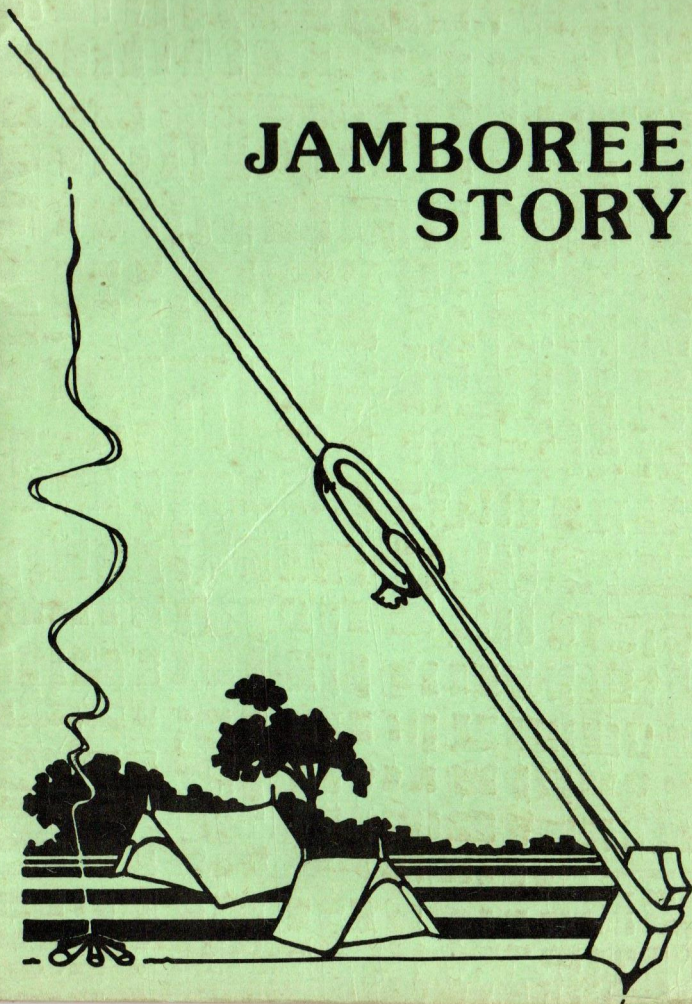


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JAMBOREE STORY



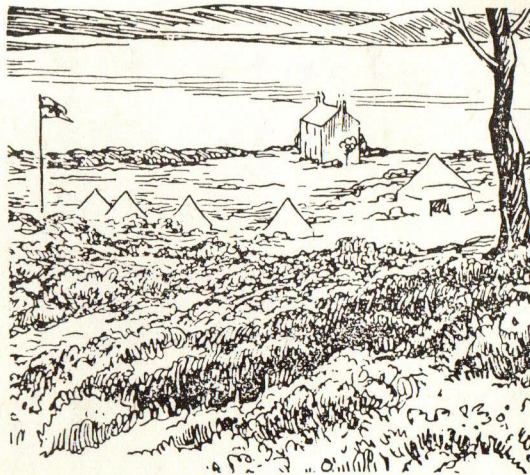
Jamboree Story

The first edition was published in
the international language
ESPERANTO



ESTU PRETA

Scouts' Esperanto League
postbus 433
zaandam
Netherlands



Location :

Brownsea Island is in Poole Harbour, about 30 km. west of the Isle of Wight on the South Coast of England. The island is 1200 metres wide and about twice as long.

The camp was in the South West corner, where there was an empty hut which was used as a food store. The kitchen was nearby.

Participants :

To demonstrate that a group of boys could live together B.P. chose 22 boys from the sons of his friends, and members of the Boys' Brigade in Poole and Bournemouth.

Brownsea Island England 1907

29.VII - 9.VIII



Baden Powell

The boys did not wear uniform, but woollen ribbons fastened at the shoulder indicated the patrols. They also wore coloured neckerchiefs.

Each patrol occupied a large bell tent and palliasses were used for sleeping.

Instruction was given in many 'scout' skills and for proficiency a badge in the form of the Scout Arrow-head was awarded.

For sea activities there were two boats.

A rest-hour after the midday meal was compulsory. At supper-time absolute cleanliness was the rule.

Each patrol was sent out for one whole day to look after itself and do its own cooking.

A feature of the campfires was B.P.'s storytelling.

The boys did not realise the significance of the camp. They had such an enjoyable time that none of them wanted to go home, and the camp was extended for a few days up to 9th. August.

Olympia London England

Participants:

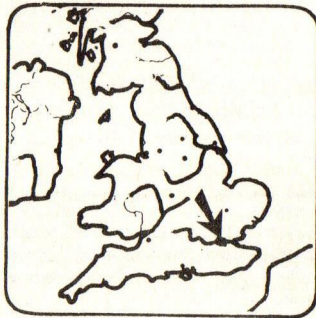
8000 Scouts from 34 countries, among them a large Dutch contingent. Besides the Scouts also present were: an alligator from Florida, a young crocodile from Jamaica, a lion cub from Rhodesia, monkeys from Africa, a camel and a young elephant!

Location:

They camped, among other places, at Richmond Park, but the games and meetings took place at Olympia, the huge exhibition hall with a glass roof and concrete floor. For the games the floor was covered with soil. In area it measured about 25.000 square metres.

B.P.:

'... If it be your will, let us go forth from here fully determined that we will develop among ourselves and our boys that comradeship, through the world-wide spirit of the Scout Brotherhood, so that we may help to develop peace and happiness in the world and good will among men...'



1920



Meals were prepared by a professional service, but this very soon broke down because 4 or 6 servings followed one after the other. The first lunch followed on immediately after the last breakfast. Waiting was unending. At later Jamborees the Scouts looked after their own meals.

At Richmond Park there was a large tent and in the hall a stall, where the Scout Esperanto League demonstrated its activities to the public. Reports proudly announced that both were equipped with electric light! On Sunday, S.E.L. together with the Scouts Friendly Society put on a concert.

During the Jamboree the first steps were taken to set-up the Scout International Conference, the Scout Committee and the World Bureau. The American Scouts drew up the rules for these.

Baden-Powell was known simply as 'The Chief'. During the last evening at the hall a Scouter, possibly from Denmark, climbed on to the rostrum, and called for silence. He then declared that from now on Baden Powell would be 'Chief Scout of the World'. The proposal was accepted with tremendous applause!

Ermelunden Copenhagen Denmark

Participants :

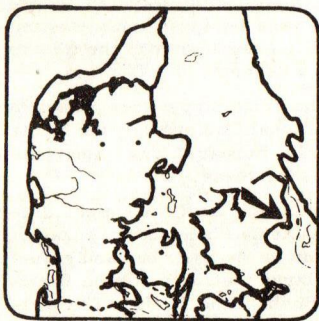
4600 Scouts from 33 countries.

Location :

A forest outside Ermelunden, a small town a little to the north of the Danish capital, Copenhagen.

Emblem :

The Danish Flag.



1924



The second Jamboree was the first to look like a real Scout camp.

After the Jamboree the Scouts were able to stay for a week with a Danish family.

Another innovation was the Scout Competition. Baden-Powell gave out the prizes during a meeting in the stadium at Copenhagen. Although the competitions took place in the best Scout spirit, Col. John S. Wilson advised that they should not be held again. When, in the future, Scouts demonstrated their skills, instead of competing, friendship would be greater.

During a parade at the stadium in Copenhagen, the Scouts, headed by their national flags, marched past Baden-Powell. While the march was on there was a tremendous downpour - many camps were flooded and 2000 Scouts had to spend the night at nearby private homes.

At the end of the camp a march-past beside the hunting-lodge in the forest was arranged for the Danish Royal Family.

B.P. was nicknamed 'Baden Mester' (Bathing Master) during the Jamboree.

Each foreign group had a 'cousin', a Danish Scout who acted as interpreter and helper.

Many visitors came to look around the Jamboree. They ensured that a large profit remained to strengthen the finances of the Movement, and also their interest brought a growth in the strength of Scouting in Denmark.

The Jamboree showed that Scouting was not only a game, but a serious contribution to training for World Citizenship.

Arrowe Park Birkenhead England

Participants:

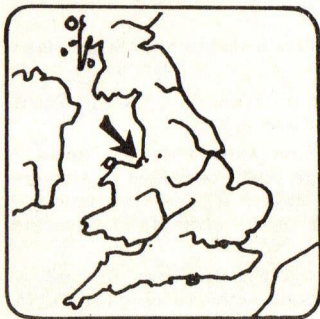
50.000 Scouts from 69 countries.
320.000 visitors.

Emblem:

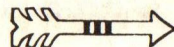
The Golden Arrow, a symbol of peace and goodwill.

B.P.:

'... When each one of you, whether boy or man, works to develop goodwill and wider friendship, as we can do through Scouting, we will be helping to spread the spirit of love, and so bring closer the greatest of all our hopes, the Kingdom of God in the world...'



1929



At the opening B.P. blew the Kudu-horn (used at the Brownsea Island camp) and throughout the camp you could hear continually, from many mouths:

J - a - m - b - o - r - e - e - A - R - R - O - W - E,
following the notes of 'Big Ben'.

The Jamboree was a 17-day example of harmonious co-operation in a quarrelling world.

Despite the carefully chosen dates, it rained a great deal and so it became known as the 'Mudboree'.

B.P. was raised to the peerage and became known as 'Baron Baden-Powell of Gilwell'. Scouts throughout the world had each contributed their country's smallest coin and bought for B.P. a Rolls Royce car ('JAM ROLL') and a caravan (ECCLES), also an oil painting, a now well-known portrait by David Jagger. In making his thanks B.P. said: 'When I was asked what I wanted I could think only of braces'. Next day he received a pair of decorated braces from the Irish Scouts.

During the closing ceremony each country received a golden arrow, and a hatchet was buried.

'... Now I send you forth to your homeland bearing the sign of peace and good will and fellowship to all your fellow men. From now on the symbol of peace and goodwill is a golden arrow. Carry that arrow on and on, so that all may know of the brotherhood of men...'

Gödöllő

Hungary

Numbers:

At the camp 25,792 Scouts.

The International Bureau reported 3,250,000 active Scouts, at present, in 60 countries (which together accounted for 90% of the World's population).

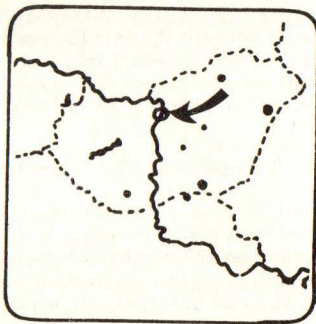
Location:

Gödöllő was the former Royal estate 11 km. outside the capital Budapest.

Emblem:

The White Stag of Hungary.

'.. You may look on that White Stag as the pure spirit of Scouting, springing forward and upward, ever leading you onward and upward, to leap over difficulties, to face new adventures ...'



1933

1.VIII - 10.VIII



The first Jamboree at which English was no longer the main language. The daily newspaper appeared in Hungarian, English, French and German, with many articles in other languages.

The international language, Esperanto, was used officially by many Jamboree services and hundreds of Scouts spoke it.

Each Scout Group had a 'cousin', i.e. a Hungarian Scout who served as an interpreter and helper.

However, the true key to understanding was Scout Spirit.

A noticeable person in the camp was the Camp Chief, riding his horse and sporting a monocle - Fritz de Molnar.

Alongside the H.Q.Camp was a special camp for Air Scouts - thanks to the initiative of the airman, Fugues Uefty. They had five 'planes and 16 gliders and offered flights around the camp daily at only 5 pengos per person.

Postage Stamps.

For the Jamboree Hungary published a series of five postage stamps. A worthwhile collector's item is a sheet displaying the five stamps with an explanatory text in the international language, Esperanto.

Vogelenzang Bloemendaal Netherlands

Participants:

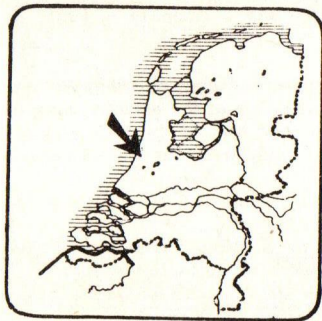
28.750 Scouts from 54 countries.

Emblem:

An antique navigation instrument for measuring angles. In Holland it is known as the 'Jacobsstaf'. Other names are Radius geometricus, arbalestrille, and in English: 'cross-staff' or 'back-staff'.

It symbolises the use of simple tools and limited means to achieve outstanding results, when sufficient skill is applied.

The thirties were difficult enough from the economic viewpoint.



1937

31.VII - 10.VIII



Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands opened the Jamboree.

It was given the name of the 'Clean Jamboree' because in the camp area there were 650 water points and 120 showers.

71 bridges had to be built across the canals which crisscrossed the area.

Shows and demonstrations took place daily in the main arena of the camp.

Esperanto, the international language, was used in many Jamboree services, although in 1934, under English influence, it had been declared to be unsuitable for Scouts.

In 1964 however the usefulness of Esperanto for International Scouting was acknowledged and this decision was withdrawn.

The Jamboree Song proved very popular in the Netherlands.

B. P.:

For the last time Baden-Powell was present at a Jamboree.

'... Now the time has come for me to say Goodbye. I want you lead happy lives. You know that many of us will never meet again in this world...'

Moisson France

Participants:
24,152 Scouts.

Emblem :
Below the Scout Badge, a Carrick Bend.

Motto :
For Peace - in a world so divided this theme was just
what the world yearned for.



1947



Between the present Jamboree and the previous one were not only ten years but also a world war! And even now people still did not know how to live peacefully in harmony.

France's only Chief Scout, General Lafout, said:

'... In a world searching for new forms of communal life, the Scout Movement is conscious of having found the right equilibrium between the demands of collective life, the constant care for the welfare of others and the intangible respect for mankind. But it would be useless to proclaim our ideal unless we ourselves practise it in our daily lives...'

During the opening ceremony the Scouts marched past by countries, while at the closing ceremony they marched in sub-camps with the countries and their national flags all mixed together.

The march-past followed the form of the Carrick Bend over specially erected ramps, and this gave a striking symbol of the unity of man.

The Scouts of India and Pakistan celebrated the independence of their countries during the Jamboree.

The 'cousins' of earlier years were now 'Z's.

Loudspeakers added an unpleasant background to the Jamboree sounds.

A narrow-gauge railway which had been part of the former French defences - the Maginot Line - provided a continuous transport system around the camp.

Bad Ischl Salzkammergut Austria

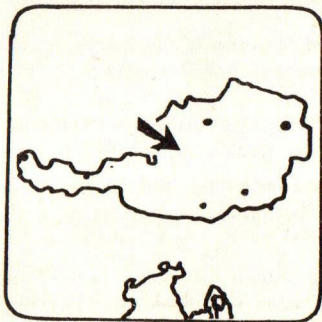
Participants:
12.884 Scouts.

Emblem:

The Jew's Harp - an old-fashioned 'folk' musical instrument which was once popular in Austria.

Motto:

Simplicity - because, after the war, which had destroyed so much, we had to begin again with what little remained.



1951

3.VIII - 13.VIII



In the camp seven towers were built, one for each of the previous Jamborees.

The flag of each host country was hoisted and the appropriate Jamboree Song was sung.

For the first time German Scouts were able to take part officially.

A Japanese Scout who spoke only his own language and the word 'Jamboree' flew alone to Austria. Finally, the flags at the airport showed him that he had reached his destination.

It was said that during the Jamboree the longest rainy periods were experienced.

Niagara on the Lake

Canada

Participants :

11,139 Scouts from 71 countries of whom about 3,500 were Canadians.

Location :

A park immediately to the west of the town NIAGARA on the LAKE. In the year 1812 General Brock encamped here. Nearby lay Fort George an early fortification built by the British Army.

Motto :

New Horizons !

It was now the post-war reconstruction period, but men was also exploring new territory : space !



1955

20.VIII - 28.VIII



Noteworthy facts :

Hurricane 'CONNIE' destroyed everything five days before the Scouts came - and it was a tremendous task to repair everything in time.

The New Zealand Scouts, who hiked 5000 km. in 4 months.

The three Brazilian Scouts, who came by 'jeep'.

The many Scouts from South and Central America for whom the Spanish language was so important.

The terrific heat during the opening ceremony when the temperature reached 38° C.

The enthusiasm when Lady Baden-Powell visited the Jamboree.

The impressive hospitality of the Canadians.

Innovations:

Swimming safety using the 'buddy system' which had one Scout responsible for another.

Charcoal cooking and the coming of television.

An unpleasant change was to find that 'swapping' had developed into what was almost a business.

Scouts from Europe were visited by large numbers of Canadians and Americans who had originated in their countries.

During the wide games the Scouts became modern Columbus and 'discovered' America.

Jubilee Jamboree

Sutton Park

England

Participants :

30.000 Scouts from 80 countries.

Location :

Sutton Park was originally a Royal Park which was given by King Henry VIII in 1528 to the Corporation of Sutton Coldfield.

Its area is almost 10 million square metres of which 30.000 are water.

It is 30 km. northeast of Birmingham.

Emblem :

The 'Tudor Rose' surrounding the Scout Badge.



1957

1.VIII - 12.VIII



This was the Jubilee Jamboree which took place two instead of four years after the previous Jamboree. It was now 100 years since the birth of Baden-Powell and 50 years since the start of Scouting. A Rover Moot and a Scouters Indaba were held at the same time.

Traditionally the weather provided its surprise - 'Jamborain' - a real Jamboree downpour.

An obelisk was erected in the Park later to commemorate the Jamboree and the founding of Scouting.

So much took place that even the 24 pages of the camp newspaper 'Jubilee Journal' were insufficient to mention everything.

An amateur radio station made daily contacts with Scouts around the world.

Mt. Makiling Philippines

Participants :

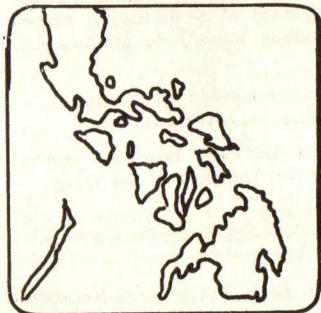
12.203 Scouts from 44 countries.

Location :

Mount Makiling is close to the town of Los Banos, in Laguna Province, 64 km. south of Manila. It is a national park where many people can enjoy themselves. 800.000 sq. metres of the area are now the National Scout Training Centre.

Emblem :

A Filipino Scout Hat above the Scout Badge.
The hat is made from woven bamboo leaves and other types from polished shells of coconuts.



1959

17.VII - 26.VII



Motto :

Building Tomorrow - Today !

The camp was not tented, but consisted mainly of huts built of bamboo and nipa palm (*L. Nypa Fructicans*). Because of this it was called the 'Bamboo Jamboree'.

The French Scouts were well aware that it often rains during Jamborees. They came in eye-catching yellow raincoats.

500.000 people visited the camp to look at Scout activities.

Not a lot can be said about the Jamboree programme, but during this Jamboree two parts of the world met - West and East - and for both it was an interesting and valuable lesson.

The courteous Filipino smile is not easily forgotten.

The most important parts of the Jamborees are not in the programmes: they happen in the hearts of people.

During the Jamboree a column was built in the middle of the camp: the 'Jamboree Totem'.

Marathon Greece

Participants :

14.000 Scouts from 88 countries.

Location :

A camp covering 2 million sq. metres on the Plain of Marathon. Around it 26 km. of roads were built. The drinking water was brought across the sea in 'dracones', huge 100 metre long containers made of rubber and nylon.

Emblem :

A shield on which the wording was similar to ancient Greek lettering.

Motto :

Higher and Wider !

We should not stand still, but work for improvement and the spread of our ideals.



1963

1.VIII - 8.VIII



An unpleasant memory :

The contingent from the Philippines was killed in an air crash.

The Crown Prince and the Chief Scout of Greece opened the Jamboree.

The Jamboree had an atmosphere of ancient times. Only 3 km. from the camp was the funeral mound of 192 Greeks who fell in the year 490 BC during a war against the Persians.

The runner Pheidippides was sent to fetch help from Sparta. He covered the distance of 42,192 km. in only 2 hours and 15 minutes, and this outstanding feat is commemorated at every Olympic Games with the Marathon Race.

During the Jamboree Games many of the old Greek stories were re-enacted among them the Marathon Race and the Labours of Hercules.

At the closing ceremony a torch was given to an American Scout to be relighted at the 12th Jamboree.

Faragut State Park Idaho USA

Participants :

About 17.000 Scouts from 100 countries.

Location :

20 million square metres on the banks of Lake Pend Oreille, 80 km. northeast of Spokane, Washington.

In 1809 David Thomson built there Kullyspell House, the first building in what later became the State of Idaho.

Originally the Coeur D'Alene Indians, well-known for their intelligence, lived there in a small town of 500 inhabitants.



1967

1.VIII - 9.VIII



Emblem :

Mount Borah, the highest mountain in Idaho;
the conifer forests which are typical of the region;
the robe with reef knot to symbolise the World Brotherhood
and the badge of the Scout Movement.

Motto :

For Friendship.

The Scouts lived in five camps, each subdivided into ten sub-camps.

The programme included many sports, among them archery. It was an excellent area for hiking and wide games.

A period in the history of America was re-enacted. The Scouts searched for 'gold' in groups of 12 and while doing so had to demonstrate their Scouting skills.

Another important item in the programme was the 'Skill-o-rama' (a demonstration of many different Scout skills).

Sixty years had passed since the first Scout camp on Brownsea Island.

Shizuoka Japan

第13回世界ジャンボリー

Participants:

23,770 Scouts from 68 countries.

Location:

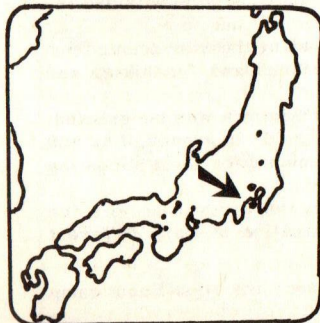
Asagiri Heights, a grassy sloping area at the foot of Mount Fuji. Because of this it was called the 'Green Jamboree'.

Emblem:

The holy mirror of polished silver given by the god Izagani to his children. He admonished them to kneel before it daily and meditate on noble things. It is symbolic of peace and harmony.

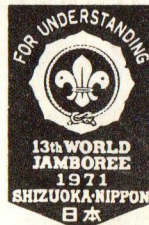
Motto:

For Understanding.



1971

2.VIII - 10.VIII



Exploding maroons signalled the opening of the Jamboree and the hoisting of the flags of the nations.

On the third day the Scouts took part in a camp-wide game. Each of them carried a shield on which appeared a Japanese syllable. Seven Scouts had to link-up to form 'So-na-e-jo-cu-ne-ni', the Japanese equivalent of 'Be Prepared'.

Heavy rain began to fall on the 4th. day and by evening it was incessant and the wind had increased to stronger than gale force.

The planned 'Japanese Evening' had to be cancelled. Typhoon 'Olive' had arrived at the Jamboree.

The lower areas were flooded and 15,000 Scouts were evacuated. Astronaut Neil Armstrong visited them, and Crown Prince Akihito visited the Scouts who remained in camp.

Japanese members of the Scout Esperanto League, together with overseas friends, helped to sort out some of the many problems.

After the rain hundreds of cars brought the Scouts back to the camp. On Sunday, 8th. August the sun once again shone over the camp, where many religious services were held.

Lillehammer

Norway

Participants :

15.500 Scouts from 92 countries.

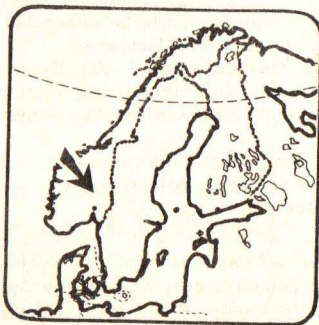
Location :

The countryside around Jorstadmoen close to the small town of Lillehammer, 200 km. north of Oslo. The camp site is on the shores of Lake Mjosa.

Motto :

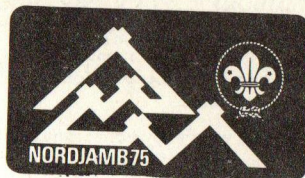
Five Fingers - One Hand.

The Jamboree is organised not only by Norway, but also by Denmark, Finland, Iceland and Sweden - all the Nordic countries, hence the name 'Nordjamb'.



1975

29.VII - 7.VIII



JAMBOREE SOUVENIR BOOKLET

This booklet is a publication of the Scout Esperanto League, the international society of Esperanto-speaking Scouts.

During every international gathering, however strong the Scout spirit, however great the friendship, there is still a barrier which divides us, the barrier of the language.

In the Scout World more than 40 different languages are used, and this, without doubt is an obstacle to effective international co-operation.

Of course, we can learn a foreign language, but that only partly solves the problem, for the other Scout may have learned a different second language. And do we extend true Scout Brotherhood when we ask the other Scout to learn our language, but refuse to learn his?

A much better solution to this problem already exists: the international language, Esperanto, for use in all our international contacts. Esperanto is a simple language - when compared with all other languages. So, even after a relatively short time the youngest Scout can make practical use of it.

Also, Esperanto is a flexible language. When you know it well it is interesting ground for further study and intellectual activity.

Esperanto is a useful language as well. Not only does it smooth international relations, but when learned it provides a valuable basis for the study of other languages, if you should wish to. So, the time you spend studying it is not wasted.

Esperanto is a friendly and courteous language. A Scout who learns it does not compel other Scouts to

learn a language which is strange and difficult, neither is he himself forced to do that when he is able to meet Esperanto speaking Scouts.

Esperanto makes direct contacts possible without the intervention of interpreters, who, however faithful their translations, always colour or transform some of the words and phrases.

In Esperanto we find enjoyment and pleasure and we invite you to learn it as well and that eventually you will want to be a member of our friendly international circle.

The aims of SEL are to develop the ideals of World Brotherhood in the Scout Movement by means of Esperanto and to make known the principles of Scouting among other Esperantists.

We most certainly would like to help you too and we have prepared for you a special textbook which is more like a Scout handbook than a school book.

We have no doubt that you will be interested in our ideas. If so, you should write to our Representative in your country, or direct to our international address: Postbox 433, Zaandam, Netherlands.