

vice of those competent to speak with some authority about the interests, desires, and needs of American boys. As the result of their efforts, representatives of thirty-seven different organizations met for conference in New York City. This committee of men favored an aggressive development of Boy Scout training, and for this purpose undertook the formation of a National Council.

The first meeting of the National Council was held early in February, 1911. At that time the incorporators of the movement surrendered all their rights to the newly constituted body. A sub-committee which had been appointed to investigate and make a careful analysis of the movement in England was called upon to report. This report made clear the committee's conviction of the unique value of the movement and expressed the belief that it was destined to serve an important function in supplementing the work of all existing organizations for boys. The full council accepted the report and launched out into the important work of adapting the Boy Scout programme to the needs of American boys and American institutions.

Its first act, after adopting a constitution and by-laws and electing officers, was to appoint four committees to shape the organization's future programme and policies. The committees and their chairmen were as follows:

Committee on Organization: H. S. Braucher, secretary of the Playground Association of America (now called the Playground and Recreation Association of America).

Committee on Activities (now called the Committee on Badges, Awards, and Scout Requirements): Doctor