

Scout and Guide Stamps Club

BULLETIN

Volume 58 No. 5 (Whole No. 337)



*See Peter Duck's
article about
Euroscout 2014
which starts on
page 6 of this issue.*

SEPTEMBER / OCTOBER 2014



Editorial

We safely managed our visit to see our family in Australia and my thanks to Etihad Airways for the safe and extremely comfortable travel. It is strange to see one's grandchildren especially after a gap of three years. The eldest, William, was 11 when we last saw him and he is now 14 - what a difference the three years have made, not least in his size! The other two, Edward and Henry, are now 12 and 11 respectively with similar changes. They are all very settled in the Sydney and I can't see any reason which would bring them back to the UK - especially as Mark has just been offered a new senior job with Sydney Water.

Scouting has started a new year in the UK and it seem strange that after 30 plus years I am not committed on Sunday afternoons to Gang Show. In fact I don't have any "Scouting" commitments at all, for the first time since I was 8 years old, being just a member of the Adult Support Unit - Scout Active Support. It will be interesting to see how things work out.

I will achieve the big "70" in November and we are going away for a week's family holiday in a rented property in Suffolk, with my other son, Stephen. My wife will also reach this milestone on 1st January and we are making plans to help her celebrate.

Hopefully you will enjoy this issue, which is a good mix of philately, reading, postcards and history.

There's a bit of a dearth of reserve items at present so now's the time to let me have your contribution.

Terry Simister

FUTURE COPY DATES

November 16th. Please send copy, including photos, electronically - where possible.

FUTURE MEETINGS UPDATE

As mentioned before we are still intending to hold regular meetings in the UK during the Stampex and Thematix Exhibitions each year.

The next of these will be at

London 2015 Europhilex - 13th to 16th May, 2015 - at Business Design Centre, London. N1.

We are awaiting details of our Meeting facility.

With the continuation of World War One commemorations a recent £1 miniature sheet from Jersey illustrates the recruiting poster entitled “Are You In This?” designed by B-P. Within the design are figures of a navy sailor, a soldier being handed bullets by a Boy Scout, a nurse, a female munitions worker and a blacksmith. At the side stands a young man to which the poster is aimed - at somebody that no doubt B-P would have described as a “loafer”.

This poster is number 112 from a series of around 200 designs in different shapes and sizes published by Parliamentary Recruiting Committee set up in August, 1914. This was a cross party organisation chaired by the Prime Minister, Herbert Asquith. It used the party infrastructures in parliamentary constituencies to support recruitment with the party activists distributing leaflets, organising rallies, processions and public meetings. These posters were published before conscription in January 1916 and in 1916 the PRC became the Parliamentary War Savings Committee.

There are, to my knowledge, two other posters from this series that also depict Boy Scouts, all in my collection, showing that the patriotic zeal of the Boy Scouts could shame adults into volunteering and signing up to the colours. Number 61 is a simple in silhouette entitled “What Will Your Answer Be”. The other poster is number 122, designed by Baron Low in 1915, entitled “Everyone Should Do his Bit”. A splendid design of a Boy Scout drummer standing before a wall covered with other recruiting posters. Perhaps these posters will also be reproduced as stamps.

See illustrations of these posters on the back cover.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS are now overdue for the new year which started on 1st April and these should be sent to the Membership Secretary. Don’t forget that if paying by PayPal there is a small surcharge of 3.5% to cover our costs.

Final reminder before deletion from Membership.

	POSTAL SERVICE		ELECTRONIC SERVICE	
TYPE	1 YEAR	5 YEARS	1 YEAR	5 YEARS
UK INDIVIDUALS AND SECTIONS	£18	£85	£12	£55
EUROPE AIRMAIL	£21	£100	£12	£55
REST OF WORLD AIRMAIL	£26	£125	£12	£55
JUNIORS ALL WORLD	£6	NOT AVAILABLE	£5	NOT AVAILABLE

Jersey has recently released a set of six stamps and a miniature sheet showing a World War I recruiting poster designed by Baden-Powell. Issued to mark the 100 year anniversary of the outbreak of the war, the £1.00 stamp includes part of the poster showing a Scout. Two other recruiting posters are known concerning Scouts and these are also described and shown in Colin Walker's recently published book "Scouts at War". In my collection I have a label and the same sketch as a postcard sold both in Russia and Japan to help the war effort. Do any of our members have this card produced in the U.K.? as I cannot recall seeing one for sale.

See illustrations of these posters on the back cover.

I have written before about an eBay dealer in Hong Kong who sells material which in my opinion is dubious. Recently he offered a "First Edition Scouting for Boys by Baden-Powell - Six Part book". Starting at £99.00, this made £185. What upsets me is that somebody has bought what they thought was the original first edition, when in fact they were facsimile copies produced by the Scout Book Club in the 1930's. Bound in green, this was part of a fairly large set of books and today's price is only £5-£10 each, although Scouting for Boys is worth a little more. A similar book with facsimile issues of the original parts was sold in 1957 at the time of the World Jamboree. For those who do not know, the original six fortnightly parts were all the same size except for the first issue which is slightly smaller overall.

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Letter from Paul Van Herpt

With reference to the "Colin's Corner" and the Don Potter carved totems presented to the 5 Dominions in 1929, the New Zealand one is also in our National Scout Museum here in Kaiapoi. Images of it can be seen on the website www.nzmuseums.co.nz and if you search for National Scout Museum and then 1929 it will come up. In the photo of the presentation shown in the Bulletin the New Zealand representative (with the obvious dark (black) scarf standing at the back between BP and Potter is J R H Cooksey. In 1929 he was a farmer from Rissington in the Hawkes Bay where he ran a Troop in this small country settlement. He later became Dominion Commissioner for Training and an employee of the Association and responsible for acquiring Tatum Park (our Gilwell). Today part of his farm is in Scouting's hands, known as Weka Campsite. To the right of Potter in that same photo is another New Zealander, Arthur Meacham of Wellington who in 1927 became New Zealand's first recorded awardee of the Cornwall Scout Badge. He was a polio victim that left him with calipers on one leg and reliant on crutches to get around, yet completed both Kings Scout and a Wood Badge and was a member of the New Zealand Contingent that went to Arrowe Park.

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EUROSCOUT 2014 TAASTRUP, DENMARK * - 10 August 2014.

Collectors from 14 nations attended the 10th EuroScout Exhibition which commemorated

the 90th Anniversary of the 2nd World Jamboree held in Ermelunden, Denmark in 1924. A few of the displays showed items from this event, mostly postcards as there was no stamp or postmark for the Camp. Altogether there were 23 exhibits comprising from one to five frames (each x 16 sheets) which included some of (and Guide) philatelic material exist. Also there were 20 exhibits and 11 entries for Award. This award was Liutikas from Lithuania.



Three postmarks were available, one for each day. On 8 August, the Scout with legs astride and holding two Danish flags. This design label which was issued in 1924 for the World Jamboree. And coincided the number 10 in Roman numerals for the 10th EuroScout Exhibition

The second day saw a postmark which included the emblems of IFSC Scout Collectors Club. On 10 August, the postmark showed a reproduction badge used at the 2nd World Jamboree, and the date coincided exactly day in 1924. There were also matching envelopes for each postmark



Two postcards were on sale showing original 1924 designs – one a Scout drummer, the other of the Scout with flags as in the first day postmark, above. A pack of reproduction postcards of scenes from the Jamboree in 1924 was also on sale.

SGSC was represented by John Ineson, Colin Walker and myself. John and I also had displays, mine was of the 6th World Jamboree, France 1947 and John showed items from Hungary 1921-48 and 1937 India Scout and Guide Rocket Mail. Some of the exhibits were displayed in a thematic style, telling the story of the development or some other aspect of Scouting, and others were displays of material from just one country or event. Probably the most poignant was “The Scout Field Post in the Warsaw Uprising of 1944” by Giovanni Cucchiani. To quote from the programme:” In the 70th anniversary, the collection is dedicated to the memory of `1944 Warsaw’s Rebellion` in Poland. This rebellion ended in bloodshed due to the failed but hoped-for participation of the Red Army. It concerns the mail service in Warsaw starting from the beginning of the rebellion

when the mail service was only in the hands of Scouts, and afterwards included in the activities of Armia Krajowa (Home Army).”

The Exhibition was opened at midday on Friday 8th August by Ib Sandahl, President of Spejderfrimaerkeklubben I Danmark, and a representative of the Mayor of the community of Taastrup. We were also entertained by two Scout leaders playing the Lur, which is Viking musical trumpet in the form of a figure S. Following this, Colin Walker gave a talk entitled “The origin of the World Scout Emblem”. From 8 pm a camp-fire took place in the garden of the Culture Centre where the exhibition was held. Colin enjoyed it!

On the Saturday afternoon there were two meetings. Firstly, a short meeting for members of SOSSI, our American counterpart, at which President Lawrence Clay discussed the financial problems being experienced by their Club.

The meeting of IFSCO delegates took place with much discussion on the exchange of information between Clubs, also falling membership. A new President was elected: Ib Sandahl of Denmark, with Gerhard Winter from Austria as Vice President, and Hallvard Slettebo (Norway) as Secretary. Thanks and congratulations were passed to the previous incumbents: Werner Kradolfer (President) and Fredy Scherb (Secretary) both from the Swiss Club.

The day closed with a Gala Dinner, and distribution of certificates of participation, plus the Walter Grob Award. On Sunday, came the closing ceremony and inevitable dismantling of the displays. Always a sad time following an enjoyable weekend with many friends. Then home to consider the 11th EuroScout to be held in Vienna in May 2016.



Fortunately for our Danish friends, a Scout stamp had been issued on 2nd April 2014, and these were available to enhance the covers. The stamp honoured the 70th birthday of Crown Princess Benedikte and showed her in Guide uniform with a group of Scouts in the background. The stamp was issued in self adhesive sheetlets of five with labels included. The labels included the badges of the five Scout organisations in Denmark -

1. The Green Guides
2. Danish Baptist Scout Association
3. South Slesvig Scouts Association
4. Danish Scout Association
5. KFUM (YMCA) Scouts of Denmark



It's not very often that I report new issues these days, but I was very pleased to note that the Jersey Post Office issued a miniature sheet on 4th August 2014 reproducing the poster designed by B-P as a recruiting poster for the Great War. With a face value of £1.00, it is not too expensive an item.

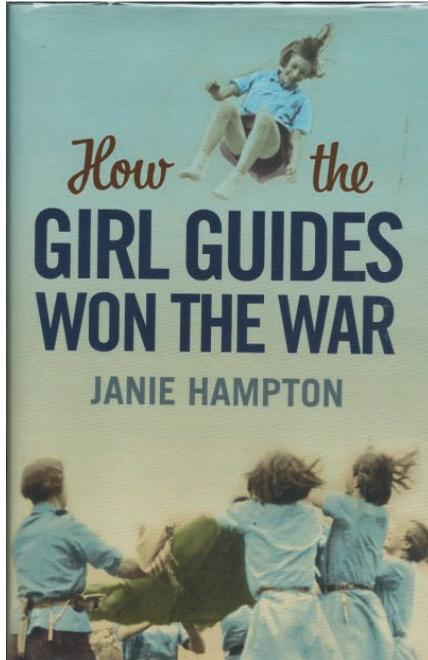
Malaysia has issued a set of three stamps marking the relocation of the World Scout Bureau's Secretary General's office to Kuala Lumpur. This issue was reported in "The Stamp Lover" magazine.



How the Girl Guides Won the War by Janie Hampton

This is certainly worth a read. I thought I knew my Guiding History fairly well, but this book certainly gave me information that I had not heard before. I quote from the notes on the cover " Exploring modern-day girlhood through this very British institution's effect on global warfare, - How the Girl Guides Won the War - reveals, for the first time the dramatic impact that the Guides had on the Second World War. When the Blitz broke out, the Guides knew how to dig bomb shelters, grow vegetables and provide First Aid. They kept up morale and demonstrated "Blitz cooking", using ovens made from the bricks of bombed houses. The embodiment of the Home Front spirit, both Guides and Brownies helped million of evacuated children adjust to new lives in the country. Many Guides under occupation were taken as prisoners' of war and survived concentration camps.

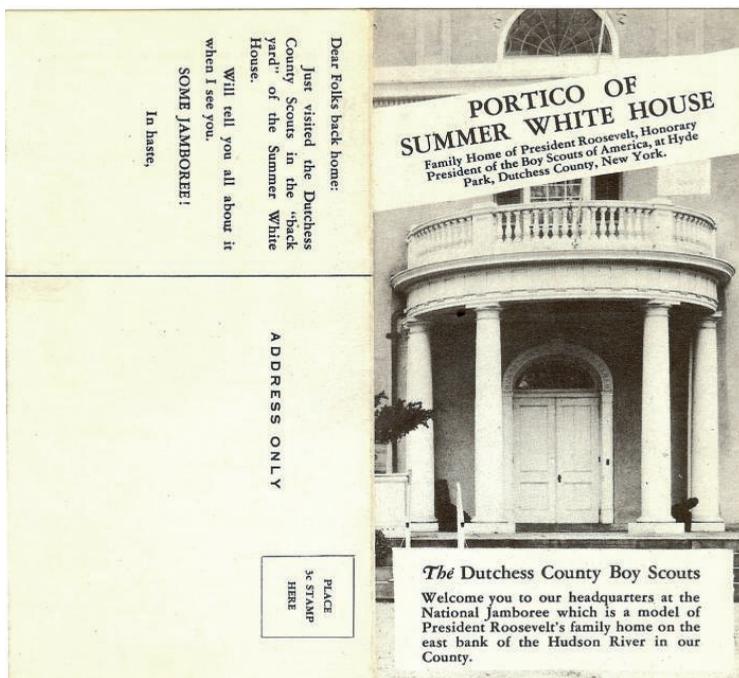
Janie Hamilton was a Brownie & Guide in the 60's but the book is dedicated to her Mother who was a Guide, and Brown Owl for many years. I am not a great reader of books, but could not put this one down. Published in 2010 in hard back (which I have) I see on Amazon that it is available in paper back published 2011 £7.99, Kindle £2.99 and used from £1.98. Nothing about hardback.



Recently Discovered Postcard Connected with the First National BSA Jamboree

by T.P. McDermott ©

I recently came across an item that was prepared for the first Boy Scouts of America's national jamboree by the Boy Scouts of Dutchess County, New York. They produced a four-part postcard / folder that praises their county's assets as well as their most famous citizen, the then current President of the USA, Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR). The item's front pictures the portico of FDR's family home at Hyde Park in Dutchess County, New York State. It goes on to say that the jamboree troop's headquarters was a model or replica of the President's family home. It would make a great showcase. By the 1933 World Jamboree, the BSA were using the term "Gateway" for a structure at a troop's entrance way on the jamboree street, usually constructed around a hometown attraction or scouting skill. The Dutchess jamboree team may not have been familiar with the correct term. The fourth portion or backside of the Dutchess folder was laid out as a post card for addressing and mailing to the folks back home. The folder was to be given out to Scouts and jamboree visitors who visited the troop's camp site and saw the display. The replica was a great idea as FDR's Hyde Park home was considered to be "The Summer White House".



Sides 1 and 4 of the postcard.

When I purchased this item, it was labelled as being from the Jamboree of 1937. But I asked myself, if it was, how was it that it is the first copy that I had ever seen? Where has it been for the past 75 years? Surely if it was from that jamboree, I would suspect more cards would have been distributed, used, found, collected, and listed in the Levy/Rogers' *Catalogue of Boy & Girl Scout Cachet Covers of the US*. But it is not listed. One might speculate that it doesn't meet the criteria of the catalogue's present editor but it is similar to the large size postcard prepared by Harry Thorsen for the first Girl Scout Roundup (Rogers #56-18).

I believe that this card was produced for the **cancelled** 1935 national jamboree and was considered lost. Let me tell you the story.

America's first jamboree was scheduled for 1935 to celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of BSA. It was to be held in Washington DC, just blocks from downtown Washington, on park lands on both sides of the Potomac River. However, an outbreak of Infantile Paralysis or "polio" as it is commonly known caused its cancellation. Until the discovery of a vaccine in the mid-1950s, polio was like a plague in the first half of the 20th century. It mostly occurred in the hot days of summer and would strike portions of the muscular system of its victims. One dreaded treatment for those patients affected with the disease in their lungs was use of an "iron lung" to encase and support their respiratory system. Polio's most famous victim was from Dutchess County. The disease affected his legs and as a result he was completely unable to use them for upright support and movement. He was immobilized or effectively crippled and required leg braces and wheel chairs for the rest of his life. His family and friends would have to physically support his body while "walking" as he shuns the use of a wheel chair in public. In spite of his illness, he would go on to become the Governor of New York and then the President of USA. Yes, it was FDR himself!

By early August 1935, the jamboree's utilities were nearly complete. Large size tents and structures were about to be set up. Foreign scouts were already on their way and some were even in our country touring. However a huge problem was developing just one hundred miles away from Washington DC. A serious outbreak of polio was noted and reported in the Charlottesville and Richmond areas of Virginia. At a conference, with the Surgeon General of the US Public Health Service, the Commissioner of the District of Columbia and James West, Chief Scout Executive, it was decided to cancel the jamboree. The announcement went out under President Roosevelt's name on August 8th, 1935. That night, Dr. West in a radio news statement explained why the jamboree was cancelled and added: "Please spread the news and take it as Scouts – with chins up."

There are three misunderstandings related to the jamboree's cancellation: that it was a large-scale epidemic; that it was cancelled just days before the scheduled opening date of August 21st; and that the President made the announcement over the radio. None are

really correct. The disease affected people in only two small areas in southern Virginia. The cancellation was announced on August 8th and the announcement was made by the three above-named officers. But these small corrections are not that important as to change the public perception of history.

The key event already planned for the jamboree's opening day would have been a review by the President. He was to be driven down the length of Pennsylvania Avenue between massed ranks of the expected 30,000 scouts. In lieu, the President agreed to make a radio speech during the evening of Wednesday, August 21st to the scouts of the nation. Broadcast radio was just ten to fifteen years old and with the President in office for less than two years, almost all Americans had already heard Roosevelt's radio speeches about the country's financial woes and his proposed solutions to fight the Great Depression. They were commonly known as fireside chats; but his Scout speech is not considered to be one of his historical fireside chats.

His speech being directed to the Scouts themselves would be a special occasion. I'm sure that the Scouts felt it was a 'chat' just for them. And the White House went even further by saying that he would deliver the speech "as if they (*the Scouts*) were standing beneath the south portico of the White House". He would invite the Scouts to return at a later time. When the jamboree was rescheduled for 1937, it would surely not be held in the hot, muggy month of August, the dreaded polio season, but in the expected cool part of the summer, June 30th to July 9th.

Now let's tackle the question of who produced the postcard / folder. Thanks to Lynn K. Lucas of the Adriance Memorial Library, Poughkeepsie NY, a search was made of the Dutchess County's newspaper of record, The Eagle News. There were many local news articles promoting the upcoming 1935 jamboree. The May 17th issue related that a troop of thirty-three scouts and three leaders would be going from the Dutchess County Boy Scout Council. The newspaper's articles did not identify what the troop would take to the jamboree. Various news articles did identify two people whom I believe might be connected to our post card / folder: F. Lawrence Flewelling, and Arne Kofoed.

The 1935 jamboree troop's second Assistant Scoutmaster was to be the young Flewelling, a former Scout, who started to serve in a progressing number of different adult council positions. At the time, he was also the chairman of the council's Reading Committee. During the three previous summers, he was the director of the council's Camp Nooterning, at Salt Point, NY. He was regarded as an expert in local Indian Lore. In 1935, he was employed at the Adriance Memorial Library. The second person, Arne Kofoed of the Whitman Publishing Company, was a former Scout in Denmark and had attended the 1924 International Jamboree in Copenhagen. He headed a discussion at a program during the council's spring camporee on the upcoming 1935

national jamboree. I believe these two people had the ability to plan and produce this post card.

However, the 1937 issues of the Eagle News had few articles on the planning and enrolment for the upcoming jamboree. It did report that, by May 7th, only thirteen scouts were named for the jamboree troop. More material or newsprint was found in the local Poughkeepsie newspaper for the planned but cancelled 1935 jamboree than was found for the rescheduled 1937 event. I think we can assume that the Dutchess Council's Scouts had prepared the item for the first scheduled date. When the jamboree actually occurred two years later, the local council probably had misplaced or lost the handouts which would have supported their gateway/replica of the Summer White House at the Jamboree. Or maybe they did not qualify as a whole jamboree troop and went provisional, not completely under their own leadership.

Some philatelic cover servicers had plans to provide jamboree event covers in 1935. They either add corrections to already designed or printed cachet envelopes **or** ignored the cancellation of the jamboree and had some of their covers postmarked **or** probably a few simply junked their plans altogether for the 1935 Jamboree (like our Dutchess county scouts).

Levy and Rogers' catalogue of cachet event covers include the following 1935 covers:

Two cachet covers commemorate the President's speech about the jamboree's cancellation #35-24 and #35-25. Cachet #35-25 was used again on the planned closing date of August 30. #35-32

Two covers were printed honouring the Silver Anniversary/Grand Jamboree (no words on cancellation) #35-26 and #35- 29

Cover which claims the cancellation was by orders of the President. #35-28

Green Bar Bill's with no words about the cancellation #35-27 Bill prepared an additional letter announcing the cancellation which was sent to all who subscribed to his cover service. Not having a cachet, this announcement was not listed in the catalogue.

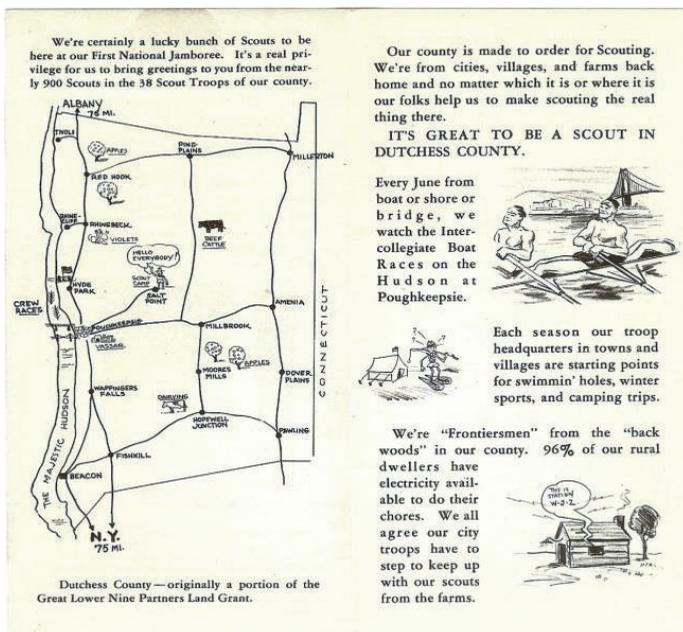
Opening day cachet with no comments about the cancellation #35-30

Closing day cachet with no comments about the cancellation #35-31

A collector's tip: Many artifacts from the cancelled 1935 jamboree can be identified by the use of the words "Twenty-Fifth Anniversary" or the US Capital building artwork while the 1937 jamboree uses the Washington Monument artwork.

Dutchess County is located on the eastern side of the Hudson River midway between Albany, the state capital, and New York City.

The scout council was first organized in 1919 with a part-time professional Scout Executive (SE) and ended the year with 498 registered boy scouts. At that time, the county had a population of 90,000. On or about January 1930, Walter W Forse was employed as a full time Executive. At that time, there were 898 scouts in 42 troops and 163 Cubs in 5 packs. SE Forse would remain as the council's key professional until 1943 when he was transferred to Montclair, New Jersey. In 1943, there were 1061 scouts in 47 units with a county population of 120,000. In 1984, the council grew to 117 units with 247 Tiger Cubs, 1680 Cubs, 1238 boy scouts, 228 Explorers and 336 teenagers in career awareness programs. The total unit count was 117 with at least four professionals and six non-professional employees. (Source is the council's published material for their 75th Diamond Jubilee.)



Sides 2 and 4 of the postcard.

A Recipient of the council's highest volunteer award, the Silver Beaver, was awarded in 1939 to a Mr. Gerald Flewelling. The specific relationship to our young Flewelling is not currently known but he might have been his father.

More letters from Members.

1. From Frederick Lawrence (Sent early in May this year after March / April issue)

On p. 8 of this issue, you publish a correction to Colin Walker's column in the Jan/Feb '14 issue. As I previously mentioned to you, the text:

“At least one item, a Scout overprinted postcard dated February 28th 1919, is known with a red crossed swords ‘Can be Accepted’, censor mark.” is in error. The Siam (Thailand) “Scout’s Fund” overprints were not produced and sold until 1920, so a postcard dated in 1919 could not be Scout overprinted.

As I also previously mentioned to you, I saw this, or a similar, postcard at the Bangkok 2013 international stamp show in Bangkok last August. The postcard was first offered to me by the dealer Kittii D.; later in the show, it was in the stock of the dealer Mike White.

I can now further report, that at the WESTPEX 2014 stamp show last weekend in San Francisco, California, the postcard was still in the stock of the dealer Mike White at the start of the show; during the show, it was sold to the dealer Tom Gates (Triple S Postal History).

Neither Mike White, Tom Gates, nor I can read the Thai language, so we cannot tell you further about this postcard – either the handwritten message or the red crossed swords ‘Can be Accepted’ censor mark. The dealer Kittii D., who presently lives in Bangkok, is Thai and speaks excellent English; I am sure that he can tell you further about the postcard. I have his postal address; let me know, if you would like it, so as to contact him for further information. Also let me know, if I can provide you any further information about the 1920 Siam (Thailand) “Scout’s Fund” overprints.

2. From Hallvard Slettebo

Regarding Peter Duck's article about Ukrainian Scouts in Jan/Feb SGSC Bulletin, and Ben Adams' reply letter in the March/April issue – perhaps you are not aware of Jaroslav Fursenko's book «Ukrainian Scouting: Plast Postal Issues and Badges». It is for sale at eBay:

<http://www.ebay.com.au/itm/Ukrainian-Scouting-Plast-Postal-Issues-and-Badges-Reference-Book-/281023800542>

This book is extremely comprehensive on Ukrainian issues, and I suggest you check it out before embarking on a big project with creating a new catalogue.

I believe there is more work to be done when it comes to a catalogue for the Russian and Baltic issues.

I collect Scout issues from DP camps, and you might like to see my exhibit:<http://www.slettebo.no/exhibits.htm>

3. From Wendy Ingle

I note that the S&G Stamps Club Bulletin often features postcards and postal items.

The Agnes Baden-Powell Guild (raising funds towards the restoration of the B-P grave in Kensal Green Cemetery) has produced 4 different cards. I these are new and therefore have only future historical interest, but I wondered if you would be willing to feature them.

They are, to date, a photo of Agnes B-P at the Veterans' Camp (1932); a parrot, painted as a postcard by Agnes; a row of characters based on the Anglia Standard and a scene painted as a Christmas card. Obviously the first two are of more interest.

If you feel these might be of interest to for the magazine I will happily send you one of each and any info you need.

I have asked Wendy for copies and detailed information and will include this in a future Bulletin

I recently enjoyed reading Alec Foege's new book on inventors titled *The Tinkerers: the Amateurs, DIYers, and Inventors Who Make America Great* (2013). Among its many stories, one tells of the early tinkering of Karlheinz Brandenburg. Karl was born in Erlangen, **Western** German, in 1954. As a teenager, he was a member of the Verband Christlicher Pfadfinderinnen und Pfadfinder (VCP) (Association of Christian (Lutheran) Scouts for both male and female youth). He loved participating in Scouting's many group activities, especially those involved in building things. That together with the business he ran during his high school years of selling amplifiers to his fellow students led to his line of education and work.

Author Foege states that Mr. Brandenburg is known as the father of MP3 protocol. For those of us who are unfamiliar with that term, it stands for MPEG-1 Layer 3 which is the common digital format or standard for compressing music so that it can easily and quickly be transported over the Internet. Without the MP3 stage of development, there would be no digital music, no Napster, no iPod.

If you were at the 2011 World Jamboree in Sweden you might have noticed the lack of stamps and envelopes for mailing home but surely would have seen the many miniature electronic devices being carried by scouts as if they were the modern equivalent of the walking staffs and backpacks of olden. Well some of this is the result of Mr. Brandenburg efforts in audio research.

Were there any MP3 artifacts sold at the jamboree Scout Shops with the jamboree symbol cached or printed on it? Will these items be collectables for future Scouts? I understand that Karl Heinz Brandenburg was a key adult leader in the VCP organization in the 1980s.

An unusual feature of German scouting is the lack of a top youth award such as the American's Eagle Scout and the British's Queen Scout awards. In addition this scout organization has a strong emphasis on higher education. Some of its programs include maintaining scout clubs on campuses and encouraging younger scouts to visits colleges. For more information on VCP, see their web site at www.vcp.de (de is the internet code for German web sites like uk is for United Kingdom and ?? for USA.) Mr Brandenburg is currently a leading administer in the German research organization known as Fraunhofer Institute.

This small article was originally sent in by Mr. McDermott as a "sidebar" to his article on phonographic postcards.

A few more humorous Scout Postcards - this time the top two are from Italy and the bottom two from Belgium



RETRAITE STRATEGIQUE



PLACEMENT DE FONDS I

'Lest We Forget'

Examples of stamps being depicted on stamps are not that uncommon. A collection could be formed of those which depict the Mafeking blues for example but, up until now, I have not encountered a Scout Badge which depicts a stamp. Are there others?



Opposite is a scan of an unbound ribbon badge and a bound woven badge produced by the Kidderminster Venture Scout Unit sometime between 1967, when this section replaced both Rover Scouting and Senior Scouts, and 2003 when it was replaced by the Explorer Scout Section and Scout

Network. I regret that I do not know if the VSU wore the badge on their uniform (I hope so) or if it was just a 'fund raiser'. I would be grateful for any further information including the dates when the badges were produced.

The Venture Scouts decided on the Penny Black, the world's first postage stamp issued in 1840, for their badge because it was designed by Sir Roland Hill who was born in Kidderminster. He was a social reformer and whilst never Postmaster General, was responsible for far more than just the design of the Penny Black, Penny Red and Twopenny Blue. He transformed the postal service, the 'Penny Post' making it accessible to all. That the town is rightly proud of their most famous son is beyond doubt as it boasts a very impressive statue of Roland Hill. There is another at the Royal Exchange London.

The Second Boer War

The national focus on the centennial of the Great War and my own efforts in recording the work of British Scouts at this time, have led me to reflect on the sentiment, often expressed, that *'History is written by the victors'*. Amongst the euphoria of victory how often do we spare a thought for former enemies? Monuments are few and far between, yet the further we get in time away from the terrors of past conflict we do, quite rightly, find it possible to commemorate all those that suffered. In terms of our Scout Law and Promise we do well to remember that 'A Scout is friendly and considerate' which has evolved from the original Baden-Powell devised law that 'A Scout is a brother to every other Scout' Invariably there have been Scouts or former Scouts involved in every major conflict since 1908.

As always when researching I look to the life of our Founder as a starting point, even where this predates Scouting. He did write that the Mafeking Cadets were his first Boy Scouts. I have spent many years now gathering information about the inhabitants of the town during the Siege, not least the Mafeking Cadets and have published three books about the Siege including the *'Mafeking Siege Register'* which lists the doing of over 1800 of the besieged including all the Cadets.

The amount of information however relating to those who were sitting in the trenches facing Mafeking is, to say the least, pitiful but demonstrates the differences in attitude to the victors and the vanquished, even in their own countries. The British Army for example had 26 'clasps' to its Queen's South Africa Medal which of course identify particular 'actions' in which the recipient served, including the most sought Defence of Mafeking and the Relief of Mafeking bars. The men who received these medals had their name and regiment inscribed on the medal, being presented with them at with great ceremony by or close to the end of the conflict in 1902. The Boer Oorlog Medal for service in the Second Boer War was not issued until 1920. The name of the recipient is recorded on the medal but there is no indication as to where the recipient served. In order to be presented with the medal, the 'veteran' had to provide proof of his service and this was recorded on a document that was issued with the medal. It is only these individual documents (not an action specific medal roll) that provides the historical link between a recipient and his service. Perhaps because of the distance in time from the conflict and the date of issue of the medal only 13,751 medals were issued. At the start Siege 6000 Boers were amassed outside Mafeking alone, hundreds of thousands fought in the war but their exact number and the number of casualties they suffered is not known. The Queen's South Africa Medal with the Defence of Mafeking Bar (even from one of the less rare units e.g. the Town Guard), is now worth around £1500 whereas the Oorlog medal with records proving the recipient served at Mafeking can be found for a tenth of that.

As you may know the 2nd Boer War, in which the Siege of Mafeking occurred, was fought against the combined Boer Republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. Our Scout colours of green and yellow, like many of our Scouting traditions, were passed on by B-P from his army experiences. When he designed the uniform of the South African Constabulary, which 'policed' the land gained by the advancing British troops, he chose as the colours of the regimental neckerchief, green for the Transvaal and orange (yellow) for the Orange Free State. The colours of the Oorlog



Medal ribbon have these two colours at their outer edges and were a smart piece of design, as a veteran could wear the ribbon with the green to our left to indicate that the wearer was from Transvaal or with the yellow to the left, to indicate that he came from the OFS.

Despite (or perhaps because of) the rarity/desirability of the Mafeking overprinted and 'blue' stamps, both on and off cover, there are many collections in Scouting hands and much has been written about the postal history of the Siege, but all from the British perspective. Little is known about the postal arrangements pertaining to the Boer Commandos in the Hoofd Laager on the edge of besieged town. Of course it is to be expected that the 'citizen soldiers' would have sent letters home, but having viewed the world's leading collections of Mafeking Postal History (The Royal Collection and those of the leading Mafeking Collectors who have exhibited at EuroScout

events over the last ten years) I have yet to see any exhibit showing material from the vanquished side. Whilst it is true that there were no special stamps created specifically for the Hoofd Laager, outgoing mail did receive special postmarks, one of only three locations in the conflict so to do. The postmark illustrated above dated 29th December 1899, shows the name Mafeking ZAR (Zuid Africaansche Republiek i.e. South African Republic). The two pairs of stamps below, showing almost the entire cancel, are postmarked from the Hoofd laager on January 1st 1900, with a different placing of the initials Z.A.R.



The Great War

There are many similarities on the way Boy Scouts served their countries on both side of the conflict in the Great War of 1914-18. Unlike the four years under the National Socialist Party prior to WW2 in Germany, Scouting had been encouraged right from Dr Alexander Lion's visit to London to see Baden-Powel in 1908. Lion was a friend

of Maximilian Bayer (like B-P, both Germans were former soldiers and had served in Africa). With the formation of the German Scout Association (DPB) in January 1911 Bayer was elected its first 'Fieldmeister' which equated to 'Chief Scout', a position that he would hold until his death (shot by a sniper in October 1917).

Shortly after the outbreak of war Bayer in August 1914, serving in the Germany Army, was sent to Brussels where he supervised German Boy Scouts who were 'mobilised' to serve in 'Government' offices, both there and in Antwerp, Namur and Lüttich. Older Scouts, who were sufficiently well educated and with good handwriting skills, served as office workers, younger ones were 'orderlies'. Mail sent home by the Scouts was accorded the same cost free privilege as the rest of the armed forces, but was often stamped with official Pfadfinder cachets and sometimes had so called Pfadfinder 'chess board' poster stamps which though not required were often 'tied' to the card by a Field Post Office cancel.

The poster stamps 'chessboard' design was the official badge of the Scouts in War Service (see rare metal badge). There were several different examples of the label, - totally without writing, with initials to each of the corners, or with the words Deutscher Pfadfinder Bund. There were some variations in size and the dark blue and cream chessboard can also be found as dark blue and tan. Postcards from German Scouts serving on the Eastern Front have also been found with the same tied poster stamps. Interestingly, like their opposite numbers in Britain, some of whom were doing full-time Coast Watching duties away from home, these Scouts did not get paid, but were considered to be 'doing their duty'.



Gottfried Steinmann, one of our German members, is to be credited with having done most of the research on this considerable and fascinating insight into wartime Scouting. He has published two books, one in English as well as German, on the subject (see end of this section of article*).

German Scouts, as in Britain, were engaged in a wide variety of war work. The 5 pfennig? poster stamp opposite would have been a donation to war work (and not a postal charge) depicts a German Scout assisting refugees. The words 'Pfadfinder Dienst' translates as 'Scout Service'. It is somewhat ironic that in 1914 many British Scouts were assisting Belgium refugees resettled for the duration. In his diary Baden-Powell tells a story that appears without rancour about some British Prisoners of War that had escaped and had so far evaded the platoon of German soldiers sent to recapture them. They were however discovered by a troop of German Scouts!



**Gottfried Steinmann, 'Deutscher Pfadfinderteilung in Belegien im 1. Weltkrieg' and 'Erinerungen eines Pfadfinders', the Diary of Scout who served in Belgium at the end of the Great War.*

The Lest We Forget Memorial

I am delighted to be able to pass on information that was made public at this year's Gilwell Reunion and is to be found on the project's website and Facebook pages. The scheme, which came from and was supported by the membership of the Association, mainly through donation and the sale of the uniform badge opposite, has been successful in surpassing its initial targets and has raised over £100,000.

Following a competition which was won by a combined entry from Karen Smith from Northumberland and Lottie Ibbotson of North Yorkshire, a leading sculptor will be chosen to recreate their design. It pays tribute to all Scout service and features a camp fire (an eternal flame). The stone blocks around the fire symbolise the traditional 'Gone Home' sign, whilst the figures represent the generations of Scouts who have served, with the empty blocks recording the passing of those no longer with us. The words on the stones are from a Baden-Powell quotation urging us to try and leave this world a little better that we found it. Congratulations and thanks all who have supported the scheme. I wonder how long it will take for the memorial to appear on a stamp? It will be opened at the National Arboretum in 2015.

See design and explanation on next page.



Carved stone figures will accompany visitors in their remembrance. A few sleep while a leader watches over them celebrating the active and caring nature of the worldwide family of Scouts.

The memorial is a campfire scene symbolising the outdoor nature of Scouting. The focal point is a kinetic fire sculpture creating an eternal flame that moves in the wind.

The layout of the memorial is inspired by the 'Gone Home' tracking symbol used to represent Remembrance in Scouting.



The empty spaces on the stone seats will allow visitors to complete the circle around the campfire.



A solitary stone Neckerchief sits beside the fire, remembering the Scouts that are no longer with us.



**SCOUTING
MEMORIAL
PROJECT**

Around the stone blocks will be carved:
"Try and leave this world a little better than you found it and when your turn comes to die, you can die happy in feeling that at any rate you have not wasted your time but have done your best" Lord Baden-Powell

%%%%%%%%%

With winter now approaching I couldn't resist including this photo which was sent to me by Ossi Kauppila a member in Finland - with the following explanation:- Enclosed memories from our local scout and guide show (scouting in Finland 100 years, Feb 2010). Pancakes and camp sauna, temperature only -20 C.



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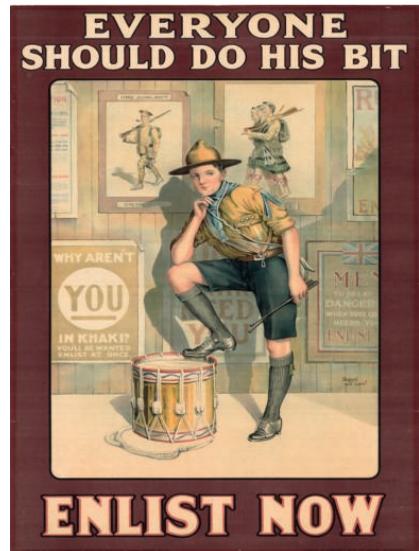
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United Kingdom First World War Recruitment Posters



These illustrations accompany both The Chairman's Notes on page 3 and John's Jottings on page 4 of this issue.