands, 1,391; Orange Free State, 1,091; Cape Griqualand West, 733; and South-West Africa, 150. Cape Midlands submitted a return of 1,766 for 1932, but returns for all the other centres for this year show an increase on last year.

A census of the Pathfinder movement among Bantu youths is now being taken, and it is hoped to have the returns completed by the middle of next month. The movement has made tremendous progress during the few years of its existence, and it is expected that the figures will show that its total strength is approximately equal to that of the Scout movement.

In order to clarify the position, the South African Scout Council has drafted a statement defining the relationship existing between the Scout movement and the Pathfinders. This is now awaiting the formal approval of the Chief Scout of the Union, the Governor-General, the Earl of Clarendon, and will be issued towards the end of the year.



"B. P." AND A ZULU WAR RELIC.

At the opening of the Scout Jamboree at Birkenhead the Chief Scout set in motion the great parade by sounding a blast on the crumpled koodoo horn which he secured during the Zulu War.

NOT MARCHING WITH THE TIMES

SIR R. BADEN-POWELL
ON SOUTH AFRICA

WIDE SPACES AND
NARROW VIEWS

PARTY FIRST AND
COUNTRY NEXT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, Thursday.—An article of really first-class interest and importance entitled "South Africa To-day," by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, is featured in The Times to-day.

The world-famous creator of the Boy Scout movement records his impressions of South Africa after his recent (and ninth) visit, and then proceeds to discuss the situation in the Union as it is to-day, and the outlook for the future, with characteristic and refreshing frankness.

Sir Robert Baden-Powell says he noticed that in Pretoria "one hears Afrikaans spoken on every side, where formerly English prevailed." He is impressed by the transfer of minor Government services to the Dutch, where formerly they were mainly in British hands.

"DAMNABLE."

"The modern tendency of the younger Dutch to go to the university, there to imbibe larger views and become sportsmen through games and athletics would effectually bring the two white races together in comradeship," says Sir Robert, "were it not for the exaggerated value given to political propaganda. Where this is carried on for sentimental reasons it is excusable, if short-sighted. Where it is for vote-catching it is damnable."

NATIVE QUESTION.

Sir Robert refers to the native question and the discussion in the Assembly, and remarks that "if one looks back to the debates at the Convention of 1908 one finds exactly the same arguments put forward and almost the same speeches being made to-day as made then. Whether any greater results come of it remains to be seen. It is realised that we whites, both Boer and British, have broken down the native tribal systems with their laws of discipline, morality and etiquette, and have opened to the undeveloped mind of the native all the temptations of so-called civilisation without giving him any character training to meet such lures beyond a very low down education through American crook films on the morals and habits of white men for his imitation. The wonder is that the average native is as well behaved as he is."

Sir Robert then touches on the coloured and Asiatic problems, and points out that "in this clash of interests Communist and other agitators are not slow to see their opportunity. Thus the union of the provinces is as yet by no means a union of the peoples."

NARROW PREJUDICES.

In conclusion, Sir Robert says: "Although South Africa is a land of broad spaces, where one might reasonably expect its people to take wide views, the very general failing is undoubtedly that of short-sightedness—a difficulty of seeing things in their right proportions. In the old days we recognised this feature and regarded it as the result of people living in coterie long distances apart, and therefore necessarily somewhat self-centred and parochial in their outlook, but one of the striking items of progress noticeable in the country to-day is the development of railways and telephones, and more especially roads and motor transport. Tracts of country and new markets are thus opened up, and it might well have been hoped that with these improved communications the old local, narrow prejudices would have given place by this time to more broad-minded relationships."

PARTY OR PROGRESS?

"But the natural characteristic of the country is to move slowly. With time and education, no doubt, good will must increase and flourish, and a larger patriotism arise in place of narrow partisanship. Meanwhile vital problems lie before the coming generation, involving a huge responsibility upon them. It remains to be seen whether they are going to work together as a team to build up a virile and prosperous South African nation or whether they will remain a disunited crowd of short-sighted bickerers, letting the country down while they continue to strive for selfish local or party ends."

RETROGRESSION

A Reuter cable states that Sir Robert Baden-Powell in his article says:—

Progress has been phenomenal in many directions, but "every here and there one suffers a distinct shock at finding things much the same as they were a quarter of a century ago, and indeed in some cases are retrograde."

He mentions the absence of maps in the country and the fact that "the Bible is only now being translated into Afrikaans."

Sir Robert stresses the transfer of minor Government services to the Dutch, such as police, postmen and railway officials, which he attributes to the fact that so many British employes went to the war and in many cases failed to return.

He deprecates the increasing number of "poor whites" and unemployed tramps.

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