1946

Let's Take A Look

SOME months ago you in your Council probably stopped to take a look back at the year 1946, to measure progress made and to plan for the future.

This was done nationally, too, as our report to Congress was prepared. That report is now on file in Congress and has been printed as a House Document. It is part of the long history of our federally chartered movement.

Believing that Scouters can do their work better when they see the whole Scouting picture, we feature in this issue a glimpse of Scouting in America in 1946.

Add this to your more intimate knowledge of Scouting in your community, Council or Region, and you should have an interesting picture of the work of a very significant youth movement.

A Year of Growth

The year 1946 saw more boys than ever before in history having the benefits of Scout training. At the end of the year there were 1,553,620 boy members, organized in 66,207 Packs, Troops and Senior Units.

There were 509,777 registered adult Scouters, 96% of whom were related to these Units as leaders and Unit Committeemen.

at the Year 1946

Who the Sponsors Were

Who uses the Scout program? 46.9% of the Units were sponsored by churches and synagogues. Clubs and fraternal organizations, including the Veterans' organizations, sponsored 20.2%. Schools, including P.T.A. groups, and community and civic groups also sponsored thousands of Units.

Whole Scout Family

Increasingly institutions made use of the long span program to meet the needs of their boy membership from 9 years up. 8,302 institutions sponsored at least one Troop and one Pack; 2,790 institutions had at least one Troop and one Senior Unit and 1,617 had the Whole Scout Family, — a Pack, a Troop and a Senior Unit.

Cub Scouting

The big event in Cub Scouting was the revision and simplification of the Achievement plan. These changes were the result of the experience and study

of twelve years. The new requirements are being tested by those Councils which wish to use them in 1947. Leaders say they make the program simpler and more fun for Cub Scouts.

Thousands of Cubbers and Den Mothers speeded up their training by Cub Leaders' Pow Wows and training institutes. Programs were strong and vigorous.

Boy Scouting

A great achievement which will affect the whole program of Scouting for many years to come, was the realignment of basic Scout requirements. This realignment will make advancement in knowledge and skill a more natural result of a Scout's normal activities in his Patrol and Troop. Equal emphasis is placed on the three important phases of a boy's experience as a Scout, the Scout spirit he develops, his active Scout participation, and the Scoutcraft skills he learns. He does not pass a test to get a badge, but to add to his accomplishments; in Second Class toward becoming a good hiker; in First Class toward proving himself a good camper. Some 396 Councils are now testing the realigned requirements.

Senior Scouting

Young men joined Senior Scout Units in greater numbers than ever before in the history of Scouting. The new Unit, the Senior Scout Outfit, made it possible for them to follow any or all of the features of

the three programs that appealed to them.

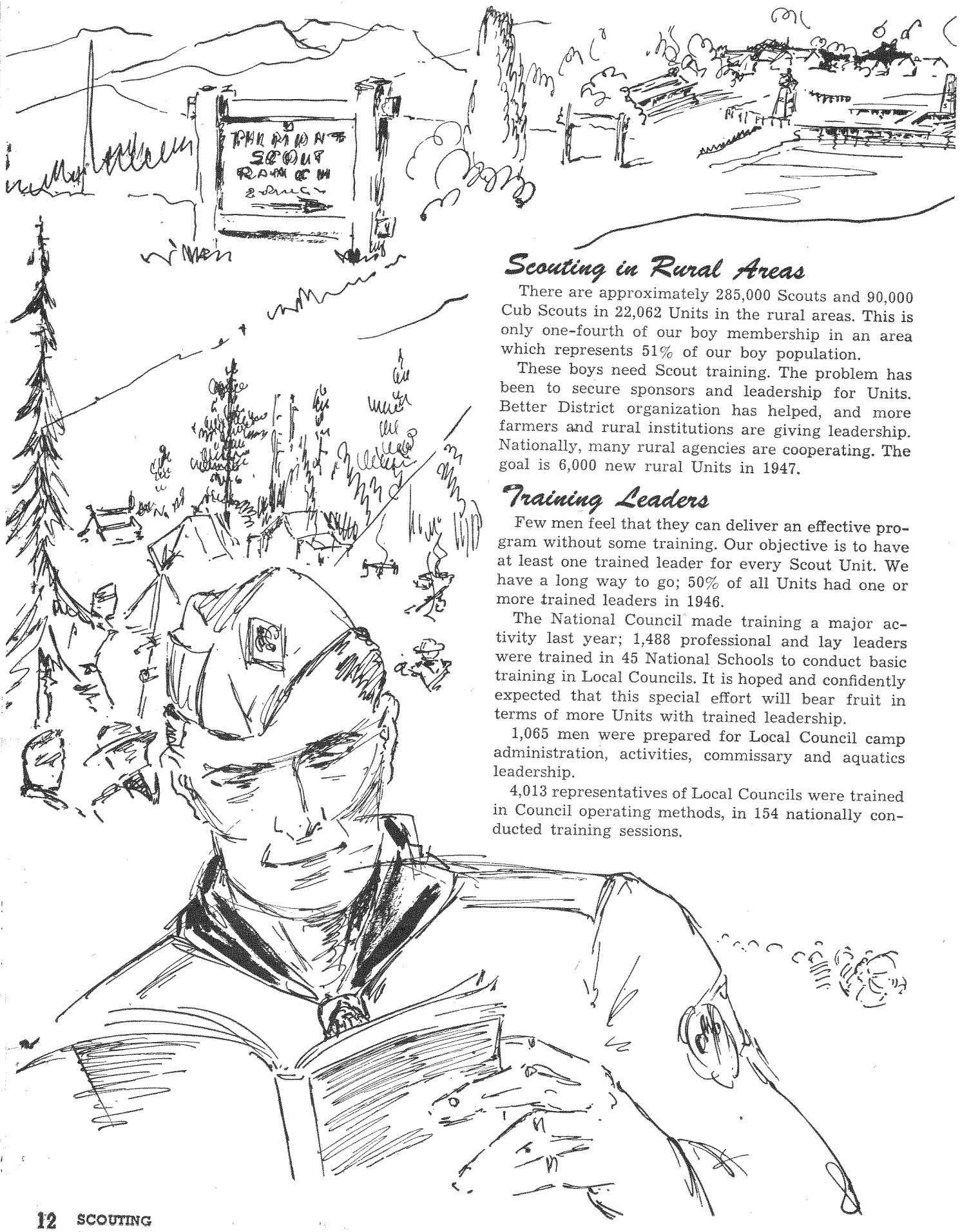
Important steps were taken to help unify the three programs: a "fatigue" uniform was adopted for the use of all Senior Scouts, the Sea Scout Ship Rating Plan was revised to make it available to all Senior Units, and a new type of training for Senior Leaders was devised to prepare men for the leadership of all branches.

Air Scout regulations were revised to permit orientation flights for Senior Scouts under qualified leadership. Fourteen Army Air Corps officers attended a ten-day training session at Schiff, and one is now assigned to each Region to promote Air Scouting and the Senior Program. Naval District Commandants and Naval Reserve units are also cooperating wholeheartedly with Sea Scouts.

Inter-Racial Scouting

In 1946 the net boy membership among Negros passed the 100,000 mark. Southern Councils provided for Negro professional leaders in their budgets, and last year contributed $307,000 for campsites and camping equipment. Funds were contributed in thirds — the Negro people themselves raised one-third, the White people one-third and one-third was contributed by the General Education Board for leadership, and by the Carnegie Corporation for campsites and equipment.

A major project was launched in 1946 and will carry through to 1947 to extend Scouting to thousands of new Negro boys.



Scouting in Rural Areas

There are approximately 285,000 Scouts and 90,000 Cub Scouts in 22,062 Units in the rural areas. This is only one-fourth of our boy membership in an area which represents 51% of our boy population.

These boys need Scout training. The problem has been to secure sponsors and leadership for Units. Better District organization has helped, and more farmers and rural institutions are giving leadership. Nationally, many rural agencies are cooperating. The goal is 6,000 new rural Units in 1947.

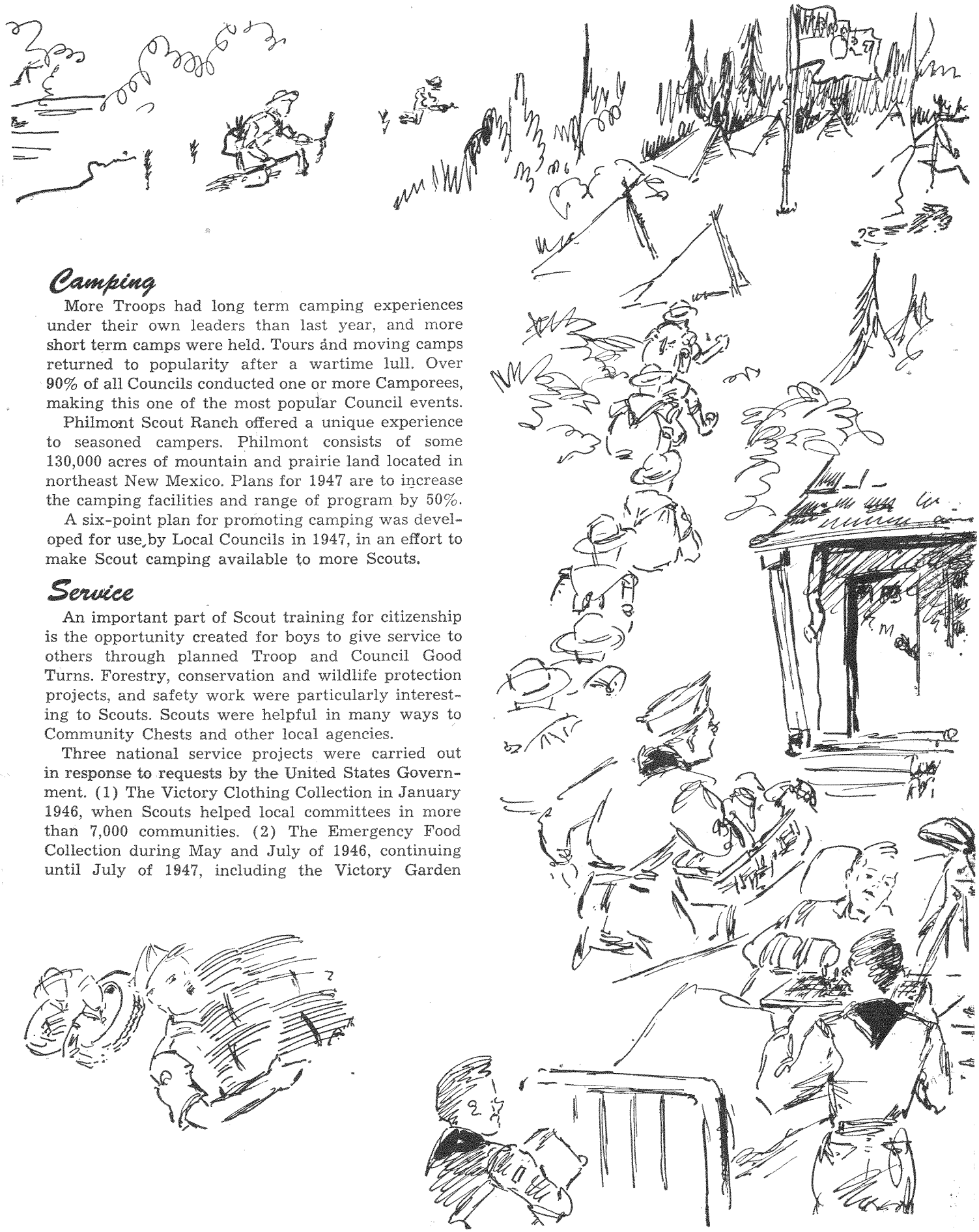
Training Leaders

Few men feel that they can deliver an effective program without some training. Our objective is to have at least one trained leader for every Scout Unit. We have a long way to go; 50% of all Units had one or more trained leaders in 1946.

The National Council made training a major activity last year; 1,488 professional and lay leaders were trained in 45 National Schools to conduct basic training in Local Councils. It is hoped and confidently expected that this special effort will bear fruit in terms of more Units with trained leadership.

1,065 men were prepared for Local Council camp administration, activities, commissary and aquatics leadership.

4,013 representatives of Local Councils were trained in Council operating methods, in 154 nationally conducted training sessions.



Camping

More Troops had long term camping experiences under their own leaders than last year, and more short term camps were held. Tours and moving camps returned to popularity after a wartime lull. Over 90% of all Councils conducted one or more Camporees, making this one of the most popular Council events.

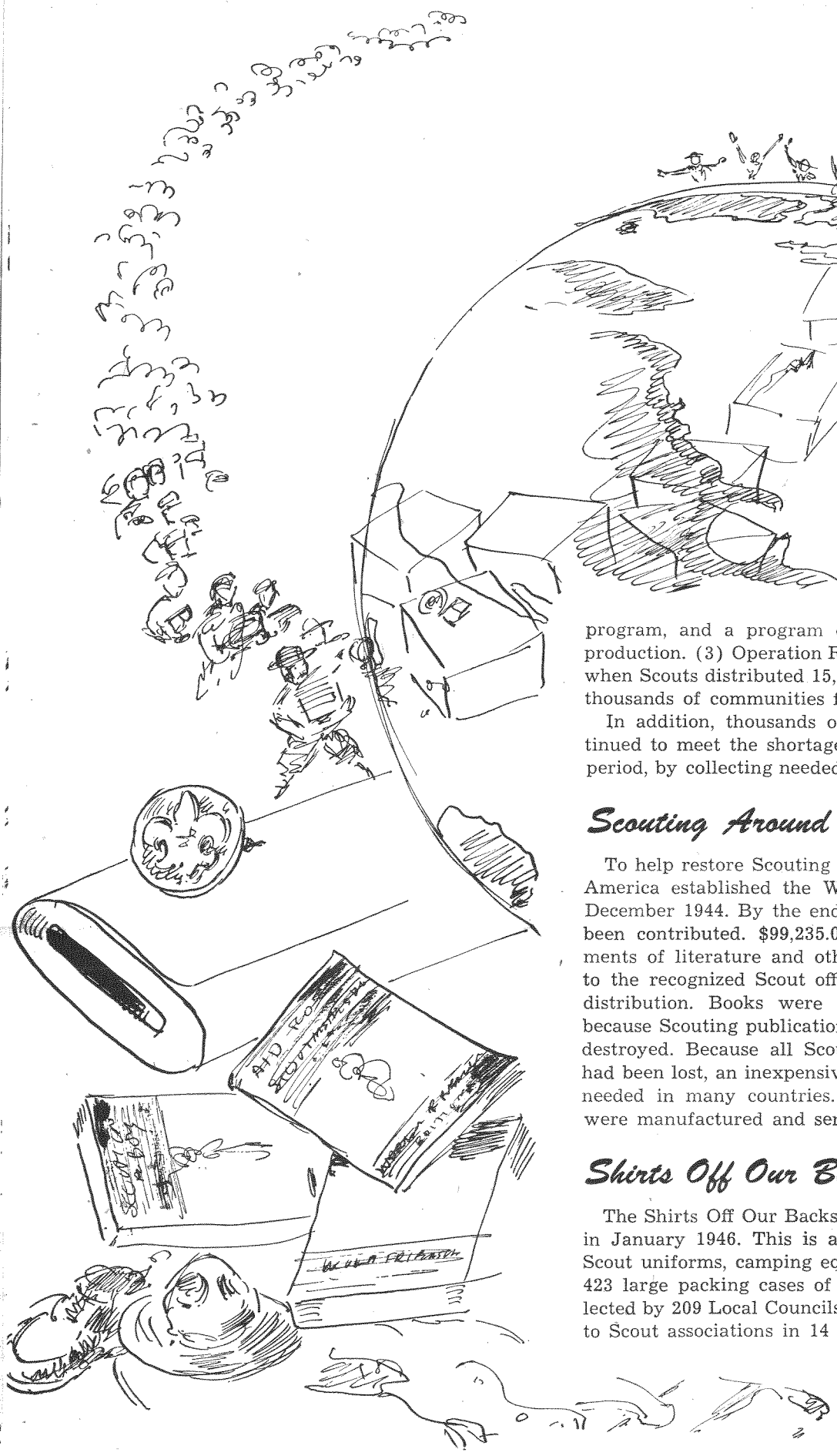
Philmont Scout Ranch offered a unique experience to seasoned campers. Philmont consists of some 130,000 acres of mountain and prairie land located in northeast New Mexico. Plans for 1947 are to increase the camping facilities and range of program by 50%.

A six-point plan for promoting camping was developed for use by Local Councils in 1947, in an effort to make Scout camping available to more Scouts.

Service

An important part of Scout training for citizenship is the opportunity created for boys to give service to others through planned Troop and Council Good Turns. Forestry, conservation and wildlife protection projects, and safety work were particularly interesting to Scouts. Scouts were helpful in many ways to Community Chests and other local agencies.

Three national service projects were carried out in response to requests by the United States Government. (1) The Victory Clothing Collection in January 1946, when Scouts helped local committees in more than 7,000 communities. (2) The Emergency Food Collection during May and July of 1946, continuing until July of 1947, including the Victory Garden



program, and a program of conservation and food production. (3) Operation ROGER in November 1946, when Scouts distributed 15,000,000 postcards in many thousands of communities for the Air Forces.

In addition, thousands of Troops and Packs continued to meet the shortages left over from the war period, by collecting needed materials.

Scouting Around the World

To help restore Scouting abroad, the Boy Scouts of America established the World Friendship Fund in December 1944. By the end of 1946, $115,159.07 had been contributed. $99,235.08 has been spent. Shipments of literature and other items have been sent to the recognized Scout officials in 26 countries, for distribution. Books were a major item requested because Scouting publications had in most cases been destroyed. Because all Scout uniforms and insignia had been lost, an inexpensive membership badge was needed in many countries. 150,000 of these badges were manufactured and sent.

Shirts Off Our Backs Campaign

The Shirts Off Our Backs Campaign was organized in January 1946. This is a program to collect used Scout uniforms, camping equipment and other items. 423 large packing cases of such materials were collected by 209 Local Councils, and have been allocated to Scout associations in 14 countries.

1910

The Bogota Conference

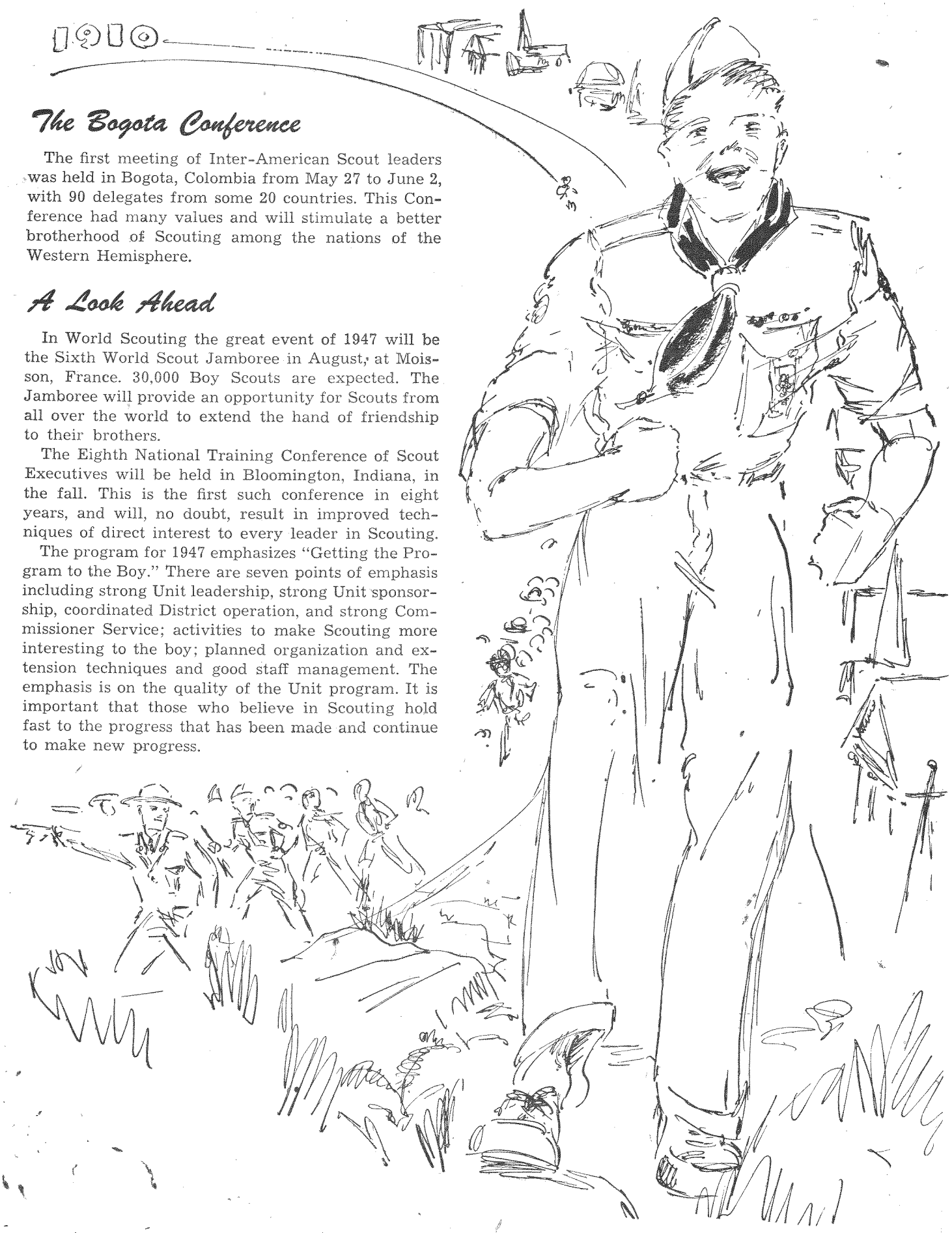
The first meeting of Inter-American Scout leaders was held in Bogota, Colombia from May 27 to June 2, with 90 delegates from some 20 countries. This Conference had many values and will stimulate a better brotherhood of Scouting among the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

A Look Ahead

In World Scouting the great event of 1947 will be the Sixth World Scout Jamboree in August, at Moisson, France. 30,000 Boy Scouts are expected. The Jamboree will provide an opportunity for Scouts from all over the world to extend the hand of friendship to their brothers.

The Eighth National Training Conference of Scout Executives will be held in Bloomington, Indiana, in the fall. This is the first such conference in eight years, and will, no doubt, result in improved techniques of direct interest to every leader in Scouting.

The program for 1947 emphasizes "Getting the Program to the Boy." There are seven points of emphasis including strong Unit leadership, strong Unit sponsorship, coordinated District operation, and strong Commissioner Service; activities to make Scouting more interesting to the boy; planned organization and extension techniques and good staff management. The emphasis is on the quality of the Unit program. It is important that those who believe in Scouting hold fast to the progress that has been made and continue to make new progress.



They Rate

IN THE days when Sea Scouting was the only Senior program, Sea Scout Ships looked forward to the time when they could qualify for National Flagship rating. It was a coveted honor to fly the four-star flag.

Now that Senior Scouting has been broadened, it seemed logical to extend this opportunity to all Senior Units. "National Flagship" rating becomes "National Standard" rating and is designed to be used as a measurement of the all-round achievement of every Ship, Post, Squadron and Outfit.

In 1946 "National Standard" was won by one Air Scout Squadron, one Senior Outfit, and six Explorer Posts. In the Sea Scout field, where working for the rating is traditional, seventy-two Ships won it. This, incidentally, was the largest number ever to earn the rating in one year.

Under the new plan there are actually five ratings. While only a few would expect to qualify for the top one, National Standard, more could make Regional Standard, and even the newest Unit could qualify for one of the other three — Local Standard, First Class or Second Class.

The rating of the Unit is based on a point score, determined by Council and Unit records, in the fields of I. Leadership, II. Program and Activities, III. Membership, Advancement and Tenure. The highest possible total score is 3,800 points. Units qualifying for 3,000 or more points, with a minimum of 800 in each field, rate National Standard. Regional Standard is won with 2,500 points, with not less than 700 in each field. Council Standard is won with 2,000 points, with at least 600 in each field. First Class rating is won with 1,600, with at least 400 in each of the three fields measured, and Second Class with 1,000, with at least 300 points in each field. All other Units are listed as Third Class Units.

Senior Units which qualify for one of the top three ratings receive special certificates as illustrated below and are privileged to place stars on their Unit flag as shown above. National Standard Unit flags fly four stars; Regional Standard Units three stars, and Council Standard Units two stars.

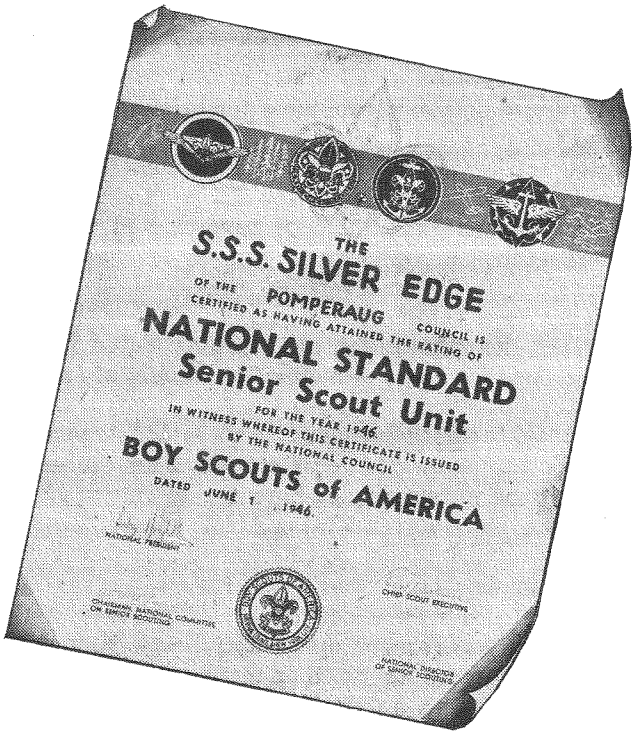
These stars may be flown for one year following the award of the rating. Obviously, if the Unit fails to retain its rating, it will remove the stars.

If your Unit has not established its rating, it would be worthwhile to get an outline of the plan and rating forms from your Local Council, analyze your present strength and weakness, and plan to qualify for the highest possible rating in the coming year.

You will find that it is much more than a rating device. It sets up for your Unit goals to achieve in organization, in program of all types, in advancement, in fact, in all phases of Senior work. These goals suggest a plan of action which assures you of a good Senior program.

UNIT	LEADER	COUNCIL
REGION I		
SSS Silver Edge	H. Peterson	Pomperaug
Ship 110 "Natulus"	G. Best	Pomperaug
SSS 137	J. F. Johnson	Pomperaug
SSS Rehkope, II	A. C. MacDonald	Cambridge
Ship 13 "Norumbega"	A. L. Rodenhiser	Norumbega
REGION II		
Ship 26, William E. Keane	P. Langdon	Robert Treat
SSS Decatur, 105	Mr. Bradway	Camden County
SSS Malola, 130	C. H. Ceconnahey	Camden County
SSS Half Moon, 112	W. R. Perry	Camden County
Commodore Remington	R. W. Crossman	Nassau County
SSS Rotarian	W. L. Bonnell	Steuben Area
SSS Sea Gull	J. Cully	Alexander Hamilton
SSS Falcon	R. A. Sasci	Alexander Hamilton
SSS Clermont	H. Seechaf	Bronx Council
REGION III		
Brookline Explorer Post 18	A. P. Johnson	Valley Forge
Explorer Post 369	J. S. Keller	Valley Forge
Key of Kalmar	H. R. McClure	Del-Mar-Va
SSS Reuben James	A. W. Ridgeway, Jr.	Del-Mar-Va
SSS Lexington	M. Springer	National Capital Area
SSS Black Beard	R. Strobel	Baltimore Area
SSS Bear	E. A. Wood	Butler-Armstrong Area
SSS W.D. Pilot 214	A. Small	Valley Forge
SSS Buccaneer	H. Corson, Jr.	Philadelphia
SSS Polaris	H. H. Boardman	Philadelphia
REGION IV		
SSS Wolf	C. A. Evans	Greater Cleveland
SSS Stella Maris	Rev. L. J. Ernst	Toledo Area
Albatross	G. Zimmer	Toledo Area
SSS Sea Wolf	E. C. Lees	Toledo Area
REGION V		
SSS Viking	E. C. Thielsen	New Orleans
SSS Buccaneer	J. F. Martin	New Orleans Area
REGION VI		
SSS Coosa 1	O. F. Gilbreath	Northwest Georgia
SSS Lumbee	C. D. Brothers	Cape Fear Area
REGION VII		
Major C. L. Robbins, Squadron 1	K. Robbins	Pioneer Trails
Post 28	H. Gill	Central Indiana
Post 79	L. Wiltsee	Central Indiana
Explorer Post One	G. H. Klein	Mishawaka
SSS Hoosier	E. J. Hoff, Jr.	Mishawaka
SSS Flying Dutchman	H. J. Foertsch	Chicago
SSS Seahawk	B. J. Mahoney	Chicago
SSS Shamrock	H. C. Barch	Chicago
Richard E. Byrd	P. Huberty	Chicago
SSS Viking	E. M. Tomamichel	Chicago
SSS Challenger	J. V. Day	Chicago
SSS Legionnaire	J. Mackey	Blackhawk Area
SSS Indiana	E. Koelling	Central Indiana
Ship 362	E. A. Sheets	Central Indiana
REGION VIII		
SSS Pikes Peak	R. Ebeling	Pikes Peak
SSS Kingston	N. Worcester	Waubeek Area
SSS Polaris	H. H. Johnson, Jr.	St. Louis
Golden Eagle	A. Wilhite	St. Louis
SSS KaHawk	O. H. Prather	SeKan Area
SSS Buccaneer	D. A. Fischer	St. Louis
SSS Blackhawk	E. C. Stalles	Buffalo Bill Area
REGION IX		
Outfit (EAS) 6	C. R. DuBose	Sam Houston
SSS Jean LaFitte	J. N. DeBruler	Bay Area

UNIT	LEADER	COUNCIL
SSS Hornet	M. Ghormley	Last Frontier
SSS Wheeler Rose	N. D. Longnecker	Sam Houston
SSS Jolly Roger	B. Hardcastle	Sam Houston
SSS Kingfish	S. G. Payne	Bay Area
SSS "Seahorse"	W. E. Stickley	Bay Area
SSS "Stingaree"	A. F. Shorkey	Bay Area
SSS "Espia del Mar"	J. D. Dick	Bay Area
SSS Crusader	R. M. Hudson	Bay Area
SSS Chadwick	E. Pound	Great Salt Plains
SSS Barracuda	W. W. Northcutt	Black Beaver
REGION X		
SSS Admiral Byrd	K. G. Cudworth	Minneapolis Area
REGION XI		
SSS Willamette	T. C. Raoke	Cascade Area
SSS City of Roses	Z. C. R. Hansen	Portland Area
REGION XII		
Explorer Post 13	P. W. Kelly	San Mateo Area
SSS Wake	J. F. Schmid	Los Angeles
SSS Wasp	S. T. Crosby	Los Angeles Area
SSS Savannah	Mr. Emmons	Los Angeles Area
SSS Neptune	H. Smith	Los Angeles Area
SSS Midway	W. Unger	Los Angeles Area
SSS Sea Gull	G. Metzger	Los Angeles Area
Explorer Post 550-x	J. H. Coughlin	Los Angeles
SSS Rio Vista	A. M. Jonceneel	Golden Empire
SSS Golden Hind	Mr. Boyer	Berkeley-Contra-Costa
SSS Farallon	H. W. Lyons	Berkeley-Contra-Costa
SSS Reliance	Oscar D'Innocenti	Santa Clara County
SSS Alamitas	H. M. Hubbard	Long Beach Area
SSS Malolo	M. S. Steadman	Long Beach
SSS Viking	F. Merriman	San Francisco Area
SSS Dolphin	C. W. Elberling	San Francisco Area
SSS Flying Cloud	J. Headen	San Francisco Area
SSS Vernon Anderson	W. D. Anthony	San Joaquin Calaveras
SSS E-Gull	H. Harvey	San Joaquin Calaveras
SSS Win-Dee	B. Simpson	San Joaquin Calaveras
SSS Falcon	G. Currell	San Joaquin Calaveras



SENIOR PROGRAM

Regattas Rendezvous

SENIOR Scout Regattas and Rendezvous are meetings of several Units for competition, fellowship, and swapping of ideas. Regattas feature water activities, and usually are held by Sea Scout Ships. Rendezvous may "shoot the works" on Senior activities, and include Ships, Squadrons, Posts, and Outfits.

Although these inter-Unit events sometimes are Regional (covering more than one State), your Unit may organize a small one this summer within your Local Council, District, or community. Being host on such an occasion is a fine bit of service, and you may start a lasting custom. One mid-western annual Regatta began several years ago as a gathering of a few Ships from towns located along the same lakeshore.

As host Unit you will do well to get the approval and suggestions of your Council or District officials. Allow a month or six weeks to get organized. Elect a Senior Scout as chairman and a commissioned leader as advisor, but put the whole Unit on the committee. Ask each of the invited Units to designate a member or two as representatives on the committee. If distances are too great, these representatives can participate in the planning by mail.

Some Regattas and Rendezvous are one-day affairs, but others run from late Friday afternoon to mid-afternoon Sunday. The committee in charge meets on Friday as soon as all Units arrive, to thrash out last-minute details in readiness for briefing everyone about the program. The welcome or hospitality committee settles the guests in living quarters. In the evening comes an assembly for the program briefing and perhaps a roundtable or several bull sessions, where each Unit tells "how we do it" in various phases of the Senior Program.

Saturday is the big day of action, filled with competitions, demonstrations, and exhibits. Often it ends with a double feature — a dance and Court of Awards or Bridge of Honor.

Sunday includes religious services by denominations or attendance at local churches. In the afternoon, if the guests do not have far to return home, there are more demonstrations and competition. At the closing assembly, results are summarized and awards made.

But we are way ahead of our story. Before the Regatta or Rendezvous opens and closes, your committee has more to do than two men pitching a pyramidal tent in a gale.

After estimating the number of participants, you must select a site that will accommodate them in the kind of events planned. In summer, of course, it will be outdoors, but indoor space may be needed for some events in case of rain. If your Unit's field or shore base is large enough, the location problem is solved. Otherwise you have to get permission to use a waterfront, forest preserve, public park, the Local Council camp, or other suitable site. Ease of access by the public will attract spectators and add to the publicity value of the program.

An overnight gathering brings up the question of sleeping quarters. At the Council camp the answer is simple. Elsewhere, the guests may sleep under their own canvas, on cots in a school gym, in the homes of local members and friends, or what have you. But have the guests register a week ahead so you can find places for everyone.

Feeding is equally important. Preparation of meals frequently is left to each Unit. Decide about that when you locate the Regatta or Rendezvous, and see that cooking facilities are available. Meals might be furnished in the homes where the guests sleep. Central feeding is fairly easy in a Council camp or borrowed school cafeteria, providing you can afford a cook. A church ladies' aid may provide both the dining room and meals at reasonable cost.

Even though conducted informally, the competition and demonstrations require pretty careful planning so that everyone will get all possible instruction and fun from them. The field of events is limited only by what Senior Scouts are interested in doing, particularly outdoors, in summer.

Aim for plenty of action — not of the talking variety. Set up the rules of competitive events to encourage everyone taking part. A Unit that is especially good in an activity, or an outside expert, can give a demonstration, followed by coaching of others in the skill. Some Units may set up exhibits of equipment in the headquarters or the dining hall.

A final task for your committee is recruiting and training judges and other officials. Get local Scouters, prominent citizens, and adult leaders of participating Units. Provide them with copies of the rules ahead of time for study, and call them together for a briefing session just before the program starts.

Oh yes, one more detail — awards. They can be inexpensive, even humorous. A "traveling trophy" calls for a repeat performance of your Regatta or Rendezvous. Your success as host Unit probably will stimulate others to ask for the honor at fall or winter Senior Scout shindigs. Why not try one this summer?

HELPS

Inter-Unit and Inter-Crew Competition For Summer Fun

COMPETITION, long known as the life of trade, can promote the trading of summer fun among neighboring Senior Units or among Crews within a Unit.

The popular soft ball leagues and golf tournaments of many communities may welcome Unit and Crew entries. If there isn't one, organize your own league or tournament.

For variety, try some of the following competition on a dad-son basis, or a boy-meets-girl basis. The "old man" or the young lady will be glad to join your team or to compete against you.

Fishing — See who can catch the biggest fish, or the "mostest" fish (within legal bag limits), during a certain day, week, month, or season, with the losers giving the winners a fish dinner.

Swimming — Besides the customary speed events, work out novelty and life-saving events. Find out which team's members swim the farthest over a measured course during periods ranging from a week to a season. (Also see the "Marathon" idea on page 22.)

Boating — Rowing, paddling, sailing, again with novelty events (such as retrieving greased watermelons floating near a buoy at the far end of a race course).

Take your favorite sport or one you want to learn. Then use your imagination in choosing up teams and arranging the rules to create summer fun.

Explorers of Post 2, Tacoma, Washington, found adventure on Mt. Rainier last August. Following practice climbs on the lower Olympics, 13 lucky Post members set out to conquer one of America's toughest peaks as far as ice work is concerned. Ten of of them made it. They camped overnight at 10,500 feet, crossed two glaciers, climbed to 14,408 feet. Post Guide Bob Winskill and Advisor Ed Arthur, former Olympic guides, were the leaders.

Adventure Calls

FROM coast to coast, from mountain heights to sea level, adventure calls Senior Scouts in summer more than during any other season. Vacation gives the green light to trips away from civilization's humdrum. Whether you go by pack, paddle, saddle, sail, mule or motor, the summer expedition or cruise climaxes the outdoor program of any one of the 5900-odd Senior Units. It's late — but not too late — to plan the big annual adventure if your Unit hasn't already done so during the winter and spring months.

Hearing the call of adventure afloat, members of Sea Scout Ship Red Jacket, out of Rockland, Maine, loaded their new motor lifeboat for a cruise to Monhegan Island. A crew of ten Sea Scouts and four officers made the thirty mile trip. The Ship also started building an 18-foot sloop, the Sea Wolf, in January, 1946, and launched her July 5, meanwhile "learning plenty about small boat construction." The Sea Wolf is used for overnight cruises. J. N. Southard is Skipper of the S.S.S. Red Jacket.