



The Scout Trail

SCOUTS SOUTH AFRICA

The Scout Trail

Written by Buzz Macey

Edited by John Dean

Illustrated by John Waterhouse

**Assisted by Luke van der Laan,
David van Eyk, Milly Siebrits
and the invaluable contributions made by Scouts
across South Africa**

Acknowledgement: Jay Heale



First published July 2004

Copyright – SCOUTS South Africa 2004
PO Box 374, Newlands, 7725

The contents of this book may not be reproduced without the written permission of the National Headquarters of SCOUTS South Africa.

Design & Layout by Magenta Media



Foreword

When you became a Scout, you entered a worldwide movement full of exciting adventures. You belong to a Patrol that wants to go places and do things. Your Troop Scouters will guide and support you as you travel along the scouting trail.

During your time as a scout, you will learn how to live with nature, hike safely, camp in comfort, cook your meals over a camp stove or fire and discover many ways to care for the land. No matter what trying conditions you may face; you'll know how to take care of yourself. You'll develop strength, confidence, and good judgment. You will also learn how to be a good team member and later how it feels to be a leader. As a Scout you will also learn skills that will help you throughout your lifetime.

Scouting experiences will help you discover that you can make good things happen in your life by planning and setting goals and then reaching for them. You're in charge of your life and your experiences, and there's no limit to what you can do - if you just put your mind to it.

Your "Scout Trail" will show you how to get started. It covers a wide range of activities you will carry out as you progress up the advancement ladder toward the most important Scouting goal of all - the Springbok Scout Award.

Be prepared and go for it!

Good luck and good Scouting!

Buzz Macey

National Commissioner
for Scout Programme

2004

**This book is dedicated to all Scouters who make Scouting possible
and keep it the premier youth movement in the World**



The Scout Trail

CONTENTS PAGE

The Patrol System.....	1
Scout Advancement Programme 2000.....	5
Troop Membership.....	25
Pathfinder.....	43
Adventurer.....	101
First Class.....	151
Explorer.....	243
Springbok (Top Award).....	289
Appendices.....	317

SCOUTS SOUTH AFRICA



THE PATROL SYSTEM



The patrol system is not one method in which Scouting for boys can be carried on.

It is the only method.

Lord Baden-Powell, Scouting's founder.

Your advancement depends a great deal on the correct operation of the Patrol System. To progress through the system you need to take part in the activities carried out by your Patrol.

All Patrols should hold at least two hikes, two camps, two outings and participate in all the activities of the troop each year. If you take part in all the activities and plan what you are going to do well in advance you should be able to progress one level each year.

If you are the Patrol leader it is important that you keep ahead of the Patrol members. You set the example and your Scouts will follow. You should be organising the activities for your Patrol remembering that advancement should form part of every Patrol Meeting or activity.

You must also keep an Advancement Progress Chart up to date in your Patrol Corner and encourage your Patrol at your regular Patrol Meetings to carry out the various activities, which will help them to advance.

If you are a member of the Patrol you should be helping your leader to carry out the plans and assist him in training the younger scouts in the Patrol. You will also be organising activities for the Patrol yourself to qualify for some of the advancement activities.

Each Patrol member should have a job and be given the chance to actually carry out the function that has been allocated to him or her. Below is an example of Patrol jobs allocated to Patrol members:

Patrol Leader:

Plans, Organises, Leads, and Controls the Patrol.

Assistant PL:

Assists the PL with training (so can others in the Patrol if qualified in the skill), possibly responsible for smartness of the Patrol – uniform, First Aid, etc. The APL must be able to fill the role of PL in the PL's absence.

No 3 Scribe:

Write up and maintain Patrol Books, Progress Chart, Patrol news for the Group Magazine, etc. – i.e. he/she is the Patrol Secretary. May also be the Patrol Treasurer – looking after any Patrol funds.

No 4 Hiker:

Plans and organises Patrol hikes, camps or other similar activities (to be discussed at Patrol Meetings).

No 5 QM:

Responsible and in charge of all Patrol Equipment and catering for Patrol camps, hikes, etc.



No 6 Corner:

Responsible for the cleanliness, tidiness, repairs, decorating, notice board updating, etc., of the Patrol Corner.

No 7 and 8:

If you have them, make them assistants to one of the others. As PL you must make sure they get the opportunity to assist others.

It is a good idea to change the duties of No's 3 to 8 every six months or so, so that each member of the Patrol has an opportunity of doing various tasks.

Patrol Spirit isn't something you buy and save for use when you need it, like a tent or rucksack. It is something special that some Patrols just seem to have.

- It's something special inside each Scout that comes out when you play a game, set up camp or just sit around a campfire.
- It's a good feeling. The fun of working and doing things together.
- It's that "I'm-glad-to-be-one-of-the-team" feeling.
- It's called "esprit de corps" once you've got it, you know it.

A Patrol with good Patrol Spirit is a group who enjoy being together, doing Scouting together, learning from each other and helping each other.

A good PL with plenty of ideas for activities and proper organisation of his/her gang is the most important factor in developing Patrol Spirit.

1. The Patrol must **do things together**, winning or losing a game, Patrol hikes and camps, doing good turns, Troop meetings – in all these the Patrol must feel like a small rugby or soccer team. Every Scout should have that little voice inside him saying: "I must not let my Patrol down!"
2. Patrol members must **know** each other – in other words you must have a stable Patrol and not one where members from other Patrols are moved in and out every so often.
3. There must be **pride in patrol traditions** – the Patrol must have, and use must be frequently made of the **Patrol name, call, yell or song, signature, special skill (good at pioneering, cooking, etc), flag or badge, corner or den, logbooks, equipment, jobs delegated, uniform.**

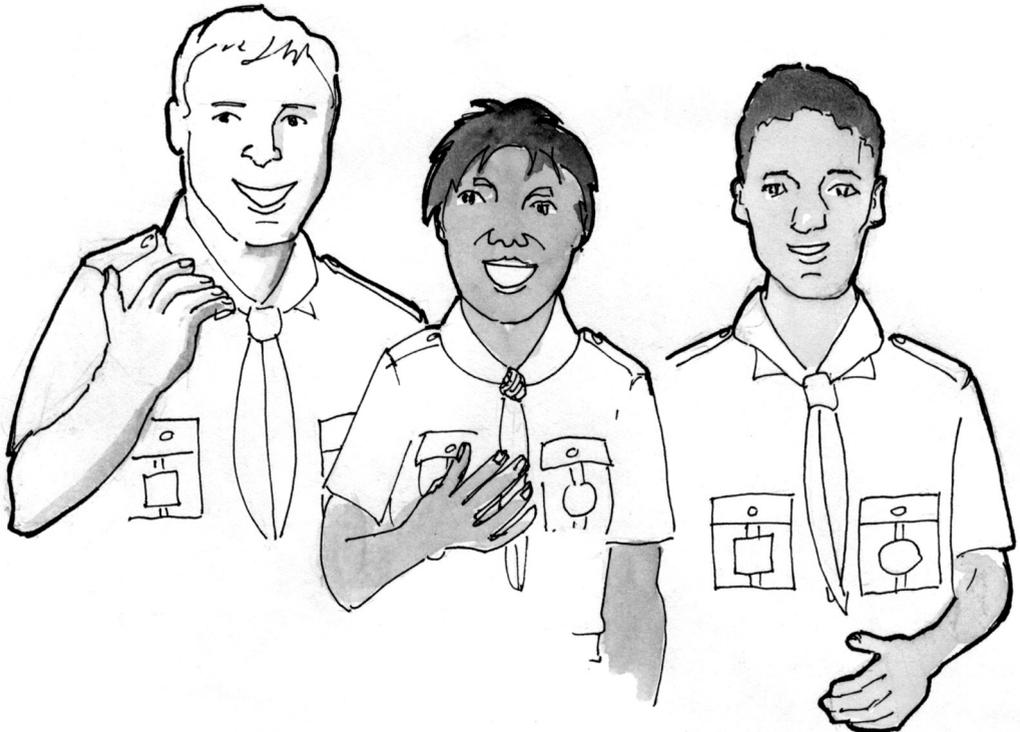
Scout Spirit is not something that just happens – it is built up gradually by doing Scouting activities together **as often as possible**. The PL must make the Patrol Spirit work in your Patrol. Patrol Spirit will come ... from good leadership, enthusiasm, interest and example!

Last but not least make sure your patrol earns a "gold star" every year. This will create opportunities for each member to progress up the Advancement ladder.





SCOUT ADVANCEMENT PROGRAMME 2000



Welcome to the Brotherhood of Scouting. Before you can be invested we'd like you to learn about the Movement, its Founder Lord Robert Baden-Powell and our national symbols. Your Patrol Leader and Troop Scouter will help you to climb this first step of the ladder to becoming a Springbok Scout. Once you have been invested you must complete each stage of the advancement programme before starting the next, as the system is progressive, except when an opportunity arises, which your Troop Scouter feels will not arise again, to complete an activity at one level above the one you are working on, subject to P.O.&R. Rule 1111.3.



TROOP MEMBERSHIP

Those who do not hold the Link Badge must complete the following requirements before being invested as a Scout.

1. Repeat from memory the Scout Promise and Law and, in accordance with your age, explain their meaning and how to carry them out.
2. Demonstrate correctly the Scout Salute, Scout Sign and the left handshake, and explain when each is used.
3. Know the Scout Motto.
4. Show a general knowledge of the life of the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and the spread of Scouting world-wide.
5. Sing or recite the national anthem and briefly describe its history, draw the South African flag and recognise the national animal, flower and coat of arms.
6. Show an understanding of your rights and responsibilities as a child, and when to say "no".

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
27		
30		
31		
32		
35		
41		
Membership Completed		
Date Invested		

Notes:

These requirements must be completed with the Troop Scouter as soon as possible and preferably within three weeks of your joining the Scout Troop.





PATHFINDER

MAP READING

1. Direction:
 - a) Be able to orientate a map using a compass or natural features.
 - b) Explain the relationship between True North and Magnetic North.
 - c) Make a simple compass, including a rose marked with 16 points, and use it to find magnetic north.

CAMPING

2. Have camped away from the Scout meeting place at least five nights as a Scout.
3. Take part in pitching and striking a tent or making and dismantling a weatherproof shelter.
 - a) Make a bed on the ground inside the tent or shelter and sleep there for one night.
 - b) Use a kit list to check and pack any personal kit required.
4. While on a camp, maintain personal hygiene and explain the need for it.
5. Lay and light a fire and use it to cook a raw ingredient to serve as a meal for yourself. Explain the dangers of fires and the necessary precautions to prevent an accident.

PIONEERING

6. Demonstrate how to care for, store and hank ropes.
7. Make the six basic knots (reef knot, clove hitch, sheet bend, sheepshank, round turn and two half hitches, and bowline) and the fisherman's knot, and know what they are used for. Make a simple whipping.
8. Demonstrate the safety, use, care and sharpening of a pocketknife, hand axe or panga.

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
44		
45		
46		
48		
48		
51		
51		
53		
54		
61		
63		
68		

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
71		
75		
77		
78		
82		
84		
85		
87		
88		
89		

FIRST AID AND EMERGENCIES

- 9. At a simulation staged by your Scouter, demonstrate that you know what to do at the scene of an emergency, including how to report fires, accidents and crimes to the relevant emergency service.
- 10. Wounds and bleeding:
 - a) Demonstrate how to clean and dress a wound.
 - b) Explain the dangers of a dirty wound and the potential HIV and hepatitis B risk caused by exposure to other people's blood. Explain the importance of the correct use and disposal of latex gloves.
 - c) Demonstrate how to maintain an open airway, to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation and to control bleeding.
 - d) Demonstrate CPR on a model (professionally or one made by the Scouts).
- 11. With another Scout, stage a role-play that demonstrates the principle of the buddy system.

OBSERVATION

- 12. Play Kim's Game and, after one minute, remember correctly 18 out of 24 assorted articles.
- 13. Follow a nature trail of at least 20 woodcraft signs.

BACKWOODSMAN

- 14. Environmental Awareness:
 - a) Explore a local natural area and keep a record of plants and animals you observed there at different times of one day during five 20-minute visits between sunrise and sunset.
 - b) Interpret what is happening in this area and how Scouts could care for it, and write up or explain your conclusions.



HIKING

15. Prepare for and take part in a cross-country hike of not less than 10 km and explain your choice of equipment, if any. Give a short oral report on the hike a week later to your Patrol. Half of the distance may be done on water.

PERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

16. Conduct the Troop flag ceremony, and in your own words give the opening or closing prayer.
17. Over a one week period record ways that you have used the Promise and Law in your daily life, and discuss your examples with your Troop Scouter.
18. Attend a campfire and participate in a Patrol skit.
19. Display an understanding of the relationship between your local community and the wider community, by being able to describe, with the use of sketch maps if you wish,
- the position of local school/s, police station/s, medical centre/s and community centre/s;
 - the location of your community within your Province and South Africa;
 - the position of South Africa on the African continent, including identifying our neighbouring countries.
20. Complete a Personal Growth Agreement (PGA) with your Troop Scouter as the final requirement for this level. (This PGA should include a discussion on gender equality and the versatility of roles.)

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
90		
92		
95		
96		
97		
98		
Pathfinder completed		



ADVENTURER

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
102		
104		
105		
106		
110		
111		
114		
117		

MAP READING

1. Contribute to the route planning of a Patrol hike of not less than 10 km by being able to read a 1:50.000 map to describe the terrain in detail indicating best routes, obstacles, sources of water, emergency escape routes and possible night stops. Be able to estimate hiking speeds over different types of ground and gradient. If no map is available, consult with people familiar with the area in which you propose to hike and draw your own sketch map of the Patrol route, to the above scale and detail.

CAMPING

2. Have camped away from the Scout meeting place at least 10 nights as a Scout.
3. Produce a scale drawing of a standing Patrol campsite, making use of the equipment available in your Troop, and explain reasons for the layout. Assist in the construction of a Patrol campsite.
4. Demonstrate the safety requirements and be able to maintain all forms of lighting and cooking equipment used in your Patrol.

PIONEERING

5. In a practical exercise determined by the Troop Scouter, demonstrate the ability to make and put into use:
 - a) Sailmaker's and West Country whippings;
 - b) Diagonal, square, round and sheer lashings;
 - c) Prussic knot, marlinspike, taut-line and rolling hitches.

FIRST AID AND EMERGENCIES

6. Demonstrate knowledge of methods of drawing attention to yourself in an emergency:
 - a) Ground-to-air signals using body and panel methods;
 - b) Whistle and smoke signals.

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
138		
141		
144		
145		
146		
147		
148		
149		
Adventurer Completed		

HIKING

13. Select and explain your choice of personal equipment required for an overnight hike and show how to pack it.
14. Act as the second in charge on a Patrol hike of not less than 15 km including taking effective responsibility for those duties delegated to you by the Scout leading the hike, including item 1 above. Half of the distance may be done on water. Write a report on the hike in log format at least two pages long.

PERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

15. In a skit with another Scout or Scouts, demonstrate the effects of peer pressure. Using the Scout Law as your guide, bring out a lesson on peer pressure that will be of benefit to the Scouts in your troop.
16. Hold a discussion with your Scouter about the dangers of AIDS and other sexually transmitted diseases and the importance of chastity. (Once you have completed this activity you may wear an AIDS awareness badge on your uniform.)
17. Research a local, national or world leader and, in the form of a five-minute yarn to your Patrol, describe how their leadership improved their community.
18. Find out from your Patrol Leader the functions of the Court of Honour (C.O.H.) and explain them briefly to your Troop Scouter.
19. Take part in a community service project, assist other Scouts to complete their service projects or continue a service project started by another Scout.
20. Complete a Personal Growth Agreement with your Troop Scouter as the final requirement for this level.

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
FIRST AID AND EMERGENCIES		
5. Conduct a series of training events in which you train your Patrol in the prevention, signs, symptoms and treatment of the following:	163	
a) Hyperthermia	165	
b) Hypothermia	166	
c) Sunburn / sunstroke	168	
d) Dehydration.	168	
6. Demonstrate how to rescue someone in distress and apply the necessary first aid for:	169	
a) Bleeding	175	
b) Fractures	178	
c) Sprains	182	
d) Cardiac arrest	183	
e) Burns	185	
f) Poison	187	
g) Choking.	188	
OBSERVATION		
7. Bush craft:		
a) Demonstrate the ability to camouflage and conceal your Patrol and put this skill into practice in the form of a wide game.	190	
b) Prepare a tracking story for younger Scouts to solve.	192	
BACKWOODSMAN		
8. Prepare a presentation to demonstrate to your Patrol one natural method of fulfilling each of the following five survival requirements:	194	
a) Finding food	195	
b) Making shelter	198	
c) Obtaining warmth	199	
d) Finding water	200	
e) Finding your way out.	202	
9. Be able to identify five types of venomous snake commonly found in South Africa. Explain how to avoid snakebite and how to apply first aid to someone who has been bitten.	206	



HIKING

10. Plan for and lead a Patrol of at least three other Scouts of lower advancement level than you, on an overnight cross-country hike of not less than 20 km. Half of the distance may be on water, animal or bicycle. The hike must be approved and evaluated by the District Commissioner or his nominee, who may be the Troop Scouter. A written log is to be submitted to the evaluator within 21 days after the hike. The hike may only qualify one Scout. This must be the last item before the PGA.

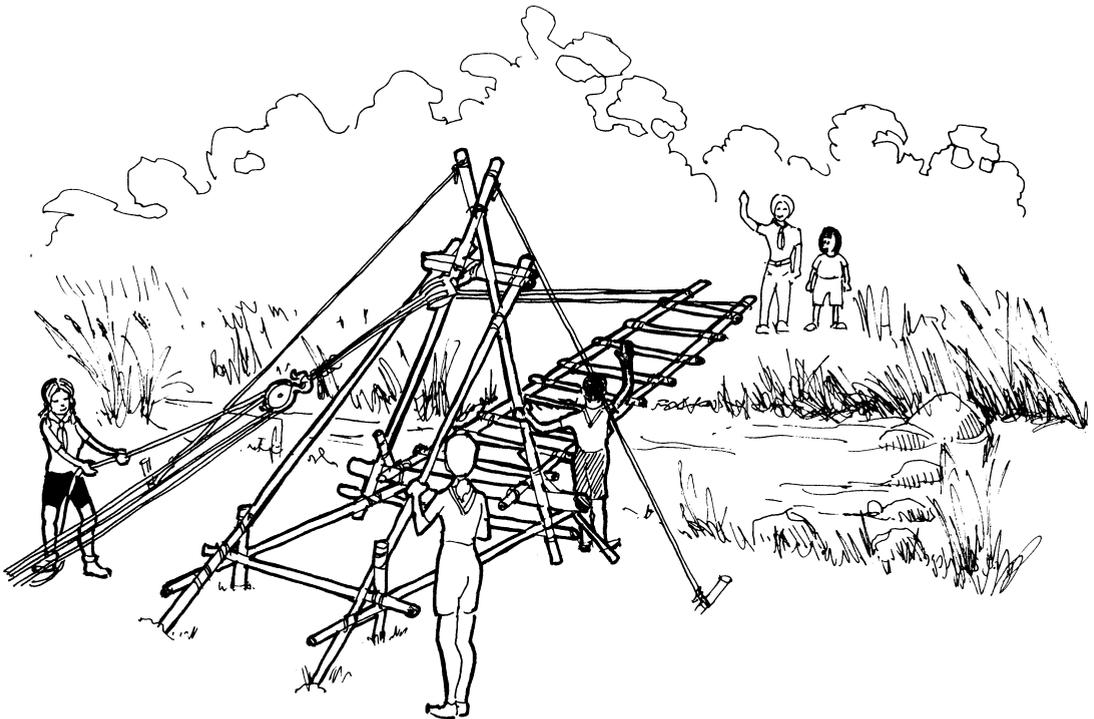
PERSONAL AND INTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

11. Assist in the planning of a Scouts' Own and form a personal evaluation of its success that you discuss with your Troop Scouter in preparation for the time when you will plan and lead your own Scouts' Own.
12. Identify an outdoor service project to improve the quality of the environment in your community. It must require not less than ten hours' work. Lead your patrol in carrying out the project.
13. Plan and lead a friendship activity for your Patrol with people of another culture. If the locality of your Troop is too far away from people of another culture, undertake this activity with a Patrol from another Troop.
14. In the form of a ten-minute yarn for each, tell the Troop what you did to fulfil the requirements of items 12. and 13. and interpret the experience in terms of the Promise and Law.
15. Lead a song or a dance or present a skit or lead a formation display or a scout band rendition at a campfire or AGM.
16. After consultation with your Troop Scouter lead your patrol in a discussion on AIDS awareness and prevention plus one of the following social issues, relating to the Scout Law:

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
208		
226		
228		
231		
233		
234		
236		

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
237		
238		
239		
First Class Completed		

- a) Theft
 - b) Child abuse
 - c) Substance abuse (alcohol, tobacco, drugs)
 - d) Or any other similar topic approved by your Troop Scouter.
17. Explain to your Troop Scouter what steps you would take if a member of your patrol reported to you that he or she was being abused either by someone in your group, a friend, relative or stranger.
18. Earn an interest badge that shows proficiency in sport or physical ability.
19. Complete a Personal Growth Agreement with your Troop Scouter as the final requirement for this level.



The Drawbridge



EXPLORER

MAP READING

1. Plan and run an orienteering exercise for the Troop of not less than two hours and 20 control points.

244

CAMPING

2. Have camped away from the Scout meeting place at least 20 nights as a Scout.
3. Explain the importance of conserving wood resources and build two of the following:
 - a) Hay box or wonder box
 - b) Reflector oven
 - c) Solar box
 - d) Conservation wood stove.
 Use them to cook hot meals for a Patrol using raw ingredients.

247

247

PIONEERING

4. Explorer Incidents. Lead a Patrol in crossing at least five outdoor obstacles, pre-determined by your Scouter, employing pioneering skills in which you have to plan the method and gather the necessary resources. At least one is to be a rescue involving the use of First Aid.

252

FIRST AID AND EMERGENCIES

5. Visit a local community health centre, discuss with its staff which issues are most affecting family life in your community, and report back to your Troop in the form a discussion aimed at developing an understanding of these issues among younger Scouts.
6. Create an incident in which an injured person may need to be carried, demonstrating to younger Scouts the following points:
 - a) the dangers of fractures of the spine;
 - b) the correct method of lifting a person on to a stretcher;
 - c) fireman's lift, walking assist, one-man carry, hand seats, and two-man carry.

258

259

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
244		
247		
247		
252		
258		
259		

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
269		
270		
275		

OBSERVATION

7. Attend a local community meeting, observe the proceedings and report back to your Troop or Court of Honour on your observations and interpretation of the democratic process in practice.

BACKWOODSMAN

8. Using an imaginative and adventurous scenario, plan, organise and lead a backwoodsman camp of not less than 24 hours, away from the Scout meeting place, in which younger Scouts are instructed in survival skills.

HIKING

9. With your Patrol, plan and lead an overnight expedition, of one of the following:

- a) To somewhere unusual, or
- b) Using an unusual mode of transport, or
- c) To raise money for charity (e.g. an overnight sponsored ride), or
- d) To research a subject of your choice.

Half the expedition may be on water. Report back with a written or audio-visual presentation to your Troop.



PERSONAL & INTERPERSONAL DEVELOPMENT

10. Interest Badges:

Hold six badges in one of the following categories:

EXPLORER	SEA EXPLORER	AIR EXPLORER
Advanced Navigation	Advanced Navigation	Advanced Navigation
Backwoodsman	Astronomer	Air Glider
Canoeist	Backwoodsman	Air Mechanic
Cook	Boardsailing	Air Meteorologist
Farmer	Boatman	Air Navigator
First Aid	Boatswain	Air Planner
Forester	Canoeist	Air Spotter
Gardener	Cook	Air Traffic Controller
Guide	First Aid	Astronomer
Handyman	Helmsman	Backwoodsman
Hike Leader	Hike Leader	Cook
Linguist	Lifesaver	First Aid
Mapping	Mapping	Hike Leader
Patrol Leadership	Motorboatman	Mapping
Pioneer	Patrol Leadership	Model Aero Engineer
Public Health	Pioneer	Patrol Leadership
Reader	Ship Quartermaster	Ship Quartermaster
Scribe	Voyager	Space Explorer
Speaker		
Veldcraft		
World Conservation		

The badges in bold are compulsory i.e.

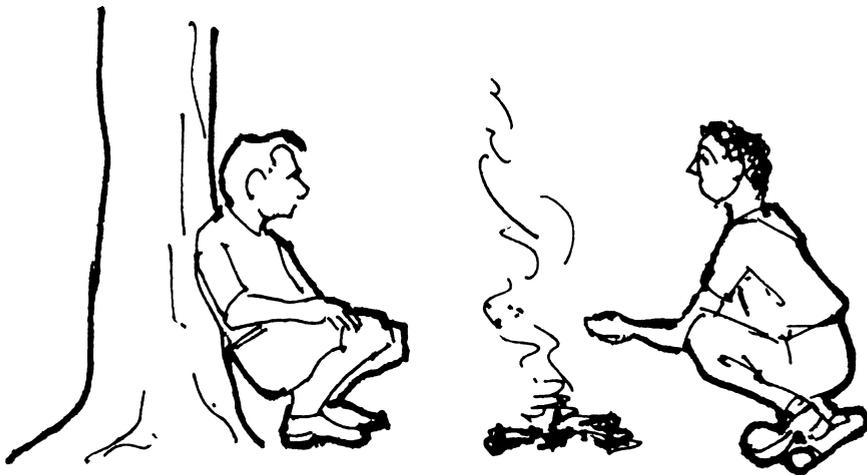
For Explorer: **Backwoodsman, Mapping and First Aid**

For Sea Explorer: **Boatman, Helmsman and First Aid**

For Air Explorer: **Air Navigator, Air traffic Controller and First Aid.**

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
278		

	Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
11. Alone, or with another Scout, build, plan, coordinate and lead a Campfire.	278		
12. Make a static display to be viewed for one month at a school or library, or develop a website for your group and maintain it for two months, keeping it up to date throughout the entire period, or lead an active scouting display with your patrol or troop in a prominent position in your community and get it reported in your local newspaper.	281		
13. Set up a handicapped awareness trail for younger scouts to use and explain why it is significant.	283		
14. Develop and commit to a prioritized plan of action to achieve your Top Award/ Springbok.	285		
15. Complete a Personal Growth Agreement with your Troop Scouter as the final requirement for this level.	287		
Explorer Completed			



The Old Camper has his own way of squatting to keep off the ground



SPRINGBOK (Top Award)

1. Have camped away from the Scout meeting place for not less than 30 nights as a Scout.
2. With the prior approval of your concept by the Assistant Area Commissioner (Scout Programme) or his nominee, build a 1:20 scale model of a proposed construction project, discuss its purposes and advantages with your examiner, train Scouts and lead them in the building of the project. This may include the construction of a community facility.
3. Lead a Patrol in planning, cooking and serving a three-course hot meal to at least six people including a guest, on an open fire, in camp, from raw ingredients. Demonstrate to the examiner an understanding of the essential components of a balanced and healthy diet and explain how your meal meets these criteria.
4. With the prior approval of your proposal by the AAC (Scout Programme) or his nominee, plan and lead a hike of more than 30 km and two nights over a route you have not covered before. Your group must comprise not less than four members including yourself, the others being First Class or below. Select a theme as the focus of your hike and submit a written log, including a report of your study of the theme, to the AAC (Scout Programme) or his nominee for evaluation. Half of the distance may be on water, animal or bicycle. The total distance should be increased slightly if it is not all done on foot. This must be the last activity before the PGA unless, due to circumstances, the AAC (Scout Programme) approves that it be done earlier.
5. Demonstrate your organisational and leadership skills by planning, organising and conducting a camp for at least two Patrols of at least two nights, meeting the following requirements:

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
293		
293		
295		
297		
302		

Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
304		
306		
306		
309		
309		

- a) the candidate may lead neither Patrol on the camp;
- b) it may include Patrols from other Troops;
- c) an adult may be present only if necessary but cannot undertake any organisational role in the camp;
- d) it must be held away from the Scout meeting place;
- e) it must facilitate the training of younger Scouts, delegating duties to them where appropriate;
- f) you must evaluate the camp and give a brief oral presentation to the Troop or COH on the lessons learned.

6. Identify a need in the community. With the prior approval of the AAC (Scout Programme) or his nominee, plan a solution and lead a Patrol in meeting the need. The **total** Service Project is to involve at least 40 hours involvement by the candidate.

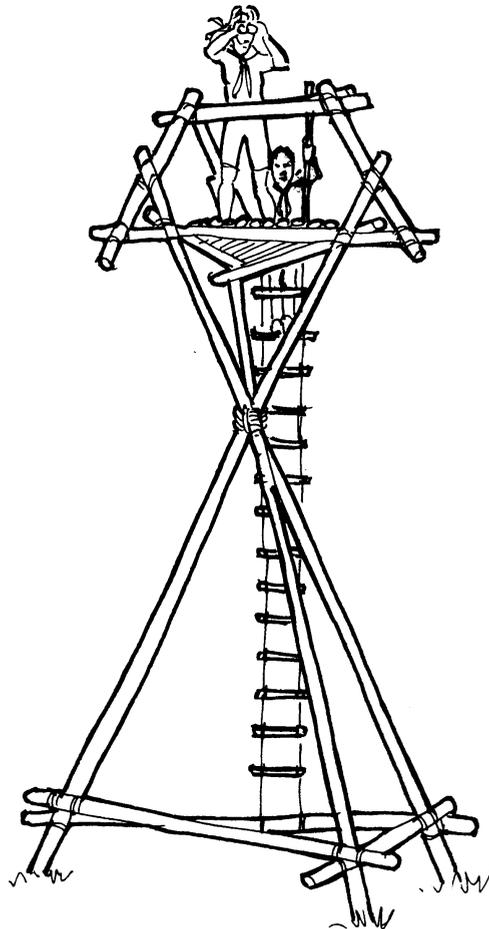
7. Plan, run and evaluate a Scouts' Own of at least 15 minutes, focused on enhancing an understanding of the Law and Promise among younger Scouts.

8. Have attended at least three meetings of the Court of Honour and demonstrate knowledge of meeting procedure.

9. Have an understanding of the importance of mutual respect between people of different gender, race or culture. Demonstrate this to the satisfaction of the examiner by leading a discussion among younger Scouts aimed at developing their appreciation of this need. The examiner is to be nominated by the AAC (Scout Programme).

10. Give an oral presentation to an AGM, parents meeting or another non-scouting group about the effect scouting has had on your life or about a service project you have completed.

	Page No.	Date Completed	Scouter's Signature
11. Complete a Personal Growth Agreement with your Troop Scouter as the final internal Troop requirement for this level.	311		
12. Attend a Panel Interview with the AC or his nominee to confirm your assimilation of all aspects of the Scout Programme and that the Promise and Law have been adopted as a way of life.	313		
Springbok completed			



The Brynbach Tower

Link Badge Requirements



1. Repeat from memory the Scout Promise and Law, explain their meanings and how to carry them out.
2. Demonstrate correctly the Scout Salute and Scout sign, and explain when each is used.
3. Know the Scout motto.
4. Either help to pitch a tent OR make your own shelter out of any available material AND sleep in it for one night. All Cub camping rules must be complied with if camping with your Pack unless you are sleeping in your own garden under the control of your parents. It is however preferable that this camp is held with the future Patrol Leader and Patrol in which case it is a Scout event under the control of the TS.
5. Know the parts of an axe.
6. Demonstrate how to handle and carry a hand axe.
7. Know how to split firewood.
8. Practice all safety rules for axemanship.
9. Make and use the following knots: reef, slip reef, sheet bend, round turn and two half hitches, sheep shank, clove hitch, bowline, figure-of-eight and fisherman's knot.
10. Be able to do West Country Whipping.
11. Be an active participant in at least two full Troop meetings.
12. Show a general knowledge of the life of the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and his contribution to the development of world Scouting.
13. Sing or recite the national anthem and briefly describe its history. Draw the South African flag. Be able to recognise the national animal, flower and coat of arms.
14. Show an understanding of your rights and responsibilities as a child and when to say "no".

For the Cubs coming up from the pack, the Troop Scouter will go through the theory and the Law and Promise. The Cub's future patrol leader will take him/her through the practical sections of the Link Badge.

Cubs who hold the Link Badge are not required to hold the Troop Membership Badge.

**TROOP
MEMBERSHIP**



TROOP MEMBERSHIP

Those who do not hold the Link Badge must complete the following requirements before being invested as a Scout.

1. Repeat from memory the Scout Promise and Law and, in accordance with your age, explain their meanings and how to carry them out.
2. Demonstrate correctly the Scout Salute, Scout Sign, left handshake, and explain when each is used.
3. Know the Scout motto.
4. Show a general knowledge of the life of the founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell and the spread of Scouting worldwide.
5. Sing or recite the national anthem and briefly describe it's history, draw the South African flag, and recognise the national animal, flower and coat- of-arms.
6. Show an understanding of your rights and responsibilities as a child and when to say "No!"

This is the time when you will learn about the Scout Movement and its values. You should have completed this level by the third week after joining the Troop and be invested by the fourth week. Your Patrol Leader and Troop Scouter will help you to achieve this.



The World Scout Badge

1. Repeat from memory the Scout Promise and Law and, in accordance with your age, explain their meanings and how to carry them out.

The Promise



On my Honour I promise that I will do my best:

To do my duty to God and my country;

To help other people at all times;

To obey the Scout Law.

You make this promise on your “honour” which means you can be trusted and that people can depend on you. Your honour is your pride, your character and your reputation.

The Scout Promise would be impossible to keep if it did not contain the words “your best”. This means that if you fail to live up to the promise but can honestly say “I did my best to keep the promise, but could not”, then you have succeeded.

You will have a growing understanding of your duty to God and your country as you grow through Scouting, but for now you need to know you owe a duty to both. Following the teaching of your religious leaders and parents, and bringing these into your daily life, will help you to do your duty to God. You should worship in accordance with the teachings of your faith.

Helping others has always been a part of Scouting and a Scout should do a good turn to someone every day. You are going to promise to help other people at all times, which means *anyone* in need, not just your friends.

You will also promise to obey the 10 Scout Laws. These practical rules should become a way of life and help you to grow up to be a worthy member of society who will always be there for your fellow men.

During the investiture ceremony you will make this promise to your Troop Scouter. Once you have made the promise you are a member of the world wide “Brotherhood” of Scouting and will be expected to live by the values set out in the Scout Law.



The Scout Laws

1. A Scout's honour is to be trusted.

People know they can depend on you because you are a Scout. They know you will tell the truth and when you say you will do something it will be done without fail. A scout is honest.

2. A Scout is loyal.

To be loyal means to be faithful, obedient and true, or in plain words "to stick up for". As a Scout you are faithful to your country, your family, your Troop, your Scouters, your Patrol, your friends, and as you get older those serving under you. You will speak up loyally in defence of your principles even if they are not popular.

3. A Scout's duty is to be useful and help others.

Helping others can bring you the greatest happiness, and as a Scout you do so willingly, without pay or reward. Try to do at least one good turn to somebody every day.

4. A Scout is a friend to all and a brother to every other Scout.

You will try to understand other people and respect those with ideas and customs different to yours. To other Scouts anywhere in the world, you are more than just a friend. You are a "brother" or "sister" to them, knowing that they obey the same laws of friendship and helpfulness as you do.

5. A Scout is courteous.

Courteous is an old word meaning respectful and polite. As a Scout you know that good manners help everyone to get along better with each other.

6. A Scout is a friend to animals.

A Scout does not hurt any living creature, whether by shooting at them, throwing stones or hurting them in any way. Never neglect to feed your pets. Remember all animals are part of nature. If they must be killed for food, or for some other good reason, it should be in the most humane way.





7. A Scout obeys orders.

You obey orders from your family, teacher, scouter or Patrol Leader because you know they have the experience and you can trust them not to give you an order unless it is important. It is sensible discipline, which you accept in Scouting as a sports team obeys its captain. You must obey the rules and laws of your family, community and country. If you think they are unfair, you try to have them changed in an orderly manner rather than disobeying them.

8. A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

You have the sense to look on the bright side of things, no matter what goes wrong, and you do your best to keep others happy with your smile. A Scout does not turn away from a problem, but stays and looks for a solution.

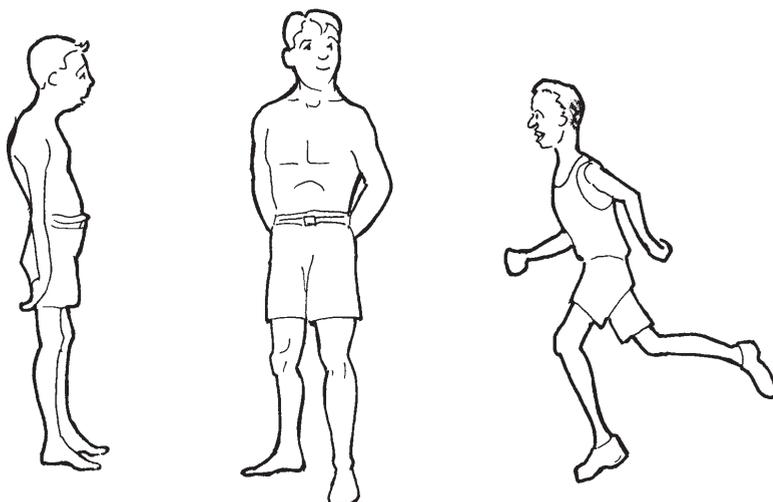
9. A Scout is thrifty.

Being thrifty means you do not waste things that are valuable. You will take care of your possessions, your money and your time. You will protect and conserve the natural resources around you and carry out your jobs in the most efficient way.

10. A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

Scouts keep their bodies and minds clean, fit and ready for action. You need to keep clean and wash your hands whenever necessary to prevent illness and keep you healthy. You should only think good things about others and do not pass on any slander that you have heard. A Scout does not swear or use bad language and always tries to speak in a positive way. Scouts understand their bodily changes as they develop, and try to keep their emotions and urges in check. You need to understand the importance of remaining celibate through

your teenage years. If you feel uncertain or confused about this, discuss your feelings with your parents or Troop Scouter.



2. Demonstrate correctly the Scout salute, Scout sign and left handshake, and explain when each is used.

You are required to demonstrate how and when to use the Scout sign and salute and carry it out correctly and smartly. You should understand the origin and significance of the use of the “left handshake”. You need to practice and ask your Patrol Leader to watch you and correct any mistakes.



The Scout salute

The Scout salute is a sign of respect and friendship. Whenever you are in uniform and see others wearing a scout badge or uniform always try to be the first to give a smart salute.

Bring your hand up smartly in a wide outward sweep and hold it at your forehead or hat brim for a second or two with the palm forward then bring your hand down by the shortest route back to your side.



The three fingers of the scout salute remind you of the three parts of your Scout Promise, as do the three parts of the World Scout Badge, which you will wear on your pocket. (B-P adapted the badge from the north point sign on maps and compasses, because he believed Scouts should also “point in the right direction”).



The Scout sign

The Scout sign is made to the shoulder by the whole troop when a Scout is being invested or when repeating the Promise. It is not used at any other time.

The left handshake



The “left handshake” is the scout greeting and an international sign of friendship, using the hand nearest to the heart. BP learnt that in Africa the left hand is the hand of peace as it holds your shield, so you really have to trust someone to let go your shield to shake hands.

3. Know the Scout motto

You should know the motto “Be Prepared” and understand what being prepared means in your life.

When B-P was once asked, “Be prepared for what?” he answered “Be prepared for anything”.

This means you must always be prepared to do your duty in order to help other people. You must prepare yourself by learning what to do when anything unexpected happens, and how to act at an accident or emergency.

You need to be prepared in many ways. This includes moral preparedness to resist temptations to join bad company, or lie or steal or swear. You will learn as you progress along the Scouting Trail how you can strengthen yourself to face life’s problems by being prepared.



4. Show a general knowledge of the life of the founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell, and the spread of Scouting worldwide.

The idea of Scouting was born here in South Africa – from the example of boys like you who wanted to show they could be trusted, and who were not afraid of a bit of danger. But, of course, there have always been boys like that. It needed a man with the skill to recognise it, and with drive and energy, to turn them into a youth movement which spread around the world.



ROBERT BADEN-POWELL was known by the nickname “Bathing Towel” when he was at boarding school, but we remember him as “B-P”. He was born on 22 February 1857. He lived much as Scouts do during his own boyhood. With his brothers he cruised about on a sailing boat at all seasons and in all weathers – taking the rough with the smooth. At Charterhouse School, in England (where he was considered rather lazy in class) he did a lot of scouting in the woods, catching rabbits and cooking them, observing birds and tracking animals and so on, developing his love of nature and the habit of observation. He sometimes had to stay hidden from the teachers while he did that.



At Charterhouse School

When he left school he joined the army. His scouting skills increased as he tracked big game in India and parts of Africa, and lived among the backwoodsmen in Canada.

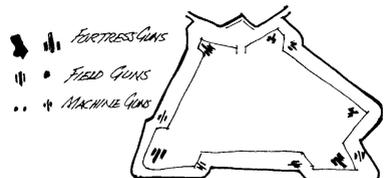


Pig Sticking in India



During a campaign in Malta (an island in the Mediterranean) he disguised himself in various ways, once as a butterfly catcher making sketches of butterflies with drawings of enemy forts and guns hidden in the design on the butterfly’s wings. His book *Adventures of a Spy* tells of these adventures.

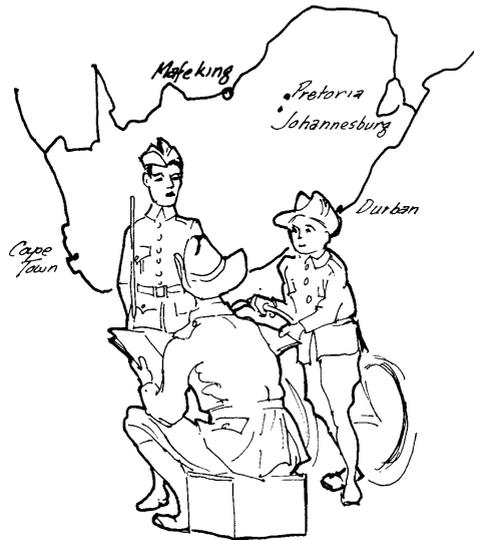
During an expedition in Ashanti (in West Africa) he used pioneering skills, building log bridges and military roads. Here he met a chief who taught him about the left handshake.



Later he was in Matabeleland (part of Zimbabwe) where he was given the nickname of “Impeesa”, the Wolf that Never Sleeps, because of the many night scouting trips he made, spying out where troops were hiding.

When war broke out in South Africa in 1899, B-P found himself organising the defence of the small town of Mafeking (now called Mafikeng, in the Northwest Province). For 217 days the town was besieged, and B-P used every trick he could think of to deceive the attackers into thinking there were better defences than there actually were. Suspicious-looking boxes were buried beside notices saying “Minefield”, though they contained nothing more dangerous than sand.

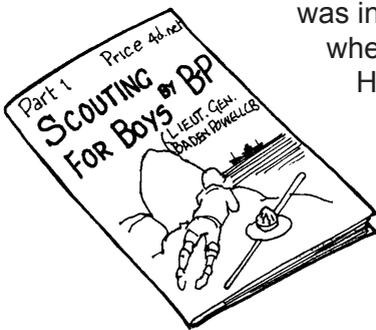
The one very bright acetylene lamp in the town was shone from one defence point at night, then rushed to several other spots to give the impression that each fort had its own searchlight. Every soldier was vital, so the boys of Mafeking were formed into a cadet corps and delivered messages by bicycle, even when the town was being shelled by heavy artillery. B-P suggested that they should take more care, and one of them laughed, “I pedal so quick, sir, the bullets will never catch me!”



The Mafeking Cadet Corps 1900

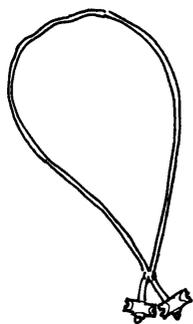
B-P had written a little book called *Aids for Scouting*, which was intended for soldiers. Now he began to see how boys, when trained and trusted, could be as reliable as men.

He tried out his ideas in 1907 at an experimental camp on Brownsea Island in England. In the next year he published the results of this trial in a book called *Scouting for Boys*, which was published in fortnightly parts. It was an instant hit and boys all over the world read it. Some of them started their own Patrols independently – so Scout Troops were invented before Scout Leaders!



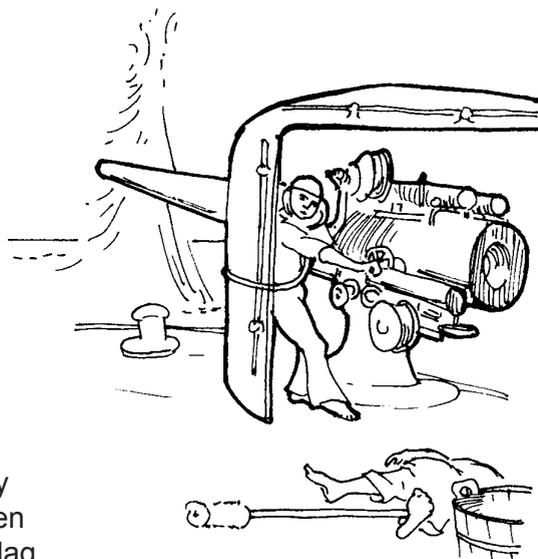
It is not known exactly when Scouting started in South Africa, but there were Troops operating in the Cape, Transvaal and Natal as early as March 1908 – only seven months after the camp on Brownsea Island. In 1912, B-P visited South Africa and camped with Scouts in various places. During the 1st World War, 1914-18, Scouts showed their worth as observers, messengers and hospital orderlies. Jack Cornwell was the first Scout to be awarded the V.C. (Victoria Cross) for his bravery on board ship during the Battle of Jutland – and the highest Scout award for courage is still named the Cornwell Badge in his honour.

In 1920, the first World Jamboree was held, where B-P was acclaimed Chief Scout of the World. In thirteen years, Scouting had spread to all parts of the world! Many of the ideas of Scouting came from B-P's experiences in southern Africa.



The Woodbadge

The Wood Badge Beads, which trained Scouters wear, are copied from the beads of the necklace worn by King Dinuzulu; the green and gold of the Scout flag is the green of the Transvaal and the orange of the Free State.

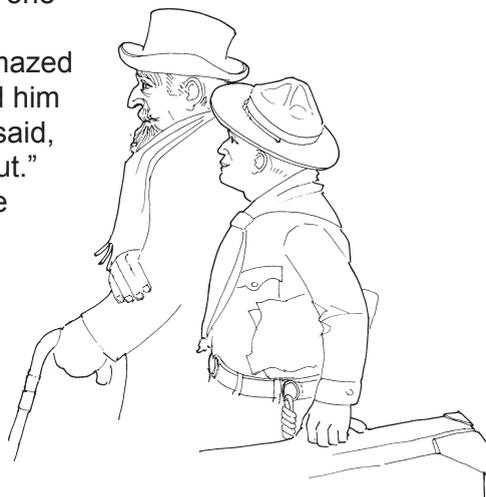


Duty Before All - Scout Jack Cornwall 1916

The first Jamboree in South Africa was staged in 1936 and B-P was present to approve of the way that Scouting was spreading to all the boys of this country. B-P died in Kenya on 8 January 1941 and the slopes of Mount Nyeri blazed with a great circle of fires with one alone in the centre. The Chief Scout had 'Gone Home'. Since then Scouting has continued to spread throughout the free world and its World Jamborees remain occasions when the youth of many nations can meet in brotherhood and peace.

Scouting found its way to America because of one boy's Scout 'Good Turn'. An American visiting England asked his way in London and was amazed by the polite helpfulness of a boy who showed him where to go. He offered him a tip but the boy said, "No, thank you, sir. I don't take tips. I'm a Scout." The man made it his business to find out more about these Scouts. He took the information back to America with him – and started the Scout Movement there.

That is one example of the Scout Movement in action. Now it's *your* turn to spread Scouting a little wider. If all the boys and girls in the world were Scouts – what a wonderful thing that would be!



5. Sing or recite the national anthem and briefly describe its history, draw the South African flag, and recognise the national animal, flower and coat-of-arms.

You should know we had two anthems and that they came from different roots, which have now been combined to form one. You are required to sing or recite the anthem, and you should understand its importance.



National Anthem of South Africa

(Official version Xhosa, Sesotho, Afrikaans & English)

Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo
Yiva imathandazo yethu
Nkosi Sikelela
Thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka sechaba sa heso
O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho.
O se boloke, o se boloke.
Sechaba sa heso,
Sechaba sa South Afrika.

South Africa

Uit die blou van onse hemel,
uit die diepte van ons see,
Oor ons ewige gebergtes
waar die kranse antwoord gee,

Sounds the call to come together,
and united we shall stand,
Let us live and strive for freedom
in South Africa our Land.

When the Union of South Africa came into being in 1910, as a Dominion within the British Empire, *God Save the King* was used as the National Anthem, changing to *God Save the Queen* when Queen Elizabeth ascended the throne in 1952.

Die Stem van Suid-Afrika, of which the first three verses were written by CJ Langenhoven in 1918, was set to the present music by Rev ML de Villiers in 1921. The fourth verse was added later. *Die Stem van Suid-Afrika* was sung for the first time on an official occasion, at the hoisting of the previous National Flag on 31 May 1928. It became popular over the years, and on 2 May 1957 it was declared the only official National Anthem of South Africa. At that time, an English version, *The Call of South Africa*, was also taken into official use.

The report of the Commission on National Symbols, which was released in October 1993, contained a recommendation that both *The Call of South Africa* and *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika*, already an unofficial anthem for many South Africans, should both be adopted as National Anthems of South Africa.

Playing both of these Anthems in full proved to be cumbersome and time-consuming. By Proclamation No 68, 1997 in Government Gazette No 18341 of 10 October 1997, President Mandela determined, in terms of Section 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996, that a shortened and combined version of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* and *The Call of South Africa* should henceforth be the National Anthem of the Republic of South Africa. The music and words of the National Anthem were published in the schedule to this proclamation.

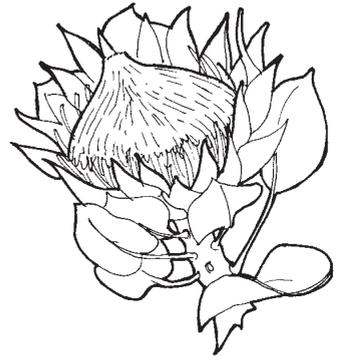
The words of the first stanza of *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* were written in Xhosa by Enoch Sontonga as a hymn, one hundred years ago, in 1897. Seven additional Xhosa stanzas were later added by the poet Samuel Mqhayi. This classic Xhosa version, and an English translation, were published by the Lovedale Press in 1934.

Having been composed as a hymn, *Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika* represents a fusion of European and African cultures. It is therefore not an exclusive symbol but rather a unifying one. The words of this hymn have become part of South Africa's repertoire of oral poetry, with many different versions in circulation.

South African National Flower

The King or Giant Protea (*Cynaroides*).

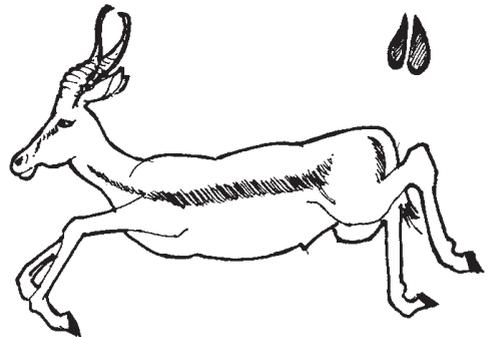
Colour pink with red bracts (leaf tips) and white florets (flower inner). Grows to a height of 1,5m and a bush spread of 1,75m. Found in most parts of South Africa, flowering from spring to autumn. The Valley of the Red Gods near Isolation on Table Mountain got its name from the King Proteas found there. Protea is named after Proteus, son of Neptunus, a god of classical mythology who could take on various forms, hence an inspired name for the many forms and varieties of Proteas. The Protea is also used symbolically in sport.



South African National Animal

The Springbok (*Antidorcas marsupialis*).

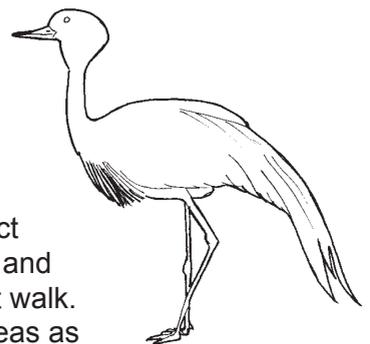
The Springbok is found in all National Parks across South Africa except in the Tsitsikamma National Park. It weighs between 35 and 42kg growing to a height of 72 to 80cm. The female carries (gestation period) for 5½ to 6 months before a single lamb is born, usually during November month. The potential life span of the Springbok is 10 years and the recorded record length of its horns was 50cm. The Springbok is also used and is symbolic of achievement in sport and Scouting.



South African National Bird

The Blue Crane (*Anthropoides paradisea*).

The Afrikaans name is Bloukraanvoël. It has an unusually large head with a long slender neck and stands about 100cm tall. Both sexes have the same colouring, but the female is smaller. The bird is a distinct grey colour, with white on the top of its head, long legs and tail, and has a distinct 'forward pushing motion' elegant walk. It is usually found in freshwater and open grassland areas as well as agricultural lands, either in small groups or pairs. This species is found only in South Africa and a small area in northern Namibia. The call is a loud, nasal "kraaaank-kraaaank" which cannot be missed. These birds are difficult to spot as they remain still and blend into surrounds for long periods.



The South African National Coat of Arms

You are only required to recognise the coat-of-arms, but a discussion with your Troop Scouter of its salient points would help to give you an idea of its significance as a national symbol

In accordance with South African Government Notice Number 425 dated 28 April 2000, the Bureau of Heraldry hereby gives notice in terms of section 5(a) of the Heraldry Act, 1962 (Act No. 18 of 1962), of the registration of the new national coat of arms of the Republic of South Africa.

Representations of two San human figures of red ochre, the hands of the innermost arms clasped, with upper arm, inner wrist, waist and knee bands and a narrow border of red ochre; the shield ensigned of a spear and knobkierie. There above a demi-secretary bird displayed on the breast with a stylised representation of a protea flower with inner petals seeded of nine triangles conjoined in three rows. Above the head of the secretary bird an arc of seven rays faceted, the two outer rays conjoined to the elevated wings.

Upon a rib, the motto !KE E:/XARRA //KE in letters argent. Issuant from the ends of the rib are two pairs of elephant tusks curving inwards, the tips conjoined to the wings of the secretary bird, there within and flanking the shields and two ears of wheat.

The National Flag

You are only required to recognise the flag but a discussion on the design and the protocol involved with the flying of the flag would help you to see the significance of the flag

The new national flag of the Republic of South Africa, which was taken into use on 27 April 1994, replaces the previous one which flew over South Africa from 31 May 1928 to 26 April 1994. The design and colours of the new flag are a synopsis of the principal elements of South Africa's flag history, from the earliest days to the present time.

The chilli red (red/orange), white and blue date back to the earliest times of the country's flag history; while the green, black and gold first made their appearance in South African national flags during the 19th century. All six colours featured strongly in more recent South African flags. As far as the colours of the new flag are concerned, it should be borne in mind that individual colours, or colour combinations can have widely differing meanings for different people. For this reason, no universal symbolism should be attached to any of these colours. They may be interpreted freely.

The unique central design of the flag, which begins as a 'V' at the hoist and comes together in the centre of the flag, extending further, as a single horizontal band to the outer edge of the fly, can be seen as representing the convergence of diverse elements in South African society, which then take the road ahead in unison. This idea of convergence and unification links up with the motto of the National Coat of Arms, !ke e:/xarra //ke, written in the Khoisan language of the /Xam people, which means 'diverse people unite'

Flying the National Flag

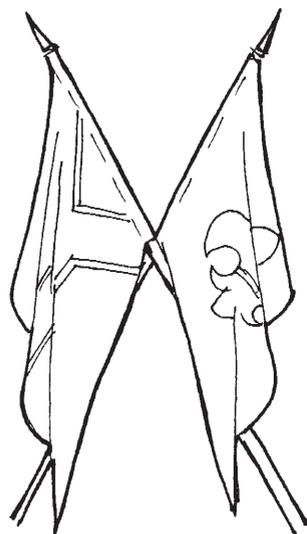
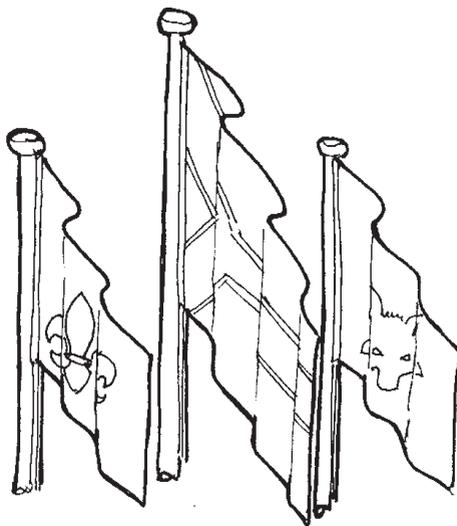
When the national flag is displayed vertically against a wall, the red band should be to the left of the spectator with the hoist or the cord seam uppermost; when it is displayed horizontally, the hoist should be to the left of the spectator and the red band uppermost.

When the flag is displayed next to or behind the speaker in a hall or other meeting place, for example with him on a stage, it must be placed to the speaker's right hand. When it is placed elsewhere in the hall or meeting place it should be to the right of the audience.



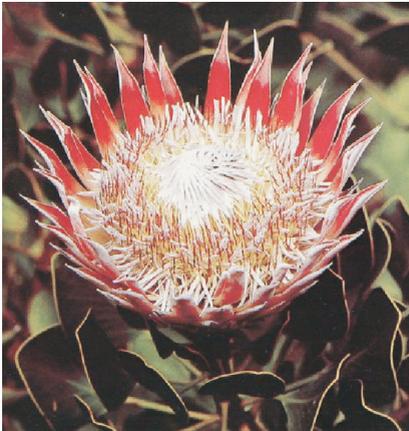
With other flags

- a) When the national flag is displayed together with any other flags, it must be hoisted first and lowered last.
- b) When flown with the national flags of other countries, all the flags should be of approximately equal size and must be flown at an equal height, and the South African national flag must be on the right side of the building or platform (that is to say, on the left side from the observer's point of view).
- c) When there are any other flags, not being other national flags, on separate flagstuffs, the national flag must be in the middle or on the left side from the observer's point of view or at the highest point of the group.
- d) When there are any other flags on the same flagstaff, the national flag must be at the top.
- e) When there is any other flag on crossed staffs, the national flag must be to the spectators' left and its staff must be in front of the staff of the other flag.
- f) When there is another flag (or other flags) in procession, the national flag must be on the marching right. If there is a row of flags, the provisions of (c) above apply.





The South African Flag



The Protea



The Springbok



The South African Coat of Arms



The Blue Crane

6. Show an understanding of your rights and responsibilities as a child and when to say “No!”

Your Troop Scouter will discuss your rights and responsibilities.

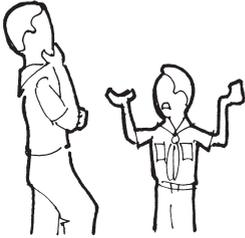
Before you have this discussion you should find out which organisations in your community work with youth and children, and what services they provide. You should also list the help-line numbers. You should discuss your rights and responsibilities as a child, some of which are listed below.



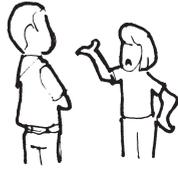
1. You have the right to be protected from physical, sexual and emotional harm.
2. You have the right to speak and to be taken seriously, and have the responsibility to tell the truth.
3. You have the right to be treated equally, whatever your race, gender, language or religion, and you have the responsibility to treat others equally.
4. You have the right to privacy, and the responsibility to respect the privacy of others.
5. You have the right to be protected from alcohol and drugs, and the responsibility not to use or promote substances that will cause harm to the body.
6. You have the right to proper care and guidance, and the responsibility to be the best person that you can be.
7. You must understand what constitutes an act of physical, emotional, verbal or sexual abuse, how to report such an incident and the grave consequences of falsifying an incident.
8. You must understand your right to say “no” if you are placed in a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable.



Child's rights and responsibilities



Children have the right to be taken seriously...



...and the responsibility to listen to others.



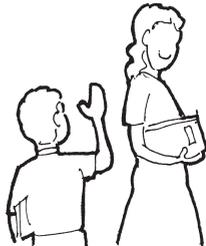
Children have the right to be loved and protected from harm...



...and the responsibility to show others love and caring.



Children have the right to a good education...



...and the responsibility to study and respect their teachers.



Children have the right to be well fed...



...and the responsibility not to waste food.



Children have the right to quality medical care...



...and the responsibility to take care of themselves.



Children have the right to make mistakes...



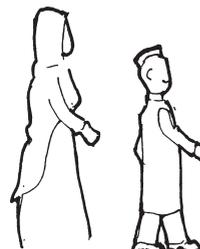
...and the responsibility to learn from these mistakes.



Children have the right to a safe and comfortable home...



...and the responsibility to keep it neat and clean.



Children have the right to be proud of their heritage and beliefs...



...and the responsibility to listen to others.