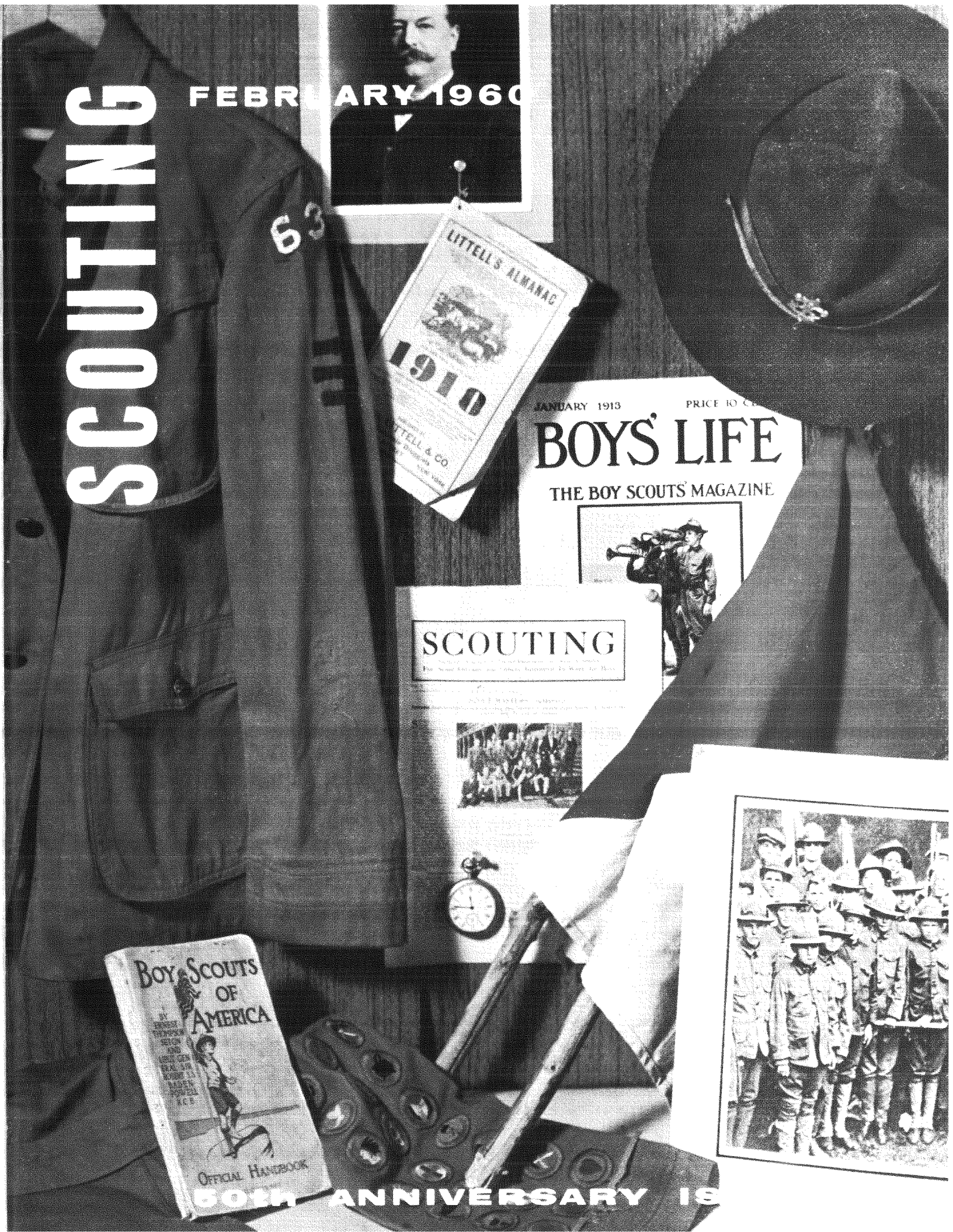

SCOUTING
FEBRUARY 1960
LITTELL'S ALMANAC
1910
JANUARY 1913
BOYS' LIFE
THE BOY SCOUTS' MAGAZINE
SCOUTING
BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA
OFFICIAL HANDBOOK
50th ANNIVERSARY

HIGH ADVENTURE

1927 . . . John Borden of Chicago took his yacht "Northern Light," a 140-foot schooner, to the Arctic in search of specimens of Arctic fauna for the Chicago Field Museum. His crew of eight seamen were all Sea Scouts who met rigid mental and physical requirements.

1927 . . . Three Scouts were chosen by the Boy Scouts of America to accompany George Palmer Putnam and Mr. and Mrs. Martin Johnson on a safari to the wild game country of Africa.

1928 . . . Eagle Scout Paul Siple was chosen to go with Admiral Richard E. Byrd's expedition to the Antarctic. Admiral Byrd said of Siple, "During his fourteen months in the Antarctic, Scout Siple was repeatedly faced with conditions for which he had no particular preparation and which were entirely new to him. His resourcefulness and initiative, developed by his Scout training, enabled him to meet the problems successfully."

1930 . . . Hundreds of Scout troops placed historic markers along the Oregon Trail extending from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean and branching into California. A Scout caravan of covered wagons trekked over the trail from St. Louis to Oregon.

1938 . . . The first of 86,000 Explorers and Scouts camped at Philmont, the gift of Waite Phillips.

1955 . . . The Exploring Service, with Armed Forces cooperating, made air and sea trips to various parts of the world available to qualified Explorers. Objectives: adventure, exchange of ideas, and understanding of other countries.

1957 . . . The National Academy of Science invited the Boy Scouts of America to select a Scout to go to Antarctica as a scientific aid on "Operation Deepfreeze" during the International Geophysic Year, 1957-58. Our choice — an outstanding Eagle Scout, Richard Lee Chappell.

1959 . . . Three thousand Scouts in relays, on foot, carried the torch, symbol of the Pan-American Games, the 1,461 miles from Mexico City to Soldier's Field, Chicago. Arrival of the torch was the starting signal for the games.

1960 . . . More than 3,000 Explorers and older Boy Scouts annually make high-adventure canoe trips from two well-equipped canoe bases — the Charles L. Sommers Wilderness Canoe Base (1923), Ely, Minnesota; and Region Seven Canoe Base (1941), at Boulder, Wisconsin.

Councils have myriad high-adventure opportunities each year in addition.

In boys' eyes, there's more real Scouting in a week of camping than all the rest of the year. That's why camping is the core of troop program.

By RICHARD E. McARDLE
Chief, U.S. Forest Service

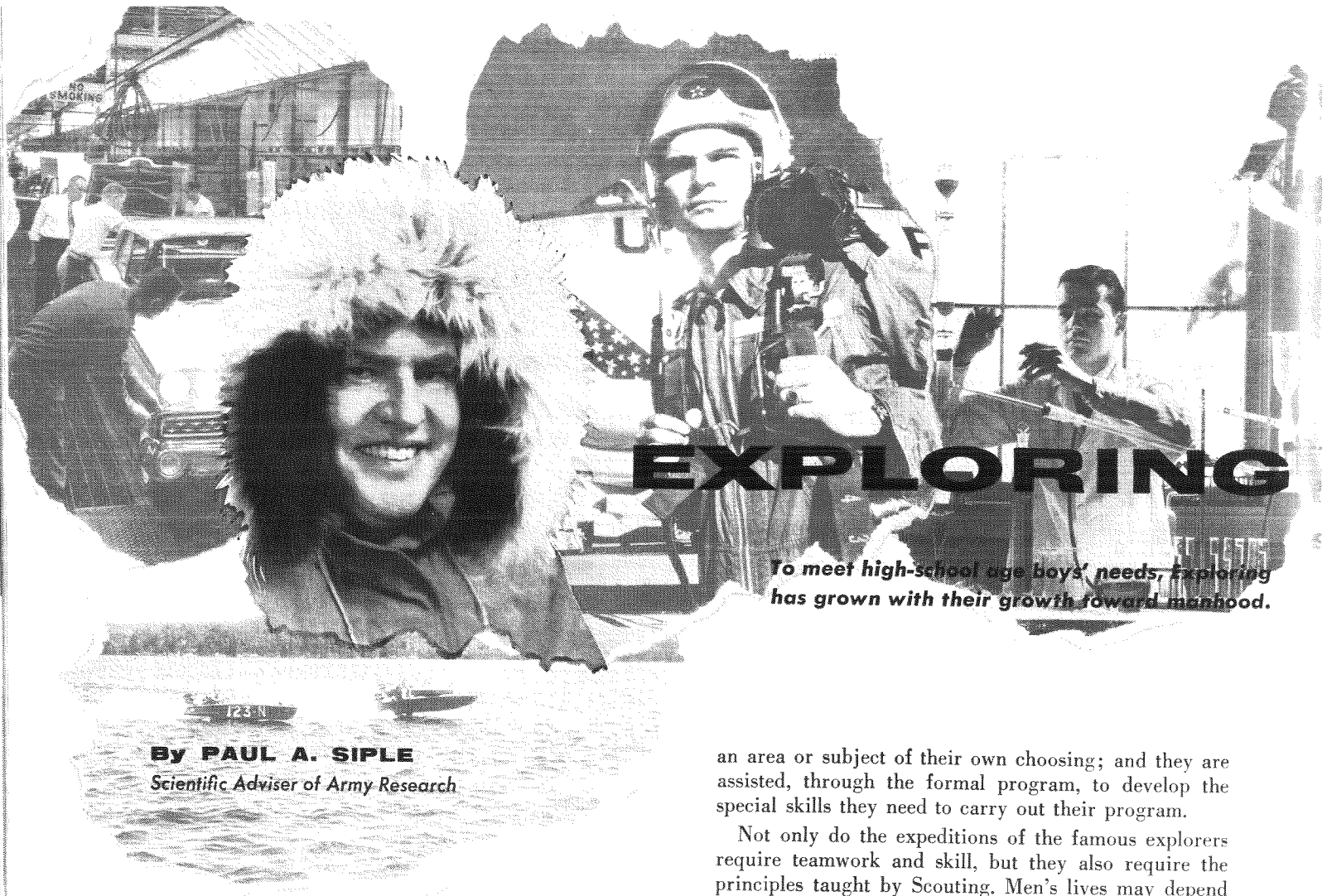
WE

FROM THE BEGINNING, the fun and adventure of camping lured boys into Scouting. All of boyhood's wonderful adventures are woven into the Scouting program, and many of them are best experienced through camping. The promise of such adventure made camping popular with the earliest Scout troops.

This is how I got into Scouting. My first Scout camp was in 1911, and though I've made many camps since then — both in and out of Scouting — that first camp was the best of all.

About 1910, two types of camps were common — the rugged variety with cave-man living conditions and the regimented kind where strict discipline prevailed.

The purpose and method of camping evolved under the leadership of men like Daniel Carter Beard, first national Scout commissioner; Ernest Thompson Seton, first chief Scout; William D. Murray and Edgar M. Robinson, charter members of the



EXPLORING

To meet high-school age boys' needs, Exploring has grown with their growth toward manhood.

By PAUL A. SIPLE
Scientific Adviser of Army Research

AN EXPLORER IS A MAN or a boy with insatiable curiosity, a vivid imagination, and a drive to do something about it. Explorers like Columbus, Peary, and Byrd had much more than curiousity and imagination alone. They were not content to give up when books or their learned colleagues failed to supply a ready answer. They proceeded, no matter how great the odds, to find the missing answers for themselves.

I like to think of Explorers in Scouting as those teenagers who are so bursting with life and enthusiasm that they want to do something about finding answers for their curiosities. The Scouting organization was quick to realize that exploring is a state of mind and a degree of effort rather than an application to a specific field. Anyone can be an explorer if he wishes, for the world is crammed with curious things to whet the imagination of those who have the energy and vigor to seek for themselves.

Sometimes, as on most expeditions, the task of seeking is fraught with many problems. It may take the energies of dozens of men to gain the common goal. Some who explore must worry about how to feed the group; others need to provide camp facilities, travel arrangements, communications, or make observations and keep records of their combined achievements. So naturally, Exploring provides the basis for a group of young men to explore an area or subject of their own choosing; and they are assisted, through the formal program, to develop the special skills they need to carry out their program.

Not only do the expeditions of the famous explorers require teamwork and skill, but they also require the principles taught by Scouting. Men's lives may depend upon the trustworthiness and loyalty of fellow explorers. Friendliness, courtesy, kindness, and cheerfulness are required to keep a group working harmoniously together. They must be conservative of their irreplaceable community supplies. Helpfulness is a must, and obedience to safety rules and routine is quickly recognized as a necessity. Bravery is usually synonymous with explorers, and cleanliness is essential to both health and orderly work. And lastly, explorers do not see much of the world before they acquire a reverence for the great Creator of our marvelous universe.

> "I will acquire the Exploring attitude that seeks the truth in all things and adventure on the frontiers of our changing world."

This concluding statement in the national Exploring Code is evidence that Exploring in the Boy Scouts of America has come of age. In addition to the ideals of reverence and patriotism, the code recognizes the ideal of seeking the truth, particularly on our modern frontiers, helping the Explorer face his world today and tomorrow.

Today's Explorer needs the old virtues as well as the up-to-date spirit of scientific inquiry to explore atomic energy, jet propulsion, exploding population, national and ideological rivalries, human rights, undeveloped peoples and areas, reduction of disease, and use of abundance and leisure.

COMES OF AGE

Our young men must be challenged and equipped to explore. They should seek the security of accomplishment through service and adventure. How appropriate, then, the term Exploring is to designate Scouting's total high-school age program. Truly the Exploring attitude is vital in the make-up of our youth today.

We can have confidence in the Exploring program launched about a year ago. The Boy Scouts of America's experience of almost fifty years with high-school age boys was double-checked by a study of mid-adolescent boys made in cooperation with the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research. The result was the creation of the new Exploring, attuned to young men's needs and desires in which the Exploring attitude is reiterated, emphasized, and implemented.

While human nature may not change perceptibly, today's teen-agers are bigger physically than their parents were at the same ages, and their potential interests and problems are broader too. To continue to appeal to youth, the Exploring program must be broader and more flexible than before.

In today's Explorer unit the over-all program is effective to the extent it provides these six types of experiences for young men: social, outdoor, physical fitness, service, vocational, and citizenship.

The latest implementation of vocational experience illustrates to me how the whole program has acquired greater breadth and flexibility. Through the device of the *specialty*, an Explorer post may concentrate its activities investigating a career field or particular jobs in a field. This specialization may be temporary or permanent; in fact, a post may be organized entirely on the basis of a specialty.

Although the specialty may be a hobby, a sport, or any field of interest instead of a career, through the exploration of occupations the specialty can meet a need of fourteen- to sixteen-year-old boys. Over two-thirds of all high-school age boys are concerned about choosing a career, and over four-fifths want more vocational information, according to the Michigan study.

As specialties progress in depth and variety, they require expert knowledge and skill. These are made available through the function of the consultant. He—or she—advises, coaches, or otherwise gives technical aid for one meeting or several meetings as long as he has the time to match the Explorers' special interest.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from page 59)

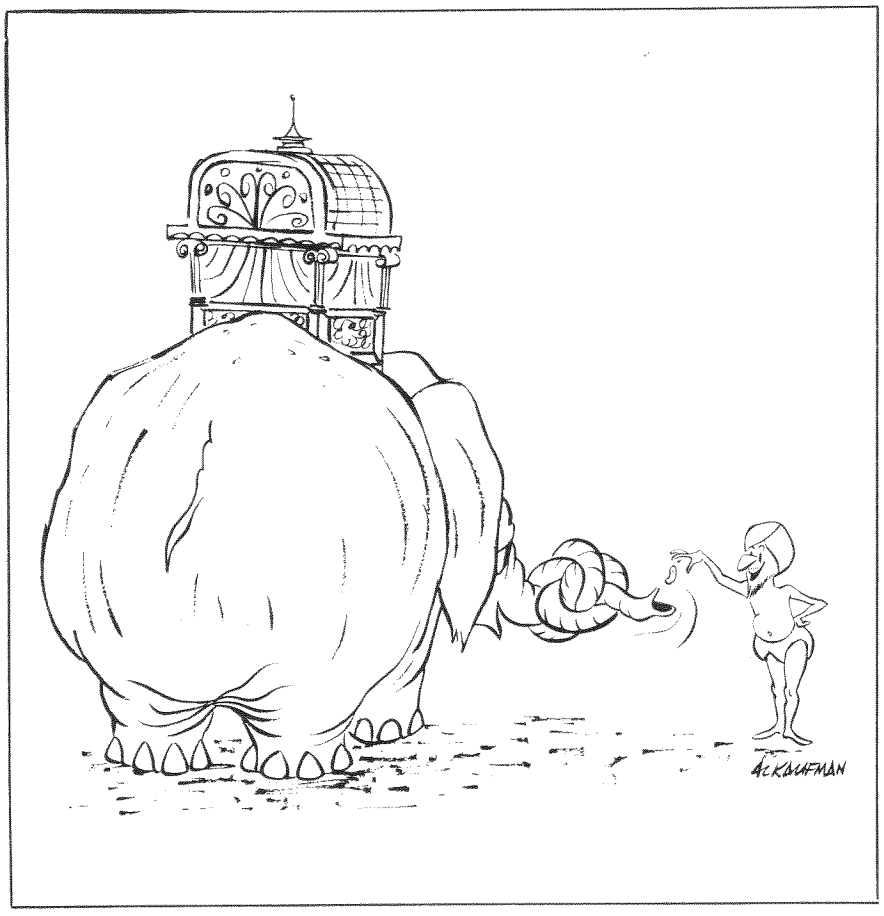
The consultant and the simple method for recruiting him in the Exploring program offer technical human resources largely untouched. In my experience, I have found an expert seldom can resist a request to help a group of young men who have the same special interest that he does.

A fair measure of the new program is the quality and quantity of citizens it helps turn into the bloodstream of our nation. Exploring today does some things that are heartening for America's tomorrows:

- Gives youth as much responsibility and authority as they can carry in managing their unit activities with the guidance of trained adults.
- Focuses the adult Advisor's guidance on the elected boy officers in their operation of the unit as a teen-level representative democracy or republic.
- Carries out activities by committees consisting of boys and adult consultants, but chaired by boys.
- Plans and conducts big inter-unit events by Explorer cabinets, expanding the boy's experience beyond his own unit.

Much as I enjoyed and benefited from the old Sea Scouting, which was the only Scouting program for high-school age fellows back in the 1920's, I wish we had the modern broad Exploring program then.

I believe that many American youths who are able to take an active part in the Exploring program of today will be real pioneers in their own right later in life. They will not all make names for themselves as geographic or space explorers, but they will become equally important as courageous pioneers of science, life, and world brotherhood in their home communities and abroad.



NEW HORIZONS
a suggestion we hope proves helpful

SCOUT SCIENTISTS-novel MEETING

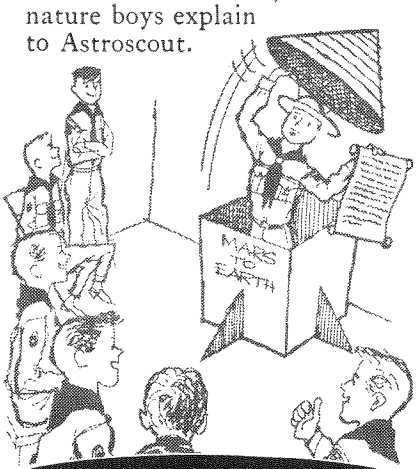
Novelty and light touch come from Astroscout stunt

With the jet age at hand most boys are alive to its reality and all the exciting future which human travel in outer space promises. So, it's little wonder that Scout Scientists are sure to be interested in any and all meetings you can pivot on the astronaut theme.

Boys' own inventive imaginations can rig up Astroscout carrying vehicle. This one pictured is cardboard, back open for boy to get in and out. Designs can be cut out of foil or painted on.

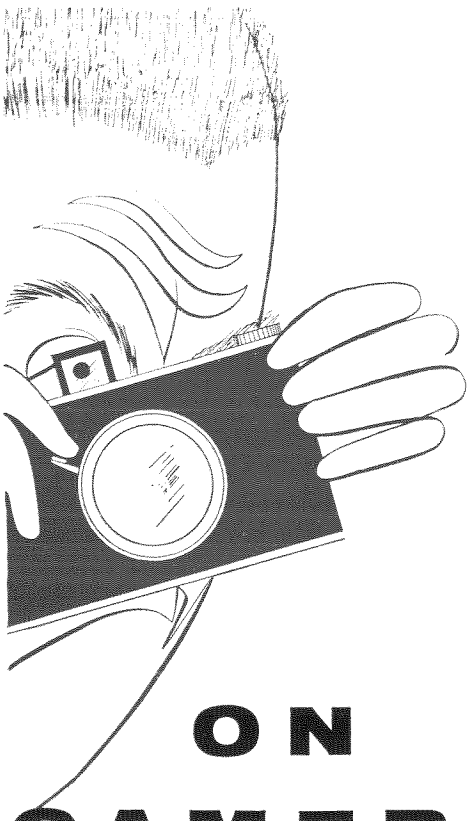
The idea is for Astroscout to have come from Mars. Thumps sound from inside vehicle, top flies up; there he is. Squeaks and unintelligible babble until he turns his helmet dial to Earth English. He reads list of questions which Martian Scouts want to know about Earth Science. Everyone helps with the answers.

Have exhibits around,of scientific nature boys explain to Astroscout.



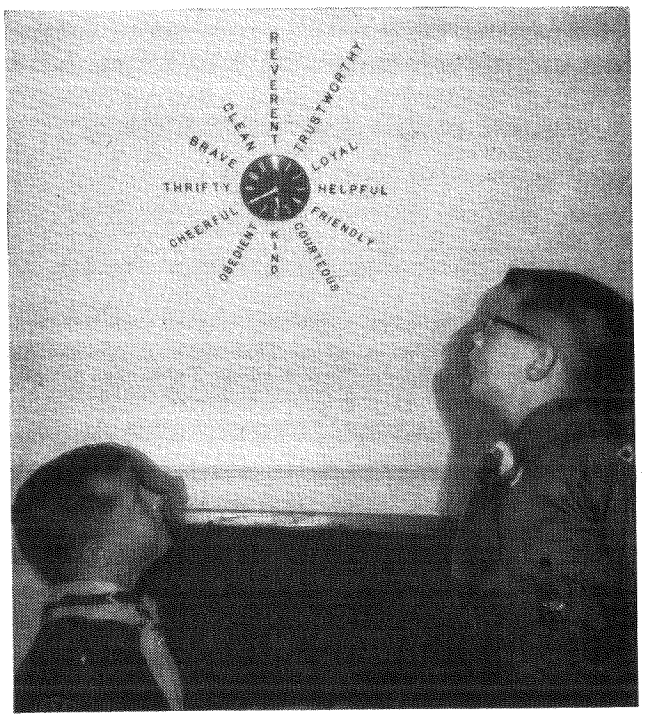
So delicious, satisfying!

Boys enjoy the lively taste of delicious Wrigley's SPEARMINT Gum. Lasts so long, costs so little. And, chewing helps keep teeth clean, nice.



ON CAMERA

ORIGINAL AMERICAN SCOUTS in "official uniforms" are these boys of Troop 59, Warm Springs Indian School near Klamath Falls, Oregon. They do authentic dances, learned from parents and grandparents, at council shows, national jamborees, and public events in Pacific Northwest. Their costumes are authentic, some over a hundred years old. Scoutmaster Irving Shepard wears a Silver Beaver and a Silver Antelope.



SCOUT LAW CLOCK in the Matthews boys' room, Cub Scout Bill and Boy Scout Terry, reminds them of more than the hour. It is a standard electric model mounted flush in the wall with points of the law spelled in red plastic letters. Their dad, M. C. Matthews, veteran Scouter in Rochester, New York, explains, "Only hours are marked because a Scout is never half past trustworthy, loyal . . ." He recommends the clock for troop meeting rooms, too.

VISUAL DEPTH PERCEPTION test is taken by LaGrange, Illinois, Explorers of Troop 15, Congregational Church, at Explorer Road-A-O. These events provide pre-driving instruction and tests. For licensed drivers they provide competition for testing.