

# ROVER SCOUTS

— *what they are and what they do*



**THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION**

25 Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.1.

# ROVER SCOUTS

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and what they do*

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## PREFACE

This pamphlet states the official interpretation of present policy in regards to Rover Scouting, as set out in Policy, Organisation and Rules. It has been prepared as a help to those who may ask what Rovering is, and what Rover Scouts are expected to do. No attempt has been made to assist in programme planning, "Rovering to Success" and "Running a Rover Crew" should be consulted for this. The pamphlet is factual, and as such should, it is hoped, meet a real and pressing requirement.

## PART I

# WHAT ROVER SCOUTS ARE

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### **Rover Scouting**

Rover Scouting is the final stage in that system of training in the principles and practice of citizenship in which Wolf Cubbing, Boy Scouting and Senior Scouting each in turn plays its part; all four sections of the Scout Movement sharing one common aim: the development of good citizenship among boys on the basis of the Scout Promise and the Scout Law. While the training methods of the several Sections vary to suit the needs of the boys composing them, being adapted to the requirements of differing age-groups; each forms part of a logical whole, leading progressively to the next. A boy, joining the Wolf Cubs at the age of eight, is encouraged to work his way through the Pack, Troop and Senior Troop until, at the age of seventeen to eighteen, he becomes a Rover Scout. Thereafter, in the Rover Scout Crew, he will be helped to train himself, in body, mind and spirit, for his place as a responsible member of the community; a man who will prove a source of strength to the nation rather than one who looks to it for personal security.

### **The Rover Scout Crew**

A Rover Scout Crew is an integral part of a Scout Group. A complete Group consists of a Wolf Cub Pack, Boy Scout Troop and Rover Scout Crew, with the addition, if desired (except in Scotland) of a Senior Scout Troop. The Crew is led by a warranted Scouter, responsible to the Group Scoutmaster (G.S.M.). He is called a "Rover Scout Leader" (R.S.L.). The membership of a Crew is of two kinds: full members, called Rover Scouts; and Rover

Squires, who are on probation to see if Rovering suits them and if they suit Rovering. Fuller details about the composition of a Rover Scout Crew are set out in Appendix I (Rules 254-263).

### **Prospective Rover Scouts**

A Rover Scout Crew has two sources from which to draw its members: those who are already Scouts, and others. Of those who are already Scouts, the most prolific source should be the Group of which the Crew forms part; and the G.S.M., as co-ordinator of Group training activities, has a duty to ensure that Scouts and Senior Scouts are encouraged to go up to the Crew as soon as they are mentally and physically ready for Rovering. A simple Reception ceremony is sometimes of value: Appendix II is a suggested form. A Crew may also accept candidates who are not already Scouts, or who have been out of touch with Scouting. Discretion is needed, for if the proportion of candidates of this sort is excessive, there is danger of the "Scout Spirit" of the Crew being swamped. All the same, some leavening from outside the Group family is not infrequently a good thing for a Crew and its members, and it is not too much to say that some of our best Scouters first came into contact with Scouting as Rover Scouts.

### **The Rover Squire**

Before a candidate can be admitted as a Rover Squire certain conditions must be observed. For convenience, these are set out in Appendix I (Rule 264). During his probationary period a Squire should be encouraged to take part in all normal Crew activities, to give him insight into the ways of Rover Scouting; and must comply with certain training requirements (described in Part II). This probationary phase should never be unnecessarily protracted. It should not depend on Crew tradition, nor (save in the case of a newcomer to the Movement) should it primarily be regarded as a test of tenacity of purpose. It should always be tailored to the individual. In very few instances should the probationary period exceed six months

in length (though in Scotland, where the minimum age of entry as a Squire is 16, and that for Investiture 17, somewhat longer may sometimes be necessary). For a Squire with a good Scouting background, and the necessary technical qualifications, it may well be terminated as soon as the R.S.L. is satisfied that he is ready for the Presentation Ceremony. Squires who have had little or no previous Scouting experience will of course require special attention. Their proper instruction in the Scout Promise and Law and in the ways of Scouting is bound to take both time and care. Should it be apparent that a Squire is making no real progress, and it seem probable that he is unsuited to the demands of Rovering, the R.S.L., after consulting the Crew and his G.S.M., would be well advised to ask him to resign. It is for the R.S.L. to determine if and when a Squire is ready for his Presentation, though both the G.S.M. and the Crew have the right to be consulted before the Investiture takes place.

### **The Rover Scout**

Before a Rover Squire can be invested as a Rover Scout he must fulfil certain conditions to the satisfaction of the R.S.L. and Crew. These are set out in Appendix I (Rule 266). The ceremony of admission, known as "The Presentation of a Rover Scout" is in two parts; a self-examination or "Vigil" and the "Investiture". It was drawn up by the Founder, Lord Baden-Powell, during the early days of Rover Scouting, and is intended to emphasise the fact that at his Investiture a Rover Scout undertakes certain definite responsibilities. The form of the Presentation ceremony is reproduced as Appendix III. Though the degree of ceremonial used may be varied, within the limits laid down, according to the wishes of the Crew and of the Squire concerned, the essentials of the ceremony must never be omitted. It is for earnest consideration whether additions to the form laid down by the Founder, however traditional, are of any real spiritual value. Not infrequently they detract from its impact on the candidate.

The central idea is that the Squire, before becoming a Rover Scout shall, with the aid of the questions drawn up the Founder, quietly think out what he is doing with

his life, and whether he is ready to be invested as a Rover Scout, and renew or make his Scout Promise from the Man's point of view. It should be made clear that he should not seek to be invested until he is quite sure that he can honestly do so. The R.S.L. should satisfy himself that the Squire is in fact ready for his Investiture.

In his self-examination the Squire reviews the past, thinks of future possibilities dimly seen, and dedicates himself to the service of God and his fellow-men. Without this the Rover Scout Investiture cannot be what it is meant to be - an outward sign of an inward determination of attitude to life in the world.

There need be no particular ceremony for the Vigil, he can keep it in the quiet of his own room; but it is the R.S.L.s responsibility to see that no young man joins the Rover Scout Section of the Scout Brotherhood without being fully determined to shape his life in accordance with rover Scout ideals. Where Crews and the Squires concerned think that the Vigil should take a more definite form, it may be kept in a Church or Chapel, in the open air, in the Rover Scout Den, or, indeed in any place where quiet is assured. The wishes of the Squire should always be respected.

Once he is invested, A rover is expected to be governed by certain principles, which are set out at length in Appendix I (Rule 270). He is also expected to carry out a balanced programme of training, of which details are given in Part II.

### **Crew Leadership**

The Crew is placed in the charge of a warranted Scouter, known as the R.S.L. Failing such a Scouter, arrangements for Crew leadership must be made as required by Rule 255 (see Appendix I). R.S.L.s receive their warrants on the recommendation of the Local Association and the District Commissioner, after their application has been approved by the G.S.M. and, in the case of a Sponsored Group, by the Sponsoring Authority concerned. There are certain special qualifications which are required by a R.S.L.; these are set out in Appendix I (Rule 250); and in addition he must fully appreciate the religious and moral aim underlying the scheme of Scouting,

be of good personal standing and character and be willing to undergo appropriate training as and when it can be made available.

An applicant for a warrant as R.S.L. must serve a probationary period of three months in the actual rank. He must be nominated to the L.A. and his probationary period must be approved before it begins. Full details of the procedure are obtainable from the L.A. Secretary or the District Commissioner concerned.

A R.S.L. may be assisted by one or more Assistant R.S.L.s. These are also warranted Scouters, appointed in a similar manner to the R.S.L. and requiring similar qualifications, except those of age. The R.S.L. may be 25, preferably 30, while the A.R.S.L. may be 21, preferably 25. Frequently, where the R.S.L. is of mature age, it may be found useful to appoint a youngish A.R.S.L., capable of taking part in the more vigorous activities of the Crew, but no general rule is possible.

Provision is also made for the election of Rover Mates on a scale of one Mate to every four to six Rovers (see Appendix I, Rule 260). It is suggested, in view of its leadership training value, that a Rover should hold such an appointment for one year only, thus giving as many Rovers as possible the opportunity of profiting by it.

### **Crew Administration**

A R.S.L. though placed in charge of his Crew, should delegate its running so far as possible to the Crew itself. The Crew should be made responsible for all internal matters of discipline, administration and the control and expenditure of Crew funds (including Rovers' subscriptions and any sums allotted from Group funds for current expenses). Where the size of the Crew makes it desirable, a Crew Council may be formed, consisting of the warranted Rover Scouters, the Rover Mates and such other Rovers as may be elected to assume responsibility for these matters. Administrative problems which affect other sections of the Group are primarily the concern of the R.S.L. and are subject to the general supervision of the G.S.M. through the Group Council.

No Crew can function properly unless it has a place where the Rovers can meet, and which they can call their



own. Such a headquarters is known as "The Rover Den" and many Rovers have built their own; this is to be encouraged as a Crew project wherever possible. The aim should be to have a Den which is open every night to those Rovers who may want to meet there. The day-to-day running of the Den is the concern of the Crew Council, or, if there is no Crew Council, of the Crew-in-Council; that is, the warranted Rover Scouters, and the Crew, meeting as such. It should be noted that no new Crew may be formed unless it has suitable premises in which to meet.

## PART II

# WHAT THEY DO

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### Introduction

The primary task of the Rover Section is that of continuing and completing the progressive training in citizenship given to Cubs, Scout and Senior Scouts in a manner suited to the age of Rovers. Accordingly "what they do" is almost entirely related to the performance of this task. The Rover Section tackles its job along the lines which were laid down by the Founder, and which have proved themselves over the years. By the development of character, intelligence, health, strength and skill-of-hand Rovers are encouraged to make useful careers for themselves, helped to prepare themselves for their future family responsibilities and to fit themselves for service to the community. Most of all, they are assisted to put the principles of the Scout Promise and Law into practice in their daily lives, in the hope that their example may infect other people with the magic of the Scout Spirit.

All Scout training is continuous and progressive; Rover training no less so. The programme which has been laid down and which is described below is designed to occupy some three to four years of a Rover's spare time. Thus the average Rover should be able to complete his formal training by his 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday, which would allow him up to a further couple of years in the Crew while he decides where his future service lies.

## **The Training of a Rover Squire**

The object of a Rover Squire's probation is not merely to get him accustomed to the ways of Rovering. It is to provide time and opportunity for his training for the requirements which he must meet before he can be invested as a Rover Scout. These are of two kinds, practical and spiritual.

The minimum practical requirements are set out in Appendix I (Rule 266). The amount of training needed will of course, vary with the individual Rover Squire. It should, wherever possible, be left to one or, preferably, two "Sponsors" who are invested Rover Scouts appointed by the Crew Council for that purpose. One should be as experienced a Rover as is available - e.g., one holding the B.-P. Award - the other should preferably be a friend of the Rover Squire. Both should have the purpose of Rovering and the tradition of the Crew very much at heart. Acting as a Sponsor to a Squire is not only an honour and a responsibility, but is a very valuable part of a Rover Scout's own training in leadership by example. Rovering relies on conscientious Sponsors to ensure that only really acceptable candidates, those who are likely to benefit from Rovering, are allowed to go forward to full membership of the Crew.

The spiritual training of a Rover Squire is best left to the R.S.L. himself, unless the Sponsors are very experienced and quite reliable. The Sponsors can and should help indirectly by the force of their example, by themselves demonstrating how to approach the Scout Promise and Law from the standpoint of an adult. Moreover, they should belong to some religious body and attend its services, and by so doing they will impress upon the Squire that this is expected of all members of the Scout Movement.

The R.S.L., when helping the Rover Squire to prepare himself for his Presentation, will find the Founders' "Interpretation of the Scout Promise and Law" (see Appendix IV) of great help; but not infrequently more than that is needed. Should the R.S.L. feel personally inadequate for the task, there is no harm in seeking assistance from the Group Chaplain, a Minister of Religion or an experienced Scouter (if the Squire has no objection), but advice of this sort, however valuable,

cannot relieve the R.S.L. from his overall responsibility of ensuring that before a Rover Squire starts his Vigil and proceeds to his Investiture his spiritual preparation is adequate.

### **The Training of a Rover Scout**

The Founder called Rovering "a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service". That statement is as true today as it was when first he made it. From this definition of Rovering flow the two main principles on which Rover training is based. These are: -

- (a) Rover training should incorporate the distinctive marks of Scouting - the backwoods atmosphere and the Scout ideals of character and conduct.
- (b) Rover training should have as its ultimate aim the development of a balanced individual, ready and willing to play his full part in the community.

The first of these principles mentions the two distinctive marks of Scouting. It will be apparent that the former of these - the backwoods atmosphere - is well brought out in a Rover's training, which has been deliberately set in the well-proved framework of Scouting, with its joys of backwoodsmanship and nature-craft; adapted to the needs of those of Rover age, and providing real opportunities for the practice of advanced Scoutcraft, camping, pioneering, hiking, exploring and so on. The Crew is no place for the man to whom they have no appeal.

But an urge to take part in Scouting activities is by no means all that is needed, and here we come to the second part of the first principle: "Rover training should incorporate the Scout ideals of character and conduct." Enjoyment of Scouting activities is but the "outward visible sign" of a Rover. He also needs the "inward spiritual grace" which we call the Scout Spirit - those ideals of character and conduct which are the mark of every true Scout, and which have their foundation in the Scout Promise and Law. To acquire the Scout Spirit is a

process of gradual absorption rather than a matter of specific training, but it is necessary to ensure that every training activity is aimed at encouraging this desirable attitude towards life, and, so far as possible, this has been done.

We now come to the second principle on which Rover Scout training is based, namely that it should have as its ultimate aim the development of a balanced individual, ready and willing to play his full part in the community - a man, as it were, with an all-round attitude to life. Most men have their own particular interests, some things appeal to them more than others, and come more easily. The temptation is to apply themselves too much to their favourite occupations, and to neglect their lesser interests. This leads to uneven development, which we want to avoid. At Rover age there is a greater awareness of the possibilities of life, a broadening of the vision, things seem to be opening up. Left unchecked, the likelihood of lop-sided development is grave.

Our training accordingly aims to bring out the Rover in Body, Mind and Spirit, in that ascendant order of importance. Body, Mind and Spirit are indissolubly interlocked in our natures: none can be neglected without detriment to the others. We assist a Rover in his bodily development by comprehensive "Practical Training"; his mental development is aided by what we call "Collective Training"; while systematic training in Duty to God helps him to widen his spiritual life. Just as Body, Mind and Spirit are interdependent, so the various parts of a Rover's training blend into and strengthen each other. Each is in turn examined below.

PRACTICAL TRAINING. A Rover's Practical Training - much of which has been made his own responsibility - is linked with a series of Rover proficiency badges, the requirements for which are set out in Appendix V. The training syllabus is designed to cover these requirements: which are, as it were, definite targets set before each Rover, each having the incentive of a badge to be won: the whole culminating in the B.-P. Award. Proficiency badges are traditional in Rovering, though for a time they fell out of favour. They were reintroduced in their present form in 1956 as part of the current Practical Training

scheme, and Rovers are encouraged to take a pride in earning and wearing them, as honourable evidence of their keenness and efficiency. At the same time it should be borne in mind that while these badges have their own intrinsic value more important still is the work and perseverance which their gaining entails, and the increased knowledge and experience that goes with them. So the more a Rover can be persuaded to tackle badge training for its own sake, rather than for the badges to which it leads, the greater the ultimate benefit to him as an individual.

Practical Training has four facets - training in Scoutcraft, training by Expeditions, the completion of a selected Project, and training for Service to Others. They may be tackled in the order that best suits the Rover concerned. A Rover's Practical Training is designed to encourage the type of young man who is likely to benefit from Rovering to join the Crew; to assist him to acquire the skills on which his future service can be based; and to build him up physically. But in addition it is aimed at the development of certain desirable attributes of character. Thus training in Scoutcraft ensures that all Rover Scouts attain a proficient standard to equip them for the outdoor pursuits of Rovering; and so contributes to their character training, and fits them to become instructors and leaders in Scouting. Expeditions provide an incentive for the spirit of adventure, and develop self-reliance, initiative determination and powers of leadership. The completion of his Project instills in a Rover the virtues of perseverance, patience and pride of achievement. The object of training for Service is to influence the Rover to realize that as a member of the community he has an obligation to others, and to bring out qualities of self-discipline, tolerance and personal example. It will be apparent that a Rover's Practical Training provides many opportunities for putting Collective Training into action, and giving it point and meaning; in addition, by emphasizing Service to others and bringing him into intimate contact with the wonders and beauties of Nature, it set the stage, as it were, for his further training in Duty to God.

THE B.-P. AWARD. The crown of a Rover's Practical Training is the B.-P. Award. Full details are given in Appendix V (Rule 552). It should be noted that technical efficiency alone is not sufficient to qualify for the B.-P. Award; in addition the Rover Scout must, in the opinion of his G.S.M., R.S.L. and Crew, be setting a personal example of the Scout way of life, and be carrying out the Rover motto "Service". Their opinion must be confirmed at an interview with the District Commissioner, whose agreement is necessary before a B.-P. Award can be earned.

The B.-P. Award is a badge, worn on a Rover Scout's left epaulette, consisting of the monogram of the Founder - "B.-P." - surmounted by his Coronet. These badges are issued by Badge Secretaries, in the normal manner. With each badge is a prepaid postcard asking for details of the recipient. These are required for the issue of a Certificate of Award, signed by the Chief Scout. This Certificate should be presented by the District Commissioner in person, in the presence of the recipient's Crew.

Consideration has been given to the wisdom of providing a standard form of ceremony, but it has been decided that it is preferable to leave the manner of presenting B.-P. Awards to the judgment of the District Commissioner, R.S.L. and Crew concerned. A formal ceremony, with an overtone of re-dedication, might suggest that the faining of the B.-P. Award marks the end of a Rover's service in the Crew, which it need not and in most instances will not; or that his training is finished, which is by no means the case. The B.-P. Award merely signifies the completion of the formal course of training mapped out for every Rover Scout. Accordingly, the degree of ceremonial and the manner of presenting B.-P. Awards has been left to the District Commissioner, the R.S.L. and Crew, in the hope that they will make it an informal family occasion, and yet one commensurate with the importance of the B.-P. Award, and the sustained effort its gaining entails.

To gain the B.-P. Award is a great honour. In common with all honours, it carries responsibilities with it - responsibilities of even greater attention to conduct and bearing, of setting an even higher example. To mark his acceptance of his new responsibilities, it is appropriate

to ask the recipient of a B.-P. Award to renew his Scout Promise during the presentation ceremony.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH'S AWARD. The Rover Scout who is under 20 and joins the Crew, having completed part of his Duke of Edinburgh's Award, should be encouraged to complete it.

COLLECTIVE TRAINING. Collective Training - the Crew working as an entity for the benefit of its members - fulfils three functions. It helps to broaden the Rovers' outlook, putting them in touch with worthwhile and lasting interests. Because it takes place in an atmosphere of brotherly friendship and mutual assistance, it helps in preparing Rovers for their future responsibilities as adult members of the community. It is also designed to develop the spirit of the Scout Good Turn into an attitude of eager readiness for Service, in the widest sense of the word.

Collective Training is carried out through the medium of what are known as "Crew Programmes" - the formal activities of the Crew as a whole, as distinct from the individual activities of its members, already described under "Practical Training". Crew programmes are planned and prepared in advance by the Crew Council (in a small Crew, by the R.S.L. and Rover Scouts). The intention behind them is to develop and encourage a wide general interest in people and affairs, rather than to attempt to delve deeply into specialized knowledge. The traditional Rover approach remains the right one: - planned outing, visits, inter-Crew meetings, visiting speakers, discussion and so on; as well as collective good turns and jobs planned, organized and undertaken by the Crew as a whole. Many Collective activities fit in naturally with Practical Training - for example, a candidate for the Project Badge may well report progress during the course of a normal Crew programme - while others, both by their nature and through the example of those taking part, affect the development of a young Rover's spiritual life.



DUTY TO GOD. It has already been mentioned that Training in Duty to God must go hand-in-hand with Practical Collective Training. In most instances it also depends on the foundation laid by other, and in the Pack and the Troop or Senior Troop. Rovering should be quick to give the credit to those to whom it is really due - not least to the Cubmaster or Scoutmaster who sowed the seed, knowing they personally might never see the harvest.

Training in Duty to God is both the most important and the most difficult duty a R.S.L. must face, and one that calls for the exercise of most delicate judgment. Important as self-training in spiritual development may be, it is folly to blind ourselves to the fact that many Rovers today are utterly lacking in spiritual roots, and have no religious background. They have no one to go to if they are confronted with a moral problem, or come up against one of those phases of religious ebb or flow, so common in early manhood. Some may be able to cope unaided, but the average Rover needs, and indeed is grateful for, timely and practical sympathy and help, even though it may entail getting under his skin - sometimes a painful process for both concerned.

A Rover Scout's training in the Scout Promise and Law should be particularly aimed at developing a forthright practice of his Duty to God - faith in action, not mere passive belief. During his probation as a Squire the Rover should have accepted his obligations, as a Scout, to belong to some religious body and to attend its services; to do his best to set a high personal example to Cubs, Scouts and Senior Scouts at all times, and to make the Scout Promise and Law a living force both in his own life and in theirs. Since his Investiture, he should have intensified his efforts in these directions. Mere church attendance is not, of course, enough; as a Rover he is expected to play an active part in the affairs of his own religious denomination, and to do all he can to understand and follow its beliefs, and to practise them in his daily life.

It is the R.S.L.'s duty to help and encourage his Rovers in their spiritual progress, to the best of his ability. In cases of real difficulty, if the Rover himself agrees, the assistance of the Group Chaplain or a Minister of Religion may be sought. A Rover may find it of value to

attend a "Duty to God" course, and R.S.L.s should, wherever it seems appropriate, suggest this step. It must, however, be realized that no course, however well conducted, can replace the sympathetic understanding, personal example and good influence of a wise, friendly and God-fearing RLS.L. The Rover is not yet past the age of hero worship, and the R.S.L. who is himself trying his best, and who enjoys the affection and confidence of his Rovers, need not fear personal inadequacy and should never plead ignorance or diffidence as an excuse for withholding his help.

### **"Service" - the Rover's Motto**

A Rover's "Service" must be separately considered, though in fact it is implicit in all a Rover does. "Service to Others" is an obligation which permeates the whole of Scouting, and is the natural outcome of all Scout training. Beginning with the Wolf Cub's daily Good Turn, it slowly evolves through the Boy Scout's Duty to be Useful and Help Others into higher and yet higher forms of effort, until through Rover training it reaches its fulfillment in Service to the Community, the aim of Rovering, and its Motto.

We must be in no doubt about what the Scout Movement, and the Rover Section in particular, means by "Service to the Community". It is Service to the Community to establish oneself in life; to work and play with a will and to the best of one's ability, making no distinction in quality between work that is paid for and work that is not; to love and respect one's parents and help them if they need it; to bring up a family and run one's home in an efficient and happy way; to stand on one's own feet, seeking aid from no one but God. It is also Service to the community to participate in local, civic or national affairs; to take part as a volunteer in Civil Defence, in welfare work, or in First Aid, such as the Red Cross; to do one's duty to Queen and Country in the Armed Forces of the Crown; to do one's duty to Queen and Country in the Armed Forces of the Crown; and so on, and so on; indeed any and each of these and many other forms of Service to the Community is to be encouraged, and may well prove ultimately to be the right outlet for one or other of a

Crew. Not least in importance - indeed the Founder rated it as one of the greatest, if not the greatest among them all - is Service to the Scout Movement itself, and, from its very start, training for work as a Scouter has been a recognized aim of Rovering, and remains so today. But first things must come first. A Rover's ultimate Service, whatever form it may take, should be the practical expression of his Duty to God and to his Neighbour. While still under training, he has yet to reach that stage, and must on no account neglect his Duty to himself. To concentrate on his own needs and the needs of those nearest and dearest to him is in no sense a selfish attitude of mind at Rover age, indeed to do otherwise may well be to neglect his real responsibilities or willfully to disregard them. Loyalty to work or to home may well preclude most other forms of Service for many Rovers, and it is wrong to permit and worse still to encourage a Rover to neglect these obvious loyalties in order to indulge in more immediately attractive acts of specific Service. Of course, we want the flame of unselfish service, for so long a landmark of Rovering, to continue to shine brightly and strongly, but for Rovers the highest self-sacrifice ("sacrifice is the salt of service," said the Founder) may be in attention to humdrum duties rather than in carrying out the more spectacular jobs which attract the limelight and the applause.

Naturally training for Service entails the carrying out of specific jobs, for the Rover learns by doing. Individual and collective Service of some kind should be expected of every Rover as a matter of course. The emphasis should, however, be on meticulous preparation for a task, its proper performance and (not least) a thorough cleaning up. Getting the credit should be the least important thing. This sort of practical training can and should form part of a normal Crew Programme; that is, it is an aspect of Collective Training. As such, it should be planned, organized and run by the Crew Council. The R.S.L. has, however, his own part to play. He may well appoint himself as an unofficial "Job Master" (to borrow a term from Toc H), and suggest suitable outlets for Service to the Crew Council. More important, he should use his influence to control the work. The Crew must resist the temptation of doling out definite jobs to individual

Rovers, before they are ready to carry them out properly. They must beware of slurring over the careful preparation and practice that is necessary if a job is to be done really well. It is the R.S.L.'s job to see that Service is tackled along the proper lines, and dissuade Rovers from picking and choosing until they find jobs which suit them and their ambitions. Admittedly it is more difficult to persevere with the little, ordinary jobs than to tackle more ornate projects; but if lasting results are to be gained, Rovers must be schooled to take on the task immediately at hand as quietly and inconspicuously as possible, and to stick to it after the first flush of enthusiasm has worn off.

As the Rover Scout develops physically, mentally and spiritually, as he slowly moves from the receiving to the giving end; as Duty to Neighbour begins to replace Duty to Self, so we may hope that in the ideal of Service to the Community the Rover will find true happiness and success in life.

## **PART III**

### **MISCELLANEOUS**

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#### **Rovers in Groups with no Crew**

(i) Where it is not possible to form a Crew in a Group, a former Senior Scout or Boy Scout of the Group who is of Rover Scout age, may be placed under training as a Rover Squire and invested as a Rover in the Group by the Group Scoutmaster. Such Rovers should carry out their training with the District Rover Crew, but if there is none they may be trained under the supervision of the G.S.M. The D.C. must ensure that the proposed training is adequate.

(ii) A G.S.M. wishing to take advantage of this Rule must first consult his D.C. who will satisfy himself that arrangements for the training of the Rover Squire and Rover, and for the investiture of the Rover, are adequate.

#### **District Rover Crews**

The L.A. and D.C. may form a District Rover Crew, membership of which will normally be restricted to Rover Squires and Rover Scouts who are also members of Group Rover Crews in the District. In exceptional circumstances, however, a Rover Squire or Rover Scout may be a member of a District Rover Crew without also being a member of a Group Rover Crew.

#### **Uniform and Badges of Rank**

Appendix VI reproduces those portions of Policy, Organisation and Rules which relate to Rovers' Uniform and Badges of Rank. It is to be noted that a Rover Squire who has been a Boy Scout or Senior Scout wears his former uniform (complete with all badges earned - there is no authority of "taking them down") - except that a shoulder knot of green and yellow replaces his former shoulder knot

or patch. A Rover Scout who holds a warrant as a Scouter in another Section is permitted to wear his Rover Scout epaulettes (to which may be affixed any Rover Scout proficiency badges earned by him) with his uniform as a Scouter, and should be encouraged to do so. He may not, however, wear a miniature Queen's Scout Badge with Scouters' uniform, even if he has earned that badge.

Commissioners appointed for Rover duties, Crew Scouters and D.R.S.L.s are permitted to wear Rover Scouts' red garter tabs and green epaulettes as part of their uniform. Otherwise, the normal rules for Scouters' uniform apply to all Scouters (Rover).

## APPENDIX I

# POLICY, ORGANISATION AND RULES AS AFFECTING ROVER SCOUTS

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### ROVER LEADER AND ASSISTANT ROVER LEADER

**248.** R.S.L.s and A.R.S.L.s are appointed on the recommendation of the L.A. and D.C., with warrants in accordance with Part III.

**249.** In no circumstances will a warrant for either rank be granted to a lady.

**250.** The special qualifications for R.S.L and A.R.S.L., in addition to the general qualifications set out in Rules 69-70 are as follows; -

- (1) A general knowledge of "Scouting for Boys", "The Wolf Cub's Handbook", "Look Wide", "Rovering to Success", P.O.R., and current Senior Scout literature.
- (2) A general knowledge of the social needs of the community in his neighbourhood.
- (3) A personal standing, character and experience of life, such as will enable him to lead young men, and an understanding of the principles of leadership involved.
- (4) Acceptance by the Rovers of the Crew concerned.
- (5) Age sufficient to enable him to carry out the work satisfactorily. D.C.s and L.A.s are expected to consider carefully the suitability of the applicant in this respect, and particularly in relation to the ages of the members of the Crew. An applicant for a Warrant as R.S.L. must be at least 25 years of age, and preferably 30; and as A.R.S.L. at least 21, and preferably 25.

**251.** (i) The R.S.L. takes charge of the Crew with the assistance of any A.R.S.L., subject to the general supervision as in Rule 173 of the G.S.M.

(ii) The R.S.L. will, however, entrust as far as possible to the Crew all internal matters of discipline and administration, including the expenditure of Crew funds, as defined in Rule 209.

**252.** Where the context so requires, the term R.S.L. shall, in respect of all functions, be taken to mean any one of the persons acting as the leader of the Crew under Rule 255.

**253.** R.S.L.s and A.R.S.L.s wear uniform as in Rules 291-292 and badges as in Rules 320-322.

## **THE CREW**

**254.** Rover Scouting is a brotherhood of the open air and service, the purposes of which are: -

- (1) to continue the training in citizenship given to Cubs, Scouts and Senior Scouts, with the same objects as are laid down in Rule 1, but with a wider outlook appropriate to the age of Rover; and
- (2) to encourage Rovers to make useful careers for themselves and to render service to the community.

Rover training covers the period during which the young man is "finding himself", i.e., developing his character and his powers, and endeavours to help him to put into practice in a wider world the principles of the Scout Promise and Law.

**255.** Before the L.A. and D.C. approve the formation of a Crew, it is essential that there should be: -

- (1) a suitable leader who should, if possible, be a warranted R.S.L. Failing this, the L.A. and D.C. must arrange either for the G.S.M. or one of the A.D.C.s to be in charge (in which case the qualifications laid down in Rule 250 must be observed) or for adequate supervision by the D.R.S.L. or A.D.C. for Rovers,
- (2) suitable premises.

**256.** The Rovers in a L.A. may meet together as desired for activities under the leadership of the A.D.C. for Rovers, the D.R.S.L., or any R.S.L. approved by the L.A. and D.C.

Such Rovers may also be formed into a District Rover Crew. See Rule 167A.

**257.** The Rover Crew is divided into two stages as follows: -

- (1) The Probationary Stage - Rover Squires.
- (2) The Training Stage - after investiture as Rovers.

**258.** This structure of the Crew is designed so as: -

- (1) to prepare a Rover Squire for his investiture and to ensure that he attains certain standards of Scoutcraft,
- (2) to provide a programme of activities for Rover Scouts in accordance with Rule 271.

**259.** The Crew may be divided into teams or Patrols as and when necessary for any particular purpose.

**260.** (i) A Rover Mate is a Rover elected annually by the Crew with the approval of the R.S.L., in order to help in its leadership.

(ii) There should be one Mate to every four to six Rovers.

(iii) Rover Mates wear uniform as in Rule 288, and badges as in Rule 318.



**261.** (i) Where the size of the Crew makes it desirable, a Crew Council may be formed, consisting of the warranted Rover Scouters, the Mates and such other Rovers as may be elected, to deal with internal matters of discipline, administration and the expenditure of funds as defined in Rule 209.

(ii) Where the size of the Crew does not warrant setting up a Crew Council, the whole Crew shall, subject to Rule 251, exercise the functions of such a Council.

**262.** A Rover may take up a warrant without ceasing to be a member of the Crew, but his duties as a Scouter must come first. The possession of a warrant will not give him any precedence as a Rover.

**263.** (Vacant.)

### **THE ROVER SQUIRE**

Note. - *For Rover Squires who are members of Groups with no Crew, see also Rule 274.*

**264.** Before a young man is admitted to a Crew, the following conditions must be observed: -

- (1) He must be approved by the G.S.M. and R.S.L. and by the Crew.
- (2) He must either be recommended by the S.M. as a Scout, or by the S.S.L. or S.M. as a Senior Scout, who is trying to act up to his Scout obligations, including the doing of good turns, or if not previously a Scout, or Senior Scout, he must be willing to learn practical Scouting, pursue the open-air life, and accept the way of life set forth in the Scout Promise and Law.
- (3) The age for admission is necessarily dependent on the physical and mental development of a boy in his progress to manhood. He must be at least 17 years of age.
- (4) A Squire must not have attained his 22<sup>nd</sup> birthday at the date of his admission.

**265.** On admission to a Crew, he is known as a Rover Squire until such time as he is invested as a Rover.

**266.** Before a Rover Squire can be invested as a Rover he must have fulfilled the following conditions laid down in Rule 551:

- (1) Have read and studied "Scouting for Boys", "The Wolf Cub's Handbook", "Look Wide", "Rovering to Success", and current Senior Scout literature.

- (2) Have studied and understood the Scout Promise and Law as they concern Rovers, and be applying them in a spirit of unselfish service to life in general.
- (3) Hold the First Class Badge; or have sufficient Scouting knowledge to be competent to instruct a boy of Scout age in the Second Class tests (he need not show that he has in fact instructed a boy), and have attained a competent standard in the Pioneering and Exploring sections of the First Class Badge.
- (4) Be able to take part intelligently in a discussion on Scouting, bringing in questions of Group, District and County organization.
- (5) Have undergone such period of probation as the G.S.M., R.S.L. and Crew may require. This period should be as short as possible and only in exceptional circumstances should it exceed six months.

**267.** (i) Rover Squires who have been Scouts or Senior Scouts wear uniforms as in Rule 287, and badges as in Rule 317.

(ii) A Rover Squire who has not been a Scout or Senior Scout and wishes to wear uniform and badges, must first pass the Tenderfoot test and make the Scout Promise.

#### **THE ROVER**

NOTE. - *For Rovers who are members of Groups with no Crew, see also Rule 274.*

**268.** A Squire may be invested as soon after a probationary period as the G.S.M., R.S.L. and Crew think fit.

**269.** Some process of self-examination (in the form of a vigil or otherwise) and an investiture, during which he will reaffirm or make the Scout Promise, are essential to emphasise the fact that as a Rover he is undertaking certain definite responsibilities. A form of ceremony, with suggestions for the self-examination or vigil, is published under the title, "The Presentation of a Rover Scout", and may be had on payment from H.Q. (Equipment Dept.). (See also Appendix III herein).

The investiture should be carried out by the R.S.L. If he is not available it should be performed by a Scouter who has himself been invested as a Rover (but see Rule 274).

**270.** The Rover is expected to adopt and be governed by the following principles: -

- (a) His promise of duty to God, through conscientious effort to develop his own spiritual life, and through the practice of his religion.

- (b) His promise of duty to the Queen, through an earnest endeavour to secure a proper knowledge of the Government of his country, and to perform his duty as a citizen.
- (c) His promise of duty to his Neighbours, through a logical development of the Scout Good Turn, after proper preparation and training, into some form of effective service to the community. In so doing he is asked to realize that his first service is to his home and to establish himself in life. He should make every endeavour to consolidate his position so that he is not a burden on others, or on the State.
- (d) His promise to obey the Scout Law, by adopting it as an ideal to be expressed in his actions, and in goodwill, fellowship and clean-living.

**271.** (i) After investiture, the Rover will undergo training aimed at his progressive development, in body, mind, and spirit, under the following headings: -

- (a) Practical Training (in Scoutcraft, by expeditions, the completion of a project, and training in service to others).
- (b) Collective Training (in World Affairs, National Affairs, Cultural Subjects and communal service for others).
- (c) Training in duty to God.

(ii) As essential part of the training of Rovers is the management of the affairs of the Crew under the general leadership of the R.S.L.

(iii) Service activities entail careful selection and preparation according to the needs of the individual Rover as well as of the Crew as a whole.

**272.** On attaining the age of 24 years the Rover ceases to be a Rover and leaves the Crew.

**273.** Rovers wear uniform as in Rules 288 or 289, and badges as in Rule 318.

#### **ROVERS AND ROVER SQUIRES IN GROUPS WITH NO CREW**

**274.** (i) Where it is not possible to form a Crew in a Group, a former Senior Scout or Boy Scout of the Group who is of Rover Scout age, may be placed under training as a Rover Squire and invested as a Rover in the Group by the Group Scoutmaster. Such Rovers should carry out their training with the District Rover Crew, but if there is none they may be trained under the supervision of the G.S.M. The D.C. must ensure that the proposed training is adequate.

(ii) A G.S.M. wishing to take advantage of this Rule must first consult his D.C. who will satisfy himself that arrangements for the training of the Rover Squire and Rover, and for the investiture of the Rover, are adequate.

## APPENDIX II

# THE RECEPTION OF A ROVER SQUIRE

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*This ceremony is only used where the Candidate has come up from another Group, is new to the Movement or is joining a District Rover Crew.*

The Crew is formed into a semi-circle, Rover Squires in the rear. The R.S.L. in the centre, is faced at six paces by the Candidate's Sponsors.

The Candidate is led by his Presenter to a position midway between the R.S.L. and Sponsors, facing the R.S.L. If the Candidate has come up from another Group, then he should be Presented by his former S.M. or S.S.L. All other Candidates should be presented by the G.S.M. A Candidate who has not previously been a Scout must have passed his Tenderfoot Test to the satisfaction of the G.S.M.

### THE RECEPTION

Presenter: I present you A-B-, a Candidate for Reception as a Rover Squire.

R.S.L.: Are you satisfied that he is trying (*\*will try*) to act up to a Scout's obligations, including the doing of Good Turns, and is likely to become a worthy member of this Crew?

P.: I am.

R.S.L.: (To Candidate) Rovering is a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service. In seeking to join that Brotherhood, are you ready improve your knowledge of practical Scouting and to pursue the open-air life?

C.: I am.

R.S.L.: Do you realize that your first duty is to your home and to establish yourself in life?

C.: I do.

R.S.L.: Are willing to train yourself for your future Service to the Community?

C.: I am?

R.S.L.: Do you accept the way of life set forth in the Scout Promise and Law?

C.: I do.

R.S.L.: Thus assured, I now ask you to renew (*\*make*) the Scout Promise, as a token of your sincerity and to mark your Reception as a Rover Squire.

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

R.S.L.:               (*\*I trust you on your honour to do your best to  
keep that Promise.*) I now receive you as a  
Rover Squire (taking the candidate by the left  
hand) (*\*and admit you a member of the World-  
wide Brotherhood of Scouts*).

I invest you with this Shoulder-Knot of yellow  
and green, the colours of the Cub and Scout  
Sections of the Brotherhood. That of the Rover  
Section - red - is missing, to remind you that  
it is now your duty to prepare yourself for  
full membership of the Crew; to which end I now  
entrust you to your Sponsors, who will assist  
you in your efforts.

The Sponsors step forward, the senior Sponsor taking his  
place on the new Rover Squire's right, the junior on his left.  
The Proposer steps back. The senior Sponsor welcomes him to  
the fellowship of the Crew, in suitable terms, and then  
marches him to join the other Rover Squires, who greet him in  
an appropriate fashion.

*\* The words in brackets to be used if the candidate has not  
previously made the Scout Promise.*

## APPENDIX III

# THE PRESENTATION OF A ROVER SCOUT

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### THE SELF-EXAMINATION OR VIGIL

As one grows older, time passes more and more quickly. Comparatively speaking, life only lasts for a short time and is soon away.

1. Am I making the best use of the life that God has given me?
2. Am I frittering it away, in doing nothing that counts - that is, wasting it?
3. Am I working at things that are not doing good to anybody?
4. Am I seeking too much my own enjoyment or money-making, or promotion without trying to help other people?
5. Whom have I injured or hurt in my life? Can I do anything to make amends?
6. Whom have I helped in my life? Is there anyone else I can help?

The Rover Scout Section of the Scout Movement is described as a "Brotherhood of Service", so if we join it we shall get the opportunity of training for and of doing service in many ways that would not have been open to us otherwise.

1. Am I joining the Rover Scout Section only for the fun I can get out of it?
2. Am I determined to put real self-sacrificing Service into it?
3. What do I mean by Service?
4. Do I really think for others, rather than for myself, in my plans or undertakings?
5. What kind of Service am I best fitted to do - at home, at work, and in my spare time?

Service is not for spare time only. Service should be an attitude of life which will find outlets for its practical expression at all times.

We get no pay or reward for doing service, but that makes us free men in doing it. We are not working for an employer, but for God and our own conscience. This means that we are men.

As the success of our Service will depend to a great extent on our personal character, we must discipline ourselves in order that we may be a good influence on others.

1. Am I determined to try and give up bad habits acquired in the past?
2. What are the weak points in my character?
3. Am I absolutely honourable, truthful and trustworthy?
4. Am I loyal to God, and to the Queen, my Country, my family, my employers, those under me, the Scout Movement, my friends and myself?
5. Am I good-tempered, cheery and kindly to others?
6. Am I sober and clean-living, and clean-speaking?
7. Have I pluck and patience to stick it out when things go against me?
8. Have I a mind of my own, or do I allow myself to be carried away by the persuasion of others?
9. Am I strong-minded enough to keep off temptation - to gamble, to drink, to harm a girl or woman?
10. If I am weak in some of these things, do I resolve here and now, with God's help, to do my best to correct them and chuck them up?

May God give me strength to go forward henceforth a real man, a true citizen, and a credit to my country.

#### **THE INVESTITURE**

The Investiture as outlined by the Founder is printed in full, but in order to assist those who prefer to leave out some of the ceremonial part, this is printed in italics. It should always be performed by the Rover Scout Leader, but if this is impossible, a Scouter who has himself been invested may take his place.

It is suggested that it adds to the impressiveness of the occasion of the Rover Scout Leader has a copy of the ceremony bound in a suitable cover. He should, however, know it by heart.

A fitting close to the Investiture is to finish with prayers. Suitable prayers can be found in the book *Prayers for Use in the Brotherhood of Scouts*, obtainable for The Scout Shop.

The Ceremony can be held, like the Vigil, in a church or chapel, in the open air, or in the Rover Scout den. If it is held in the Rover Scout den it has been found that it comes best at the end of an evening's programme.

The investiture should never be held in public: it is a solemn exercise of the Crew's corporate life.

## **THE INVESTITURE CEREMONY**

Note: *If it is not desired to use the ceremonial parts of the Investiture, the portions printed in italics may be omitted.*

The young man, after self-examination, is brought before the Rover Scout Crew, the Crew being in uniform, and stands with his two sponsors, one on either side, before a table, which is covered with a St. George's Cross, upon which is set a ewer of water and a basin and napkin. The Rover Scout Leader stands facing them behind the table, and, calling the candidate by name, says:

Leader: Have you come with a desire to become Rover Scout in our world-wide Brotherhood?

Candidate: I have.

Leader: In spite of any difficulties you have had in the past, are you now determined to do your best to be honourable, truthful and straight in all your dealings; clean in what you think; in what you say; in all that you do?

Candidate: I am.

Leader: Have you carefully thought what you are doing with your life?

Candidate: I have.

Leader: Do you understand that Service means that at all times you will be good-natured towards all other people, and will do your best to help them, even though it may not be convenient or pleasant or safe for you, and that you will expect no reward for so doing?

Candidate: I do.

Leader: Do you understand that by becoming a Rover Scout you are joining a Brotherhood in which we want to help you carry out your ideals, and in which we ask you to obey our Rules and carry out our motto of Service for others?

Candidate: I do.

Leader: *In ancient times it was the custom of those about to become Knights to be layed with water, in token of the washing away of past misdeeds and as a sign that they were determined to commence afresh. Are you willing to give such a sign, here in the presence of us all?*

Candidate: I am.

*(The candidate, or if more than one, each in turn, thereupon places his hands together over the basin; one sponsor takes the ewer and pours water over them, while the other takes the napkin and dries the candidate's hands.)*



Leader: Understanding these things, then, I ask you to renew (or make\*) your Scout Promise, bearing in mind that you are expected to interpret it not from a boy's point of view, but from that of a man.

*(The candidate advances and at the same time the Rover Mate steps forward with the Group Flag in his hands and lowers it between the Rover Leader and the candidate, who takes hold of the Flag with his left hand and makes the Scout sing with his right.)*

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

The Rover Scout Leader then takes the new Rover Scout by the left hand *and gives him a buffet on the left shoulder with the right hand*, saying:

Leader: I trust you on your honour to keep your Promise *and give you the buffet which the knights of old received to remind you, as it did them, that you have one tender point, namely, your Honour: nothing should be more quickly felt than an imputation against it.*

After which the Rover Scout Leader fastens on the new Rover Scout's shoulder knot and presents him with his badges, saying:

Leader: In this shoulder knot of yellow, green and red, you see the representative colours of the three sections of our Brotherhood (into which I now welcome you\*) - let it remind you of your duty to your younger brothers, and of your responsibility, as a Rover Scout, to set them at all times an example worthy of your best self.

The Crew close in round the new Rover Scout, shaking him by the hand and giving him a welcome.

\* These words are for use if the Squire is not already a member of the Movement.

## APPENDIX IV

**THE SCOUT PROMISE AND LAW  
INTERPRETED FOR ROVER SCOUTS  
BY THE FOUNDER**

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**THE PROMISE***On my Honour*

Your honour must be a very sacred thing to you, a thing that will rule your conduct as a man. It means that you can be trusted implicitly to do what you know is right or what you agree to undertake.

*I promise*

This particular promise is a solemn undertaking, not to be made lightly even by a boy, still less so by a man. Therefore, think it over carefully before embarking on it.

*That I will do my best*

This means that though circumstances may hinder you from doing it as completely as you would wish, you will, at any rate, try your utmost.

*To do my duty to God*

What is your duty to God?

To put it briefly, it would seem to be to try in the first place to realise the nature of God, and, secondly, to develop and use, for good purposes only, the body which He has entrusted to you, to develop the talents of mind and intelligence with which He has endowed you and, especially, to cultivate by continual practice the spirit of love and good will to others, the part of Him which is within you, that is, your soul.

*And to the Queen*

That is, to your country, under the leadership constituted by the will of the majority.

*To help other people at all times*

This putting into constant and active practice the divine law of loving your neighbour as yourself.

*To obey the Scout Law*

To obey the Scout Law does not mean to sit down passively in a state of goodness, but to improve your own character and actively to practise Love (which underlies the Law) in all your daily doings.

**THE LAW**

The term "Rover Scout" stands for a *true man* and a *good citizen*. The Law for Rover Scouts is the same as for Scouts, in wording and principle, but has to be viewed from a new standpoint—that is, from that of a man. In both cases the principle underlying the Scout Law knocks out Self and shoves in Good will and Helpfulness to others. Don't take this as instruction in Piety, but as direction to Manliness.

*A Scout's Honour is to be trusted*

As a Rover Scout, no temptation, however great or however secret, will persuade you to do a dishonest or a shady action, however small. You won't go back on a promise once made.

"A Rover Scout's word is as good as his bond."

"The Truth, and nothing but the Truth for the Rover Scout."

*A Scout is loyal to the Queen, his Country, his Scouters, his parents, his employers, and to those under him*

As a good citizen you are one of a team "playing the game" honestly for the good of the whole. You can be relied upon by the Queen, as head of the Empire, by the Scout Movement, by your friends and fellow-workers, by your employers, or employees, to do your best for them—even though they may not always quite come up to what you would like of them. Moreover, you are loyal also to yourself; you won't lower your self-respect by playing the game meanly; nor will you let another man down—nor a woman, neither.

*A Scout's Duty is to be useful and to help others*

As a Rover Scout your highest aim is SERVICE. You may be relied upon at all times to be ready to sacrifice time, trouble, or, if need be, life itself for others.

"Sacrifice is the salt of Service."

*A Scout is a friend to all, and a Brother to every other Scout, no matter to what country, class or creed the other may belong*

As a Rover Scout you recognize other fellows as being, with yourself, sons of the same Father, and you disregard whatever may be their

difference of opinion, or caste, creed, or country. You suppress your prejudices and find out their good points; any fool can criticize their bad ones. If you exercise this love for men of other countries you help to bring about international peace and good will, that is God's Kingdom on earth.

"All the world's a Brotherhood."

*A Scout is courteous*

Like a knight of old, as a Rover Scout you are, of course, polite and considerate to women, old people and children. But more than this, you are polite also even to those in opposition to you.

"Whoso is in the right need not lose his temper;  
Whoso is in the wrong cannot afford to."

*A Scout is a friend to animals*

You will recognise your comradeship with God's other creatures placed, like yourself, in this world for a time, to enjoy their existence. To ill-treat an animal is therefore a dis-service to the Creator.

"A Rover Scout has to be big-hearted."

*A Scout obeys orders of his Parents, Patrol Leader or Scout-master without question*

As a Rover Scout you discipline yourself and put yourself readily and willingly at the service of constituted authority for the main good. The best disciplined community is the happiest community, but the discipline must come from within, and not merely be imposed from without. Hence the greater value of the example you give to others in this direction.

*A Scout smiles and whistles under all difficulties*

As a Rover Scout you will be looked to as the man to keep your head, and to stick it out in a crisis with cheery pluck and optimism.

"If you can keep your head when all about you  
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;  
. . . you'll be a man, my son."

*A Scout is thrifty*

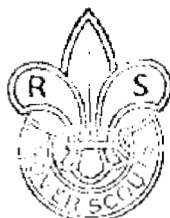
As a Rover Scout you will look ahead and will not fritter away time or money on present pleasures, but rather make use of present OPPORTUNITIES with a view to ulterior success. You do this with the idea of not being a burden, but a help to others.

*A Scout is clean in Thought, Word and Deed*

As a Rover Scout you are expected to be not only clean-minded, but clean-willed; able to control any sex tendencies and intemperances; to give an example to others of being pure and above-board in all that you think, say and do.

There is to the Scout Code the eleventh Law, an unwritten one, namely, "A Scout is not a fool." But this, I should hope, would be unnecessary as a code for Rover Scouts. Still, as a Rover Scout, you have to remember that in crossing the threshold from boyhood into being a man you are no longer learning to carry out the Scout Law, but are actually using it for guidance of your conduct in life. More than this, you are now in the responsible position of giving an example to others, which may lead them to good or evil, according to whether or not you model your conduct on the Law, and how far you carry out that Promise which you have made, on your honour, as a Rover Scout, to give out good will and help to all.

## APPENDIX V

**ROVER SCOUT PROFICIENCY BADGES**

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The general scheme of Rover Scout proficiency badges (see also Rule 271) is as follows :

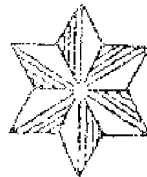
- (1) An admission test (Rover Squire) set out in Rule 551.
- (2) Five special proficiency badges-- the Scoutcraft Star (Rule 553); the Rambler's Badge (Rule 554); the Project Badge (Rule 555); the Service Training Star (Rule 556); and the Rover Instructor Badge (Rule 557).
- (3) One additional proficiency badge---the B.-P. Award. See Rule 552.
- (4) A Scout entering the Crew, having already gained the Queen's Scout badge, will wear a miniature replica of it between the shoulder and elbow of the left arm.  
A Rover who is also a Scouter may not wear this badge.
- (5) Rovers who are Interpreters wear an emblem (similar to those worn by Senior Scouts, under the note to Rule 522) above the right breast pocket, or in a similar position on a jersey, indicating the language or languages spoken.
- (6) On gaining the B.-P. Award a Rover will remove from his uniform all other special proficiency badges he holds, with the exception of the Rover Instructor Badge.



552. The **B.-P. Award** is worn on the left epaulette. The B.-P. Award is granted by the L.A. on the recommendation of the D.C. and the R.S.L.

Before being awarded the B.-P. Award a Rover Scout must:—

- (1) Hold the Rambler's Badge, the Project Badge, the Scoutercraft Star, and the Service Training Star.
- (2) In the opinion of the G.S.M., R.S.L. and Crew be setting a personal example of the Scout way of life, and be carrying out the Rover motto "Service".
- (3) Have an interview with the D.C. or an A.D.C. appointed by him for the purpose.



553. The **Scoutercraft Star** is worn on the left epaulette, above the Rambler's Badge. The Scoutercraft Star is granted by the L.A. on the recommendation of the R.S.L. The conditions for its award are as follows:

- (1) A Rover who holds a Warrant as a Pack or Troop Scouter must qualify at the appropriate Preliminary Training Course and must give satisfactory service as a Scouter for a period of at least six months, to qualify for the Star.
- (2) A Rover who does not hold a Warrant must fulfil the following requirements:--
  - (i) He must camp on at least ten separate occasions aggregating not less than ten nights on three or more different camp sites, and must comply strictly with "Camping Standards". He must keep a log of these camps and submit it to his R.S.L. and Crew.

- (ii) He must **be** competent to instruct and examine a Senior Scout in any two of the undermentioned badges:-

Astronomer, Camp Warden, Forester, Master Cook, Naturalist, Pioneer, Tracker.

(He need not necessarily act as an instructor or examiner in the badges selected.)



**554.** The Rambler's Badge is worn on the left epaulette. The Rambler's Badge is granted by the L.A. on the recommendation of the R.S.L. The conditions for its award are as follows:-

- (1) The Rover must be competent to instruct and to examine a Senior Scout in the requirements of one of the undermentioned Senior Scout badges:-

Mountaineer, Rock Climber, Cave Explorer, Hiker, Map Maker, Pathfinder, Pilot

(He need not necessarily act as **an** instructor **or** examiner)

and must be qualified in First Aid to at least the standard of the Ambulance Badge

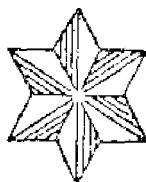
- (2) He must **have** completed as a member of a team of Rovers a journey extending over four consecutive days (with three nights out) or two journeys **each** extending over **48** hours (each with two nights out) not reckoning travelling time to starting point *and* from finishing point. The journey must be organised by himself and approved **by his** R.S.L. and D.C. as of sufficiently high standard. The journey may **be** by land or water, at home or abroad, but it must present a definite test of endurance as **well as** be calculated to bring out the qualities of self-reliance, initiative, determination and leadership. He must submit a log of the expedition to his R.S.L. and Crew as soon as possible and *not* later than three months **after the** completion of the expedition.





555. The Project Badge is worn on the right epaulet. The Project Badge is granted by the L.A. on the recommendation of the R.S.L. The conditions for its award are as follows:-

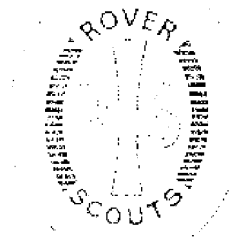
- (1) The Rover must choose, plan, and devote at least six months to a Project and must keep a record of his activities. At least three times during the period he must report progress to the R.S.L. and Crew, producing his record, supported by any models, charts, maps or other exhibits which may be needed to elucidate it. On these occasions he may seek advice or assistance from the Crew if he feels he needs it.
- (2) A "Project" may be defined as a self-imposed task demanding skill, application and care. The Rover picks the subject of his Project for himself. There is no restriction on his choice of subject (within reason), but it should preferably be something which bears no direct relation to his means of livelihood, and with which he has formerly had little to do, or alternatively a subject in which he is already well versed, with the intention of his reaching a considerably higher standard of achievement in it. The subject chosen for a Rover's Project should be formally approved by the R.S.L. and Crew as suitable and worthwhile.
- (3) When the Rover is himself satisfied that he has completed his selected Project, he must demonstrate the result of his work to the R.S.L. and Crew. The R.S.L. and Crew, after seeking any necessary expert advice, then decide if he has reached a satisfactory standard of attainment.



556. The Service Training Star is worn on the right epaulette above the Project Badge, if held. The Service Training Star is granted by the L.A. on the recommendation of the R.S.L. (See also Rule 262).

To gain the Service Training Star a Rover must give six months service with a Group in the capacity of a Scouter. The service carried out must be to the satisfaction of the D.C. and the G.S.M. of the Group concerned.

A Rover Scout who holds a warrant or is on probation for a warrant may qualify by giving **six** months service with the Group in which he holds, or is on probation for, a warrant. A Rover Scout need not apply for a warrant **and** there is no requirement that a Rover- should eventually become a warranted Scouter.



**557.** The **Rover Instructor Badge** is worn on the **right** breast above the line of the pocket. The **Rover Instructor Badge** is granted by the L.A. on *the* recommendation of the **R.S.L.** Before being awarded the badge a Rover **must**:—

- (1) Hold the Service Training Star.
- (2) Show that he is acting, with the **approval** of **his** R.S.L., as an instructor **to** a **Wolf Cub Pack**, **Boy Scout Troop**, or Senior Scout Troop to the satisfaction of the G.S.M. and C.M., S.M. or S.S.L. concerned.
- (3) **In the case of Wolf Cub Packs** the Rover **must**:—
  - (a) have a knowledge of, and ability to instruct in, the subjects of the First and Second Star badges and two proficiency badges;
  - (b) show a reasonable **knowledge** of the **Wolf Cub's Handbook** and Kipling's **Jungle Books**.
- (4) **In the case of Boy Scouts and Senior Scout Troops** the Rover **must**:—
  - (a) have a knowledge of, and ability **to** instruct *in*, the subjects of the First Class badge and two Senior proficiency badges, one of which **must** be a **Senior Public Service** badge;
  - (b) show a reasonable knowledge of "**Scouting for Boys**".
- (5) The badge will **be** surrendered within **six** months of the Rover Scout **ceasing** to act as an instructor.

## APPENDIX VI

## ROVER SCOUT UNIFORM

**287. (i)** A Rover Squire who has **been** a Scout (or who has passed the Tenderfoot test and made the Scout Promise) wears uniform **as** for Scout, Sea Scout, Air Scout, **as** the case may be, as described in Rules 283-285, but the shoulder **knot** will be green and yellow.

**(ii)** A Rover Squire who has been a Senior Scout wears uniform as for Senior Scout, **as** described in **Rule 286**, but with green and yellow shoulder **knot** instead **of** a **shoulder** patch.

**288. A Rover or Rover Air Scout** wears uniform **as** for Scout, or Air Scout, as the case may be, **as** described in **Rules 283 and 285** respectively, but with the following differences:—

Shoulder knot. **Red**, yellow and green.

**Garter tabs.** Red. Thumbstick. In place of staff.

**Trousers.** Lovat, or dark blue. Long trousers may be worn as an alternative to shorts by Rover Scouts, subject to the following conditions :

- (1) The trousers must conform to **the** shade and pattern approved by W.Q.
- (2) **All** members of the Rover Crew must dress alike on any given occasion (i.e. all in long trousers of the same approved shade and pattern or all in shorts).
- (3) Socks should be of an appropriate colour to match the trousers.
- (4) Trousers for Rover Air Scouts will be dark blue.

*{For epaulettes, which are classed as badges of rank, see Rule 313 (1)}.*

**289. A Rover Sea Scout** wears uniform as for Sea Scout, as described in **Rule 284**, but with the following differences:—

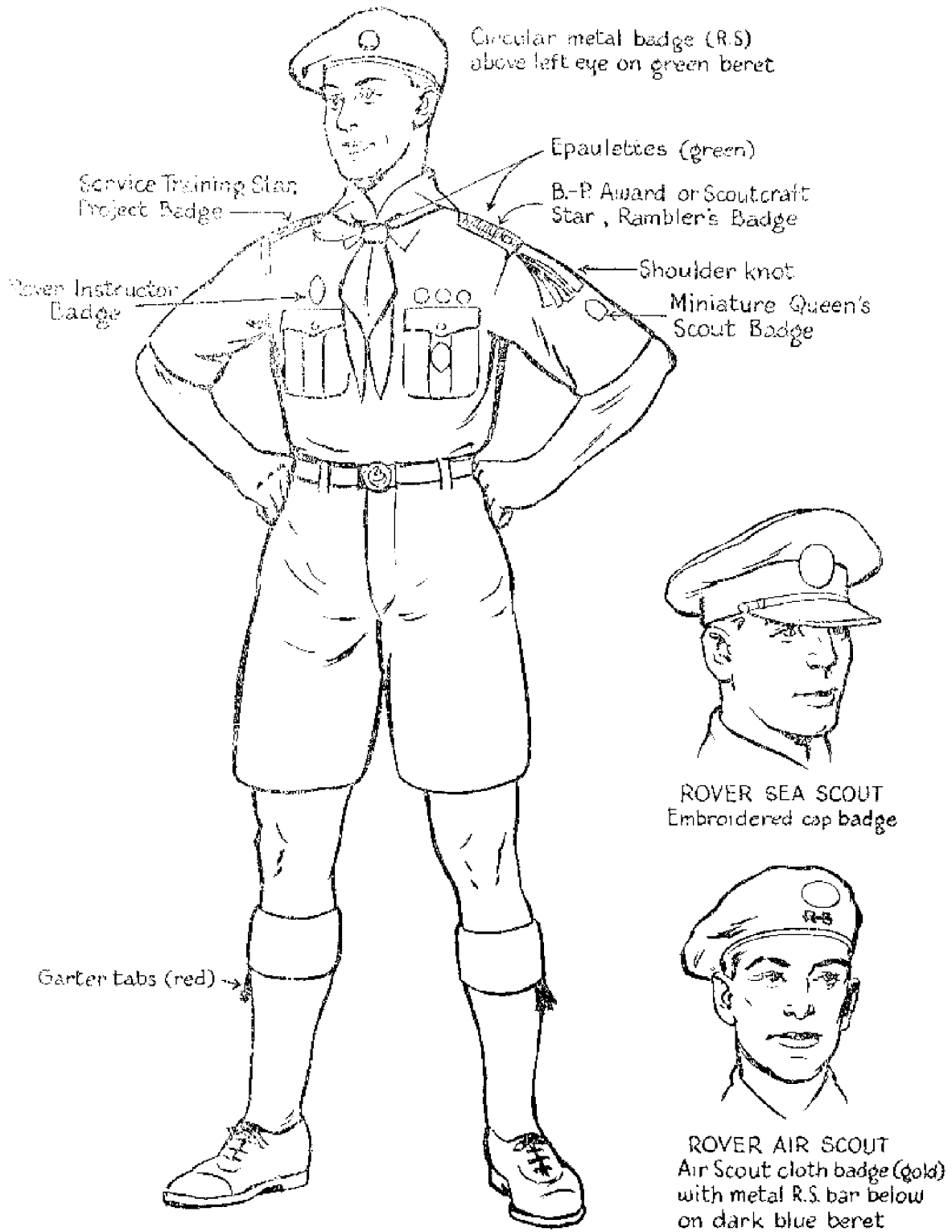
Cap. **Dark** blue peaked cap with black band and white cover.

Shoulder knot. Red, yellow and green.

Garter tabs. Red. Thumbstick. In place of staff.

Trousers. Long trousers may be worn as an alternative to shorts by Rover Sea Scouts, subject to the following conditions :

- (1) The trousers must conform to the shade and pattern approved by H.Q.
- (2) **All** members of **the** Rover Crew must dress **alike** on any given occasion (i.e. all in long trousers of the same approved shade and pattern or **all** in shorts).



- (3) Socks should be of an appropriate colour to match the trousers,
- (4) Trousers for Rover Sea Scouts will be dark blue.  
 [*For epaulettes, which are classed as badges of rank, see Rule 318 (1)*].

**290.** The Rovers of a L.A., when meeting together as in Rule 256 or as a District Rover Crew, may, with the approval of the D.C. and L.A., wear a special scarf; if an emblem is desired on a scarf, it must be approved in accordance with Rules 342-345.

**317. (i)** A Rover Squire who has been a Scout for (has gassed the Tenderfoot test and made the Scout Promise) wears badges as for Scout as described in Rule 311.

**(ii)** A Rover Squire who has been a Senior Scout wears badges as for Senior Scout as described in Rule 315.

**318. A Rover wears the following badges:—**

- (1) In uniform. The cloth Arrowhead badge [see Rule 311 (1) but with the words "Rover Scouts" in place of "Boy Scouts"] on the shirt or jersey; green epaulettes with Scout badge and the letters "R.S." superimposed all in gold; and, on the front of the hat, a metal badge consisting of a bar with the letters "R.S." superimposed, or, on the beret over the left eye, a metal badge consisting of an Arrowhead in a circle, with the letters "R.S." superimposed.

*Note.*—Rover Sea Scouts wear the cloth Rover Sea Scout badge on the front of the cap.

Rover Air Scouts wear a metal badge consisting of a bar with the letters "R.S." superimposed on the beret over the left eye beneath the Air Scout beret badge in gold.

- (2) In ordinary clothes. A white metal buttonhole Arrowhead badge, with the letters "R.S." superimposed and the words "Boy Scouts" below, or a red metal Arrowhead lapel badge.

**319. A Rover Mate wears badges as for Rover, and, in addition, in uniform, a white metal Arrowhead badge in front of the hat and two red stripes, as in Rule 313, one on each side of the Arrowhead badge. An Air Rover Mate wears the two red stripes, but no badge on the beret other than that worn by an Air Rover as in Rule 318 (1). A Sea Rover Mate wears two red stripes but no badge on the cap other than that worn by a Rover Sea Scout as in Rule 318 (1).**

A Rover Mate wearing a Scout green beret does not wear any badge on the beret other than that worn by a Rover as in Rule 318 (1).

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