



SCOUTS®

Creating a Better World



MEMBERSHIP BADGE NOTES

REVISION – SEPTEMBER 2014

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S. THOMAS' COLLEGE,
MOUNT LAVINIA.

MEMBERSHIP BADGE NOTES

Revision: 2014 September

Notes for Membership Badge compiled in accordance with the syllabus set out by the Sri Lanka Scout Association.

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<http://www.stcscouts.com/>

Acknowledgements: www.scout.org
www.scoutingresources.org.uk
www.wikipedia.com

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Be Prepared and Esto Perpetua.

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Notes:

1. This booklet consists of **23** pages.
2. This booklet has been typeset in Font – Optane – 14 pts.
3. Membership Badge:
 - a. **Proficiency Badges** – None
 - b. **Service** – Two months service, counting from the date of joining
 - c. **Eligibility** – To be invested as a Scout, a recruit should complete the above mentioned requirements and be at least 11 years and 2 months old. If a Cub Scout has won the Link Award, minimum age limit required for investiture is 11 years.

SCOUT LAW AND PROMISE

Scout Promise:

"On my honour, I promise to do my best, to do my duty to my religion and country, to help other people at all times and to obey the Scout law."

Scout Law:

1. A scout is trustworthy
2. A scout is loyal
3. A scout is friendly and considerate
4. A scout is a brother to every other scout
5. A scout is courageous
6. A scout is kind to animals
7. A scout is co-operative
8. A scout is cheerful
9. A scout is thrifty
10. A scout is clean in thought, word and deed

SCOUT SIGN AND SALUTE

Scout Sign:

The scout sign is used when a scout recites the scout promise. All ranks when not in uniform may use the scout sign as a greeting. When holding a staff the sign is made with the left hand. The scout should be at alert when doing the sign.

Parts of a Scout sign:

1. The 3 fingers – 3 parts of the promise:
 - i. To do my best to my religion and country
 - ii. To help other people at all times
 - iii. To obey the scout law
2. The thumb over the little finger:
 - The strong protects the weak
3. The circle made by it:
 - The brotherhood among scouts

Scout Salute:

The salute is made by scouts to greet scouts with a higher rank when in uniform and in certain formal occasions such as flag break at a rally, (When reporting to an examiner) as a mark of respect. When saluting with a staff, the half salute is used. The scout should be at attention when saluting.

Scout Hand Shake:

Scouts everywhere greet each other with the left hand shake. The roots of this lie in Africa, where the African tribe's men held their spear in their right hand and their shield in the left hand. When they met someone they used to drop the shield and shake hands with the left hand, while holding the spear in the right. Lord Baden Powell learnt about this when he was a soldier and that is why scouts everywhere use the left hand shake to show their friendship and trust for one another.

THE FOUNDER OF SCOUTING

The founder of our scout movement is Sir Robert Stephenson Smith Baden Powell. He was born in Paddington, London on the 22nd of February 1857. His father was Rev. H.G. Powell and his mother was Mrs. Henry-Atha Grace Smith. He was the 8th in the family of 10 children. His father died when he was only 3 years and the oldest 13. Powell very much liked to spend the outdoor life with his brothers.



The first school which he attended was "Rose Hills School" where he received his primary education. In 1870 he got a scholarship to "Charter House School" in London. He did not show much interest towards studies. But he got involved in playing sports actively at school. He was also in the school soccer team. He also liked outdoor life a lot. He often used to go to woodlands near the schools and track animals and birds. During the holidays he went exploring, hiking and canoeing in the rivers with his brothers. Powell showed great talent in acting, music and drawing. He stopped schooling at the age of 19.

When he left school he went to a Military College in England in 1876. He joined the Army and was made a sub lieutenant in 1887. After that he went to India. The next thirty years he saw the world with the army. He went on duty to Africa in 1887. He won his first battle as a Captain and

defeated the “Dini Zulu” (the Zulu Chief) and was presented with the Necklace of Beads by him, which later became the Wood Badge in Scouting later on. Now the other soldiers called Baden Powell as “Impeza” – “The Wolf That Never Sleeps”.

B.P. further served in campaigns in India, Afghanistan and South Africa. He became world famous during the Boer war for the defence of Mafeking, a small town in South Africa. With 800 men, he was besieged by a force of 9000 Boer soldiers. His small force held out against these immense odds for 217 days (From 1899 October 13 – 1900 May 13), until relief of British soldiers’ arrived. After this great feat, he was honoured with the Major General post (In 1900). He was the youngest General in the British Army. Three years later he was promoted to the Inspector General post in the cavalry (The highest post in the cavalry).

At Mafeking, B.P. organized his “Messenger Cadets”, trained in efficiency, obedience and smartness. They performed many tasks, relieving soldiers for active defence of the town. After the Boer war, B.P. organized the South African Constabulary and designed a uniform for them that later became the basic uniform for Boy Scouts.

While still in Africa, B.P. wrote “Aids to Scouting” in 1899, a manual designed to train soldiers to become army scouts. Many youth organizations in Britain used ideas from this manual as the basis of adventurous programs. B.P., after discussing this matter with Sir William Smith, the founder of the Boy Scout brigade, and other leading youth workers planned a camp to test his program ideas. The camp was held from July 25th to August 9th in 1907 at Brown Sea Island. The ‘Scoutmaster’ was a Lt. Gen. Robert Baden Powell. His assistants were B.W. Green, H. Robson and P.W. Everett. The camp was a tremendous success. Based on this experience, B.P. wrote a book called “Scouting for Boys”, which was published in 6 parts starting in January, 1908. It has been printed in many editions and the current edition is the last one edited by B.P. By the end of 1908, this book had been translated into five other languages. The sketches in the book were all done by B.P., most of them based on his own exciting career.

In 1909, King Edward the 7th, who had taken a great interest in this movement, made the founder a Knight in recognition of his work for the boys. At this time B.P. was Inspector General of Cavalry. King Edward noted the Boy Scout movement was so important that B.P. would do his country great service if he would resign from the army and devote his time for Scouting. B.P. did so, and the movement grew by leaps and bounds. It

was King Edward the 7th who inaugurated the King's Scout Badge, later changed to Queen's Scout badge.

Scouting spread rapidly throughout England, Commonwealth and other countries. In 1912, B.P. met and married Lady Olave St. Claire Soames.

After a year, the number of scouts in the world had been increased to 200,000 members. The world Jamborees were held in 1924 in Denmark, 1929 in England, 1933 in Hungaria, 1937 in Poland respectively. During this time, the Girl Guide Movement was also started by Lady Olave Soames St. Clare (Lady B.P.) under the guidance of B.P. and she became the "Chief Guide" in 1920. Lord Baden Powell built the scout movement with all his strength for 30 years. At present it is spread over to 161 countries.

In 1920 the international Conference for Scouting was formed and at the World Jamboree, the same year, B.P. was acclaimed the "Chief Scout of the World", the only person ever to hold that title.

Baden Powell went from country to country from 1912 onwards. But this was interrupted because of the World War 1 from time to time. His first visit to Sri Lanka in 1921 was a result of this.

In 1929 at the "Coming of Age" Jamboree, King George the 5th made the founder, a Baron. Lord Baden Powell of Gilwell took his title from Gilwell Park, the International Training Centre for Scouters, located in Epping Forest, just outside of London.

When Lord Baden Powell was 80 years old, he chose a very calm environment by the side of a forest in Kenya in Africa to spend his last years in his most wonderful life he led. When he was 83 he passed away from the whole world in Nyeri, Shadows of Mount Kenya on the 8th of January 1941. His tombstone bears the simple inscription - "Robert Baden Powell, Chief Scout of the World, Born February 22nd 1857, died January 8th 1941". Craved in to the stone are the Scout and guide badges and the familiar circle where the dot in centre signifies "Gone Home". He was buried at St. Peter's Cemetery.



HISTORY OF SCOUTING IN SRI LANKA

At a time when Sri Lanka was a colony of the British Empire, an English engineer by the name F.G. Stevens was posted at Christ Church, Matale, a town approx. 100km North East of Colombo. His residence being right next door to the Christ Church Missionary School, he faced many a problem as the students made full of his garden and everything there. After many a problem including missing fruits and the constant disturbance of his much needed rest, he decided to do something about putting the boy's "spare time" to better use. Thus he came up with the idea starting a "Boy Scout Core" already a major success in England.

- 1912 - Scouting in Sri Lanka by F.G. Stevens (1st Chief Commissioner of Sri Lanka) at Christ Church College, Matale.
- 1914 - Scouting brought to Colombo by F.G. Stevens, at Christ Church, Galle Face, Colombo.
- 1915 – First Scout Census
- 1916 - Cub Scouting Started. Western Province Rally at Havelock Park, Colombo.
- 1917 - First all Ceylon Rally at Havelock Race Course, Colombo.
- 1918 - Sea Scouting started in Sri Lanka at Trincomalee
- 1919 - First competition for the King's flag and was won by Kandy Dharmaraja College.
- 1920 - Senior Scouting started. Ceylon represented for the 1st time at an International Jamboree. (The 1st Imperial Jamboree in Olympia, U.K.)
- 1921 - B.P.'s visit to Sri Lanka. An all Scout and Guide Rally was held at Galle Face Green to welcome him. Scouting started in Prisons.
- 1924 - First Wood Badge Course in Mutwal.
- 1925 - The First Wood Badge awarded to a Ceylon scout by Gilwell. Vernon Grenier becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1930 - First Wood Badge Course in Sinhala. Scout HQ moves to an old guardroom at Galle Face, Colombo.
- 1932 - All Ceylon Scout Craft exhibition at Katugastota, Kandy. J.H. De Saram becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1934 - Second visit of Lord B.P. First visit of Lady B.P.
- 1942 - K. Somasundaram becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1945 - Scout Head Quarters moved to Baladaksha Mawatha (Opposite Army HQ Slave Island)

- 1948 - Col. C.P. Jayawardene becomes the Chief Commissioner. New Buildings of National Headquarters. Pedro Camp-site at Nuwera-Eliya opened. Job Week scheme started. First Rover Moot held in Kandy. Sinhala and Tamil edition of Scouting for Boys published.
- 1952 - Ceylon Jamboree (1st National Jamboree) at Kumbi Kale (near the present BMICH, Colombo) to celebrate 40 years in Scouting.
- 1953 - International Status awarded to Ceylon Scouting (Ceylon Scout Association)
- 1954 - E.W. Kannangara becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1957 - Taking part in Jubilee Jamboree in England. Scout Council Act of Incorporation passed in Parliament (Recognized by the Parliament as an incorporated organization). Mr. Gerald Fernando joined the World Scout Bureau.
- 1958 - Second visit of Lady Olave Baden Powell.
- 1962 - Golden Jubilee Jamboree (2nd National Jamboree) at Race Course, Colombo.
- 1967 - Fitzroy H. Gunsekera becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1968 - Third visit of Lady B.P. to Sri Lanka.
- 1972 - Diamond Jubilee at Bogambara, Gampola. C.M.P. Wanigatunga becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1977 - H. Ratnasuriya becomes Chief Commissioner. National HQ shifted to Chithampalan Gardiner Mawatha.
- 1982 - Theodore Seneviratne becomes Chief Commissioner. Special Commemorative Stamp in honour of B.P. on 125th Birth Anniversary.
- 1983 - 3rd National Jamboree at Anuradhapura.
- 1984 - 2nd National Cubboree.
- 1987 - Rex Jayasinghe becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1990 - 1st SAARC Jamboree at Vihara Maha Devi Park, Colombo. Chief Commissioner Rex Jayasinghe dies just before Jamboree. J. Lionel Silva becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1992 - 4th National Jamboree in Kurunegala. M. Mazzahim Mohideen becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1997 - K.H. Camillus Fernando becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1998 - 5th National Jamboree, Pallekelle, Kandy.
- 2002 - 6th National Jamboree held in Balapitiya to celebrate 90 years in Sri Lankan Scouting. H.S. Weerakoon was appointed as Chief Commissioner.

- 2006 - 7th National Jamboree at Nuwara Eliya.
- 2007 - World Scout Centenary. Mr. C. Batuwangala was appointed as Chief Commissioner.
- 2010 - 8th National Jamboree at Angunukolapelessa, Hambantota.
- 2012 - Sri Lankan Scout Centenary Year (1912-2012). 29th Asia Pacific Regional and Sri Lankan Centenary Scout Jamboree held at Dambulla.

PERSONAL LOG

The scout should have up to date logs.

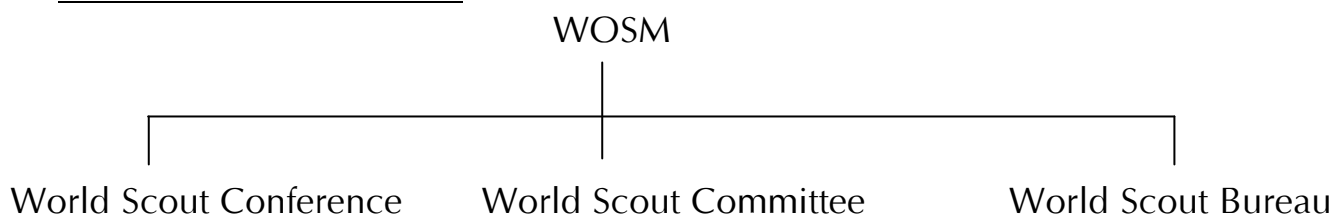
W.O.S.M. MEMBERSHIP

1. What is the WOSM (World Organization of the Scout Movement)?

It is an international, non-governmental organization, composed of its recognized National Scout Organizations. There are currently 162 National Scout Organizations in the world. The most recent member, South Sudan, joined on 1st of May 2013. Of the 162 NSO's, 128 belong only to WOSM and 34 belong both to WOSM and to The World Association of Girl Guides and Girl Scouts (WAGGGS) and are jointly referred to as SAGNO's (Scout And Guide National Organizations). There are 26 main territories where Scouting exists, often as overseas branches of member NSOs, and there are 27 countries where Scouting exists, but where there is no National Scout Organization which is yet a member of WOSM. There are more than 40 million Scouts in the world. There are only 6 countries without Scouting. They are:

1. People's Republic of China
2. Cuba
3. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)
4. Myanmar
5. Laos People's Democratic Republic
6. Andorra

2. Structure of the WOSM:



- **World Scout Conference:**

The Conference gathers every 3 years and is consistent of all countries in the WOSM. Each country is granted 6 votes when a leader is to be elected, members are to be selected for the committee or a referendum is to be passed. The first conference was held in 1921 in England. The last conference (39th) was held in 2011 in Curitiba, Brazil.

- **World Scout Committee:**

The Committee gathers twice a year and includes 21 members. They are:

- Voting members: 12 representatives from 12 countries – each elected for a 3 year term
- Chairperson or Vice chairperson of the 6 Scout Regions
- Secretary General, WOSM
- Treasurer, WOSM
- A member of the Board of the World Scout Foundation

- **World Scout Bureau:**

Head offices:

-1921-1958 -	London, England
-1958-1968 -	Ottawa, Canada
-1968 onwards -	Geneva, Switzerland & Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Opened in 2014)

Secretary General: Mr. Scott Teare (USA)

3. **Scout Regions:**

There are six scout regions. Sri Lanka belongs to Asia Pacific Region:

Scout Regions		Head Office/s
1. Inter America	-	Panama City, Republic of Panama
2. Asia Pacific	-	Manila Philippines
3. Europe	-	Geneva, Switzerland & Brussels, Belgium
4. Africa	-	Nairobi, Kenya
5. Arab	-	Cairo, Egypt
6. Eurasia	-	Kiev, Ukraine

- **Asia Pacific Region:**

There are 24.7 million scouts in this region.

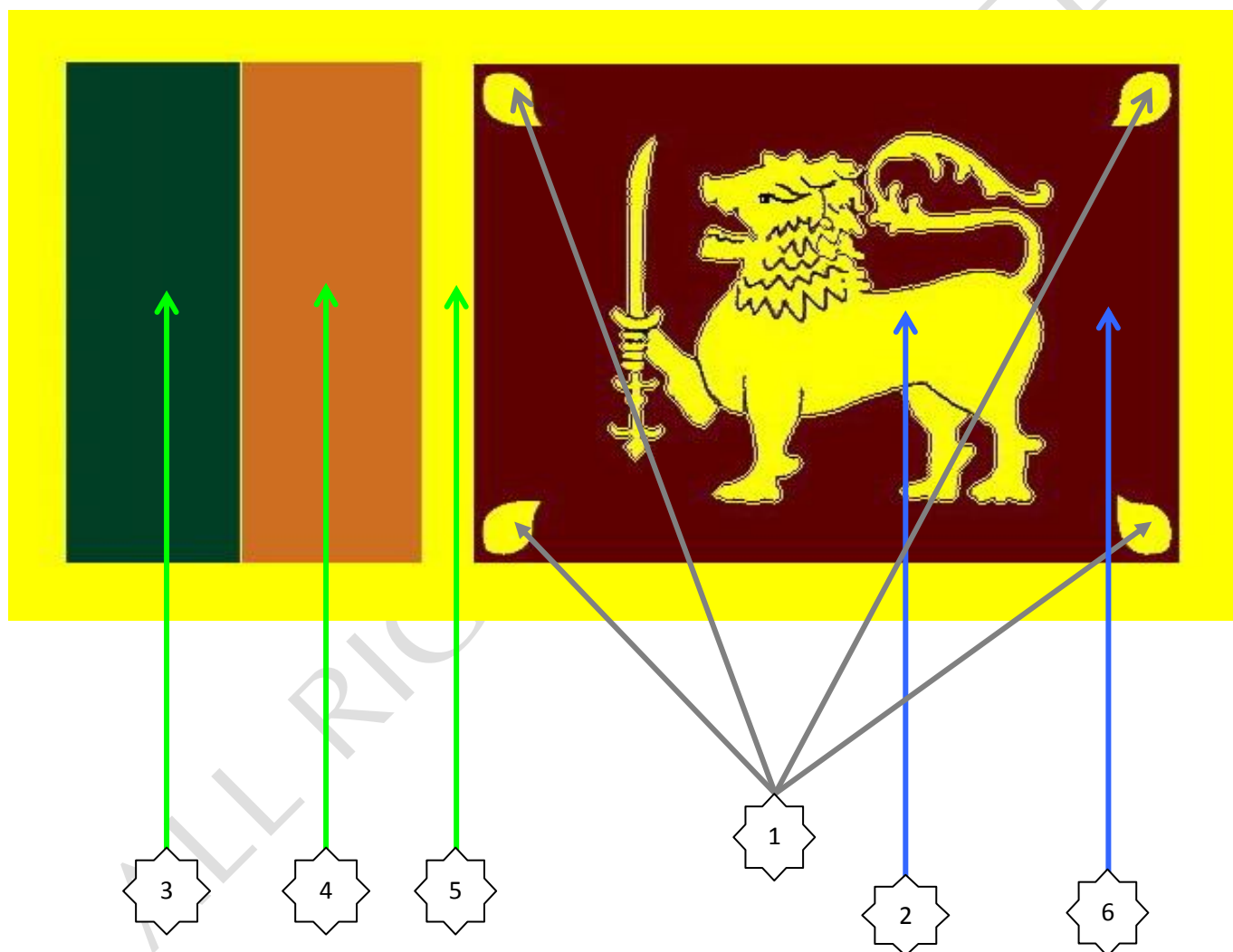
Regional Committee:

- Chairman – Dr. Chao Shou Po (Scouts of China)
- Secretary – Jose Rizal Pangilinan (Philippines)

SAVINGS

Show evidence that the scout practices saving (At least 3 months of constant saving should be proven) / Start a savings account.

NATIONAL FLAG



- 1) The four Bo Leaves: The four Buddhist truths (Mettha, Karuna, Muditha, Upeksha)
- 2) Lion with the sword: Bravery (Lion), Justice (Sword)
- 3) Green Stripe: Muslim Race
- 4) Orange Stripe: Tamil Race
- 5) Yellow Stripe: Unity among all Races
- 6) Maroon Colour: Sinhala Race and Royalty

NATIONAL ANTHEM

Words & Music Composed by: Mr. Ananda Samarakoon

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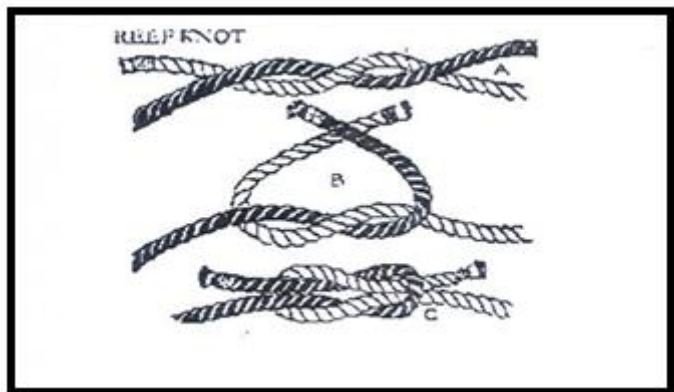
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SIX KNOTS

1. Reef Knot:

Begin with an over and under crossing (Fig. A) and then bring the ends back above in a second similar crossing (Fig. B). The completed knot (Fig. C), is tightened by pulling on the ends. Usually the first crossing is tied 'right over left' and the second left over right but it would not make any difference even if it is tied the other way round.

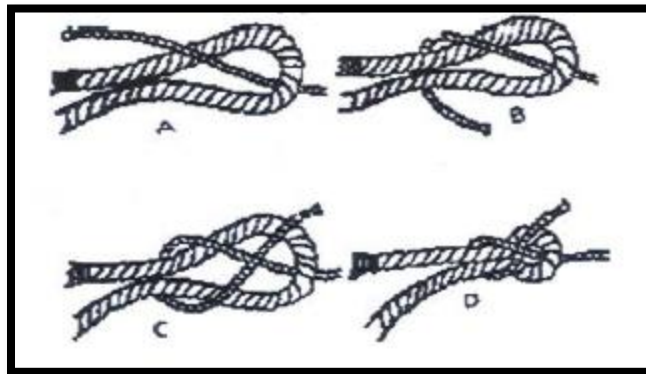
Uses: To tie two pieces of string or cord of equal thickness. Used in all First Aid work.



2. Sheet Bend:

A loop is first formed with a rope. The other rope is sent through the loop (Fig. A) and passed right around the end and the standing part of the rope (Fig. B) with which the loop was made. It is then tucked under (Fig. C) and tightened by pulling the ropes.

Uses: To tie two knots of unequal thickness. When Note here that the same knot can be performed using a permanent loop instead of the loop that is made with the rope.



3. Bowline:

Start by forming an overhand loop and a standing part, spaced so as to make the resulting loop large enough for its purpose. Then take the free end and through loop, around the standing part and then back down through the loop again. Through the bowline, you form a loop that will not slip nor jam no matter how great the strain.

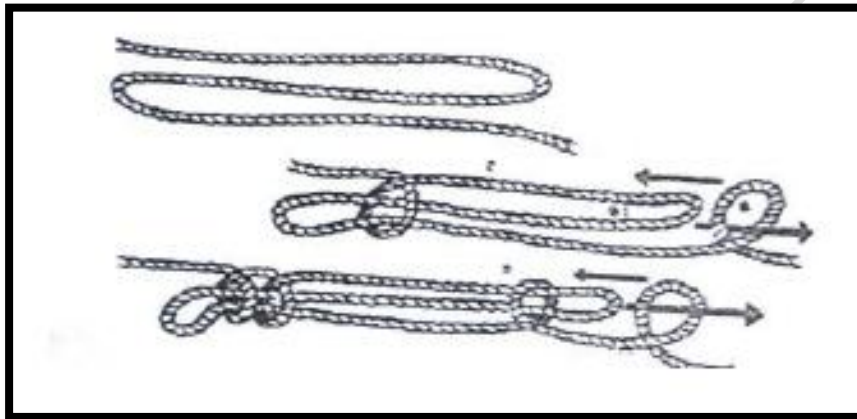
Uses: Used in lifesaving especially when rescuing a drowning person.



4. Sheepshank:

Take the extending part of the rope and make an 'S' with it (Fig. A). Form an underhand loop (Fig. B) and slide it over the bight and pull it taut. Perform the same operation on the other side to complete the knot. Add an additional half-hitch at each end to avoid the loops from sliding off.

Uses: Used for shortening a long rope extending from a knot or lashing or to shorten an extending guy-line.

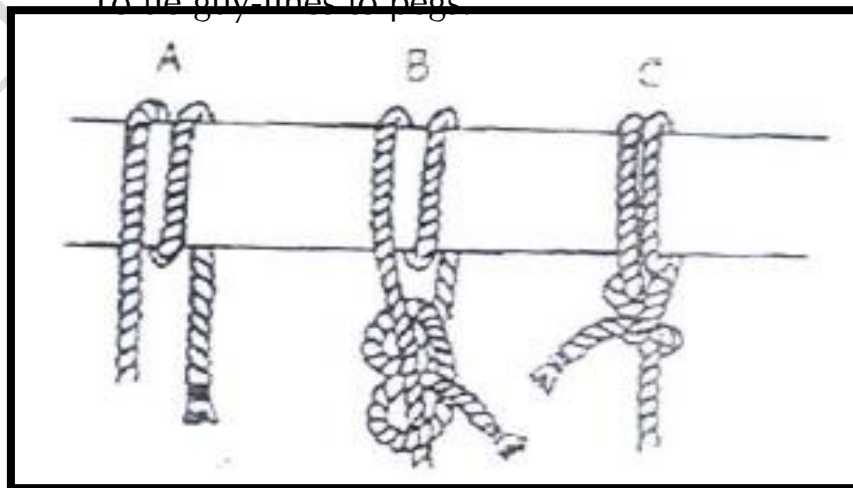


5. Round turn and Two half hitches:

Make two turns around the pole as the name states and then with the end of the rope put two half hitches on the standing part of the rope. Pull the rope to tighten the knot and it will then look like something shown in Fig. C. Sometimes the free end is whipped to the standing part for more security.

Uses: To fasten a rope to a spar, ring or another rope.

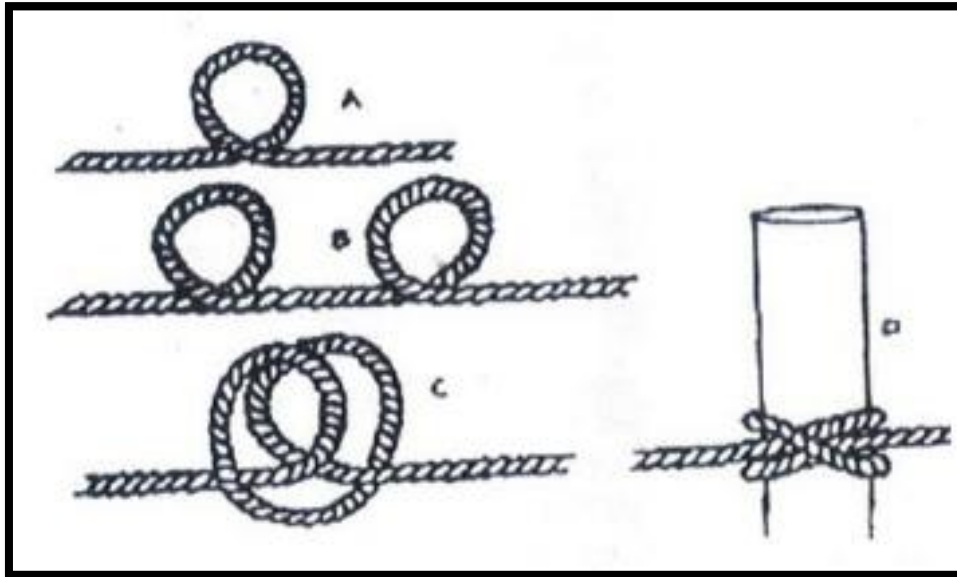
To tie guy-lines to pegs



6. Clove Hitch:

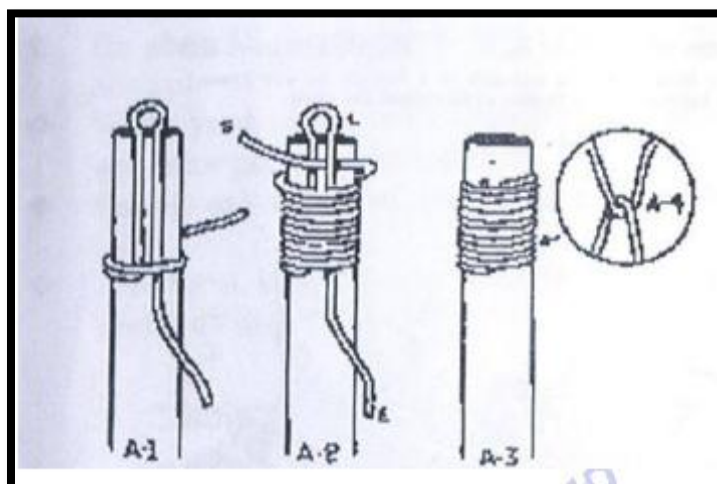
A. Make a simple turn around the pole, across the rope and tuck it in as shown.

Uses: To tie a rope to a spar. To begin a lashing.



ROUND WHIPPING

Whipping is an important preparation for the protection of a rope ends against wear. Take two feet of twine, double back about three inches, lay along the rope, near the end to be whipped, as you see in Fig. A. With the long end of the twine, wind round the rope a dozen times pulling each turn tight and making sure that it lies close to the previous one. Pass the end through the loop 'L' (Fig. B) and do not let the turn slip. Pull the end 'E' gently until the loop is about halfway through the turns of whipping; this will lock the ends as shown in Fig. D.



PATROL ACTIVITY

Should participate in a patrol activity. Cooking, Pioneering Project, Boating, Photography, Computer Programmes, Electronics, Gardening, Maintenance of Gear Items, Patrol camp etc. are few examples of patrol activities.

PERSONAL HEALTH GIVING HABITS

1. Rise early
2. Sleep 8 hours a day
3. Take a lot of deep breathing exercises
4. Play games regularly
5. Drink 7-8 glasses of water daily
6. Always drink boiled water
7. Eat healthy and nutritious food
8. Brush your teeth daily
9. Wear clean clothes
10. Daily shower is a must
11. Be cheerful, laugh when you can and smile always
12. Wash your hands with soap before you eat and after going to the toilet
13. Eating too much of sweets is bad for the teeth
14. Having a whole - some breakfast and light dinner is important

DRESS A WOUND

What is First Aid?

First Aid is the immediate **accepted medical treatment** given by a **trained or an experienced first aider** with the possible resources until the patient is taken to a doctor.

How to clean and dress a simple wound?

A dressing is a covering put to a wound or injury to control bleeding and also to protect it from flies and outer infections.

How to handle?

Handle a wound cleanly as possible. Clean the wound with warm water to wash away sand and other particles which is in the wound. Use a germ

killer as Dettol to prevent more germs getting into the wound. Dilute the Dettol by adding little bit of water. After dripping the cotton wool in Dettol, the person must always rub cotton wool away from the wound and don't expose it too much in to the wound. Then use a piece of gauze or lint to dress the wound. If none of these things are available a clean hanky and a clean towel can be used.



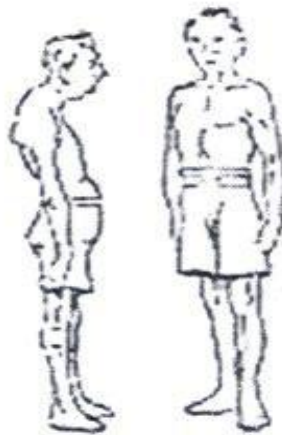
OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

1. The scout should have been involved in an outdoor activity in the Troop, Camp, one day excursion, Job week etc.
2. The log of that particular event should be written in the logbook.
3. Should explain the experience he got from that particular event.

KNOW AREA AROUND

Have knowledge of the area around the recruit's home, important buildings, railway stations, bus halts, hospitals, dispensaries, fire stations, parks, playgrounds, schools, tanks, farms, orchards, bathing spots, factories and places of religious importance etc.

POSTURE



*"S" stands for Sloucher, and "I" stands for you, if you are upright.
Ask yourself the question, "Am I 'S', or am I 'I'?"*



*Don't slouch along looking at the ground, as if ashamed of yourself.
Straighten up and flash a Scout smile.*



*When you sit in a chair, sit upright and don't let your body slide down
into the "S" shape.*

COMMANDS

1. Standing at "Alert":

Keep your feet in shape of letter "V", have your fists clenched and keep the thumb in line with the seam of your shorts keep your head straight and look forward.

2. Standing at "At Ease":

Move your left leg to aside, hands back, left over right, look straight.

3. Left Turn:

Turn 90 degrees towards left hand direction

4. Right Turn:

Turn 90 degrees towards right hand direction.

5. Right About Turn / About Turn:

Turn 180 degrees towards right hand direction.

6. Salute:

Perform the scout salute (only when you are at "Alert").

SOCIAL HEALTH

1. Smoking:



Smoking varies from smoking cigarettes to pipes and even drugs. Cigarettes are consistent mainly of tobacco. When tobacco burns it releases carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas. When carbon monoxide mixes with the blood

cells it restricts blood circulation. It is one of the worst things a human could do. It's a very bad habit which affects the lungs and can cause bad breath and even cancer in some extreme cases. Smoking can also cause bronchitis. Smoking also can reduce the social status of that person too. People are usually reluctant to associate with people who smoke. This is because people, who stand close to a person smoking, also inhale smoke into their system. This is called passive smoking.

2. Chewing Betel:

Many Sri Lankans chew betel. By doing this for a long time a cancer can develop in the mouth. Betel chewing also discolors teeth and produces bad breath. Chewing betel can be very addictive, so it shouldn't be tried.

3. Drinking Alcohol:

By consuming alcohol the person's liver can be damaged very badly. This will also lead into different cancers which will cause a slow death to the victim. The social life of the person will be demolished (family problems). "Every man starts with a taste of a drop of wine and ends up of being a sluggish drunkard."

4. Taking Drugs:

Drugs are chemicals which affect your body and make the person feel out of the world. This affects the nerve system. When taking drugs it instantly kill nerve cells, long term drug assumption will weaken the person and eventually lead into death. Drugs are very addictive once taken there is no turning back. What a scout can do:

- Be cautious with the people you are associating.
- If you know a person who's in trouble help him/her if not get advice from an adult.
- If you see drug marketing or usage report it to the higher authority.

TELEPHONE

Know how to use the telephone at home, at a local post office and at a telephone booth.

WHISTLE SIGNALS



Stand at Alert / Listen to the next call



Patrol leaders



Troop call



Duty Patrol Leader



Seniors



Eagles



Leopards



Kingfishers



Bears



Sharks



Danger



Save Our Souls (S.O.S.)

HAND SIGNALS

