



SCOUTS®

Creating a Better World

Shark Patrol

GRITS, GUTS & GLORY



MEMBERSHIP BADGE

Membership Badge

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SCOUT LAW AND PROMISE

SCOUT PROMISE

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

SCOUT LAW

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

SCOUT SALUTE

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

SCOUT SIGN

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

Parts of a scout sign:

1. The 3 fingers – 3 parts of the promise:
 1. To do my best to my religion and country
 2. To help other people at all times
 3. To obey the scout law

2. The thumb over the little finger:
 - The strong protects the weak
3. The circle made by it:
 - The brotherhood among scouts

SCOUT HAND SHAKE

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

THE FOUNDER

The founder of our scout movement is Sir Robert Stephenson Smith Baden Powell. He was born at Gillwell in London on the 22nd of February 1857. His father was Rev. H.G. Powell. He was the 4th in the family of 9 children. His father died when he was only 3 years and the oldest 13. Powell very much liked to spend the outdoor life with his brothers.

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

When he left school he went to a Military College in England. He joined the Army and was made a sub-lieutenant in 1887. After that he went to India. The next thirty years he saw the world with the army. He went on duty to Africa in 1887. He won his first battle as a Captain and defeated the "Zulu Chief" and was presented with the Necklace of Beads by the Zulu Chief. Now the other soldiers called Baden Powell as the 'Wolf That Never Sleeps'.

He was able to guard the city of Mafeking in Africa for 217 days (from 1899 October 13 – 1900 May 13) after fighting hard, which made him a world

hero. This shows the great ability that Baden Powell had. After this great incident he was honoured with the Major General post (In 1900). He was the youngest General in the British Army. Three years later he was promoted to the Inspector General post in the cavalry (the highest post in the cavalry).

Firstly, the aim of the scout movement was to give information about the enemies, and perform other activities in wars. So the book named “Aids for Scouting” written by Baden Powell for soldiers became a very popular book among British school children.

After collecting the experiences he had had in Africa and India, Baden Powell got the idea of starting a proper Scout Movement. So the first Scout Camp was held at “Brown Sea Island” in London in 1907. The book “Scouting for Boys” also written by Baden Powell was published in 1908. The first Scout Rally was held at “Hyde Park” in 1910.

By 1910 the Scout Movement was meant to be a personality-building movement. Baden Powell, who was now a Lieutenant General resigned from his job to serve for the development of the scout movement for the next thirty years. In order to promote scouting to the whole world, Baden Powell went from country to country from 1912 onwards. But this was interrupted because of the World War 1 from time to time. His first visit to Sri Lanka in 1921 was a result of this. Cub Scouting started in 1916, Rover Scouting was started in 1918 and senior scouting was started in 1920.

The first world Jamboree was held in 1920 in London with the participation of Scout Leaders from around the world. At the end of this Jamboree, Baden Powell was named as the “Chief Scout of the World”.

After a year, the number of scouts in the world had been increased to 200,000 members. Considering the service done for Britain, he was knighted in 1921 to be called as Lord Baden Powell from there onwards.

The world Jamborees were held in 1924 in Denmark, 1929 in England, 1933 in Hungaria, 1937 in Poland respectively. During this time, the Girl Guide Movement was also started by Lady Olave Somes St.Clare (Lady B.P.) under the guidance of Lord Baden Powell. Lord Baden Powell built the scout movement with all his strength for 30 years. At present it is spread over to 157 countries.

When Lord Baden Powell was 80 years old, he chose a very calm environment by the side of a forest in Kenya in Africa to spend his last years in his most wonderful life he led. When he was 83 he passed away from the whole world in Shadows of Mount Kenya on the 8th of January 1941.

HISTORY OF SCOUTING IN SRI LANKA

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

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

- 1948 - Col. C.P. Jayawardene becomes the Chief Commissioner. New Buildings of National Headquarters. Pedru Camp-site at Nuwera-Eliya opened. Job Week scheme started. First Rover Moot held in Kandy. Sinhala and Tamil edition of Scouting for Boys published.
- 1952 - Ceylon Jamboree (1st National Jamboree) at Kombi Kele (near the present BMICH, Colombo) to celebrate 40 years in Scouting.
- 1953 - International Status awarded to Ceylon Scouting (Ceylon Scout Association)
- 1954 - E.W. Kannangara becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1957 - Taking part in Jubilee Jamboree in England. Scout Council Act of Incorporation passed in Parliament (Recognized by the Parliament as an incorporated organization). Mr. Gerald Fernando joined the World Scout Bureau.
- 1958 - Second visit of Lady Olave Baden Powell.
- 1962 - Golden Jubilee Jamboree (2nd National Jamboree) at Race Course, Colombo.
- 1967 - Fitzroy H. Gunesekera becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1968 - Third visit of Lady B.P. to Sri Lanka.
- 1972 - Diamond Jubilee at Bogambara, Gampola. C.M.P. Wanigatunga becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1977 - H. Ratnasuriya becomes Chief Commissioner. National HQ shifted to Chithampalan Gardiner Mawatha.
- 1982 - Theodore Seneviratne becomes Chief Commissioner. Special Commemorative Stamp in honour of B.P. on 125th Birth Anniversary.
- 1983 - 3rd National Jamboree at Anuradhapura.
- 1984 - 2nd National Cubboree.
- 1987 - Rex Jayasinghe becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1990 - 1st SAARC Jamboree at Vihara Maha Devi Park, Colombo. Chief Commissioner Rex Jayasinghe dies just before Jamboree. J. Lionel Silva becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1992 - 4th National Jamboree in Kurunegala. M. Mazzahim Mohideen becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1997 - K.H. Camillus Fernando becomes Chief Commissioner.
- 1998 - 5th National Jamboree, Pallekelle, Kandy.
- 2002 - 6th National Jamboree held in Balapitiya to celebrate 90 years in Sri Lankan Scouting. H.S. Weerakoon was appointed as Chief Commissioner.
- 2006 - 7th National Jamboree at Nuwara Eliya.
- 2007 - World Scout Centenary. Mr. C. Batuwangala was appointed as Chief Commissioner.

PERSONAL LOG

The scout should have up to date logs.

W.O.S.M. MEMBERSHIP

W.O.S.M

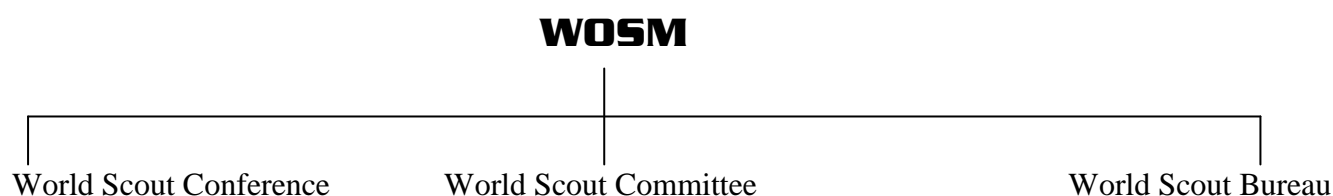
(WORLD ORGANIZATION OF THE SCOUT MOVEMENT)

1. WHAT IS THE WOSM?

It is an international, non-governmental organization, composed of its recognized national scout organizations. Commonly known as the scout movement the WOSM, through national scout organizations recruits and trains boys as scouts on the basis adopted by the founder of scouting, Lord Baden Powell. There are 216 scout countries and territories of which 160 countries are registered in the WOSM, 34 are non-registered countries, and 26 are territories. There are more than 28 million scouts in the world. There are only 6 countries without scouting. They are:

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

2. STRUCTURE OF THE WOSM:



• World Scout Conference

The Conference gathers every 3 years and is consistent of all countries in the WOSM. Each country is granted 6 votes when a leader is

to be elected, members are to be selected for the committee or a referendum is to be passed. The first conference was held in 1921 in England. The last conference the (38th) was held in 2008 in Jeju Island, Korea.

• World Scout Committee

The Committee gathers twice a year and includes 14 members. They are:

- 12 representatives from 12 countries
- Secretary General, WOSM
- Treasurer, WOSM

• World Scout Bureau

Head offices:	- 1921-1958 -	London, England
	-1958-1968 -	Ottawa, Canada
	-1968 onwards -	Geneva, Switzerland

Secretary General: - Dr. Luc Pannisod

3. SCOUT REGIONS:

There are six scout regions. They are:

Scout Regions	Head Office
• Inter America -	Santiago, Chile
• Asia Pacific -	Manila Philippines
• Europe -	Geneva, Switzerland
• Africa -	Nairobi, Kenya
• Arab -	Cairo, Egypt
• Euro Asia -	Moscow, Russia

Sri Lanka belongs to Asia Pacific Region

• Asia Pacific Region

There are 17 million scouts in this region.

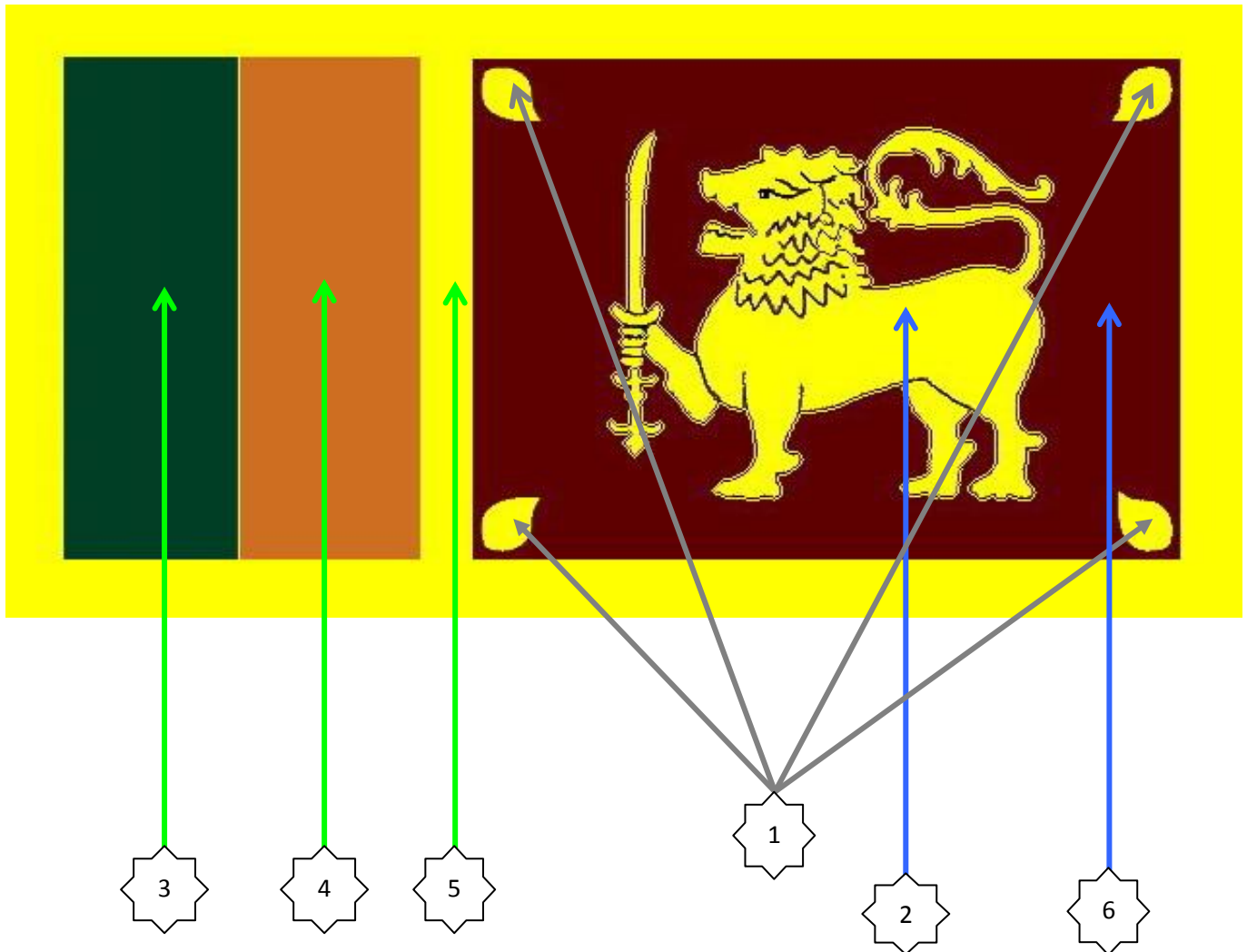
Regional Committee:

- Chairman - Anthony Thung
- Secretary - Abdullah Rashid

SAVINGS

Show evidence that the scout practices saving.

NATIONAL FLAG



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

NATIONAL ANTHEM

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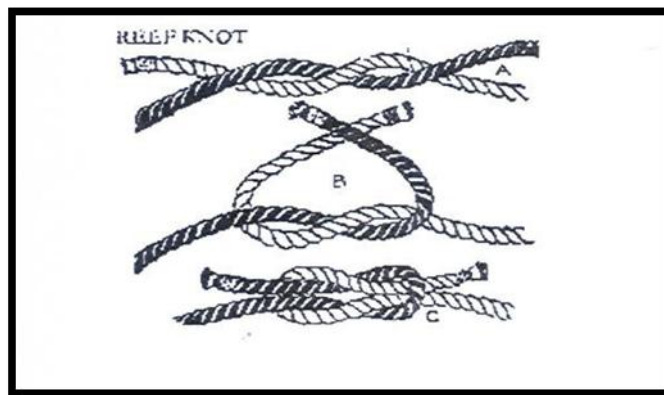
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SIX KNOTS

1. REEF KNOT:

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

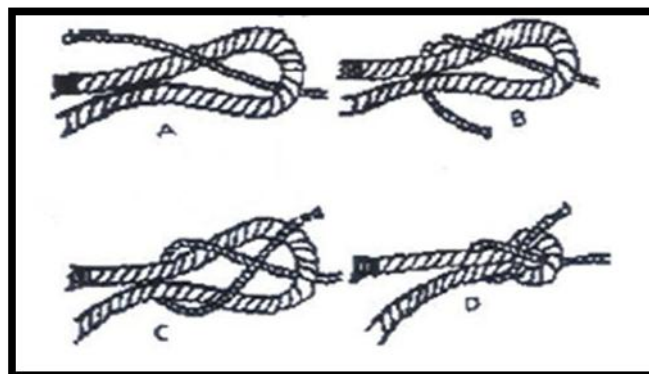
Uses: To tie two pieces of string or cord of equal thickness.
Used in all First Aid work



2. REEF BEND:

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

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



3. BOWLINE:

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

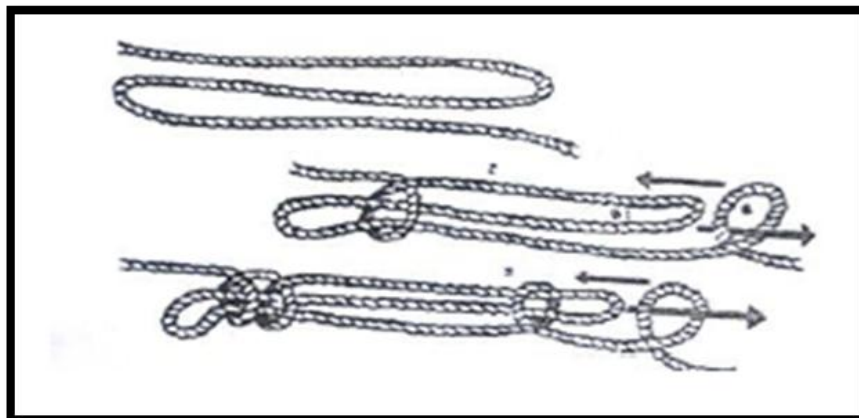
Uses: Used in lifesaving especially when rescuing a drowning person.



4. REEPZHANK:

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

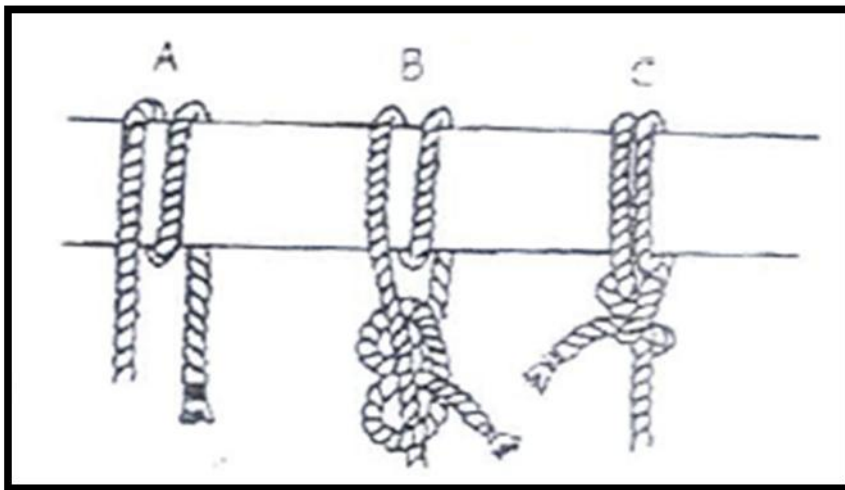
Uses: Used for shortening a long rope extending from a knot or lashing or to Shorten an extending guy-line.



5. ROUND TURN AND TWO HALF HITCHES:

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

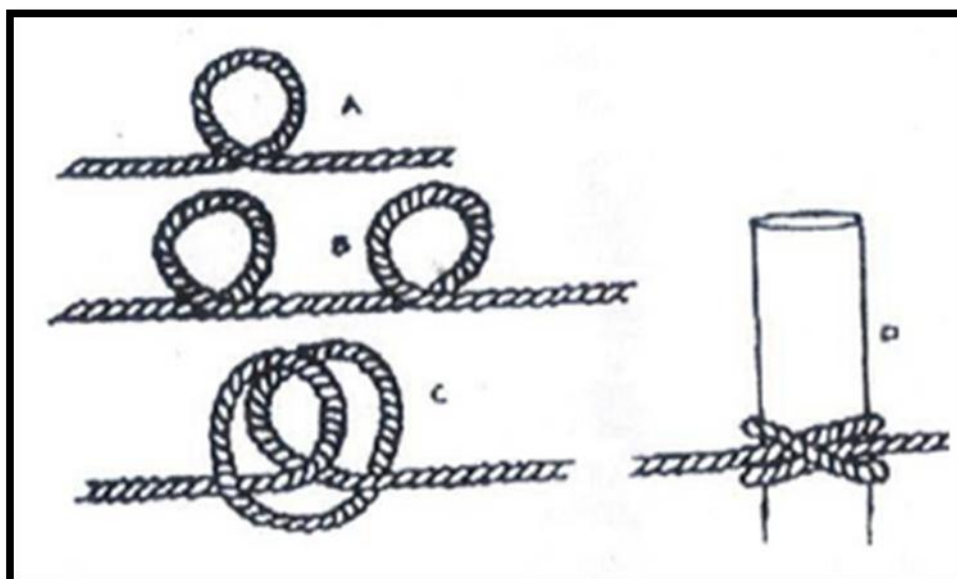
Uses: To fasten a rope to a spar, ring or another rope.
To tie guy-lines to pegs.



6. CLOVE HITCH:

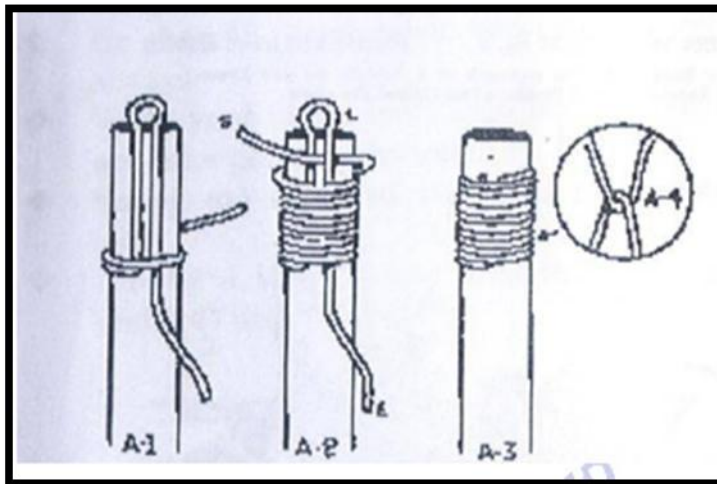
A. Make a simple turn around the pole, across the rope and tuck it in as shown.

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



ROUND WHIPPING

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



PATROL ACTIVITY

Should participate in a patrol activity. (Pioneering project, patrol camp etc.)

PERSONAL HEALTH

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

DRESS A WOUND

What is First Aid?

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

How to clean and dress a simple wound?

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

How to handle?

Handle a wound cleanly as possible. Clean the wound with warm water to wash away sand and other particles which is in the wound. Use a germ killer as Dettol to prevent more germs getting into the wound. Dilute the Dettol by adding little bit of water. After dripping the cotton wool in Dettol, the person must always rub cotton wool away from the wound and don't expose it to much in to the wound. Then use a piece of gauze or lint to dress the wound. If none of these things are available a clean hanky and a clean towel can be used.



WHISTLE SIGNALS



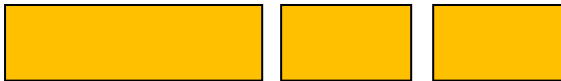
STAND AT ALERT | LISTEN TO THE NEXT CALL



PATROL LEADERS



TROOP CALL



DUTY PATROL LEADER



SENIORS



EAGLES



LEOPARDS



KINGFISHERS



BEARS



SHARKS



DANGER



SAVE OUR SOULS (S.O.S.)

COMMANDS

1. STANDING AT "ALERT":

KEEP YOUR FEET IN SHAPE OF LETTER "V", HAVE YOUR FISTS CLENCHED AND KEEP THE THUMB IN LINE WITH THE SEAM OF YOUR SHORTS KEEP YOUR HEAD STRAIGHT AND LOOK FORWARD.

2. STANDING AT "AT EASE":

MOVE YOUR LEFT LEG TO ASIDE, HANDS BACK, LEFT OVER RIGHT, LOOK STRAIGHT.

3. LEFT TURN:

TURN 90 DEGREES TOWARDS LEFT HAND DIRECTION

4. RIGHT TURN:

TURN 90 DEGREES TOWARDS RIGHT HAND DIRECTION.

5. RIGHT ABOUT TURN / ABOUT TURN:

TURN 180 DEGREES TOWARDS RIGHT HAND DIRECTION.

6. SALUTE:

PERFORM THE SCOUT SALUTE (ONLY WHEN YOU ARE AT "ALERT").

OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES

1. THE SCOUT SHOULD HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN AN OUTDOOR ACTIVITY IN THE TROOP, CAMP, ONE DAY EXCURSION, JOB WEEK ETC
2. THE LOG OF THAT PARTICULAR EVENT SHOULD BE WRITTEN IN THE LOGBOOK.
3. SHOULD EXPLAIN THE EXPERIENCE HE GOT FROM THAT PARTICULAR EVENT.

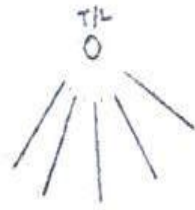
KNOW AREA AROUND

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

HAND SIGNALS

The diagram illustrates four hand signals for troop formations, each with a corresponding illustration of a scout and a diagram of the formation:

- Open Columns:** The scout has both arms raised vertically. The formation diagram shows five vertical lines with a small circle above them.
- Patrol Form:** The scout has the right arm raised horizontally. The formation diagram shows a single vertical line with a small circle above it.
- Form Horseshoe:** The scout has both arms extended horizontally to the sides. The formation diagram shows a U-shaped arrangement of lines with a small circle above the center.
- Troop Form:** The scout has both arms raised and bent at the elbows. The formation diagram shows five vertical lines with a small circle above them.



Form cart-wheel



Form circle



Form height order



Form straight line

SOCIAL HEALTH



SMOKING:

Smoking varies from smoking cigarettes to pipes and even drugs. Cigarettes are consistent mainly of tobacco. When tobacco burns it releases carbon monoxide, a poisonous gas. When carbon monoxide mixes with the blood cells it restricts blood circulation. It is one of the worst things a human could do. It's a very bad habit which affects the lungs and can cause bad breath and even cancer in some extreme cases. Smoking can also cause bronchitis. Smoking also can reduce the social status of that person too. People are usually reluctant to associate with people who smoke. This is because people, who stand close to a person smoking, also inhale smoke into their system. This is called passive smoking.

CHEWING BETEL:

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

DRINKING ALCOHOL:

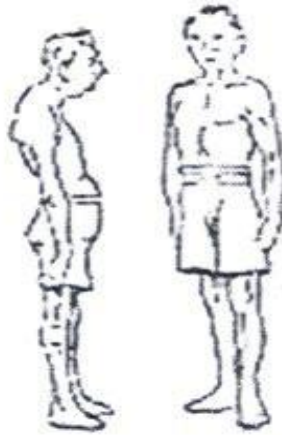
By consuming alcohol the person's liver can be damaged very badly. This will also lead into different cancers which will cause a slow death to the victim. The social life of the person will be demolished (family problems). "Every man starts with a taste of a drop of wine and ends up of being a sluggish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

TAKING DRUGS:

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

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

POSTURE



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



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



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

Please Note: This booklet is the property of the Shark Patrol.

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THE END