

HOW SCOUTING GREW



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With an international Membership of approximately 25 million, well over half a million in the UK alone, the Scout Movement is the world's largest voluntary organisation for boys and girls. Impressive figures - particularly when you consider that Scouting began with 20 boys and an experimental camp held during the first nine days of August 1907, at Brownsea Island, Dorset. The camp was a great success and proved to its organiser, Robert Baden-Powell, that his training and methods appealed to young people and really worked. In January 1908, he published the first edition of 'Scouting for Boys', issued in fortnightly parts at 4d each. It was an immediate success.

April 1908 saw the introduction of 'The Scout' - a penny weekly that was to provide an important link for the rapidly increasing number of boys who were banding together to form Patrols of Scouts. B.-P. had only intended to provide a method of training boys, something that existing youth organisations, such as the Boys' Brigade and YMCA, could adopt. To his surprise, youngsters started to organise themselves and give him what was destined to become - and still is today - the world's leading voluntary youth Movement.

Robert Baden-Powell was fifty years old when the Brownsea Camp took place, and his many experiences as a boy and soldier certainly played a part in the formulation of his training methods. As a boy - one of six brothers - he used to spend his holidays camping, hiking and sailing. Tent pitching, use of a map and compass, and cooking over a wood fire were but a few of the skills he acquired. At school, at Charterhouse, he used to visit a favourite, but out of bounds, copse. Here he learned how to hide his tracks, climb a tree and

'freeze' to escape attention - an important factor if any of the schoolmasters entered the wood.

In 1877, he went to India as a young Army Officer, and specialised in scouting, map-making and reporting. Success in this led to his training young soldiers for the work. B.-P.'s methods were unorthodox for those days, and in them it is possible to see the forerunners of his principles for training youth: small units of Patrols working together under one leader, and special distinction for those who did well. For particular efficiency, B.-P. awarded his trainee scouts a badge based on the north compass point and today's Scout Badge is very similar.

Robert Baden-Powell's fame as an Army scout grew, and by the time he went to Africa - Ashanti and Matabeleland - there were many who would have placed him amongst the greatest. In Africa, he took to wearing a wide-brimmed hat for protection against the sun and rain, and one of the details he noticed - an army engineer carrying a pole marked in feet and inches - was to later reappear as the Boy Scout staff.

Secret Service work in the Balkans, followed by a return to Africa and the successful defence of Mafeking during its 217 day siege at the start of the South African War provided fresh opportunities for B.-P. to apply his scouting skills. The courage and resourcefulness shown by the boys who were formed into corps of messengers at Mafeking made a lasting impression on him and, in turn, B.-P.'s deeds had made a lasting impression on the boys of England.

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On returning home, he found that he had become a national hero. In addition, a small handbook for soldiers that he had written was being used to

teach observation and woodcraft to members of boys' clubs and the Boys' Brigade. B.-P. decided to rewrite the book for use by boys, and the camp on Brownsea Island was planned to test his ideas in practice.

The success of 'Scouting for Boys' produced a Movement that quickly - automatically, it seemed - adopted the name The Boy Scouts and necessitated the establishment of an office to administer it.

By 1909, the Movement had taken firm root. 'Scouting for Boys' had been translated into five languages. Sea Scouts had been formed, and B.-P.'s eldest brother, Warrington, himself an ex-sailor, wrote the official handbook for them. As a result of B.-P. taking a South American holiday, one of the first countries outside Britain to adopt Scouting was Chile.

An idea of how things were moving was given by the Scout Rally held at Crystal Palace in London in September 1909. Over 11,000 Scouts attended.

Success brought a major problem though. B.-P. had to decide whether his future lay with the Army or his newly formed Boy Scouts. A journey to Balmoral Castle, where he received the honour of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, and discussion with King Edward on the future of the Movement provided the answer. In the years that followed, Scouting spread to more and more countries. 1910, and B.-P. visited Canada and the United States where it was already flourishing. Later came visits to all parts of the world.

A spectacular rally of over 26,000 boys in Windsor Great Park in 1911 provided another milestone. The Scouts gave tumultuous for their King and Queen and to their beloved Chief.

In 1912, the Movement was granted its Royal Charter and King George V became its Patron.

The coming of War in 1914 could have brought about the collapse of the Movement, but the training provided through the Patrol system proved

its worth and Patrol Leaders took over when adult Leaders volunteered for active service. Scouts contributed to the War Effort in many ways; most notable perhaps were the Sea Scouts who took the place of regular coast guards, so freeing them for service afloat.

The first World Jamboree took place in 1920, and proved that young people of all nations could come together to share common interests and ideals. Since that first Jamboree at Olympia, London, there have been sixteen others.

The success of Scouting with boys from 11 to 18 years gave rise to appeals to provide a similar activity for younger boys and so, in 1916, the Wolf Cub Section for 8 to 11 year olds was formed. Kipling's Jungle Books were used to provide an imaginative background to the activities and, by the end of the year, over 10,000 boys had enrolled. In 1918, the Rover Scout Branch was started, to cater for young men over 18 years of age; 1941 saw the introduction of the Air Scout Branch. Senior Scouts - a section specially for the 15 to 18 age group - started in 1946.

Between the two wars, Scouting continued to flourish in all parts of the world, except in totalitarian countries where it was banned. Scouting is essentially democratic and voluntary. When war came in 1939, the story of 1914 was repeated. Scouts carried on under the Patrol Leaders; they undertook many National Service tasks - messengers, firewatchers, stretcher bearers, salvage collection and so on. In occupied countries, Scouting carried on in secret with Scouts playing important roles in the resistance and underground movements. After the liberation, it was found that the numbers of Scouts in some occupied countries had, in fact, increased.

As B.-P. was always quick to emphasise, Scouting is a Movement and, as such, is not able to become static. In 1966, an Advance Party Report, document incorporating the voices of leading figures in industry and youth work, as well as the suggestions of some 25,000 Members of the Movement, gave the direction of the future. Its recommendations for training programmes and activities appropriate to the times led to the

broadening of training programmes and an up-to-date appeal to modern boys and, indeed, as of June 1991, modern girls too.