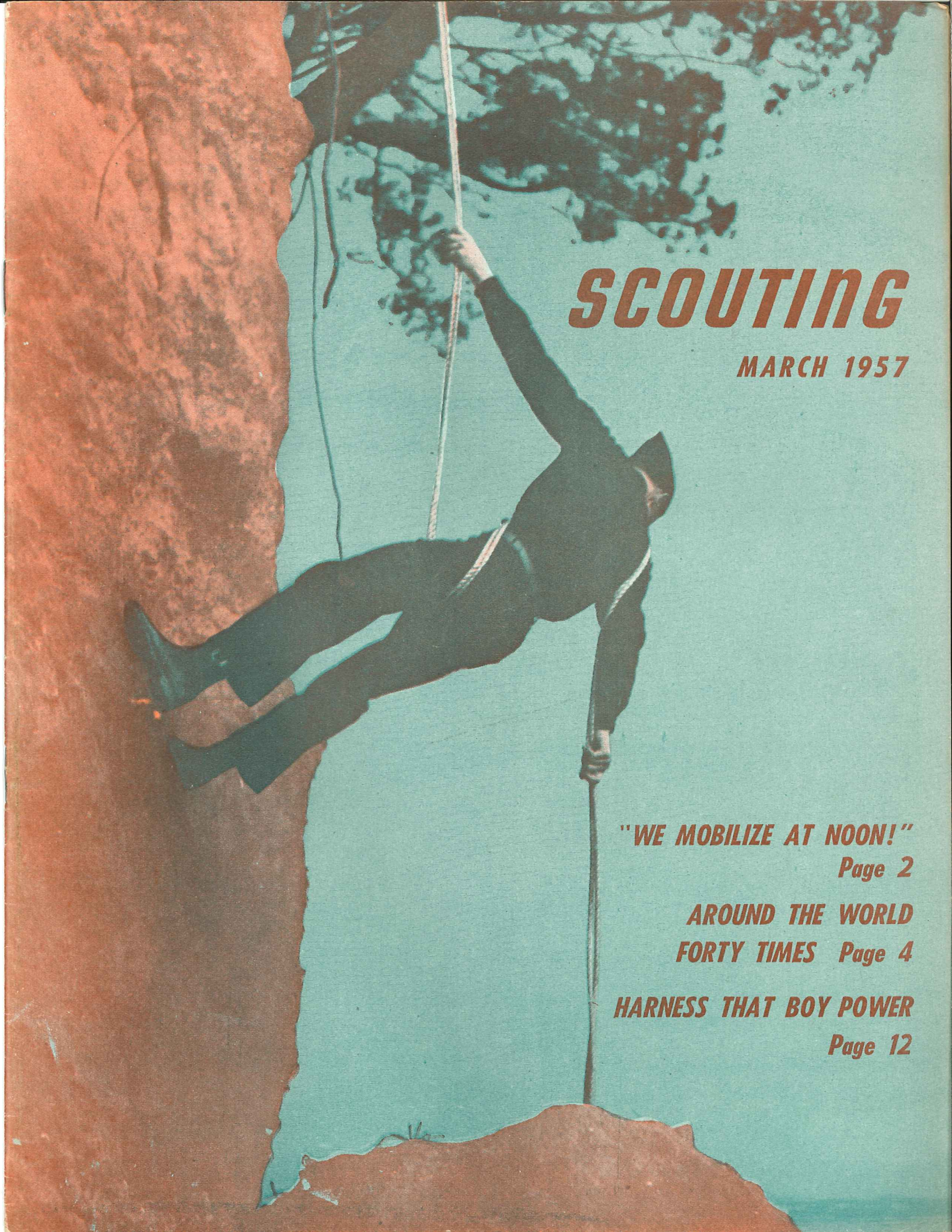

# SCOUTING

MARCH 1957

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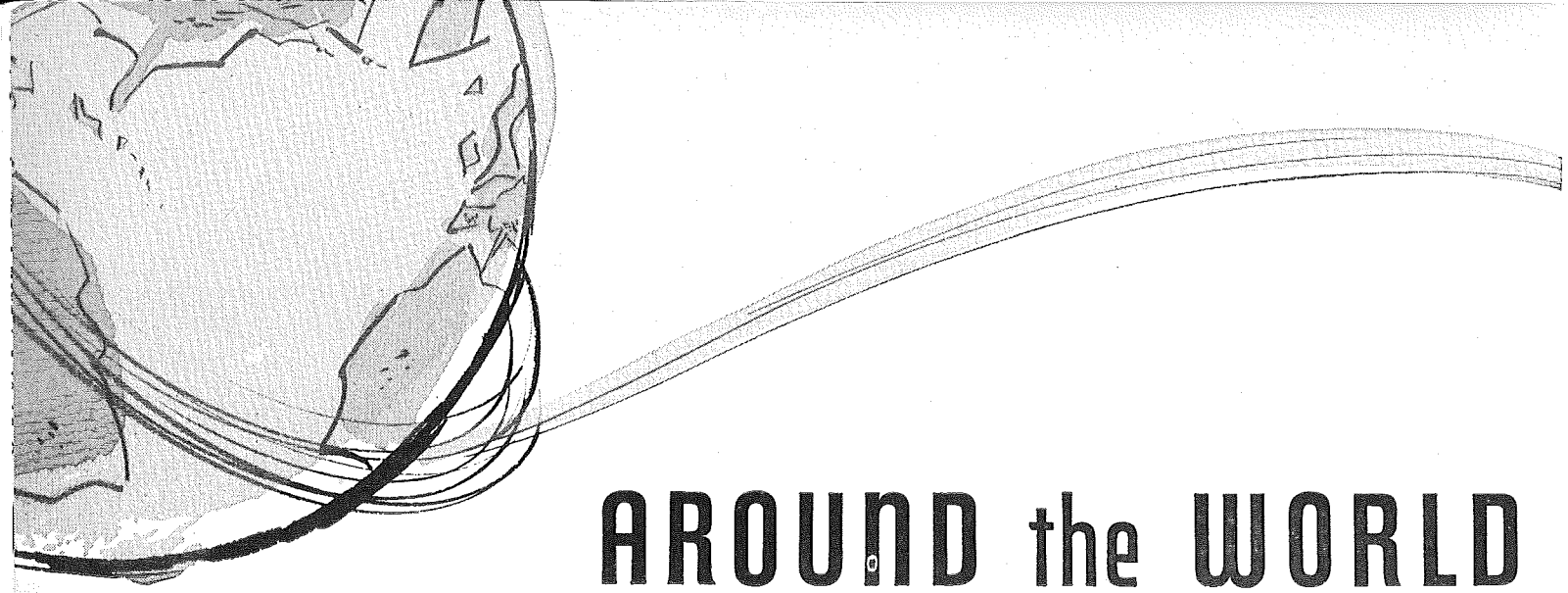


# AROUND the WORLD

**By**

**JOSEPH A. BRUNTON, Jr.**

*Director*

*Relationships Service*

***A dictator can lead his people into war only when he has taught them to fear and hate another nation. Fear and hatred breed in the soil of ignorance and misunderstanding. Here is an effective antidote.***

JULES VERNE AND NELLIE BLY no longer have anything on the Scouts and Explorers of today. During the past year, American Scouts and Scouters have traveled distances to the far corners of the earth that would total more than forty times the distance around the world. They have added many unique experiences to their Scouting activities and have since shared them with their troopmates back home.

Here is just a sampling. A group of Region VII Explorers went skin diving off a Fiji Islands coral reef on their way to Australia where they rubbed elbows with Scouts from all parts of Asia and the South Pacific.

A Scout and his Scouter father camped with Scouts from all around the Mediterranean on a lovely Greek island.

Explorers from Regions VIII and XI visited Filipino Scout camps and were presented to the president of the islands.

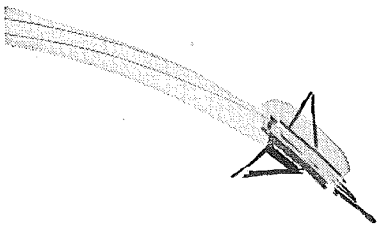
A contingent from Regions VII, X, and XII, under the able leadership of our friend Tom Keene, scaled Mount Fujiyama and joined in Oriental Scout yells at the Japanese jamboree.

A member of our National Executive Board addressed a meeting of the Hong Kong Scout Association during a tour of the Far East and exchanged ideas and experiences with many ardent Scouters there.

American Explorers swan in Loch Lomond, marveled at the Vatican, climbed the Eiffel Tower, steamed down the Rhine, swam at Waikiki, looked bug-eyed at the crown jewels in the tower of London, and camped in such places as Switzerland, Sweden, Scotland, and a host of others. One group even went up to the farthest reaches of the Orinoco in Venezuela to visit Angel Falls, the highest waterfall in the world. All in all, more than three thousand of our Scouts and Scouters ranged abroad from Canada to Korea bringing new high lights to their Scouting experiences and at the same time acting as our ambassadors of good will and world friendship.

Interestingly enough, as we were discovering Scouting in other parts of the world, similar explorations of our country and our Scouting were being made by Scouts and leaders from many other parts of the globe.

Korean Scouts not only discovered Lake Michigan but also



*American Explorers and their German hosts in a garden in Wiesbaden.*

# FORTY TIMES

the mysteries of the marshmallow roast and a mechanized farm. Shoulder to shoulder with some of our rural Scouts they rode a tractor cultivating corn and helped in the cattle feeding lots. English Scouts joined our boys on a camping trip into the Poconos and had a chance to compare punting on the Thames with a canoe trip on the upper reaches of the Delaware. Austrian Scouts from the Tyrol roved the cotton fields of Georgia and picked oranges in Florida. Philippine Scouts traveled the plains and climbed the mountains of Region VIII, while Swedish boys camped in the blue grass of Kentucky and in the Ozarks.

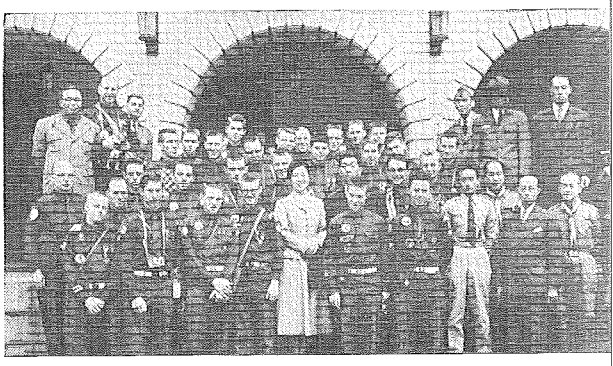
The machinery for some of these "friendly invasions" was an expanded program of exchanges to and from various countries. There were eight trips officially sponsored by the Boy Scouts of America, including four by air and four by sea. In both types of trip there was one group of American Scouts traveling to Europe and one to the Pacific, with corresponding groups from these countries coming to our shores. The countries involved in the European lifts included Austria, Belgium, England, France, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, Scotland, and Switzerland. In the Pacific we exchanged "ambassadors" with Hawaii, Japan, Korea, and the Philippines. These exchanges were made possible through the cooperation of various services in our home office and several regional offices, as well as many Scout associations overseas.

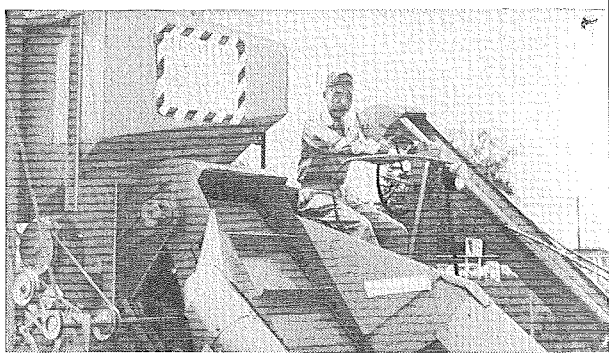
American contingents varying in size from two to fifty represented the United States in international Scout events in Australia, Asia, Europe, and South America.

In addition, Scouts from the African Gold Coast, Cuba, Denmark, Indonesia, Iran, Jamaica, Japan, and Vietnam, as well as from nearby Canada, have studied our home office, our training facilities at Schiff and Philmont, and observed with great interest the operation of local council headquarters and camps. Much of this activity has been sparked by the World Friendship Fund, in which your unit can share if it is not already doing so.

In all these ways we give meaning to the fourth point in the Scout Law, "A Scout is friendly . . . . and a brother to every Scout." Each of these "friendly invasions" makes it less likely that we will ever face any other kind. *END*

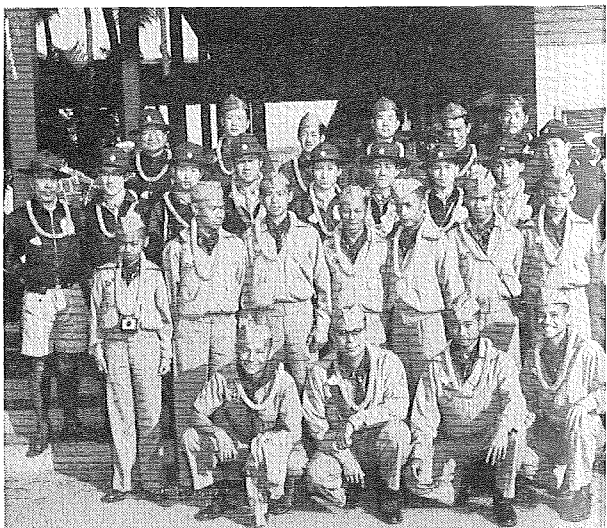
*Prince and Princess Takamatsu pose with American Explorers in Tokyo.*





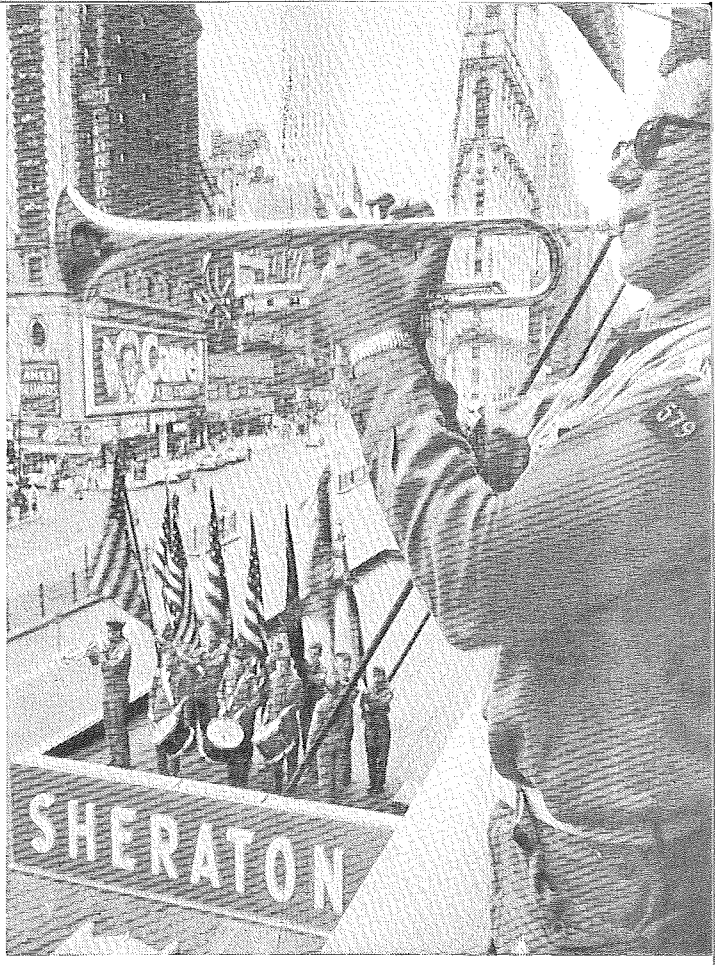
*Scout Sam Kyu Kim of Korea at wheel of a cornpicker in Illinois.*

*Hawaiian, Japanese, and Korean Scouts arrive in the United States.*



*Los Angeles Council Photo*

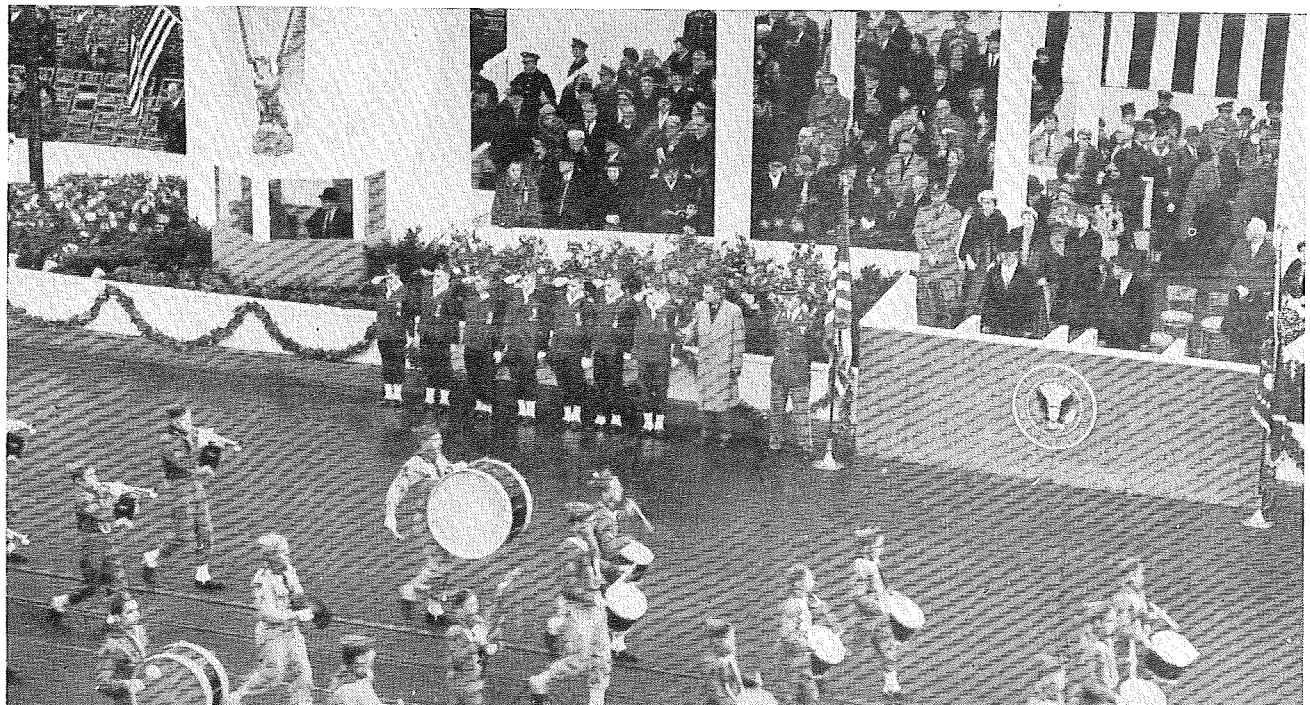
***MOUNTIE.*** *Sergeant Preston of the Royal Mounted Police—and TV and radio fame—visits a Scout troop in Los Angeles. The Sergeant and his famous dog, King, made an instant hit with the Scouts, members of a troop for handicapped boys.*

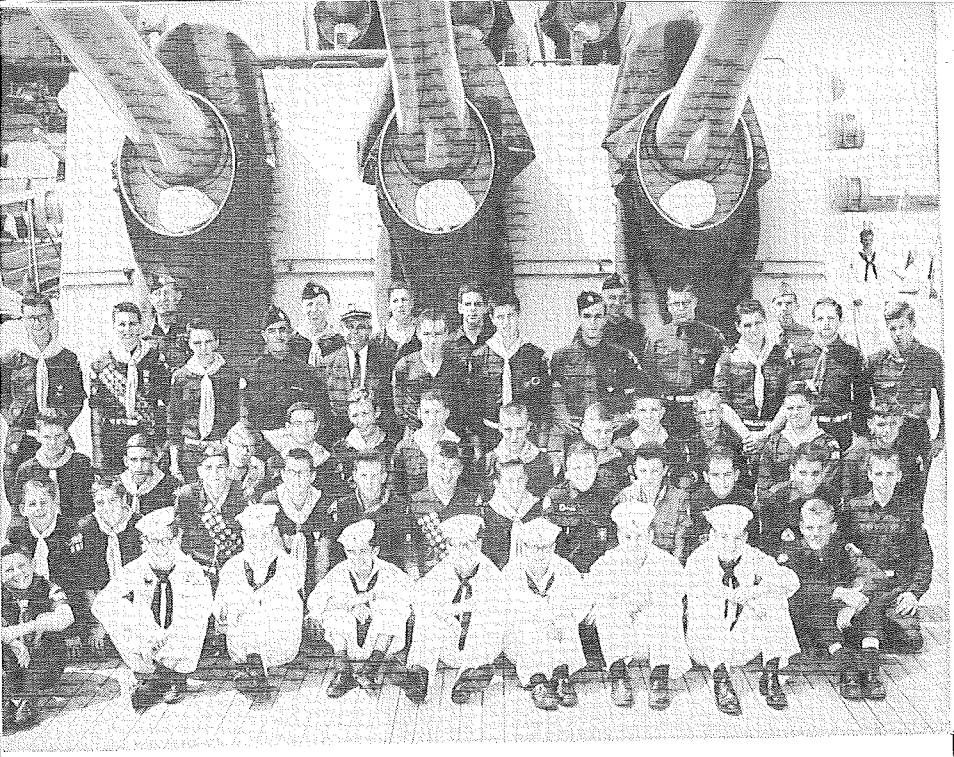



*Associated Press Photo*

***"TAPS" IN TIMES SQUARE.*** *Boy Scout Thomas Lewison played TAPS above the heads of other Scouts of Manhattan Troop 579 as vehicular traffic halted on Times Square at 11 A.M. for a two-minute observance of Veterans' Day, November 11. The Scouts below are standing on the marquee of the Hotel Sheraton Astor.*

***SCOUTING THE INAUGURATION.*** *Scouting played a prominent part in the recent inauguration of President Eisenhower. An Eagle Scout from the National Capital Area Council in Washington was chosen as honorary aide to the President and remained with him throughout the ceremony. Various Scout groups, such as this drum and bugle corps, marched in the Inaugural parade, and an honor guard of selected Explorers flanked the Presidential reviewing stand. A parade contingent of massed American flags was manned entirely by Boy Scouts. Scouts and Explorers handled the ushering jobs in the stands along the route of the parade.*





*Occoneechee Area Council Explorers cruise with U.S. Navy. Cruises run from six to nine days, boys see various phases of ship operation, act as temporary crew.*

# Plan-It-

# EXPLO

*The queen is crowned at the Explorer ball, a feature of the council's recent "Citizens Now" conference. More than 200 Explorers attended.*

WOULD YOU LIKE TO VISIT AN ATOMIC REACTOR? Go along on a moonlight hay ride? Canoe through famed Dismal Swamp? Take a cruise with the U.S. Navy?

Then you should be an Explorer in the Occoneechee Council of Raleigh, North Carolina, for they have done all these things and many more.

The Explorer program in this council—and in its districts—is a varied and fast-stepping affair. This program does not, however, just occur automatically. The exciting and colorful things that happen to the Explorers of Occoneechee are the result of a carefully worked out schedule of activities which the Explorers themselves help plan and run. And it's a program that more than doubled the council's Explorer membership in less than three years.

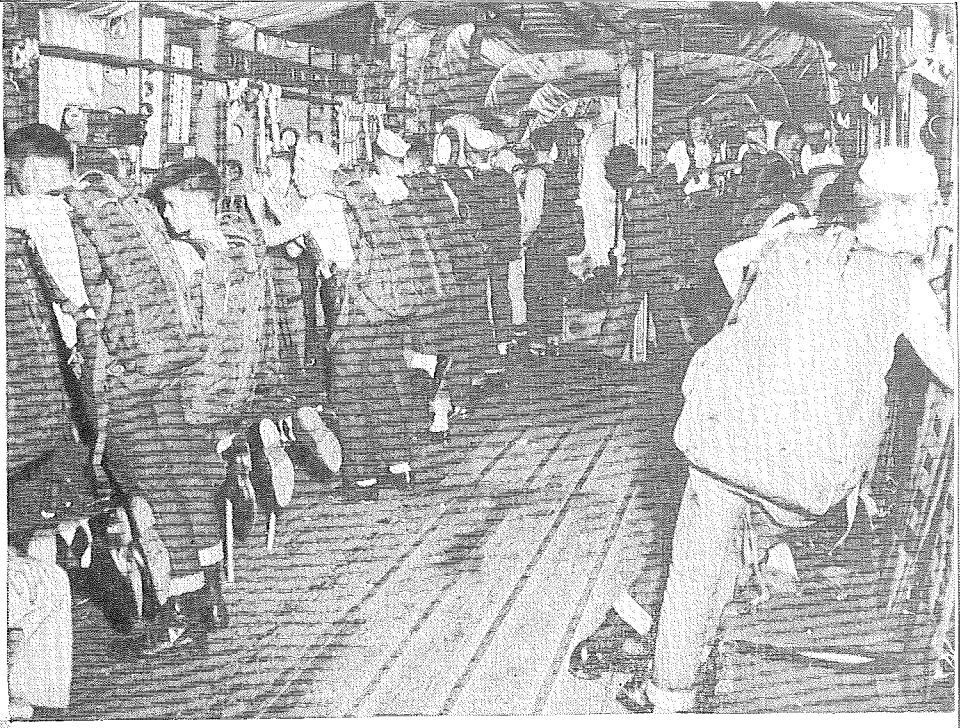
Not too long ago Exploring in Occoneechee was only moderately successful, and its growth was slow. Then the council did two things. Leaders added a man to the professional staff to give full time to Exploring. And they set up the plan-it-yourself method of Explorer programing. From that moment on, Exploring in Occoneechee was on the upward trail.

Here's how their plan-it-yourself method works:

In September of each year, the council invites each Explorer unit to send a representative to the annual planning session. This get-together, a two-day affair is a *training* experience as well as a *planning* experience for everyone there.

A typical planning session starts with a full room and an empty blackboard. Then up on the board go four columns, one each for outdoor events, social events, service events, and vocational events. Under each of these headings the scribe writes suggestions received from the council camping and activities committee and suggestions coming from the Explorers in the room.

# -Yourself
# RING



*Explorers inspect "wild blue yonder" as guests of U. S. Air Force. Trips to nearby Air Force bases are a frequent high light of Occoneechee's Explorer program.*

*An Occoneechee Area Council Explorer presents a plaque to North Carolina's Governor Luther Hodges for his work in behalf of Scouting in the state.*

When all the suggestions are written down, there are usually more than there is time to carry out, so the group then votes for the proper number, democratically eliminating the surplus. The selected events are then approved by the camping and activities committee, and the wheels start to turn.

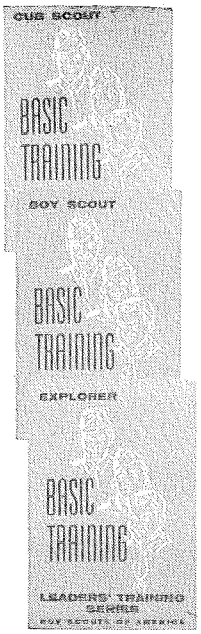
What kind of events have the Occoneechee Explorers adopted? Rugged outdoor events like the trip through Dismal Swamp, a rifle match, a trek along the Appalachian Trail; memorable social affairs such as the hay ride, picnics, an Explorer ball; vocational tours, like the one through the atomic reactor; and service events, such as helping needy families at Christmas, or assisting the Ground Observer Corps in its vital work.

Most of the council-wide Explorer events are planned for the summer months, so as to leave maximum time for district Explorer events during the rest of the year. Twice a year the districts conduct planning sessions similar to the council planning session, and district and council programs are coordinated throughout. The district programs, in fact, are considered even more important than those on the council level; for the planning process is more meaningful in the district, and even more Explorers and leaders take part.

Have the young men of Occoneechee Council "bought" this plan-it-yourself method? They have. When the council started the plan back in 1953 there were 1,704 Explorers. In a year the figure was 2,465; in two years, 3,217. At the end of the third year it was 3,987 and still going up.

Council Explorer leaders, watching the boys flock in and the activity mount, are understandably happy about it. "Man," said one of them, "Exploring down here is really going places now. Recommend our plan to other councils? I'll say we would! We did it, and they can too!"

*END*




# WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE NEW TRAINING PLAN

By WILLIAM E. LAWRENCE
*National Director of Volunteer Training*

"NOW WHAT?" says a new unit leader after he has exhausted his ideas and his kids still don't do what he says, or don't come back, or break up the furniture.

"What happened?" wonders the district or council Scouter who thought that Troop 1 had a leader who was a "fireball" and could really make a troop out of it.

"Another problem unit?" asks the Scout executive or organization and extension chairman.

Those are all familiar questions. But here's another —"Who failed?"

The Scoutmaster? No! No one had shown him how Scouting works. Well, then, the district or council Scouter, the organization and extension chairman, the neighborhood commissioner, the leadership training committee, the field executive, the Scout executive, the council president, the mayor? No! *We* did!

Who are *we?* Why, all of us from the Scoutmaster on down the line. We all failed to remember that the only reason the Boy Scouts of America is in business is to carry on a program that will result in "character building, citizenship training, and physical fitness." Familiar words and worth-while objectives, but how did we fail?

The Scoutmaster? Because he didn't insist on learning how Scouting works. The rest of us? Because we didn't give him a chance to learn how to work with his own leaders, committee, and parents to make the aims of Scouting really happen in the lives of boys.

The answer? *Training*, not only for new unit leaders, but parents, committeemen, and interested members of the institution as well. Everyone involved will then understand the purposes of Scouting and how they are achieved through activities and methods.

As the number of our volunteer leaders has increased, it has become more difficult to offer training to a large enough percentage of men by using methods that were successful in the past.

After two years of study, this plan has been released.

## THE PLAN

It includes *basic training* (consisting of three two-hour sessions) and a series of training experiences that provide more information essential to a continuing program in a unit.

Basic training is intended to give leaders, committeemen, and parents certain fundamental information as quickly as possible—an understanding of Scouting, unit organization, leadership, and program. It includes:

CUB SCOUTING

What Cub Scouting Is; The Achievement Plan; Den and Pack Activities.

BOY SCOUTING

What Boy Scouting Is; Troop Operation; Meetings and Activities.

EXPLORING

What Exploring Is; Explorer Leadership; Explorer Program.

When this training is completed, leaders will have just enough knowledge to get started. That is only the beginning. They will need to know much more about Scouting and the operation of a unit to assure a program that will hold the interest of boys and result in the outcomes for which the unit exists.

All the following training subjects are needed to complete training:

CUB SCOUTING (FOR PACK LEADERS)

Program Planning; The Den Meeting; The Pack

Meeting; Pack Administration; The Cub Scout Leaders' Pow Wow

CUB SCOUTING (FOR DEN MOTHERS)

Program Planning; The Den Meeting; The Pack Meeting; Den Mother-Den Chief Relationships; The Cub Scout Leaders' Pow Wow.

BOY SCOUTING

The Troop Committee; Advancement; How to Train Junior Leaders in the Patrol Method; The Outdoor Program; Leadership

EXPLORING

Outdoor Activities; Service Activities; Social Activities; Vocational Activities.

## HOW BASIC TRAINING IS CONDUCTED

Basic training may be offered in several ways.

### Training During Unit Organization

As a part of the ten steps to organize a pack, troop, or Explorer unit, basic training will be offered to all prospective leaders, committeemen, representatives of the institution, and parents.

### Training Continuously Available

To make training available to new leaders in existing units as soon as possible after they are recruited and give them support of an informed committee and parents, courses should be conducted frequently. This may be done in three ways.

### In the Institution

The recruiting of a new leader provides an excellent opportunity for training committeemen, parents, and representatives from the institution. This can be done, providing a basic training course for the entire group including the new leader in the institution exactly as it would be done in the case of a new unit.

### In Another Institution

New leaders of old units can take part in the training step being offered in a new institution.

### In Courses in Communities and Districts

Although basic training conducted in an institution has the greatest chance for success in reaching the majority of people related to the unit, it may not be possible for it to happen there every time. But leaders and parents still need the training. Courses in communities and districts should be planned and offered frequently enough so that every new leader, his committee, and the parents of his Scouts learn what Scouting is and the essential information about unit operation, meetings, and activities as soon as possible.

### Personal Coaching or Home Study

Personal coaching or home study may be used for those who cannot attend group sessions or who missed the training when their unit was organized. Plans for both personal coaching and home study are included in each training manual.

## SESSIONS TO COMPLETE TRAINING

Since more training experiences are so important, they should be available often. Since they may be conducted in a variety of ways, it is possible for a leader to participate in them soon after basic training is completed. Specialized instructors are needed.

These four opportunities are suggested:

*In an institution*—the Troop Committee session, for example, might follow basic training.

*District training events* offer the opportunity to include some of these subjects.

*Continuous training* may be organized in a district, with specified sessions on a given night each month.

*At camp* many leaders may complete the outdoor sessions.

We believe that this plan is flexible enough to reach all leaders in groups or individually and thus provide much more than just the answers to the questions, "What is my job?" and "How do I get started?" *END*

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