



# Cub Scout to Scouting Transition

Troop 834

Frontier District  
Laurel Highlands  
Council



# The Goals of Scouting

## ◆ Values

- Scout Oath and Law
- Motto and Slogan

## ◆ The Aims of Scouting

- Character development
- Citizenship training
- Physical, mental, and emotional fitness

## ◆ Aims are Delivered by these Methods

- Ideals
- **The Patrol Method**
- **Outdoor Programs**
- **Advancement**
- **Personal Growth**
- **Leadership Development**
- **Uniform**



Mostly the same as Cubs with a few exceptions





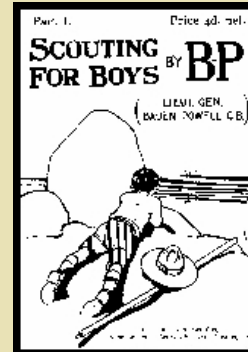
# History of Scouting



- ◆ The Beginnings of Scouting Movement
  - The 20th-century scouting movement was started by Robert Baden-Powell during the Boer War as a series of games and exercises to help men learn to live in the open under difficult conditions
  - Baden-Powell developed a book called “Aids to Scouting” as a way of training recruits. This book became an instant hit among boys
  - He conducted his first Boy Scout camp on Brownsea Island in 1907, and his book “*Scouting for Boys*” was published in 1908
  - In England, Boy Scouts formally started on Jan. 24, 1908

- ◆ History of Scouting in the USA

- In the United States the Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) had been running camps for boys since 1884.
- In 1902 Ernest Thompson Seton founded the Tribe of Woodcraft Indians as a boy's organization. Three years later Daniel Carter Beard started a similar society called the Sons of Daniel Boone.
- February 8<sup>th</sup>, 1910 William Boyce, inspired by unknown Scout in London, incorporated BSA working with YMCA and Seton
- In 1910, Seton combined B-P “*Scouting for Boys*” and Woodcraft Manual to publish first BSA Handbook

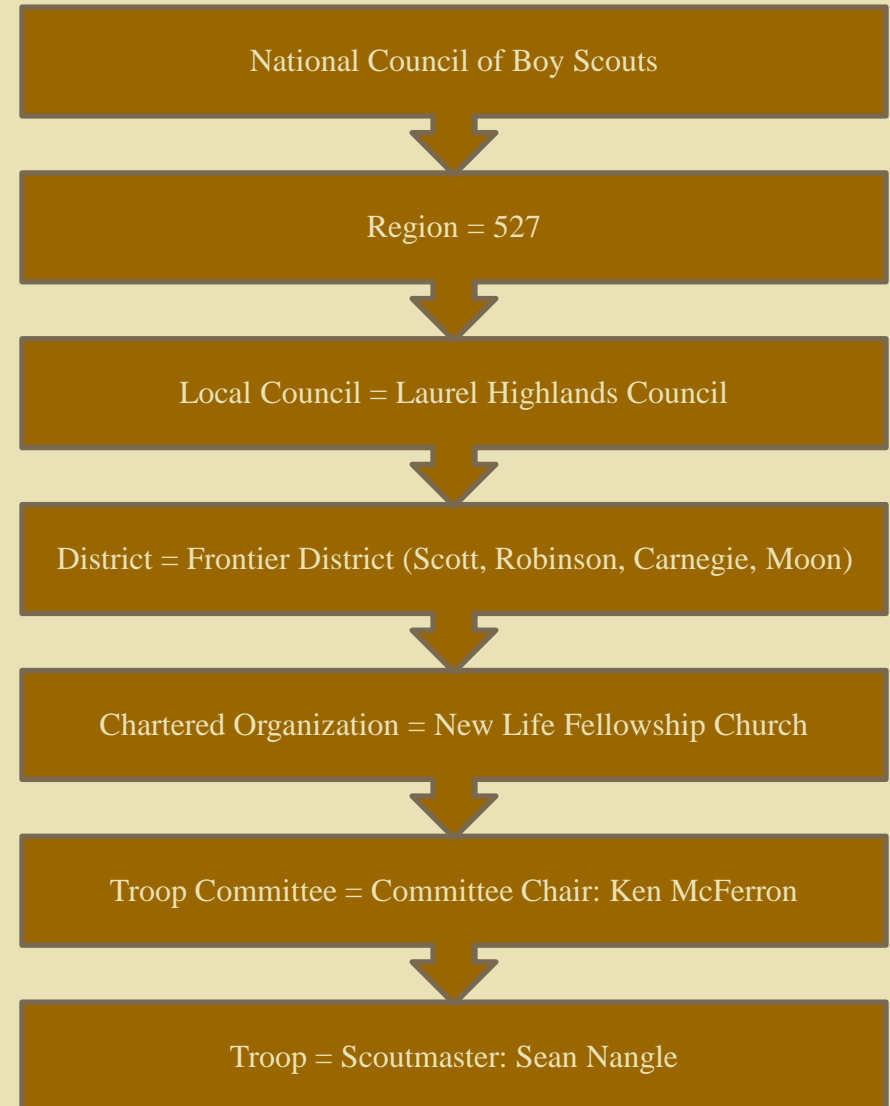
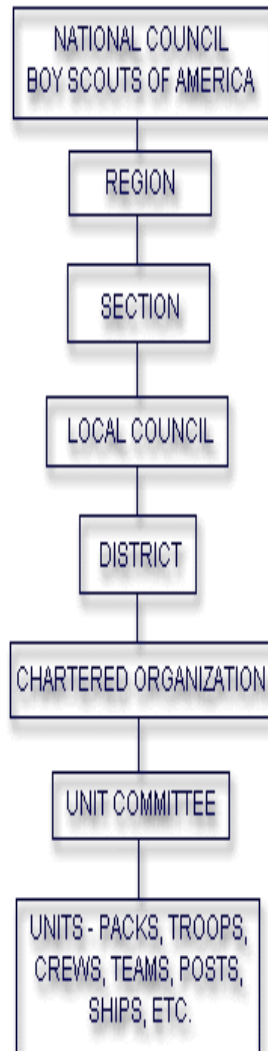


*Quick fact: Cub Scouts founded in 1930*



# SCOUTING STRUCTURE

# BSA Organizational Overview



# Cubs vs. Scouts Structure

Cubs

Pack

Dens

Scouts

Troop

Patrols







*What does it mean when we say “a boy-led troop”?*

The BSA's definition is that “**empowering boys to be leaders**” is the core of Scouting.

A Boy Scout troop is a small democracy. With the Scoutmaster's direction, the boys are formed into patrols, plan the troop's program, and make it a reality.

**WARNING:**

- *This may mean things can be more chaotic and disorganized than you might expect.*
- *Scouting is a safe space to fail!*



**“The patrol method is not a way to operate a Boy Scout troop, it is the only way. Unless the patrol method is in operation, you don't really have a Boy Scout troop.”**

***—Robert S. S. Baden-Powell***





*There are three types of patrols:*

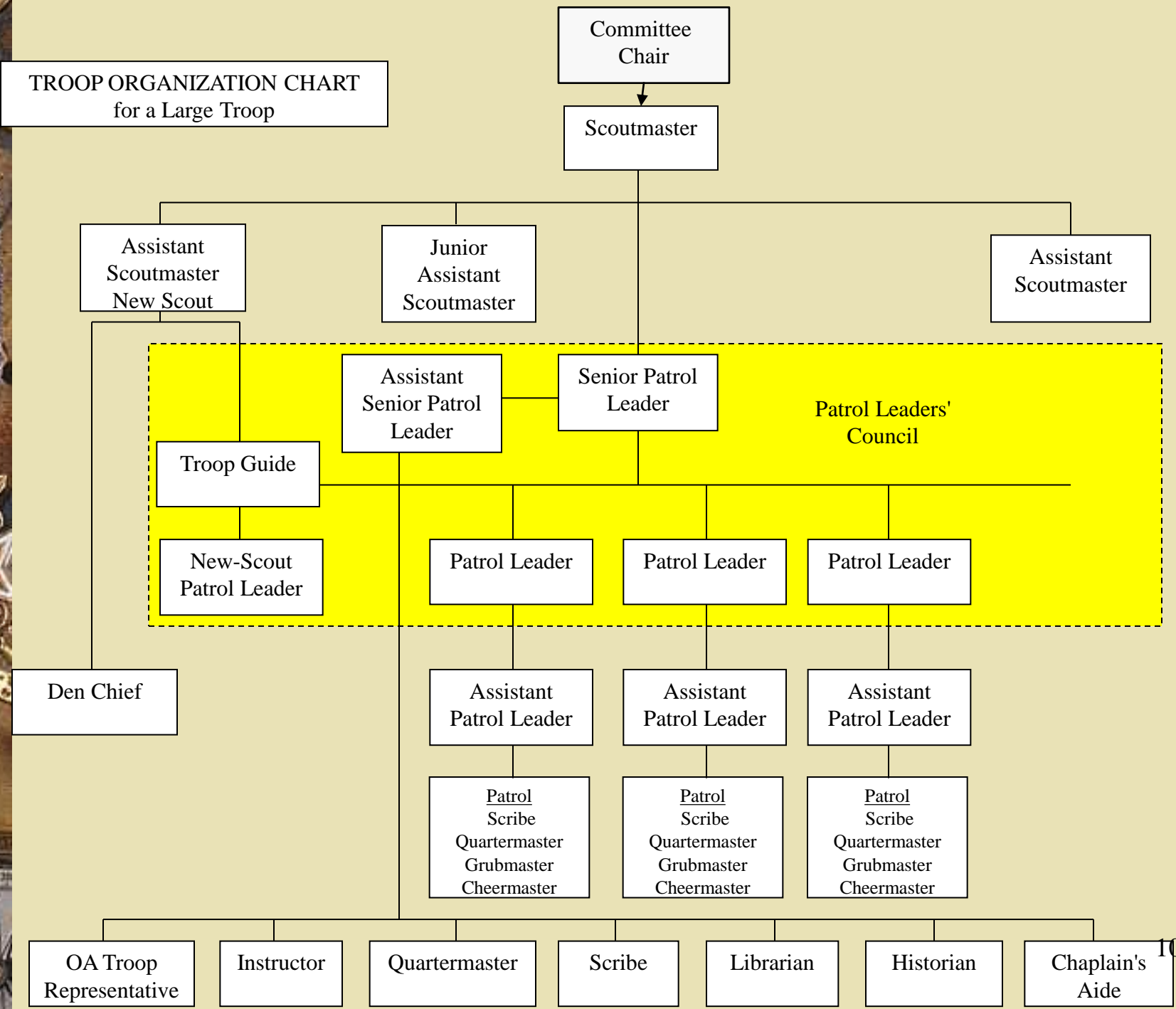
- ✓ Regular patrols
- ✓ New-Scout patrols
- ✓ Venture patrols

**“The object of the patrol method is not so much saving the Scoutmaster trouble as to give **responsibility** to the boy.”**

*—Robert S. S. Baden-Powell*



TROOP ORGANIZATION CHART  
for a Large Troop



# Scouts Organization

## ◆ Patrols

- Grouping of six or more boys who work together. Each patrol elects its own boy leader, called a patrol leader.
- *Note: There are NO den's in scouting, just patrols*

## ◆ PLC – Patrol Leader Council

- The troop is actually run by its boy leaders. With the guidance of the Scoutmaster and his assistants, they plan the program, conduct troop meetings, and provide leadership among their peers.
- **Senior patrol leader** - top junior leader in the troop.
- **Assistant senior patrol leader** - fills in for senior patrol leader in his absence.
- **Patrol Leader** – leads the smaller group of scouts
- **Scribe** – records and keeps track of meetings and outing





# The Scouts Organization

## ◆ Troop Youth Leaders (continued)

- **Troop Historian** - collects and maintains troop memorabilia and information on former troop members.
- **Librarian** - keeps troop books, pamphlets, magazines, audiovisuals, and merit badge counselor list available for use by troop members.
- **Instructor** - teaches one or more advancement skills to troop members.
- **Chaplain Aide** - assists in troop religious services and promotes religious emblems program.
- **Junior assistant Scoutmaster** - Scout at least sixteen (16) years old who supervises and supports other boy leaders as assigned.
- **Patrol leader** - gives leadership to members of his patrol and represents them on the PLC (patrol leaders' council).
- **Assistant patrol leader** - fills in for the patrol leader in his absence.
- **Troop guide** - advisor and guide to new Scout patrols.
- **Den chief** - works with a Cub Scout den as a guide.
- **Quartermaster** - responsible for troop supplies and equipment.
- **Scribe** - the troop secretary.





# ADVANCEMENT

# Scout Advancements

- ◆ Process by which Scout Progresses
- ◆ Advancement is a means to an end, not an end in itself
  - Designed to help Scout have exciting and meaningful experience
  - Education and fun are key to advancement principles
  - Growth the Scout achieves overcoming obtainable goals
  - Scout through First Class Ranks focus on Scouting's basic skills

- ◆ Rank Advancements

- Scout
- Tenderfoot
- Second Class
- First Class
- Star
- Life
- Eagle







# Advancement Principles

- ◆ Personal growth is the prime consideration in the program
- ◆ Learning by doing
- ◆ **Each youth progresses at his own rate**
- ◆ A badge is recognition of what a young person is able to do, not just a reward for what he has done
- ◆ Advancement encourages Scouting Ideals

Key Difference between Scouts and Cubs

Advancement is NOT by age or by year

Advancement is up to *each individual*

# Advancement

- ◆ The parent's role is to monitor, motivate, and support the scout

The image shows two pages from a Scout advancement book, both titled "TENDERFOOT RANK REQUIREMENTS". The pages are filled with handwritten notes and dates, indicating progress on various requirements.

**Page 438 (Left):**

Requirement	Leader Initial and Date
1. Present yourself to your leader, properly dressed, before going on an overnight camping trip. Show the camping gear you will use. Show the right way to pack and carry it.	EPK 6/24/00
2. Spend at least one night on a patrol or troop campout. Sleep in a tent you have helped pitch.	EPK 6/24/00
3. On the campout, assist in preparing and cooking one of your patrol's meals. Tell why it is important for each patrol member to share in meal preparation and cleanup, and explain the importance of eating together.	PU 6/24/00
4a. Demonstrate how to whip and fise the ends of a rope.	EPK 6/24/00
4b. Demonstrate that you know how to tie the following knots and tell what their uses are: two half hitches and the tait-line hitch.	EM 6/24/00
5. Explain the rules of safe hiking, both on the highway and cross-country, during the day and at night. Explain what to do if you are lost.	EPK 6/24/00
6. Demonstrate how to display, raise, lower, and fold the American flag.	EPK 6/24/00
7. Repeat from memory and explain in your own words the Scout Oath, Law, motto, and slogan.	EPK 6/24/00
8. Know your patrol name, give the patrol yell, and describe your patrol flag.	EPK 6/24/00
9. Explain why we use the buddy system in Scouting.	EPK 6/24/00
10a. Record your best in the following tests: Current results: Push-ups 4:45 at 5/20/2000 Pull-ups 1 as of 5/20/2000 Sit-ups 52 as of 5/20/2000 Standing long jump 5 feet 0 inches 1/2-mile walk/run 3:50 6/24/00	EPK 6/24/00

**Page 439 (Right):**

Requirement	Leader Initial and Date
30 days later: Push-ups 13 SC Pull-ups 2 SC 5/14/01 Sit-ups 54 on 7/9/01	
Standing long jump 5 feet 2 inches 7/9/01 1/2-mile walk/run 4:0	
10b. Show improvement in the activities listed in requirement 10a after practicing for 30 days.	EPK
11. Identify local poisonous plants; tell how to treat for exposure to them.	SC
12a. Demonstrate the Heimlich maneuver and tell when it is used.	SC
12b. Show first aid for the following: • Simple cuts and scratches • Blisters on the hand and foot • Minor burns or scalds (first-degree) • Bites or stings of insects and ticks • Poisonous snakebite • Nosebleed • Frostbite and sunburn	SC
13. Participate in a Scoutmaster conference.	5/1/01 EPK
14. Complete your board of review.	KE AC 06/22 5-19-2001

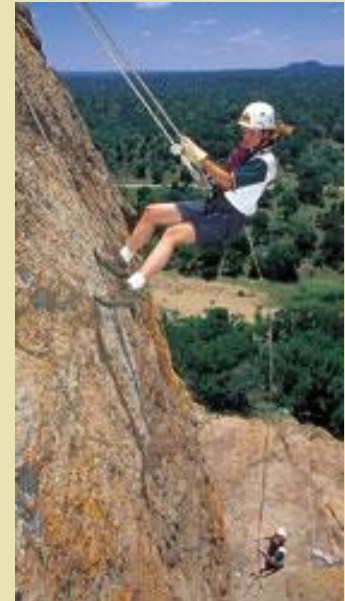
**NOTE:** Alternate requirements for the Tenderfoot rank are available for Scouts with physical or mental disabilities if they meet the criteria listed in the Boy Scout Requirements book, No. 33215.

- ◆ To do this, you need to become familiar with the book.
- ◆ Do Not Loose

Parent's role does not including "Doing" the work

# Advancement - Merit Badges

- ◆ Over 130 Boy Scout Merit Badges
  - Teach Scouts about sports, crafts, science, trades, business, and future careers
  - Required for rank advancement beyond First Class Scout
  - 21 Merit Badges required for Eagle Scout (12 specific badges required)
  - Must meet the requirements as stated – no more, no less...





# Merit Badges

- ◆ All Merit Badges require approval from Scoutmaster or delegate before starting
  - Ensures approved Merit Badge counselor is identified
- ◆ Qualified Merit Badge Counselors must approve
- ◆ How?
  - Summer Camp
  - Troop Activities / Fairs
  - District and Council Merit Badge Fairs
  - Individually – arranged with the counselor





# Scoutmaster Conferences

- ◆ Essential to individual Scout development and advancement
  - Getting to know scout
  - Setting individual goals
  - Mentoring
  - Building confidence
  - Encouragement
  - Problem Solving and discipline
- ◆ Scouts responsible for scheduling an advancement Scoutmaster Conference after requirements for rank advancement completed



# Board of Review

- ◆ Evaluation of the effectiveness of the Scouting program within the troop
- ◆ Review is not an examination
  - Make sure Scout has completed the requirements
  - Determine how good an experience Scout is having within the Troop
  - Encourage Scout to advance further
- ◆ Scout is responsible for scheduling a BOR after completing the Scoutmaster Conference



# Recognition

- ◆ Each time a Scout advances in rank, he will be recognized
  - Rank advancement is effective after approval by Board of Review
  - Formal recognition occurs at the Court of Honor
- ◆ Eagle Scout rank is usually recognized by a very special Eagle Court of Honor





# UNIFORMS & EQUIPMENT

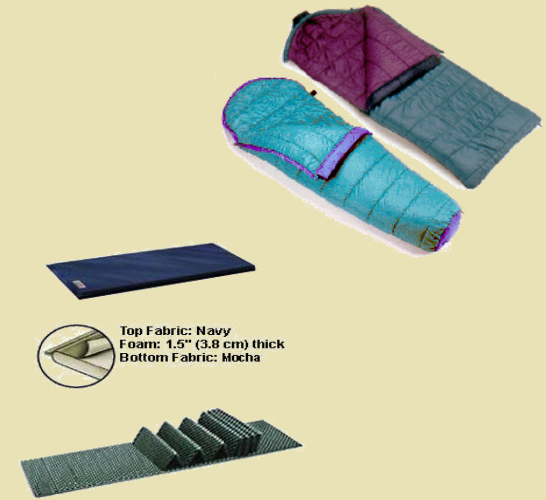
# Uniforms

- ◆ **Class A Uniform (Full Uniform)**
  - Tan Boy Scout shirt, Scout pants or shorts, Scout belt
  - Insignia and Neckerchief
  - Scout socks
  - Required for travel, Courts of Honor, Troop meetings, meals on some campouts, and other more formal events
  - “Dress” uniform includes merit badge and OA sashes
- ◆ **Class B Uniform (Activity Uniform)**
  - Troop or other Scout t-shirt or sweatshirt
  - Scout pants or shorts
  - Worn during camping trips, service projects and other “activity” events
  - Troop t-shirts available for purchase from Troop
- ◆ **Class C – Activity appropriate attire**
  - Will change into upon arrival at camping/activity location



# Recommended Equipment

- ◆ Uniform (Required)
- ◆ Sleeping Bag
  - Rated for Weather
- ◆ Sleeping Pad
- ◆ Tent
  - Troop supplies tents normally
  - Need to be able to pitch at night
- ◆ Other Equipment
  - Mess Kit, 1<sup>st</sup> Aid Kit, Whistle, Flashlight, Pocket Knife, Compass
  - Water Bottle, ...
- ◆ Optional
  - Backpacking, Climbing, etc.





# ACTIVITIES

# Troop Outings

- ◆ **Camps and campouts**
  - Troop camps an average of once each month during the school year
  - Patrols usually plan, purchase, and cook their own meals
  - Weeklong campout every summer
- ◆ **Regular campout procedures**
  - Planning & scheduling meeting 2x per year
  - PLC plans details month before
- ◆ **Spring / Fall / Summer**
  - Tent camping
- ◆ **Winter**
  - Mostly cabin camping





# Common Troop Outings

- ◆ Biking
- ◆ Canoeing / Kayaking
- ◆ Climbing
- ◆ Horseback riding
- ◆ Hiking
- ◆ Gaming
- ◆ Camporee's – compete against other troops





# Meetings

- ◆ Usually, an all-troop meeting 1x week
- ◆ Usually an 1.5 hrs.
- ◆ Some troops may have patrol meetings, but this is rare
- ◆ Scouts normally expected in class A uniform

Key Difference between Scouts and Cubs

No den meetings



# LEADERSHIP





# Leadership Opportunities

- ◆ Order of the Arrow (OA)
- ◆ National Youth Leadership Training (NYLT)
- ◆ Wood badge staff
- ◆ Summer Camp Staff

Key Difference between Scouts and Cubs  
Scouts plan and lead activities

# Costs



## ◆ Similar to Cub Scouts

- Annual Dues to recharter with BSA
- Monthly dues (~\$10/ month)

## ◆ Major fundraisers

- Parents run the fundraisers

## ◆ Common fundraisers may include

- Car wash in fall and spring
- Hoagie sale in Feb (Superbowl weekend)
- Dining out at Texas Roadhouse or other restaurant
- Pie sale
- Lots of other fundraisers!



# Troop & Scout Communications

## ◆ Public facing:

- Troop Website: [www.Troop834.org](http://www.Troop834.org)
- Facebook page
- Instagram

## ◆ Internal facing:

- TroopTrack or Scout Book – used to track advancements , communications, track leader positions, waivers, finances, pay online





# What troop do I join?

- ◆ Multiple Scout troops in the area
  - Find them all at [www.BeAScout.org](http://www.BeAScout.org)
- ◆ Differences?
  - When/where they meet
  - Size of the troop
  - How often they camp
  - What are their fundraisers
  - Where do they go for summer camp
  - Do they stress uniforms? Advancement?

*Visit troops and join where your scout and you are comfortable*



# Adult Responsibility

- ◆ Parents ARE needed
- ◆ However, their involvement does not need to be at the same level as in the Cub pack

*All jobs are VOLUNTEERS!!*



# The Adults -Troop Committee

- ◆ Charter Org Rep
- ◆ Chairman
- ◆ Scoutmaster
- ◆ Assistant Scoutmaster
- ◆ Treasurer
- ◆ Secretary
- ◆ Activities / Camping
- ◆ Advancement
- ◆ Equipment
- ◆ Eagle Advisor
- ◆ Waivers/Recharter



# Closing - Key Takeaways

## Leadership

- Cubs – Adult led
- Scouts – scout led

## Advancement

- Cubs – by year
- Scouts – on your own

## Trips

- Cubs – 2x per year
- Scouts – monthly

## Meetings

- Cubs – adult planned/led
- Scouts – scout planned/led



# Q & A

