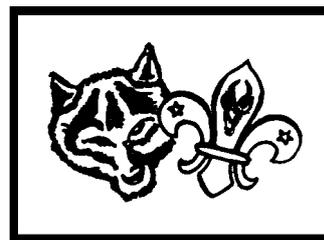


LINK BADGE

The Link Badge, which you may earn while you are still in the Pack before going up to the Troop, is intended to prepare you for being invested as a Scout at your Going Up Ceremony.

You will enjoy meeting the Troop Scouter and the Scouts in the Troop. In fact, you probably know some of them already; many were Cubs and earned this badge, just as you are going to do. You will only work on the Link Badge during your last two months in the Pack, and wear the badge on your Scout uniform until you pass your first Advancement Badge as a Scout. Here are the requirements.

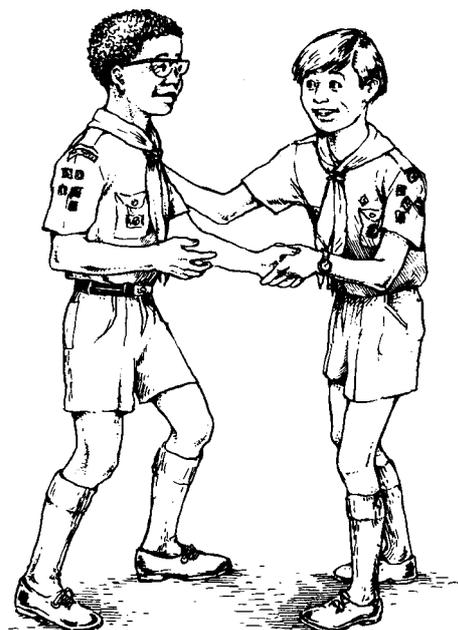


1. THE SCOUT PROMISE

Scouting is a game, and like all games it has rules you must follow. The rules are laid down in the Scout Promise, the Scout Law and the Scout Motto. All true Scouts follow these rules to the very best of their ability.

**On my honour I promise that I will do my best:
To do my duty to God, and my country;
To help other people at all times;
To obey the Scout Law.**

If you promise on your honour, it means that you can be trusted to keep your promise and that people can depend on you without checking up. In your promise you undertake to DO YOUR BEST to do three things. You will not always succeed, but you must go on doing your best. If you make it a habit, you will find it gets easier and easier as you get older. Duty to your country comes in the second Law, and helpfulness is covered by the third. Your parents and religious leaders teach you to know and love God, and the ways you can serve Him. By following these teachings in your daily life you will do your duty to God as a Scout.



THE SCOUT LAW

1 A Scout's honour is to be trusted.

A Scout keeps his promises. People can depend on him; when he says he will do something, you know it WILL BE DONE without fail. A Scout tells the truth. A Scout is honest.

2 A Scout is loyal.

To be loyal means to be faithful, obedient and true, or in plain words to stick up for something or someone. A Scout is faithful and true to his country, his family; his employers; and those younger than he. Loyalty to what you believe in means speaking up for that belief, even if it is not popular.

3 A Scout's duty is to be useful and to help others.

A Scout is concerned about other people, and it is his DUTY to help others willingly, without pay or reward. A Scout constantly looks for ways to do good turns for people.

4 A Scout is a friend to all, and a brother to every other Scout.

A Scout seeks to understand others and respects those whose ideas and customs are different to his own. He should be friendly to people, and should always be ready to greet and help another Scout.

5 A Scout is courteous.

Courtesy is showing respect. A Scout is polite to everyone regardless of age, position, or race. A Scout knows that good manners help everyone to get along better.

6 A Scout is a friend to animals.

No Scout will ever hurt any animal, whether it be by shooting at birds with a 'catty' or an airgun, or by neglecting to feed and care for his pets.

7 A Scout obeys orders.

Just as no football team can ever succeed if the captain's orders are not carried out, no family, Patrol or Troop can ever succeed without the discipline of teamwork. A scout obeys the laws of his community and country, and if he thinks these rules and laws are unfair, he should try to have them changed in a friendly and orderly manner, rather than disobey them.

8 A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties.

A Scout is always cheerful, no matter how rough things are. He looks on the bright side of things, does tasks given him with a smile and tries to make others happy.

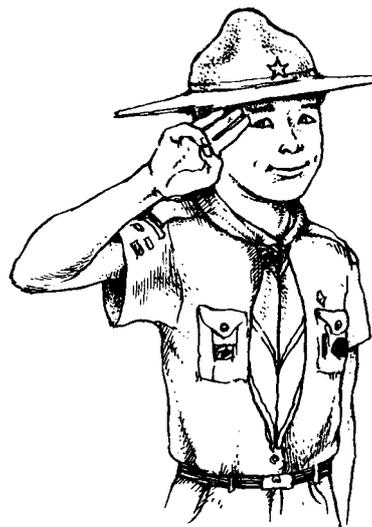
9 A Scout is thrifty.

A Scout works to pay his way. He takes care of his possessions and those of other people. He protects and conserves natural resources, and uses time properly and carefully.

10 A Scout is clean in thought, word and deed.

A Scout keeps his body and mind clean. He picks his friends carefully and goes around with those who believe in living by these same ideals. He helps keep his home and community clean.

- Repeat from memory the Scout Promise and Law, explain their meanings and how to carry them out.



2 THE SCOUT SALUTE

When you are in uniform, whether you are wearing a hat or not, you make the salute as in the illustration. Make it smartly. Bring your hand up in a wide outward sweep, hold it at your hat brim for a second or two, then bring it down smartly, the shortest way to the front. Whenever you see any other person wearing a Scout badge or uniform – whether you know him or not – always try to be the first to salute.



HOW TO MAKE THE SCOUT SIGN

Hold the fingers of your right hand as shown in the illustration. The three fingers represent the three points of the Scout badge. They should remind you, each time you make the Salute or the Scout Sign, of the three parts of your Scout Promise:

- To do your duty to God, and your country.
 - To help other people at all times
 - To obey the Scout Law.
-
- Demonstrate correctly the Scout Salute and Scout sign, and explain when each is used.

3 THE SCOUT MOTTO

The Scout Motto is

“BE PREPARED”

Here is what B-P said about our Scout Motto:

“The Scout Motto means that a Scout must always be prepared at any moment to do his duty, and to face danger in order to help his fellow men. He must prepare himself by previously thinking out and practising how to act in any accident or emergency, so that he is never taken by surprise; he knows exactly what to do when anything unexpected happens.”

- Know the Scout Motto.

4 PITCHING A TENT

There are many different types of tents, A-type tents, bell tents and so on. The method of pitching and striking a tent described here applies to an A-type tent. With other tents there may be some variation.



- First pick your tent site and then clear away hard bumps of grass and stones. They can be hard when you sleep on them!
- Unpack the tent, pegs and poles. Put the tent bag in a safe place. Assemble the poles.
- Open up the tent and undo the gylines. Spread the tent out and site it so that the door is facing the direction you want. See that the door flaps are tied securely or zipped up.
- Peg down the four corners at right angles. Place pegs in the ground for the front and rear tentpole guys. If the tent has two guys per pole, drive in two pegs the same distance and angle from where the pole will be.
- Raise the tent poles. Attach the tentpole guys to the pegs.

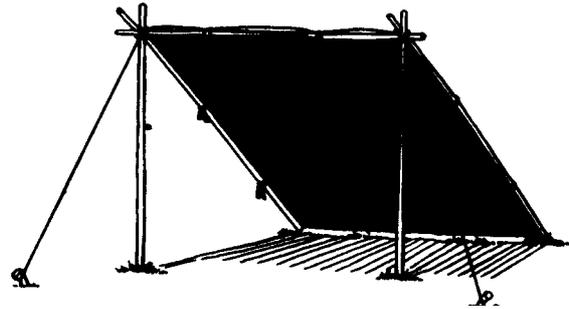


- If the tent has walls with gylines down the side, attach them to pegs in a straight line down each side of the tent. Except for the corners, the guys should be at right-angles to the sides of the tent. Adjust the gylines so that the tent is square, without creases in the fabric and without strain on any part of it.

MAKING YOUR OWN SHELTER

Just think what fun it'll be making your own tent or shelter from ground sheets, blankets or plastic sheets and sleeping in it, perhaps with a friend. Make sure your shelter is secure – the wind could come up during the night, or it could rain.

The easiest way to make a backyard tent is with a tarpaulin, or you could use a piece of plastic. The tent shown here is called a lean-to, and the picture shows you how to make it.



STRIKING A TENT

When you are ready to leave, strike the tent with care.

Take out the side pegs and coil the guylines neatly. Tie the guys with half hitches to prevent them becoming tangled. See that the door is closed.

Loosen the tentpole guylines and gently remove the tent poles. The tent will collapse. Take out all the pegs and stretch the tent out on its side.

Brush off all dirt, grass, leaves and twigs.

Pull out the door and fold it over before folding the tent. Roll the tent so that it fits into the tentbag. Clean the pegs and put them into the tentbag together with the tent poles.

If it is necessary to pack the tent when wet make sure you unpack it and dry it out before you store it away.

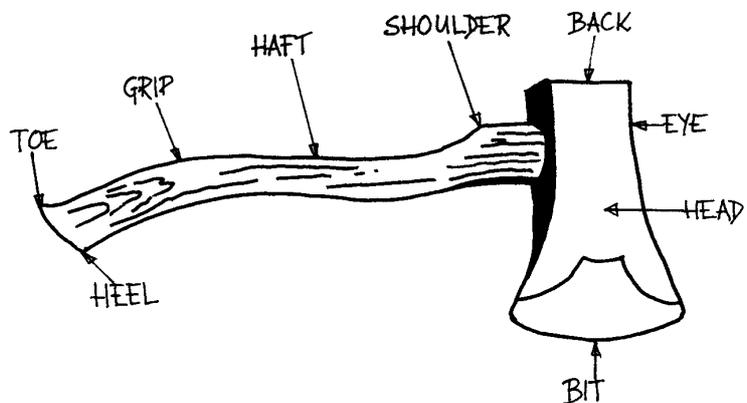
- *Either help to pitch a tent OR make your own shelter out of any available material AND sleep in it for one night. All Cub camping rules must be complied with unless you are sleeping in your own garden under the control of your parents.*

5 AXEMANSHIP

THE HAND AXE

An axe is vital to the outdoorsman and it is important that you know how to use one safely and efficiently.

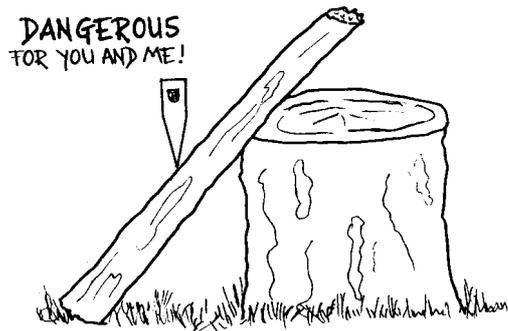
When you know how to use it, you can use it to build your shelter, make a raft, chop wood for your fire, for cooking and for keeping you warm.



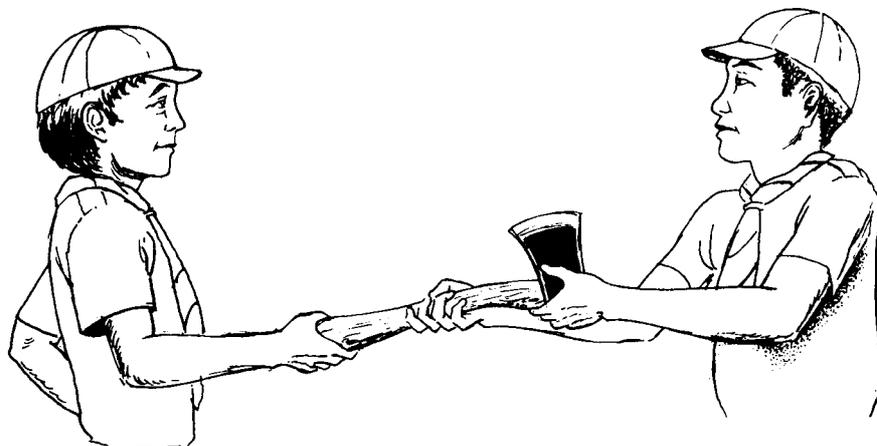
SAFETY RULES FOR USING AN AXE

- See that everyone is well clear of the swing of the axe – TWO axe-lengths away. An axe-length is measured from your armpit to the head of the axe.
- Remove your scarf and any other loose clothing, like lanyards, which could become entangled.
- Check that the area is free of overhanging branches that could deflect your axe when you are chopping.
- Keep fingers and feet away from the blade. Wear SHOES. Do not use an axe when barefoot or when wearing sandals.
- When you chop wood ALWAYS use a CHOPPING BLOCK. Balance the wood on the block with your hand away from the end to be chopped. ALWAYS watch the point at which you are aiming.

- NEVER chop a stick leaning between the ground and the block – one end is sure to leap into the air.



- When splitting sticks or logs, place the stick flat on the block and cut from the further end.
- When chopping branches from a large log stand on the opposite side from the branches being removed.
- Rest when you are tired. When tired you become careless and lose control.
- Don't risk chopping into the ground you will only blunt the bit and it is dangerous.
- Keep the axe sheathed when not in use.
- An axe is NOT a hammer or a mallet. It is meant for cutting wood. Use it for this purpose only.
- When passing the axe to someone else, hold it by the haft and support the axe head with your free hand. **MAKE SURE HE HAS A FIRM HOLD ON IT BEFORE YOU LET GO.**



- Carry an axe by the head with the bit facing forward, and the haft between your arm and your body. This way it will not catch on any long grass or bushes, and if you fall you will land on the back, and not the bit, of the axe.
- Never touch a living tree unless you have specific permission and have a definite use for the wood.

NEVER PLAY GAMES OR FOOL AROUND WITH AN AXE. REMEMBER IT IS NOT A TOY!

- Know the parts of an axe.
- Demonstrate how to handle and carry a hand axe.
- Know how to split firewood.
- Practise all safety rules for axemanship.

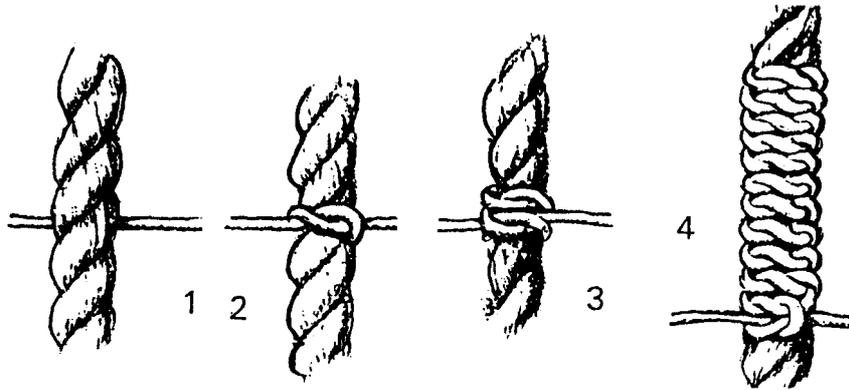


6 KNOTTING

Before going to the Troop where you will take part in all kinds of pioneering activities you need to revise all the knots you have learnt as a Cub as well as learn two new ones.

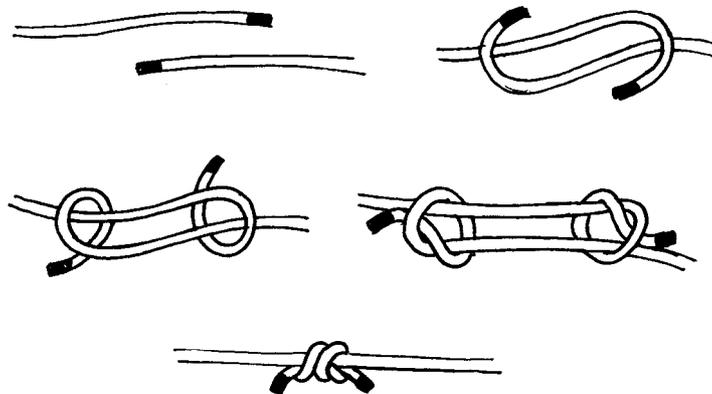
WEST COUNTRY WHIPPING

No Cub who is thrifty, that means takes care of things, would use a rope unless the ends were whipped. This stops the ends from fraying and spoiling the rope. The pictures will show you how to do it. Finish off with a reef knot.



THE FISHERMAN'S KNOT

The Fisherman's knot is made by using an overhand knot and to join two sections of line together. The two ends to be joined are laid parallel, but pointing in opposite directions. Make an overhand knot around the line lying alongside each end and pull the two knots together.



- *Make and use the following knots:
reef, slip reef, sheet bend,
round turn and two half hitches,
sheep shank, clove hitch, bowline,
figure-of-eight and fisherman's knot.*
- *Be able to do West Country Whipping.*

7 VISITING THE TROOP

This is your chance to meet the Troop Scouter and Scouts. Akela and the Troop Scouter will decide which activities you should attend, and during these visits the Troop Scouter will arrange for you to learn the Scout Promise and Law and to explain them to him. Life in the Troop can be among the most exciting times of your life, and these background facts will help.

YOUR PATROL

One of the best things about being in the Scout Troop is belonging to a patrol. A Patrol consists of six to eight boys who work and play together, go on hikes and camp together, and generally have a great time.

Scout patrols are usually named after southern African birds, snakes, or animals such as Eagle, Cobra or Lion. Belonging to a Patrol is like being in a team. You are all working together and helping each other to make your team the best. You may already belong to a sports team and know that the best team is the one that trains hard, works together and tries hard all the time. Once you are in your Scout Patrol it will be just like that.

WHAT DO PATROLS DO?

They often go on hikes and camps together. Just imagine you and about five other Scouts going off on a camp – living in tents, cooking your own meals, or hiking in the veld together.

BELONGING TO A PATROL IS GREAT

At Troop meetings your Patrol will compete against the other Patrols — and of course yours will do its best to win. Just think how great it will be having five or so other friends who will help you with your Scout requirements. Every member of a Patrol is an important member of the team. Whether you are the oldest or youngest doesn't matter, for a team needs all its members.

YOUR TROOP

About three to six Patrols make a Scout Troop. In your Troop will be other boys who have been Cubs and are now enjoying being Scouts. The Scout Troop usually meets once a week when all the Patrols come together to join in games and activities. Patrols often compete against each other in Scout activities like tent pitching, lashings and flagpole raising. You will go on hikes and camps with other Patrols, to Troop camps and maybe to camps where many Troops gather together. As a Scout perhaps you will be able to go to a Jamboree. These are large gatherings of Scouts from all over the world held every four years.

OUTDOORS

What makes being a Scout such fun? Most Scouts would agree that perhaps the best thing about Scout life is getting outdoors. Scouts go out into the veld and bush as often as they can because they like the challenges of hiking and camping.



THE FOUNDER OF SCOUTING – LORD BADEN-POWELL OF GILWELL

Even if there is a Troop in your town or village for you to visit, every Cub going up to a Troop will want to know more about the man who started the Scout Movement.

B-P was born on 22 February 1857, the son of an Oxford professor. In the years before he went to school at Charterhouse in 1870, he and his brother had little schooling, but were encouraged to lead an outdoor life, thus developing in B-P a love of nature and the habit of observation. Even after he went to Charterhouse he led a country life, and spent most of his holidays camping and boating.

So he acquired at an early age the ideas that he was later to turn into “Boy Scouting”.

On leaving school, he went into the army and was posted to the 13th Hussars at Lucknow in India.

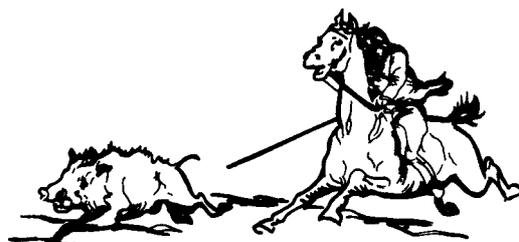
Fortunately, his Colonel was a man who placed more value on initiative than on knowledge of drill movements.



The stalking tricks which B-P learnt in the woodlands around Charterhouse School became of benefit to him in India and Africa

In his spare time from soldiering he became very interested in taking part in amateur plays, and he also became keen on the sport of pig-sticking.

The first time he came to southern Africa was in 1884, when he took part in the Bechuanaland Expedition. He came to South Africa again in 1888 when he served as an intelligence officer in the war against Dinizulu. Later still, he served with the burghers of the South African Republic on a commission to Swaziland. His next campaign was in Malta, where he was once again an intelligence officer (his book *The Adventures of a Spy* tell of his adventures). He learned to disguise himself in various ways, once as a butterfly-catcher making sketches of butterflies with drawings of enemy forts and guns hidden in the design of the butterfly wings.



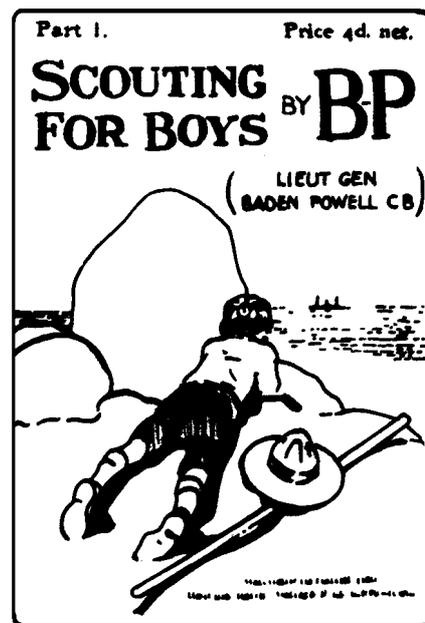
In 1895 he took part in the Ashanti Expedition against Prempeh. Here he did pioneering, building log bridges and roads for the soldiers. This is where the Scout left handshake came from. Soon after he was in Matabeleland where the enemy named him “impeesa” (The wolf that never sleeps) because of the many night scouting trips he made to the edge of the enemy camps. It was during this expedition that B-P first used the Scout hat.

At the outbreak of the South African War in 1899, B-P was in Mafeking organising a police force, and he was forced to defend the town by what he himself called “largely bluff”. Using every trick they could think off, the defenders led by B-P held out for seven months until they were relieved by an army column that broke through the enemy lines. B-P returned to England a great hero and was cheered by the crowds wherever he

went. Boys wrote to him for advice – letters that he answered helpfully. He had written a book for soldiers called Aids to Scouting which was now being read by boys who tried to put the activities into practice.

In 1907 B-P tried out his ideas on Scouting for boys at an experimental camp on Brownsea Island in England. In the next year he published the results of his trial in a form of a book called Scouting for Boys which was published in fortnightly parts. It was an instant hit and boys all over the world read it.

The Movement grew out of B-P's experiences and adventures as a boy and as a man. Many of his ideas came from southern Africa. The Wood Badge, which Scouters wear, was originally made from beads from a string belonging to King Dinizulu; the green and gold of the Scout flag is the green of the Transvaal and the orange of the Orange Free State.



Part 1 of 'Scouting for Boys' with cover design by John Hassall

It is not known exactly when Scouting started in southern Africa, but there were Troops operating in the Cape, Transvaal and Natal as early as March 1908, only seven months after the camp on Brownsea Island.

- *Be an active participant in at least two full Troop meetings.*

(Note: Where there is no Troop in your town/village, the following alternative may be used:)

- *Show a general knowledge of the life of the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell. and his contribution to the development of world Scouting.*

GOODBYE TO THE PACK

When it is time for you to leave the Pack, your Troop Scouter and Akela will arrange a special ceremony to admit you to the Troop. This is called a Going Up Ceremony. At this time you will be bid farewell by the Pack and welcomed by the Troop.

Of course you will already know many of the boys in the Troop as you will have met them when you were earning your Link Badge.

The Going Up Ceremony is the doorway to greater adventure and more challenging activities, which you will enjoy every bit as much as you have enjoyed being a Cub.



**Good luck
and good Scouting.**