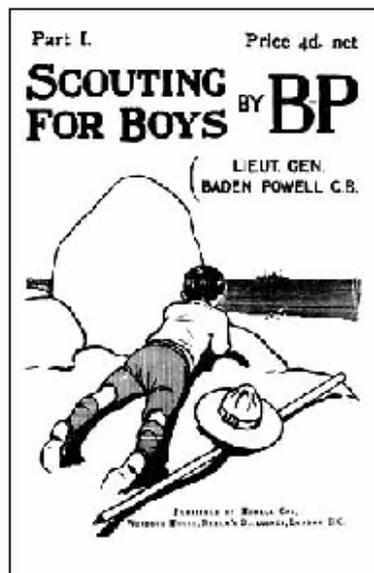




**SCOUTS AUSTRALIA
SYDNEY NORTH REGION**

**INTRODUCTORY GUIDE TO SCOUTING
FOR PARENTS — Part 1: About Scouting**

January 2005



First booklet published by Baden-Powell
in 1908. Scouting is now for males and females

PREFACE

This Part 1 of a two-part Guide is primarily for adults in the Sydney North Region of The Scout Association of Australia, New South Wales Branch who are newcomers to the Scouting Movement or are returning to it after many years.

The aim of this Part 1 is to explain what a wonderful volunteer organisation the Scouting Movement is, how it is structured and some of its special terms and conventions.

The focus of the Scout Movement is the local Scout Group. It is totally dependant on volunteers for its success — every parent of a youth member must contribute, either as a uniformed Leader or as an active member of the Group Committee.

The aim of Part 2 of this guide is to provide practical assistance in the operation of the Group Committee. It is just a start.

The material in the Guide is from many sources and is just a guide. It does not substitute for the policies, rules and guidelines of the Scout Association.

This Guide is a living document. It will be continually updated and improved. To ensure that you have the current version, please check the Sydney North Region's web site, at <http://sydneynorthscouts.com>.

Any suggestions, corrections, improvements and contributions are welcome.

Lastly, missing from the Guide is a description of the District Supporters (formerly Layside) Committee. This is because they have ceased to exist; however, it is something, which we wish to re-establish in the Region, and are working on it.

Brian Gill
Chairman, Sydney North Region

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Chapter 1 — Introduction

What Scouting is about

The Scout Movement is the largest and most positive youth organisation (with over 25 million members in more than 200 countries) for building good citizens that the world has ever seen.

It is a voluntary, non-political educational movement for young people, open to all without distinction of origin, race, creed, gender or disability, in accordance with the purpose, principles and method conceived by its founder, Lord Baden-Powell. Its mission is to contribute to the education of young people through a value system — the Scout Promise and the Scout Law — to help build a better world where people are self-fulfilled as individuals and play a constructive role in society.

Youth members are accepted into Scouting from the age of 6 until they are 26. They join a Section according to their age and continue through the different sections as they grow older (see Chapter 3).

The Movement is largely comprised of volunteers, being predominantly the parents of current or former youth members and former youth members themselves.

The founder of the Scout Movement, Lord Baden-Powell, described Scouting as a game with a purpose. The Scout Movement's aim is to help young people to develop physically, intellectually, spiritually, emotionally and socially while having fun. Scouting uses a specific method — the Scout Method — that makes each individual the principal agent of his or her development as a self-reliant, supportive, responsible and committed person. The youth members of the Scout Movement achieve this by participating in an exciting, progressive self-educational program based on educational needs.

The Scout Movement seeks to inculcate the highest ideals of respect for the individual and society combined with a sense of duty and responsibility manifested in self-reliance, service to others and charity to all. In short, its objective is to provide *skills for life* — for living and for a lifetime.

The Scout Movement has as its foundation a value system — the Law and the Promise — based upon spiritual, social and personal principles (see Chapter 3). The Law and Promise are very similar in every country, with appropriate modifications to meet local requirements, such as religious faith. The ultimate definition of a member of the Scout Movement, youth and adult, is someone who has made the Scout Promise and strives to keep it and who is registered as a current member of a Branch according to Branch Rules.

Scouting's program for its youth members recognises that children develop at different speeds and, as they grow towards adulthood and prepare to take their place in society, their needs change. Youths develop through Sections: Joeys, Cub Scouts, Scouts, Venturers and Rovers. From the Cub Section onwards, they are gradually given more opportunity to work in small autonomous (but supervised) groups in order to develop leadership and teamwork skills, responsibility and self-reliance.

Special Federal and State legislation cover the Australian Scout Movement. The World Scout Bureau, based in Geneva, Switzerland, administers the World Scouting Movement.

How Scouting began

Sir Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell and a former Major-General¹ (1857 – 1941) founded the Scouting movement in Great Britain in 1907. It began in Australia in 1908.

Baden-Powell's series of six booklets, "Scouting for Boys"², was published in 1908. It borrowed from other pioneers of youth organisations and his military manual "Aid to Scouting" (1899) and it drew upon his love of outdoor life and his skills in camping and tracking. They were intended as a training aid for existing youth organisations, such as the Boys' Brigade and the YMCA. However, they caused the spontaneous formation of scouting patrols and started a new and ultimately worldwide movement, initially for 11 to 18 year old boys.

The Wolf (now Scout) Cub Section for 8 to 11 year olds was formed in 1916. Baden-Powell used one of the stories in the Jungle Book by his friend, the author and poet, Rudyard Kipling (1865 – 1936) called "Mowgli's Brothers" (but better known as "The Story of Akela and Mowgli") to provide an imaginative background for the Section's activities. The stories emphasise the development of skills, physical fitness, love of nature, friendliness, self-reliance, obedience, loyalty and courtesy.

The Rover Scout section was started in 1918, the Venturer Scout section in 1946 (then called Senior Scouts) and the Joey Scout section in 1990.

The Group system of different Sections under the leadership of a Group Leader began in 1927.

Scouting admitted females to its Venturer Scouts and Rover sections in 1973 and its Cub Scouts and Scouts sections in 1988.

The aim, principles, goals and values of Scouting

The **aim** of Scouting is to encourage the physical, intellectual, social, emotional and spiritual development of young people so that they take a constructive place in society as responsible citizens, and as a member of their local, national and international communities.

The **principles of Scouting** are that Scouts should serve their God, act in consideration of the needs of others and develop and use their abilities to the betterment of themselves, their families and the community in which they live.

These three principles apply equally to all members of the Movement, youth and the adult leaders in uniform and non-uniformed supporters (or supporters — formerly layside). They are referred to as "Duty to my God", "Duty to Others" and "Duty to Self" and are reflected in the Promise and Law of each youth member Section (see Chapter 3) and in the Code of Conduct for Adults in Scouting (see **Appendix 3**).

¹ Baden-Powell became a popular hero when, as a Colonel in the British Army, he commanded the defence of Mafeking at the start of the Boer War in 1899. Some 800 men defended the town against a force of 4,000 to 5,000 men until it was relieved after having been besieged for 217 days.

² "It appealed to all the sense of adventure and love of open-air life which is so strong in youth. But beyond this it stirred those sentiments of knightly chivalry, of playing the game - any game - earnest or fun - hard and fairly, which constitute the most important part of the British system of education." [Churchill, Winston *Great Contemporaries*]

The **goals of the Scout Movement in Australia** are:

- To provide challenging accredited programs to the youth of Australia, which are recognised and valued by the community and by government
- To promote Scouting to the community on the basis of the high quality and relevance of its methodology and programs
- To have an increasingly male and female membership which reflects the social and cultural mix of the community
- To carefully select and train adult leaders on the basis of standards that are recognisable and measurable
- To have the community recognise, support and value the role of Scouting and its activities
- To be recognised by the community as being responsive to community youth issues
- To be recognised and consulted as a major contributor to establishing priorities and determining policies on community youth issues
- To have a high profile portraying a quality way of life.
- To acquire and maintain adequate human, physical, and financial resources, which are used to the best advantage of Scouting and the community
- To provide opportunities for its members to participate in international activities
- To provide maximum support for the development of World Scouting particularly in the Asia Pacific region.

The Scout Association of Australia recognises the following **values**:

- The importance of individuals developing a sense of personal identity and self worth which leads to a responsibility for oneself and one's actions as a citizen.
- That young people are able and willing to take responsibility and contribute to society.
- The rights and responsibility of individuals to regulate their own health.
- The importance of adults providing suitable role models for young people
- The importance of not exposing young people to harm or exploitation
- The importance of individuals and the community adopting a lifestyle that allows ecologically sustainable development through preventing environmental overload, environmental degradation and resource depletion.
- The importance of respect for and equity in dealings with all people, irrespective of culture, gender, religion or impairment
- The importance of mutual support and help between members of a community to maximise the quality of life for all
- The importance of the development of understanding between individuals as a contribution to peace between nations.
- The importance of gainful employment in contributing to the sense of dignity and self worth of the individual.

How Scouting's aim, principles and goals are achieved

The **Youth Program** in Scouting is the total experience, which Scouting offers to young people. It is what they do (*activities*), how it is done (*the Scout Method*) and why it is done (*the purpose*).

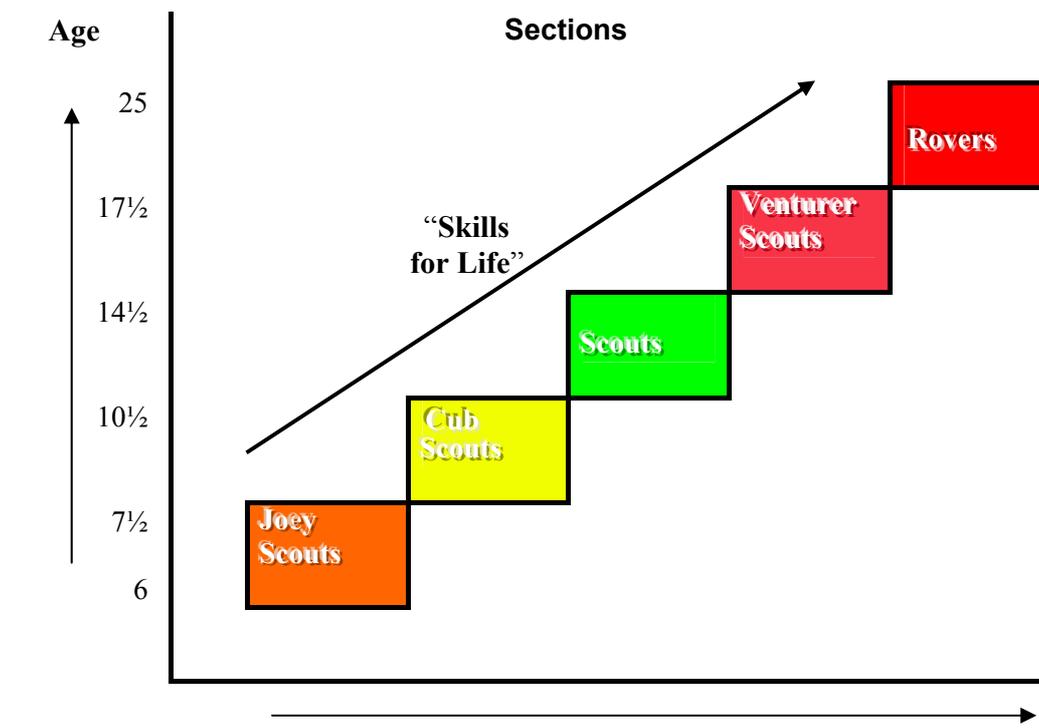
The **Scout Method** is a system of progressive self-education and self-government through:

- commitment to a code of living as expressed in the Promise and the Law (see Chapter 3), the meaning of which is expanded as the member grows toward maturity
- learning by doing

- membership of small groups involving, under adult guidance,
 - progressive discovery and acceptance of responsibility and
 - training towards self-government directed towards the development of competence, self-reliance, dependability and the capacities both to cooperate and to lead
- progressive, stimulating and fun programs of varied activities based on the interests of the participants, including games, useful skills and services to the community, taking place largely in an outdoor setting in contact with nature
- an Award Scheme, which encourages participation in the full range of activities and provides recognition of individual achievements having regard to the individual's level of ability.

The Youth Program is implemented through a partnership between the young people and the adult leaders, taking into account the participants' interests, needs and abilities and being relevant to the social reality in which it is offered. It is a "6 - 26 experience" – from Joeys through to Rovers. Therefore, there needs to be a close working relationship between nearby Groups and Rover Crews to ensure that all sections are available to youth members so that they can benefit from the full Youth Program.

In summary



Skills: Teamwork, leadership, responsibility, commitment, supportiveness, self-reliance

Objective: Physical, intellectual, social, emotional and spiritual development
Method: Under the guidance of adult leaders, each individual is the principal agent of their development by striving to do their personal best

Values: Law and the Promise (incorporating the principles of "Duty to my God", "Duty to Others" and "Duty to Self")

Scout Emblems

The World Scout emblem



The World Scout Badge is taken from the ‘North Point’ used on maps for orienting them with North — it shows the true way to go. The colour is a white on a royal purple background — in heraldry white represents purity and royal purple denotes leadership and helping other people.

The three tips of the emblem represent the three main points of the Scout Promise: duty to my God, duty to others and duty to self.

The two decorative five-pointed stars stand for truth and knowledge and their ten points represent the ten points of the original Scout Law.

The encircling rope tied with a reef or square knot, which cannot be undone no matter how hard it is pulled, symbolises the strength of the world Scouting’s unity and family.

The Scouts Australia logo



The Scouts Australia logo features the arrowhead of green fleur de lys “North Point” and the five stars of the Southern Cross in gold.

The three elements of the arrowhead portray the three elements of the Scout Promise, the Scout Salute, and stylised eucalypt leaves – a distinctively Australian image.

The Australian Scouting Movement’s trading name, Scouts Australia, is incorporated in the design.

The logo is registered as Australian trade mark No. 729196 in the name of The Scout Association of Australia in classes 8, 16 18 20 21 22 25 26 28 35 41 42.

Further information:

World Scout Bureau — <http://www.scout.org/front/index.shtml>

Scouts Association of Australia – National — <http://www.scouts.com.au/>

Scout Association of Australia, NSW Branch — <http://www.nsw.scouts.com.au>

Scout Association of Australia, Sydney North Region — <http://sydneynorthscouts.com>

Chapter 2 — Scouts Australia — Organisation

Introduction

The focus of the Scouting organisation is the Group and the organisation is structured to support the Group. The Group delivers the Scout Program to local communities to meet the needs of young people in accordance with the Aim, Principles, and Policy of The Scout Association of Australia and its Branches.

The organisational structure and management of the Scout Movement in Australia is summarised in a chart at the end of this Chapter.

National

The Scout Association of Australia was incorporated by Royal Charter³. It is governed by a **National Council** which co-ordinates the principles and practice of Scouting throughout the Commonwealth of Australia⁴. A National Executive Committee is appointed by the National Council to manage the affairs of The Scout Association of Australia.

In each State and Territory there is a Branch Council, which has been constituted by the National Council. The Scout Movement is organised and managed by these Branches subject to certain fundamental policies agreed upon at a National level. The relationship between The Scout Association of Australia and the Branches is in the nature of a federation involving interdependence between Branches and joint action in matters of common interest. The membership of the National Council is representative of the Branches.

Branch

Authority to operate a Branch is provided by a constitution approved by the National Council and the applicable State/Territory legislation. The NSW Branch is governed by the **NSW Branch Council**, which appoints a **Branch Executive Committee** to manage the affairs of the Branch.

The NSW Branch is incorporated under the Scout Association of Australia (New South Wales Branch) Incorporation Act 1928. Its legal title is “The Scout Association of Australia, New South Wales Branch”.

As stated in the Act, the purpose of the NSW Branch is to control the Scouting Movement in New South Wales and maintain it as an efficient organisation for the purposes of the Scout Association of Australia including the performance and exercise of all such duties or powers as may be delegated to it by The Scout Association of Australia. It has a common seal and all the property of the NSW Branch, Regions and Groups is owned by it, and contracts are made, in its name.

³ Until 1967, the Australian branch was an unincorporated branch of the Boys Scouts Association UK (which was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1912).

Royal Charters are granted by the British sovereign on the advice of the Privy Council, which originally advised the sovereign on matters of state. They, have a history dating back to the 13th century. Their original purpose was to create public or private corporations (including towns and cities) and to define their privileges and purpose. Nowadays, Charters are normally reserved for bodies that work in the public interest (such as professional institutions and charities) and which can demonstrate pre-eminence, stability and permanence in their particular field [see the Privy Council website at <http://www.privacy-council.org.uk>]

⁴ The Scouting Movement in Australia is known as “Scouts Australia”. This is a registered business name in all Australian jurisdictions and is used in marketing and communication materials.

All members of Group/Region/Branch Committees, Leaders and youth members belong to this body corporate, like shareholders in a company or investors in a building society.

The role of the NSW Chief Commissioner and the NSW Branch Headquarters support team is to:

- define youth program, adult roles and training needs,
- develop internal/external image, community based support and resources and
- defend the relevance of Scouting to today's society and adult members' community standing.

The NSW Branch office is at Haberfield but will be moving to Homebush Bay in August 2004.

Regions

The NSW Branch is organised into ten **Regions**. Each Region covers a number of local government municipalities and is governed by a **Regional Council**, which is constituted by the NSW Branch Executive Committee. Those Councils, who are lead by a President, have broad community representation (including local Mayors and members of the NSW and Federal Parliaments). Their principal function is to provide support to the **Groups** within their communities.

The Regional Council, in turn, appoints a **Regional Executive Committee**, with various sub-committees, to carry out the Regional Council's functions. The Council is required to meet at least annually to receive a report from the Regional Executive Committee and the Regional Commissioner and to elect persons to various Regional positions.

The role of the Region is to act as the link between the Branch and the Groups to actively support the individual Groups to perform their role of delivering the Youth Program to their youth members to achieve the aims of the Scouting Movement in accordance with its principles, policies and rules.

Districts

Within a Region there are a number of Districts and within a District are a number of Scout Groups. Each District is supported by:

- a **District Council** (or District Team) comprising the District Commissioner for that District, District Leaders working within that district and the Group Leaders of the Groups within that District
- a **District Supporters Committee** (or District Association) comprising the District Commissioner, a District Chair, a District Secretary and representatives from each of the Group Committees of the Groups within a District. The Committee assists the District Commissioner and District leaders to carry out their responsibilities.

Groups

The Scout Group is described in more detail in Chapters 3, 4 and 5.

In brief, a Scout Group is divided into **Sections** (Joey Scout Mob, Cub Scout Pack, Scout Troop and Venturer Scout Unit) according to the age groups of the youth members.

The leadership, management and support of the Group are carried out by a Group Leader, Section Leaders, the Group Council and the Group Committee.

In addition, each of the Cub Scouts, Scouts and Venturer sections has a Council of its youth member leaders and adult leaders:

- **Joey Scout Mob** — the Joey Scout Leader (**JSL**⁵) takes charge with the help of Assistant Joey Scout Leaders (**AJSL**'s), subject to the general supervision of the Group Leader (**GL**).
- **Cub Scout Pack** — the Cub Scout Leader (**CSL**) takes charge with the help of any Assistant Cub Scout Leaders (**ACSLs**), subject to the general supervision of the GL. In deciding matters of internal administration, the CSL as far as possible consults the **Pack Council**.

The Pack is divided into **Sixes**, each consisting ideally of six Cub Scouts, named after a colour (eg Red Six) and led by a **Sixer** and a **Second**. The Sixer is appointed by the CSL and the Second is appointed by the CSL to assist the Sixer and to take his/her place when absent.

The Pack Council comprises the Leaders of the Pack, the Sixers and, if desired, the Seconds.

- **Scout Troop** — the SL takes charge with the assistance of any ASLs subject to the general supervision of the GL. The adult Leaders normally act in an advisory capacity only.

The SL delegates to the **Troop Council** all internal matters of discipline, program, and administration (including the expenditure of Troop funds) to the extent possible within the capacity and experience of its members.

The Scout Troop is divided into **Patrols**, each containing from four to eight Scouts, named after an animal (eg Kookaburra Patrol) and led by a **Patrol Leader** and an **Assistant Patrol Leader**.

The **Troop Council** comprises the PLs and, if desired, the APLs. It meets regularly in the presence of the SL. The training of PLs is also partly carried out through the Troop Council.

A senior and experienced Scout, who has undergone the required training and achieved particular awards, may be appointed a **Troop Leader** within the Scout Section. The TL acts as Chairman of the Troop Council, assists the PLs with their duties and has such other duties as the Troop Council determines.

- **Venturer Scout Unit** — the **VSL** takes charge with the assistance of any AVSLs subject to the general supervision of the GL. To the fullest extent possible, the VSL delegates to the Unit Council the general organisation and administration of the Unit, responsibility for the expenditure of its funds, the program of its activities and the control of the standards for awards.

The **Unit Council** is elected by the Unit's Venturer Scouts from their membership. Venturer Scout Leaders attend its meetings in an advisory capacity but the Chairman of the Council is an elected Venturer Scout.

Groups' names reflect their geographic locality, eg Town or Suburb name. The use of a prefix eg "1st" before the base name is not mandatory, but is recommended.

With the agreement of the NSW Branch, community bodies or corporations may establish Scout Groups and are referred to as the Sponsoring Authority. For sponsored or ethnic Groups, the name of the sponsor, church, religion, school or ethnic community may appear in brackets after the name.

Rover **Crews** are self-governing from the Crew level through to the National level. Each Crew elects a team of office bearers (including a **Crew Leader**) to handle its management and operation. A **Rover Adviser** is an adviser (and only when asked) and not a leader. Unlike the other sections, Rover Crews do not have to be associated with any particular Group but often are.

⁵ The Scouting Movement's literature is replete with abbreviations. The most common ones are in **Appendix 1**. However, once one becomes familiar with some of the terms, the rest are not difficult to guess.

The **Scout Fellowship** is an adult section for ages 26 and over, designed to provide opportunities for members to enjoy mutual fellowship, maintain contact with the Scout Movement and continue the ideals of service to Scouting and the community. Fellowships can be formed at Group, District, Region or Branch levels. An elected committee, headed by a Chairman, manages each Fellowship.

Adult management and administration

Generally speaking, at each level of the Scouting organisation there are two bodies:

Body	Members	Role	Chairman
Council	The relevant “uniform” leaders at that level	To develop/set the youth programs and promote Scouting	The uniformed Leader or Commissioner at that level
Committee	The non-uniform members (or supporters) and the uniform head of the corresponding Council	To support the head of the Council in respect of the business side of Scouting at that level.	A non-uniformed chairman

At the Group level,

- the **Group Council** comprises the Group Leader and the Section Leaders of the Group and
- the **Group Committee** comprises the Group Leader and non-uniformed members largely drawn from the parent body. The head of the Group Committee is the Chairman.

Above the Group and District levels there are some paid administrative staff, with an administration officer at the Regional level and chief executive and other employees at the Branch and National levels.

Adult Leaders

All Leaders in Scouting are volunteers from the community, often the parents of youth members. Leaders undergo a thorough selection and training process. All potential Leaders are interviewed and given full police and referee checks. They are then supervised and trained fully in youth leadership, program planning, safety and other requirements before they are able to work with young people on their own.

The training comprises:

Basic training:

- Preliminary Core Modules – Introduction to Scouting
- In-service Training
- Technical Skills Tasks
- Basic Core Training Course
- Basic Sectional Training Course
Gilwell Woggle presented
Certificate of Adult Leadership (COAL) issued

Advanced Training:

- Advanced Core Module Training Course
- Advanced Section Training Course
- Advanced Outdoor Skills Course
- Project
- Application and Assessment
Wood Badge Bead⁶s and Gilwell Scarf presented
Certificate of Advanced Adult Leadership issued

Scouts Australia is a registered training organisation. Depending on the Leader's training, he or she could be awarded a nationally-recognised Certificate III or IV or the Diploma in Leadership. This provides advance standing in certain further education courses all over Australia.

There are many jobs for Leaders, eg they can be a Leader in a Section in a Group, be a leader in an activity (such as abseiling or boating) at an activity centre or be a trainer of and leader of adults.

The most important skill for a Leader of youth members is to be able to relax the reins as youngsters develop in confidence, experience and self-sufficiency:

- With Joey Scouts the job must inevitably involve total control of the activities.
- At Cub Scout age, when boys and girls begin to look for simple responsibilities and to realise that they have the ability to make decisions, they must be given the opportunities to test themselves.
- When they become Scouts, they enter the years of adolescence and the adult leader must encourage them to exercise their growing desire for independence by gradually assuming the role of guide and counsellor.
- With the Venturer Scouts, it is a case of allowing self-motivation and self-discipline to have full rein while always being available for advice and consultation.
- Rovers are self-governing. Rover Advisers provide support and guidance only when it is sought.

Adults are appointed to defined roles for fixed terms (not exceeding three years) in a specific formation at National, Branch, Region, District or Group level. Appointments are specified in accordance with the functions performed and the responsibilities of the position:

- **Commissioners** provide leadership and management in:
 - implementing the strategic and operational plans for the Association
 - recruiting, developing and effectively deploying the adult resources of the Association
 - effectively utilising the physical and financial resources of the Association.
 - representing the Association in the community.
- **Leaders** provide leadership and facilitation of the development of young people by:
 - operation of a youth Section and its program
 - operation of specialist youth activities
 - management of a Scout Group

⁶ The **Wood Badge** is a world-wide Scouting standard for adult leaders.

- **Advisers** facilitate the development of adults in leadership roles in the Movement, or provide expertise in the conduct of specialist activities.

Leaders wear bars of the appropriate colour on their epaulettes of their current uniforms:

Appointment	Colour	Appointment	Colour
Joey Scout Section	Tan	District Leader	Blue
Cub Scout Section	Yellow	Commissioner	Purple
Scout Section	Green	Other adult members	Orange
Venturer Scout Section	Maroon		
Rover Section	Red		
Group Leader	White		

With the new uniform, which is being introduced over 5 years from 1 July 2004, the Leader's appointment will appear on their name badge.

Sydney North Region

The **Sydney North Region** is the largest (by youth members and leaders) of the Regions in New South Wales with over 4,000 youth members and adult leaders. It is organised into eight **Districts** which cover the Scout Groups within their area. The Sydney North Region encompasses the Hornsby, Hunters Hill, Manly, Pittwater, Lane Cove, Ku-ring-gai, North Sydney, Warringah and Mosman Councils and the Willoughby and Ryde City Councils.

In **Appendix 2** is a list of the Sydney North Region's districts and the Groups, Rover Crews and Scout Fellowships within them.

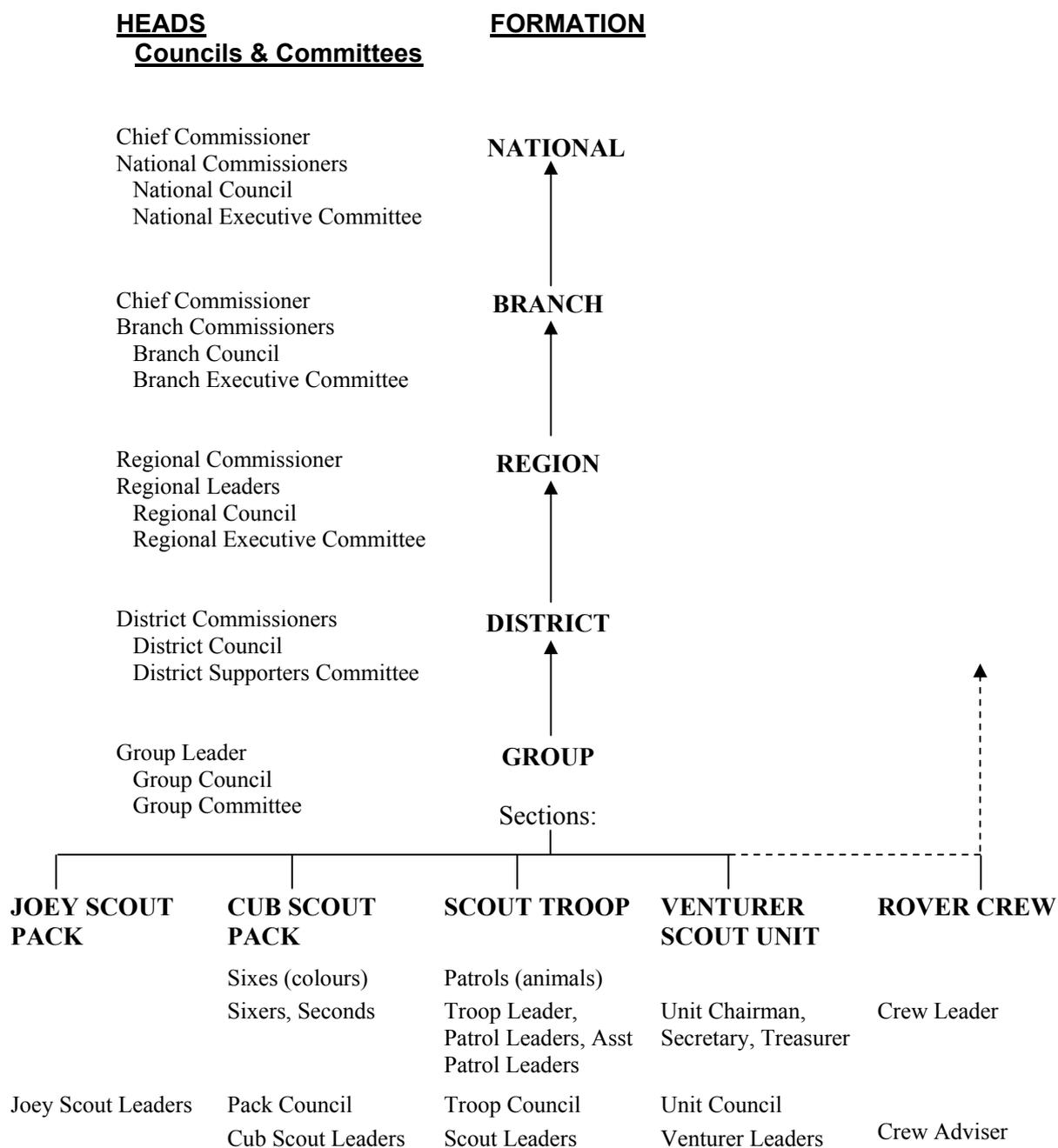
The Sydney North Region's office is at 2 Ellis Street, Chatswood: Ph: (02) 9411 4088; Fax: (02) 9411 4371; Email: sn.region@nsw.scouts.com.au (see below for its web address).

Further information:

The structure of the Scout Association — refer the NSW *Branch's Organisation and Information Handbook* which can be downloaded from the NSW Branch's web site at <http://www.nsw.scouts.com.au>

Sydney North Region — <http://sydneynorthscouts.com>

Chart of the main organisational structure and management of the Scouting Movement in Australia



For the sake of simplicity, the structure for Rovers above the Crew Level has been omitted. Rovers very much operates in a “parallel universe” with its system of self-government through Councils at various levels. There is no line of responsibility at Group or District level – Crews are responsible directly to the Region Rover Council, but are encouraged to closely communicate with their Group if associated with one. As with the Crews, Rover Councils at the Region, Branch and National levels are self-governing, but are usually regarded as operating “with the approval of” the respective (Chief) Commissioner, hence would technically be considered responsible to that Commissioner.

Chapter 3 — Formations with the Scouting Movement: Scout Group Sections, Rover Crews and Scout Fellowships

Introduction

The Scout Youth Program is an educational and recreational youth program, which offers progressive training in accordance with the age and stage of development of the youth members. Accordingly, there are four Sections and Rovers (which are not part of a Scout Group but are often associated with one) as follows:

Age group ⁷	Youth member	Section	Youth leaders	Adult leaders
6 – 7½	Joey Scout	Mob		Joey Scout Leader / Assistant Joey Scout Leader (each has an Aboriginal or Australian bush animal or bird name)
7½ – 10	Cub Scout	Pack	Sixer / Second of each Six + Pack Council	Cub Scout Leader (Akela) / Assistant Cub Scout Leader (each has a name from Kipling's Jungle Book such as Baloo, Bagheera, Raksha)
10½ – 14½	Scout	Troop	Troop Leader, Patrol Leader / Assistant Patrol Leader of each Patrol + Troop Council	Scout Leader / Assistant Scout Leader
14½ - 17½	Venturer Scout	Unit	Executive Committee: Chairman, Secretary, Treasurer	Venturer Scout Leader / Assistant Venturer Scout Leader
17 - 25	Rover	Crew	Crew Leader	Rover Crew Adviser

The khaki uniform is being gradually replaced. Adult and youth members will wear a dark blue shirt; however, the youth members will be distinguished by the colour on the collar, yoke and outside of the sleeves:

Joey Scouts - tan	Venturer Scouts - maroon
Cub Scouts - yellow	Rovers - red
Scouts - green	

The NSW Branch encourages male and female membership in all sections. Each section should have a Leader of the same gender as the youth members present and assisting at all activities. There are policies, guidelines and rules regarding overnight activities and accommodation arrangements.

⁷ The ages are inclusive. In addition, for each group above Joey Scouts, the minimum age is 6 months less than that stated where the youth is moving from one Section to the next.

There is more below about each Section. However, there is a lot more on the Scouts Australia national website at www.scouts.com.au, about each Section's structure, activities, uniform, meetings, ceremonies, award scheme and badge system.

Joey Scouts (ages 6 - 7½)

This Section provides an introduction to Scouting through a wide range of fun activities. The activities are aimed at helping the Joey Scouts learn about themselves, nature and helping others.

The program meets the needs of children at this age: experiences which help them learn to work and play in groups, mix with adults outside home and school environments, develop their physical, intellectual, social and spiritual abilities through active experiences. It is more than school as it extends each child's understanding of the world around them.

The Joey Scout Promise, Law and Theme sets the direction upon which activities are based, such as telling stories which give concrete expressions of sharing, helping and caring, using action songs, exemplifying the values in games, activities, crafts etc.

The Joey Scout Promise

I promise to do my best
To love my God
And be helpful

The Joey Scout Law

A Joey Scout cares
A Joey Scout shares

The Joey Scout Theme

Helping Other People.

Cub Scouts (ages 7½ – 10½)

The objective of the Cub Scout Program is to provide a group environment, which is intellectually stimulating, physically vital and directed towards satisfying the child's basic need to face, and overcome challenges. The activities are based on the natural sense of fun and enthusiasm of the age group and thus the training is achieved largely through games, interaction in small groups and activities. Cub Scouts learn about basic bushcraft and how to react to emergencies. Life is one big adventure as they learn new skills through fun and games. The games are important, and are carefully devised to encourage teamwork and sharing, encouraging the younger and less experienced to 'do their best'. Helping others is an important part of Cub Scouting.

The major feature of the Cub Scout Program is catering for the tastes and enthusiasm of the small child presenting a program that is based on their natural developments tied together with a code of morals.

The Cub Scouts can earn awards:

- Achievement Badges in four groups of two levels (basic and advanced): nature, science and technology; art and literature; sport and recreation; our world.
- The highest award is the **Grey Wolf Award** (which replaced the Yellow Cord Award).

The Cub Scout Promise

[There are two versions of the Cub Scout Promise: individuals (with the assistance of parents) may choose whether to refer to the Queen or just to Australia]

On my honour
I promise that I will do my best
To do my duty to my God, and
To [the Queen of]⁸ Australia
To help other people, and
To live by the Cub Scout Law

The Cub Scout Law

Cub Scouts are loyal and obedient.
Cub Scouts do not give in to themselves.

The Cub Scout Motto

[As for Scouts]

Scouts (ages 10½ - 14½)

At this point in their lives Scouts show great enthusiasm for activities that give them a sense of achievement and follow their special interests with intensity. Trained Leaders use these characteristics to help make Scouting an experience in which young people gain character-developing qualities while having fun.

Scouts learn skills that will stay with them for life, such as light-weight camping and bush navigation, how to prepare and cook their own food, how to recognise the dangers of their environment (including bush fires), how to be safe around beaches, rivers and lakes and how to tie very useful knots.

Scouts can earn Badges and Cords, which give them a knowledge of basic Scouting skills and mark achievements in areas such as citizenship, campcraft, air and water activities and improving the environment.

A Troop Council, which comprising the Patrol Leaders of the Troop, meets regularly in the presence of the Scout Leader. It is responsible for the broad program planning, routine Troop management, the policies and operations of the Troop, which are within the capacity of the experience of Scouts and the expenditure of Troop funds. Training of Patrol Leaders is also partly carried out through the Troop Council.

The Scout Promise

[There are two versions of the Scout Promise: individuals taking the Promise may choose whether to refer to the Queen or just to Australia]

On my honour
I promise that I will do my best
To do my duty to my God and
To [the Queen of] Australia,
To help other people, and
To live by the Scout Law.

The Scout Law

A Scout is trustworthy
A Scout is loyal
A Scout is helpful
A Scout is friendly
A Scout is cheerful
A Scout is considerate
A Scout is thrifty
A Scout is courageous
A Scout is respectful
A Scout cares for the environment.

The Scout Motto

Be prepared.

⁸ Individuals may choose to use/take either version; ie with or without the words in square brackets.

The **Australian Scout Medallion** (which has replaced the Green Cord) is the highest award which a Scout can achieve and compares with the Queen's Scout Badge for Venturers and the Baden-Powell Award for Rovers. To qualify, a Scout must have achieved the Adventurer Badge and then must complete a variety of tasks and activities, each one graduating in complexity and independent thinking.

Venturer Scouts (ages 14½ - 17½)

Venturing provides a program of activities, self-government, leadership experience, companionship of their own age and helps to develop initiative and resourcefulness. The program is flexible allowing member to choose activities according to their own interests. This encourages young people to be self-motivating.

Key elements of the program are selected from the following four development areas:

- Community Involvement: Citizenship, Environment, First Aid, Service
- Adventurous Activities: Expeditions, Outdoor, Initiative
- Personal Growth: Expression, Lifestyle, Ideals, Pursuits
- Leadership Development: Unit Management, Leadership Course, Vocations

The Unit Council, which comprises the adult Leaders of the Unit and a greater number of annually elected Venturer Scouts (including a Chairman, a Secretary and a Treasurer), is responsible for managing Unit affairs. These include the preparation and running of the program of activities, the appointment of activity leaders, finance of the Unit, supervision of Award Scheme standards and general discipline.

The Venturer Scout Promise

[There are two versions of the Venturer Scout Promise: individuals taking the Promise may choose whether to refer to the Queen or just to Australia]

On my honour
I promise that I will do my best
To do my duty to my God and
To [the Queen of] Australia,
To help other people, and
To live by the Scout Law

The Venturer Scout Law

As for Scouts

The Venturer Scout Motto

[As for Scouts]

The **Queens' Scout Award** is the highest award attainable by a Venturer. It is highly regarded by the community and is presented by the NSW Governor. Not only must the Venturer undertake activities to a personally challenging standard in a number of areas but also he or she must be recommended by the Venturer's Unit Council, Venturer Scout Leader, Group Leader and the Group Council, the District Venturer Council and the Regional Commissioner, Venturer Scouts. The award is presented by the Governor of New South Wales.

Rovers (ages 17 - 25)

Rover Crews meet regularly and participate in a wide range of challenging activities (such as hiking, rock-climbing, kayaking, 4-wheel driving, and skiing) and carry out service projects (either for Scouting or the wider community) while learning new skills (particularly leadership and counselling young people) and making many friends. The Rover motto is "Service".

Rover Crews are self-governing — each Crew elects a team of office bearers to handle its management and operation. A Rover Adviser is not a leader; s/he is there, as a guide, philosopher and friend, to provide resources, advice and experience to the Crew or individuals when asked.

There is no requirement for Crews to be organised at a District level. At the Region, Branch, and National levels the Rover Section is entirely self-governing:

- **Region Rover Council (RRC)** — a meeting of representatives from every Crew in that Region to exchange ideas, promote events, plan training and public relations activities, encourage the development of new Crews and make recommendations to the Branch Rover Council.
- **The Branch Rover Council (BRC)** — a meeting of representatives from the Region Rover Councils to organise the section on a state-wide basis (including the provision of promotional material) and to co-ordinate large scale Rover activities such as Moots and overseas service projects.
- **The National Rover Council (NRC)** — this functions in a similar way to the Branch Rover Council at an Australia-wide level. Its role is to review and plan the development of Rovering in Australia as a whole, as well as to interact with other sections of Scouting and the community.

Unlike the other sections, Rover Crews are stand-alone sections and do not have to be associated with any particular Group, but often are.

The **Baden-Powell Scout Award** is the highest award attainable by a Rover. Whilst not as well known as the Queen's Scout Award, it is also highly regarded and is presented by the Governor of New South Wales. It consists of four sections corresponding with the aims of Scouting and encourages a Rover to explore all areas of the section's program. There is no set standard — Rovers are required to reach the highest standard of which they are capable. Approval is granted by the Rover's own Crew, who are judged to best know the individual. Endorsements are also required from the Region and Branch Rover Councils.

Scout Fellowship (26 and over)

Scout Fellowships bring together adults who wish to have involvement in Scouting, who enjoy activities with others having a common interest and who would like to provide support and resources to the organisation without necessarily taking on the commitment of a Leader or a Group/District/Region/Branch Committee member. Scout Fellowship is open to former or continuing members as well as those new to Scouting. Current Leaders can also join. Scout Fellowships can be formed at Group, District, Region or Branch levels. Currently, most Scout Fellowships in New South Wales are Region-based.

Scout Fellowships meet on a regular basis and are managed by an elected committee, headed by a Chairperson.

The Branch Scout Fellowship Council (BSFC) is the co-ordinating and representative body for all Fellowships in New South Wales and meets quarterly.

Appendix 1
[Common abbreviations used in Scouting]

ACSL	Assistant Cub Scout Leader
AJSL	Assistant Joey Scout Leader
AL	Associate Leader
APL	Assistant Patrol Leader
ASL	Assistant Scout Leader
AVSL	Assistant Venturer Scout Leader
BCM	Basic Core Module
BHQ	Branch Headquarters
BSTC	Basic Sectional Techniques Course
CSL	Cub Scout Leader
Cr L	Crew Leader
COAL	Certificate of Adult Leadership
DC	District Commissioner
DL	District Leader Joey Scouts, Cub Scouts etc
DL AT & D	District Leader Adult Training & Development
DVSC	District Venturer Scout Council
GL	Group Leader
JSL	Joey Scout Leader
LOA	Leader of Adults
LOY	Leader of Youth
LT	Leader Trainer
O & I H	Organisation & Information Handbook of the NSW Branch
PCM	Preliminary Core Module
PL	Patrol Leader
PLA	Personal Leader Adviser
P & R	Policy and Rules of the Scout Association of Australia
RA	Rover Adviser
RC	Regional Commissioner
RC Section	Regional Commissioner, Sections — Joey Scouts, Cub Scout etc
SL	Scout Leader
VSL	Venturer Scout Leader

Appendix 2

[The Districts, Groups, Rover Crews and Scout Fellowships in the Sydney North Region]

BENOWIE	GARIGAL	LOWER NORTH SHORE	MOOCOBOOLAH
<p><u>Groups</u> 1st Asquith 1st Berowra [RC] 1st Cherrybrook 1st Hornsby Heights 1st Mt Colah/Mt Ku-ring-gai [RC] Normanhurst [RC] 2/3 Pennant Hills 1st Waitara West Pennant Hills</p>	<p><u>Groups</u> 1st Balgowlah 1st Beacon Hill Belrose Davidson 1st Forestville 1st Frenchs Forest Killarney Heights 1st Seaforth Sea Scouts 1st Terry Hills</p> <p>[RC: Forest Garigal]</p>	<p><u>Groups</u> 1st Balmoral Chatswood 1st Clifton Gardens 1st Greenwich / Wollstonecraft 1st Lavender Bay 1st Mosman 3rd Mosman Bay Scouts 1st Northbridge 1st Port Jackson Scouts 1st Sailors Bay 1st Willoughby 2nd Willoughby</p>	<p><u>Groups</u> 1st Boronia 1st East Ryde 1st Hunters Hill [RC] 1st Lane Cove 2nd Longueville 1st Meadowbank 1st North Ryde 1st Putney Ryde 1st Tambourine Bay</p>
NORTHERN BEACHES	NORTH KU-RING-GAI	SOUTH KU-RING-GAI	YANAGIN
<p><u>Groups</u> 1st Bayview Brookvale/Curl Curl 1st Collaroy Plateau 1st Cromer/Dee Why 1st Elanora Heights [RC] Fairlight/Manly 1st / 2nd Harbord 1st Mona Vale [RC] Narrabeen</p> <p>[RC: Platabeen]</p>	<p><u>Groups</u> 1st Cromehurst 1st Pymble West Pymble 2nd St Ives North St. Ives 1st North Turramurra 1st Turramurra [RC] 2nd Turramurra 1st East Wahroonga 1st Wahroonga</p> <p>[RC: 1st Kissing Point]</p>	<p><u>Groups</u> 1st Gordon 2nd Gordon [RC] Killara 1st Lindfield [RC] 2/3 Lindfield 1st Middle Harbour 1st Roseville [RC] 1st East Roseville</p>	<p><u>Groups</u> Beecroft 1st Brush Park [RC] Denistone East Eastwood/Marsfield Epping [RC] 1st Roselea 1st West Epping</p>

[RC] indicates a Rover Crew. There are the following Scout Fellowships: Hornsby, North Harbour Water Base and Wallumetta

Appendix 3

[Code of Conduct for Adults in Scouting - Policy P5.2]

This Code of Conduct is expected of all adults, uniformed and non-uniformed, who work within the Movement, recognising that at all times they should act responsibly and exercise a duty of care.

1. Adults in Scouting respect the dignity of themselves and others.
2. Adults in Scouting demonstrate a high degree of individual responsibility, recognising that at all times their words and actions are an example to other members of the Movement.
3. Adults in Scouting act at all times in accordance with Scouting Principles, thereby setting a suitable example for all.
4. Adults in Scouting do not use the Movement to promote their own beliefs, behaviours or practices where these are not compatible with Scouting Principles.
5. Adults in Scouting act with consideration and good judgement in all interpersonal relationships both inside and outside Scouting.
6. Adults in Scouting respect everyone's right to personal privacy at all times. They take special care where sleeping, changing of clothing, bathing and ablutions are associated with any Scouting activity.
7. Adults in Scouting avoid unaccompanied and unobserved activities with youth members wherever possible.
8. Adults in Scouting, for their own protection, should avoid potentially compromising situations by ensuring, where reasonably possible, that at least two adults are in attendance whilst supervising and/or accompanying youth members.

It is recognised that, in certain circumstances, it may be necessary for a Leader or adult, whilst acting responsibly and exercising their duty of care, to be alone with a youth member.
9. Adults in Scouting realise that bullying, physical or verbal abuse, neglect or any other type of abuse, is unacceptable conduct by any member of the Movement.
10. Adults in Scouting must report any conduct seen or heard that does not comply with this Code of Conduct.

Note also that the Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 1998 (NSW)

- prohibits a person, who has been convicted of a serious sex offence or is required to be registered pursuant to the Child Protection (Prohibited Information) Act 2000 (NSW), to work as a volunteer or employee of an organisation in connection with any activity involving direct and unsupervised contact with children and
- requires an organisation to ask its employees and volunteers, who do or will perform such work, to declare that they are not so prohibited — the form for this Prohibited Employment Declaration is known colloquially as a PED form.

Appendix 4

[Scouting terms and traditions]

Agoonoree - a Jamboree for Scouts, Venturers, and Rovers with disabilities and those who are able bodied. The disabled youths join patrols of youths without disabilities who help them and participate in the equivalent of a Jamboree. The first agoonoree was held in 1949 by Dutch Scouters who named the camp *Agoon* (which comes from the Greek word *agon*, meaning a special effort).

The idea of an agoonoree was taken from Japan, when a couple of Queensland scouts went to the 3rd Nippon Agoonoree (a camp run by the Boy Scouts of Nippon every three years for the benefit of disabled children). They were so impressed with the idea that they brought it to back to Queensland and the very first Agoonoree in Australia was held on 17 - 21 August 1980.

Akela - (Ah-kay-la) the Father Wolf, leader of the Pack (from Kipling's *Jungle Book*) – Cub Scout Leader

Baden-Powell Scout Award – the Rover Section's highest achievement award

Balo - (Bar-loo) the Bear (from Kipling's *Jungle Book*) - Assistant Cub Scout Leader

Bagheera - (Bar-gheer-ah) the Panther (from Kipling's *Jungle Book*) - Assistant Cub Scout Leader

Branch - The organisational level responsible for the administration and welfare of the Movement within a State or Territory.

Branch Council - The governing body of a Branch.

Branch Executive Committee - A committee appointed by the Branch Council to manage the affairs of the Branch.

Chief Commissioner of Australia is the Chief Executive Leader of the Movement in Australia and is concerned with all matters affecting the training of Scouts in Australia. He or she is appointed by the Chief Scout of Australia on the recommendation of the National Executive Committee.

Chief Scout of Australia is nominated by the National Executive Committee and is invited by the President of The Scout Association of Australia to accept the appointment.

Chief Scout of New South Wales is invited to accept the appointment by the Chief Scout of Australia on the recommendation of the Branch Council.

Chief Commissioner of New South Wales is the senior leader in New South Wales and is responsible to the Branch Council for all uniformed activities in the Branch. He or she is appointed by the Chief Scout of Australia on the recommendation of the Branch Council or the Branch Executive Committee, made through the Branch Chief Scout if appointed, otherwise through the Chief Commissioner of Australia.

Cuboree (Cuborette, Cuborama)- the equivalent of a Jamboree for Cub Scouts (but of shorter duration). Normally held at a Branch or Regional level

Cub Scout - A youth member of the Cub Scout Section (see Chapter 3).

Cub Scout Pack - The Section of a Group, which admits Cub Scouts.

District - An organisational level accountable to the community for the support and welfare of Scouting within defined boundaries.

District Commissioner is the senior Leader in the District.

District Leaders and Assistant District Commissioners assist the District Commissioner in specific aspects of his/her responsibilities.

Dragon Skin – the biggest event on the NSW Venturer calendar: an annual four-day initiative and orienteering competition for teams of 4 – 6 Venturers to win the “Dragon Skin” trophy. It is held over the Easter long weekend in a forest outside Sydney. The teams carry clothing and camping equipment and hike from one to another of three campsites (Venturer Overnight Camp — VOC). Using map reading skills, they locate and complete as many activities as they can on the way. The activities are based on a theme and test such things as teamwork, problem-solving, leadership and Scouting skills. Each base camp has bands etc. Introduced into New South Wales in 1983 from Victoria’s Hoadley Hide event by the St George Scout Area, the original prize was a green-coloured stretched hide named after the St George Area’s symbol, the dragon. (See <http://www.dragonskin.org.au>)

Formation - an organisational level within the Movement, including a Group, a District, a Region, a Branch and any other support level within a Branch. See also a Section.

Gang Show - a variety stage show staged by Scouts comprising song, dance and comedy sketches. It originated with the *London Gang Show*, which comprised some 150 youth and adult members and was produced by Ralph Reader, a leading dance director and performer. He wrote the scenarios, over three hundred sketches and around four hundred songs for the first and succeeding Gang Shows. The most celebrated of his compositions - ‘Crest of a Wave’ - was also one of the first he wrote.

Originally there were about 150 members of the Scouting Movement in each Show, most coming from Scout Districts in London and the Home Counties. Ages ranged from 12 to 50 but with a predominance of teenagers. The cast received no payment

The Gang Show complements, and is in addition to, the regular section activities of youth members by providing training in all aspects of staging and performing in live theatre, depending on where their interest lies. The aim of the Gang Show today is to build confidence through the Performing Arts in a Scouting environment and to impart theatrical skills. It also assists in promoting Scouting in the community and depends on ticket sales for its success. It is estimated that there is a Gang Show being performed somewhere in the world almost every night of the year (see www.gangshow.com).

Group - The organisational level, which delivers the Scout Program in the local community. It is comprised of Sections and led by a Group Leader.

Group Committee - A committee of non-uniformed adults (other than the Group Leader) which is responsible to the Group Leader for supporting the delivery of Scouting in the Group, and for the management of Group funding, property and equipment and the conduct of the Group’s social functions.

Group Council - A meeting of the Adult Leaders of a Group, chaired by the Group Leader, to plan and co-ordinate Scout training and activities in the Group.

Jamboree – a camp for Scouts at the national or international level. The Australian Jamboree is usually held in a different State every 3 years, caters for some 10,000 people and lasts 10 days. Each Scout is normally able to attend once and it is considered the highlight of his/her time in the Scouts Section.

Job Week – A month each year in which Scouts raise money for their Group and for the NSW Branch by doing odd jobs for their relatives and the public. It was previously known as ‘Bob-a-Job Week’ but changed its name in 1970 by which time a ‘bob’ (one shilling = 10 cents) was only worth a fraction of its former value and was often given as a token rather than fair payment for the job undertaken.

When Scouting started in 1907 it received considerable help from Mr C. Arthur Pearson (later Sir Arthur Pearson), head of a large publishing house, who arranged publication of the first edition of ‘Scouting for Boys’ and later launched ‘The Scout’ - a weekly magazine for Scouts. Seven years later, in 1914, Mr Pearson became blind, and he took up the cause of the blind by starting a scheme for publishing literature in Braille. Unfortunately his scheme lacked finance. He thought

the Scouts might help to raise the money needed but, having been associated with Lord Baden-Powell for so long, he knew that it was against the principles of the Movement to allow Scouts to beg or collect money. He therefore asked Mr Haydn Dimmock, then a Scout and junior on the staff of 'The Scout', (later editor of the paper for 36 years) to think of a way in which the Scouts might help the fund for the blind.

As a direct result of Mr Dimmock's suggestion, Lord Baden-Powell invited all Scouts to do Mr Pearson a Good Turn on May 2, 1914, by letting themselves out on hire for the day. The money they earned was to be given to the fund providing Braille literature for the blind.

A co-ordinated, national campaign to raise funds for the Movement's Headquarters, where administrative duties were rapidly increasing as Scouting expanded and its range of activities widened, was developed after the Second World War.

The starting date of the first 'Bob-a-Job Week' was fixed for April 18, 1949. The basic idea was that during that week every Scout, from Cub to Chief Scout, should earn at least one shilling for Headquarters. Anything over this sum could be retained for local use, for the expense of Scout Groups and Districts had increased as much as those of Headquarters.

Joey Scout - A youth member of the Joey Scout Section (see Chapter 3).

Joey Scout Mob - The Section of a Group, which admits Joey Scouts.

Kim's Game – A traditional Scouting game. Place about twenty or thirty small articles on a tray, or on the table or floor, such as two or three different kinds of buttons, pencils, corks, rags, nuts, stones, knives, string, photos - anything you can find - cover them over with a cloth or a coat.

Make a list of these, and make a column opposite the list for each boy's replies.

Then uncover the articles for one minute by your watch, or while you count sixty at the rate of "quick march." Then cover them over again.

Take each boy separately and let him whisper to you each of the articles that he can remember, and mark it off on your scoring sheet.

The boy who remembers the greatest number wins the game.

Konara - a regular District or higher formation meeting of Joey Scout Leaders to promote the proper implementation of the Joey Scout Program, the training of Joey Scout Leaders and the co-ordination of District or Region events.

Leader - An adult holding a Certificate of Adult Membership in the Scout Movement.

Left hand shake - When Colonel Baden-Powell entered the capital city of the Ashanti people (in Ghana, West Africa) in 1895 he was met by one of the Chiefs who came to him holding out his left hand and saying "the bravest of the brave shake with the left hand" (ie the shield hand) So began the "left handshake" of the world-wide brotherhood of Scouts.

Mindari – A regular District or higher formation meeting of Scout Leaders to promote the proper implementation of the Scout Program, the training of Scout Leaders and the co-ordination of District or Region events

Moot – A gathering for two or more days of Rover Crews at the Regional level or higher

Movement – A term used to describe the Scouting organisation.

National Council - The governing body of The Scout Association of Australia.

National Executive Committee - A committee appointed by the National Council to manage the affairs of The Scout Association of Australia.

PED form – the form for a Prohibited Employment Declaration which is required to be made by employees and volunteers of an organisation, who do or will in connection with any activity involving direct and unsupervised contact with children, that they are not prohibited by law from doing so (see Appendix 4).

Palava – a training weekend for Cub Scout Leaders held on a Regional basis.

Program – The total experience which Scouting offers to young peoples using the Scout Method (see Chapter 1).

Queen's Scout Award - (introduced in 1909) is, the premier training attainment for Scouts in countries, which are part of the British Commonwealth. See also the Baden-Powell Scout Award.

Raksha – The mother wolf (from Kipling's *Jungle Book*) - Assistant Cub Scout Leader

Region - An organisational support level within a Branch to which Branch functions may be devolved.

Regional Commissioner – the senior Leader in a Region.

Roventure - This is like a Moot except that Venturers are invited to experience what it is like to be a Rover.

Rover - A member of the Rover Section (see Chapter 3).

Rover Crew - The Section for Rovers, associated with a Group or at any other level.

Scout - A youth member of the Scout Section (see Chapter 3).

Scout Hike - The equivalent of the Dragon Skin for Venturers

Scouts' Own - a short religious service of a gathering of Scouts to help them develop their spirituality and a fuller understanding of the Scout Law

Scout Fellowship - A body of adults who adopt the Scout Promise, affiliated at any level to provide fellowship and service opportunities for its members.

Scout Movement - All formations and members in Australia and world-wide.

Scout Method – The system of progressive self-education and self-government by means of which the Program is delivered (see Chapter 1).

Scout Troop - The Section of a Group, which admits Scouts.

Section – A unit within a Group (namely a Joey Scout Mob, a Cub Scout Pack, a Scout Troop or a Venturer Scout Unit) or an associated Rover Crew. See also a Formation.

Seonee – a regular District or higher formation meeting of Cub Scout Leaders to promote the proper implementation of the Cub Scout Program, the training of Cub Scout Leaders and the co-ordination of District or Region events (from the Seonee hills in Kipling's *Jungle Books* where the original wolf cub pack roamed).

The Scout Association of Australia - A body incorporated by Royal Charter to have full control, in all matters of policy and practice, of the Scout Movement in Australia and its Territories.

The Scout Association of Australia, New South Wales Branch – A body incorporated under the Scout Association of Australia (New South Wales Branch) Incorporation Act 1928 (NSW) to control the Scout Movement in New South Wales and maintain it as an efficient organisation for the purposes of the Scout Association of Australia.

Venturer Scout - A youth member of the Venturer Scout Section (see Chapter 3).

Venturer Scout Unit - The Section of a Group, which admits Venturer Scouts.

Wandarrah – a regular District or higher formation meeting of Joey Scout leaders to promote the proper implementation of the Joey Scout Program, the training of Joey Scout Leaders and the co-ordination of District or Region events

Youth Member - young people within the age ranges defined for each Section.

Appendix 5 [Scouting Prayers]

Cub Scouts

Help us O Lord
To serve thee day by day
To do our duty and to enjoy our play
To keep the Cub Scout Promise and to rest
Happy that we have tried to do our best

Scouts

Almighty and everlasting God by whose grace Thy servants are enabled to fight the good fight of faith and ever prove victorious, we humbly beseech Thee so to inspire us that we may yield our hearts to Thine obedience and exercise our wills on thy behalf.
Help us to think wisely, to speak rightly, to resolve bravely, to act kindly, to live purely. Bless us in body and in soul, and make us a blessing to our comrades. Whether at home or abroad may we seek the extension of Thy kingdom. Let the assurance of Thy presence save us from sinning, strengthen us in life and comfort us in death.
O Lord our God, accept this prayer.

The Venturer Prayer

God and Father of us all,
who givest to Thy children light life and happiness,
we pray for Thy blessing.
In labours let us always work to Thee;
in leisure let us never grieve Thy Holy Spirit;
control our affections,
hallow our thoughts,
quicken our prayers and praises.
Bless us, we beseech Thee,
take away whatsoever is unworthy,
cherish and strengthen whatsoever is best in us.
And grant that all who go forth hence
may manfully fight thy battles in the world,
and conquer through the might of our Lord.

The Rover Prayer

By the spirits of the just
made perfect in their suffering
teach us in our turn, O Lord,
to serve Thee as we ought
to give and not to count the cost
to fight, and not to heed the wounds
to toil, and not to seek for rest.
to labour and not to seek for any reward
save that of knowing that we do Thy Will.

Appendix 6
[Awards for Good Service — Members & Associates⁹]

Members

Award	Service	Worn around neck	Emblem on uniform
Certificate of Merit	Good service to the Association for at least 3 years		A white and green knot on a blue background
Silver Arrowhead	Excellent service to the Association for at least 7 years	A silver medallion, depicting the Scouts Australia logo on a yellow ribbon	A yellow knot on a blue background
Silver Wattle	Outstanding service to the Association for at least 12 years	A silver medallion on a green ribbon	A green knot on a blue background
Silver Koala	Distinguished service to the Association for at least 16 years	A silver medallion on an orange ribbon	An orange knot on a blue background
Silver Emu	Sustained and exceptional service to the Association for at least 20 years	A silver medallion on a purple ribbon	A purple knot on a blue background
Silver Kangaroo	Eminent achievement and meritorious service to the Association for at least 20 years	A silver medallion with a gold ribbon with two green stripes	A gold knot on a dark green background

For the award of the Silver wattle and above, a Leader will normally be required to have completed the Wood Badge adult development program (Certificate of Advanced Leadership).



⁹ A member is a person who has been invested as a youth member or adult leader, accepts the commitment of the Scout Promise and is a current member of a Branch. An associate is a person who supports the Aim and Principles of The Scout Association of Australia.

Associates

Award	Service	Worn around neck
Certificate of Merit	As above	
Silver Arrowhead	As above	A silver medallion, depicting the Scouts Australia logo on a yellow ribbon
Outstanding Service Award	As for Silver Wattle Award	A silver medallion on a green ribbon
Distinguished Service Award	As above for the Silver Koala Award	A silver medallion on an orange ribbon
National President's Award	As for the Silver Kangaroo Award	A silver medallion with a red ribbon