

8. Send and receive accurately by International Morse Code (using sound device) a message of at least 50 words over a distance of at least 500 meters.
9. On a hike or in camp, find and identify five (5) different edible fruits and roots or some wildlife explaining their habits and habitats and how to take care of them so that they will not become extinct; OR, demonstrate your concern for animal life in the town by caring for birds, dogs, cats, chickens, etc.
10. Identify the four main types of clouds and tell how they help in weather predictions.
11. With the use of a compass, lay out an orienteering course of at least one kilometer using compass azimuths and distances and which requires measuring distances, heights, and widths (rivers, trees, etc.). Point to North without using a compass during daytime and night time.
12. Demonstrate your ability to swim at least fifty (50) meters using any stroke. Float as motionless as possible in deep water for at least one minute. Explain the eight (8)-point safe swim defense plan. Demonstrate three (3) non-swimming methods of rescuing a drowning person.
13. Demonstrate your ability to cook breakfast, lunch, and dinner for one crew in camp, observing the proper methods of preparing cooking fires, serving the crew, and cleaning up mess.
14. Plan and go on a hike and week—end camp, presenting yourself for camping suitably clothed and provisioned for the weather and place of camp. While in camp, demonstrate correct methods of caring for food, drinking water, proper tentage and waste disposal. Break camp in such a way that nobody will know you ever stayed there.
15. Earn the following Merit Badges, in addition to the previous ones: **CITIZENSHIP IN THE COMMUNITY**; **FILIPINO HERITAGE**; **FIRST AID**; and **ECOLOGY** or **TREE PARENTING** Merit Badges.

OUTDOORSMAN RANK REQUIREMENTS



For a period of at least 6 months as a holder of the Pathfinder Rank, do the following:

Senior Scout Ideals

1. Satisfy your parents and Scout Leaders, that you are doing your best to live by the Scout Oath and Law and the Senior Scout Code.
2. Attend regularly religious services of your Faith. Bring a friend of the same Faith with you.
3. Convince your Crew members that you have developed the personal values of courtesy, respect, industry and cooperation through your behavior and interaction with them.

Social Activities

4. Demonstrate proper conduct in boarding and alighting from a conveyance with a lady and/or an elderly person, and proper decorum when you meet someone you know on the street.

Vocational Activities

5. Using your 3-year vocational plan developed in the Pathfinder rank, explore and report on at least five (5) occupations in your chosen field of specialization, indicating the job opportunities, preparations and training involved, and promotions within each occupation.

6. With your Crew, plan and participate in a special community service project such as reforestation, garbage disposal, soil/water conservation, healthful environment information campaign, etc.

Outdoor/Indoor Activities

7. On a 3-day hike or camping expedition, draw a road map of at least 3 kilometers, showing important features within 20 meters on both sides, using compass bearings and distances, and indicating familiar land- marks; OR, with your Scout Examiner, take a visitor on a tour of your town or province pointing out significant tourist spots and landmarks and explaining their history or significance.

8. Earn the following Merit Badges in addition to those previously earned:

*** LAND SCOUT**

**CITIZENSHIP IN THE NATION;
PHYSICAL FITNESS;
SWIMMING;
SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION;
and WEATHER Merit Badges**

*** AIR SCOUT**

**AIR PLANE MODELLING;
ELECTRICITY;
CITIZENSHIP IN THE NATION;
PHYSICAL FITNESS;
and WEATHER Merit Badges**

*** SEA SCOUT**

**BOATING;
CITIZENSHIP IN THE NATION;
PHYSICAL FITNESS;
SURVIVAL SWIMMING;
and WEATHER Merit Badges**

AIR VENTURE

SEA VENTURE

VERNTURER RANK REQUIREMENTS



For a period of at least 7 months as a holder of the *Airman, Seaman, Outdoorsman Rank*, do the following:

Senior Scout Ideals

1. Satisfy your parents and Scout Leaders, that you are doing your best to live by the Scout Oath and Law and the Senior Scout Code.
2. Receive religious instruction with a friend of the same faith.
3. Make a survey of values, beliefs, and practices in your community. Examine their importance to the life of the people in the community. Analyze these values and beliefs in relation to the Scout Oath and Law and determine which values/beliefs need to be changed/improved/modified to make a better community. Present this to your Crew for their approval.

Social Activities

4. Participate in planning and conducting an indoor or outdoor social activity involving members of the opposite sex.

Vocational Activities

5. Earn one (1) SPECIALIST RATING (involving three related Merit Badges).

Air Scout

- Earn the Scout Airman specialist rating.

Sea Scout

- Earn the Scout Seaman specialist rating.

Land Scout

- Earn the Scout Conservationist specialist rating.

Service Activities

6. Explain what to do in an emergency situation. Participate in a demonstration of rescue procedure during fires, floods and/or earthquakes, drowning, or an airplane crash.

Outdoor/Indoor Activities

7. On a 3-day survival expedition in an area approved by the Outfit Advisor, staying in an improvised shelter, making improvised utensils and camp gadgets, and cooking your food without

cooking utensils. Afterwards, clean up camp such that there are no signs or marks of your having stayed there.

8. In addition to the Merit Badges earned in the previous ranks, earn the **CAMPING** and **EMERGENCY PREPAREDNESS Merit Badge**.

EAGLE RANK REQUIREMENTS



For a period of at least 8 months as a holder of the Airman, Seaman, Outdoorsman Rank, do the following:

Senior Scout Ideals

1. Satisfy your parents and Scout Leaders that you are doing your best to live by the Scout Oath and Law and the Senior Scout Code.
2. Show evidence that you are faithful in observing your religious obligations.
3. Participate or lead in an Institutional or District activity involving the development of Filipino attitudes and values.

Social Activities

4. With the members of your Crew, plan and organize a cultural activity participated in by girls.

Vocational Activities

5. Within your chosen area of vocational/avocational study, earn a second SPECIALIST's RATING involving three (3) additional related Merit Badges. Make an individual vocational training/development plan to pursue your chosen occupation and secure the approval of your Outfit Leaders.

Service Activities

6. With the members of your Crew, plan and carry out two (2) community development projects designed to improve the physical environment in your community.

Outdoor Activities

7. With your Crew, go on a 4-day survival expedition to an area approved by your Outfit Advisor during rainy season bringing with you only a compass and map, raincoat, knife, and waterproof matches and living off the land. After the expedition, present yourself to your Advisor to show you are still healthy and narrate your experiences.
8. Earn the **WORLD BROTHERHOOD** and **LIFE SAVING Merit Badges** in addition to those already earned (including those for the Specialist's Rating).

(The requirements for the 21 required Merit Badges for advancement to Eagle Rank are listed in Appendix A)

THE SPECIALIST RATINGS

A Specialist Rating is required for each of the two highest ranks – Venturer and Eagle. Once earned, the Senior Scout gets a Certificate that entitles him to wear the earned Rating on top of the left pocket above. The name cloth of his Type A uniform.

In order to earn a Specialist Rating, a Senior Scout should go through the following procedures:

PROCEDURES IN EARNING A SPECIALIST RATING

To qualify for a Specialist Rating, a Senior Scout must do the following:

1. Select a Specialist Rating from the list and, in consultation with his Outfit Advisor, develop an exploration plan involving certain Merit Badges listed under the particular Specialist Rating selected.

At least three (3) related Merit Badges are required to qualify for a Specialist Rating. Merit Badges in the Specialist Rating applied for which have already been earned by the Scout in his advancement are not credited towards the rating.

2. After earning the required Merit Badges, plan and carry out an activity or service project which involves the skills attained in meeting the Merit Badge requirements.

The activity may be outdoor, social, service or vocational oriented, original and must pass the approval of the Outfit Council.

It is necessary that the Senior Scout develops original projects in the Rating field he has selected.

3. In the Senior Scout Board of Review at the Council level, the following matters should also be asked concerning the Rating earned:

a) If it is a vocational field, report on the general abilities an individual must have in order to succeed if employment can be secured, and the chances for employment at present.

b) If it is not a vocational field, report the general skills involved, the cost of materials, and the general satisfaction derived from the activity.

The Senior Scout may select Specialist Ratings from the list in Appendix B.

THE SENIOR SCOUT ANAHAW AWARD

After a Senior Scout has earned the Eagle Scout Rank and before reaching the age of 17 years, he can go on to pursue the **ANAHAW Award**. In addition to the 21 Merit Badges for the Eagle Scout Rank, the Anahaw Award may be granted, as follows:

a) For any 2 additional Specialist Ratings after earning the Eagle Scout Rank – Bronze Anahaw Award.

b) For any 2 additional Specialist Ratings after earning the Bronze Anahaw Award – Silver Anahaw Award.

c) For any 2 additional Specialist Ratings after earning the Silver Anahaw Award – Gold Anahaw Award.

The Anahaw Award is in the form of a metal Anahaw leaf to be pinned on the ribbon portion of the Eagle Medal.

A Senior Scout with the Eagle Rank has the liberty to select any category of Specialist Ratings.

The Bronze Anahaw Award shall be given only after at least three (3) months of active Scouting as an Eagle Scout.

Subsequent Anahaw Awards may be made at intervals of not less than four (4) months' tenure following the conferment of an Anahaw Award of lower category.

Anahaw Award Procedure:

1. The Scout meets the necessary Specialist Rating requirements and completes the Application Form for the Anahaw Award. The Senior Crew Leader approves this application which is then endorsed by the Outfit Advisor.
2. The Scout appears before a Council Board of Review consisting of at least three (3) members one of whom must be a Scout who has himself attained either Eagle, Jose Rizal, or Scout Citizen rank. The Council Scout Commissioner for Advancement and Activities shall be ex-officio member of the Board.
3. The Scout is reviewed not only on his earned additional earned Specialist Ratings, but must also show evidence that he has:
 - a) Continued to live by the Scout Oath and Law and the Senior Scout Code;
 - b) Maintained active membership in his Senior Scout Outfit in any capacity.
4. The Council Board of Review submits a report to the Council Office where the Scout is credited with his specific Anahaw Award.
5. The Scout is presented with his Anahaw Certificate and Pin at an appropriate Council Court of Honor.

Chapter 5: Senior Scout Conservation



“God made the earth, god made the sun, god made the fish and the birds that fly, animals, flowers, trees so tall, god made everything great and small.”

ENVIRONMENTAL PRESERVATION

If you are used to spend your summer vacation in nearby places like Laguna, and Batangas, you will surely miss the green paddies that you see while traveling along the highway. Most of the land in this area are now transformed into industrial and real estates.

Likewise, some greeneries of mountains from Luzon to Mindanao have been badly affected by massive illegal logging activities or are being discovered to have given way to mining and other land projects.

Now, if you are used to living in a rural environment with fresh air, green fields, animals around and wide area to move freely, and suddenly you find yourself living in a city or in an urban environment with its polluted land and water and crowded spaces, surely, certain physical, chemical and psychological changes may occur in you. You may not be able to open your windows to catch some fresh air while eating your meal, because of air pollution, you may have difficulty in breathing and feel “boxed in.” Consequently, if you cannot adjust to this new environment, your body will become sick and weak. You will tend to become hot-tempered, and worst, you may die due to this environmental change.

The same will happen to plants and animals if their habitat are changed, they will be exposed to bad conditions. Take for example a rainforest plant like orchids, remove it from its natural habitat and no matter how often you water it, still it will not survive due to the fast change in its climatic environment. Try capturing a chameleon and bring it along with you in a nice terrarium, you will observe that even if you provide all the necessary food and water supply for the chameleon it will not survive because it cannot blend in this kind of habitat.

This is the lesson learned in environmental preservation.

The abiotic environment of a plant is the type of soil surrounding its roots. The abiotic environment of a fish is the kind and specific composition of water wherein it survives. If you change the abiotic environment of an organism, make sure you do not disturb its habitat. If you must transfer its location, make sure that enough of the original environment will also be transported, so that it can gradually adapt to its new environment. This process is called **Acclimatization**, an adjustment process from an old environment to a new environment.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Striving for paradise now-a-days means protecting the environment. But this needs more than just a discussion. This is a commitment. This is a personal choice of the individual.

When you transplant a seedling to a denuded area, it becomes your responsibility. You must protect it by covering it from the heat of the sun, and prevent animals from devouring it by putting fences around the plant. In marine life, protecting our coral reef can save the smaller fishes who use it as their hiding place to avoid predators and big fishes. If you own a car, try using reformulated or unleaded gasoline and oil products. It can cut air pollution by 17 percent.

To protect yourself from catching a disease you should cease from throwing garbage carelessly and try to segregate the wet and the dry to prevent foul smell, flies and other insects. You can also dig a pit in your backyard for burnable and non-burnable trash. In the city or town, place your garbage in plastic bags, tie the opening before leaving it on assigned dumping site for the garbage collector to pick up.

Environmental Protection requires that you do everything in your power to prevent any harm to be done by other organisms to weaker organisms. Environmental protection is an extension of your love and care for God's gifts to man.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSERVATION

In early years, people assumed that there were unlimited supply of natural resources. Now, the condition of our natural resources is very critical.

There are three elements of life – land, air and water. These elements are now threatened because of the fact that technology had played a great role in disturbing these elements.

Environmental Conservation is the smartest method to prevent the loss of our natural resources and ensure its wise utilization.

Decaying organisms are the best factors in cycling and recycling nutrients in the soil and it helps a lot in soil conservation. The frequent burning of vegetation hinders the microbial activity of the soil and seriously affect its structure. This leads to rapid soil erosion. Forest trees reduce the impact of ceaseless rain by absorbing large amount of rain water, hence the removal of forest trees can result to excessive erosion and flash floods.

How delightful it is for us to wake up in the morning and smell the fresh scent of the morning dew. Lucky are those who can still experience this momentous event. However, it is quite impossible for the city dweller now to enjoy as the fumes emitted by car engines and factory exhausts has replaced the morning haze with dark smog and threatens the peoples' health to suffer from lung or respiratory diseases. The many kind of gases that pollute the air such as CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons) contained in some cosmetics in spray cans, air conditioning systems, and refrigerators cause ozone layer deficiency and may result in skin disease/cancer and eye diseases.

Just look at a freshly transferred school of fish in an aquarium, and wonder how it's like to be a fish? And how it feels to be transferred to another place that is scientifically and carefully made to duplicate an ideal fish environment? You will probably say that you would rather stay in an aquarium than to be back in the sea no protective coral reefs or in lake basins with millions of gallons of oil spills and which have been converted into dumping sites of toxic chemicals by major industries.

Remember the high cost of wooden construction materials nowadays due to the scarcity of supply from forest trees because they are cut indiscriminately.

Remember the scarcity of water in our cities brought about by lower water levels due to its unwise and wasteful use, and also due to the destruction of forested watersheds in all parts of the country.

All of these phenomena will continue to happen unless we take more direct and active role in environmental conservation. The adverse effect of environmental degradation in the Philippines is now starting to be felt seriously in certain islands. There is an acute imbalance in the environment in some heavily populated regions. It is time that we do our share in conserving the environment.



So, what can we do? How can we help?

Here are some suggestions:

- 1) Carry out various individual and Crew projects that will help restore the forest and the watersheds.
- 2) Plant trees in bare areas in your neighborhood. Take care of them so they will survive. They can either be fruit bearing trees, wind-breaker trees, or soil erosion control trees.
- 3) Assist your local government officials in putting up projects for the protection and preservation of fishes and their sanctuaries.
- 4) Stop poaching of birds and other wildlife. Stop using your slingshot to kill these animals except for food when extremely necessary.
- 5) Conduct exhibits to instruct others in conservation practices.
- 6) As a crew, clean up dirty neighborhood surroundings. Segregate biodegradable and non-biodegradable garbage.
- 7) As a crew, conduct house-to-house conservation information campaign by distributing leaflets showing the bad effects of environmental pollutants.
- 8) Participate in the BSP “Grow a Tree” campaign.
- 9) Introduce “low-impact” hiking and camping activities in your Crew or Outfit.
- 10) Hold short orientation seminars among out-of-school youth and adults who are not Scouts regarding proper conservation practices in their houses and neighborhood.
- 11) Build birdhouses and birdbaths in appropriate places and maintain them.

- 12) Work for and earn the BSP Merit Badge for Conservation.
- 13) Coordinate with your *Punong Barangay* or Mayor on how your Crew or Outfit can help in their environmental conservation programs.
- 14) Re-use and recycle plastic bags you get from department stores.
- 15) Avoid buying products with excessive packaging, especially plastic containers.
- 16) Avoid littering.
- 17) Do not put hazardous materials into trash.

Other ideas can come from your fellow Scouts during your program planning sessions.

Tips for Land, Air, Water and Power Conservation

In view of the critical situation of our Natural Resources , all Scouts are urged to do their share in following these tips and later educate their parents, relatives, and friends on the value of conserving our land, air, water and power resources.



Land Conservation

- 1) Do not cut trees indiscriminately.
- 2) Observe Low-impact camping when trailblazing to camp.
- 3) When in camp, refrain from making fires that will hamper the microbial activity of the land.
- 4) Plant a tree a year for the next 10 years.

Air Conservation

1. Never burn rubber and plastic garbage, it will emit thick black smoke which is hazardous to health.
2. Refrain from using cosmetics with CFC's.
3. If you own a car, have it checked regularly to prevent it from belching smoke.
4. Never burn wood that is not 100 percent untreated and seasoned for at least nine months.
5. If you own a car, try using reformulated gasoline and oil products. It can reduce air pollution by 17 percent.

6. Refrain from smoking, it can also add to air pollution and is bad for your health. '

Water Conservation

- 1) Do not dump dangerous, hazardous chemicals, such as oil, solvents, or (pesticides), into drain/drainage.
- 2) Use deep well water for your laundry and car washing.
- 3) Use recycled water in watering your plants. Drinking water should not be used for watering the plants.
- 4) When taking a bath, let the bath water that you use run through canals to the plants so they can be watered.
- 5) Do not keep the faucet running while you are brushing your teeth.
6. Repair all leaking faucets in your house and or report any water leakage to proper authorities.
- 7) Cover all water containers to prevent flies and mosquitoes from breeding therein.
- 8) Put signages/signboards around your house where your family members can be easily reminded of conservation tips.



Power Conservation

Remember, **ELECTRICITY COSTS MONEY.**

- 1) Your electric flat iron is consuming 600 watts of electricity. Hence, do the following to conserve electricity:
 - a) Collect all clothes to be ironed before you start ironing.
 - b) When there are only 2 or 3 clothes left to be ironed, turn off the switch and iron using the remaining heat.

- c] Silk requires less heat to iron than cotton or heavy materials.
- 2) Your television set is consuming 50-75 watts of electricity.
- a] Turn off your TV set when nobody is watching.
 - b] When you are about to fall asleep while watching TV, that is the best time to turn it off.
 - c] Since a video recorder-player consumes another 30-50 watts of electricity aside from the TV set, make sure everybody who likes to view the film is present and watching, so you do not have to play it again.
 - d] Schedule a TV-watching time for the family, so that the TV set will only be opened during those times.
- 3) Your electric water pump consumes 200-300 watts of electricity.
- a] Turn on your motor pump only on scheduled hours.
 - b] Place pumped water in storage containers so that you can schedule your water pumping.
- 4) Your electric stove consumes 100-150 watts of electricity.
- a] Prepare all the ingredients you need before switching your electric stove. It takes a lot of power just to heat your stove coils.
 - b] When water is boiling, turn off the stove. Boiling water means it has already reached 100 degrees Celsius. Beyond that, water turns to steam.
 - c] Use pressure cooker when making meat tender by cooking. (In the past, we use firewood to make meat tender, but that is a waste of wood resources since meat softens after 3-4 hours. What a waste of firewood!)
 - d] If you turn off your electric stove, it still has enough heat to warm anything you like to heat. Put the food to be warmed on top of the stove.
- 5) Electric fluorescent bulbs are brighter than incandescent lamp bulbs by as much as 250 percent, yet consume only 1/2 of the electric power needed by incandescent bulbs.
- 6) Turn off all the lights when you leave the room.
- 7) You can use 10-watt fluorescent bulbs for outside house lights instead of the 25 to 40 watts bulbs. They should be turned on only before retiring and should be closed at the crack of dawn. They should never be left lighted throughout the day.
- 8) The life of a 32 -watt fluorescent bulb is twice that of a 25-watt bulb.
- 9) Install your fluorescent bulb in such a way that the sides can illuminate a larger portion of your room. Note that the terminal ends of a fluorescent lamp have very little illumination than the sides.

If you will follow these simple Scout Conversion rules, you will greatly contribute to the improvement of your environment and can help preserve and conserve our natural resources.

Chapter 6: Leadership

You Can Be A Leader



To be one takes all the perseverance and the enthusiasm to learn proper leadership ability. Cultivating leadership in yourself requires extra effort and patience since you will be dealing with people – many of whom are your co-equal.

Enthusiasm is a vital factor in attaining success towards your goal to lead others.

Anybody can be a leader as long as he cultivates interest in people and takes the courage to decide and to act on his own conviction for the common good. A Crew or Outfit demands a good leader to get it moving in the right direction.

Qualities of a Good Leader

To be a good leader, you must develop those human qualities that are required in leading others. Possession of these qualities simplifies the task of applying leadership principles and assists you greatly in winning the obedience, confidence, cooperation, and respect of your Crew or Outfit.

Alertness. A true leader is mentally alert at all times. He is prompt in carrying out the activities of his group mates mentally and physically.

Confidence. A leader is aware of his abilities as well as his limitations. He trusts himself to accomplish the tasks which he knows he can tackle and he is humble enough to delegate others to do what he knows he cannot do well.

Cooperation. A leader works well with the other members of the Crew or Outfit in the spirit of unity. He coordinates with everyone and makes use of their ideas and suggestions since nobody has a monopoly of knowledge and skills.

Courage. A leader is one who is strong enough to overcome his fears physically and morally. He is also willing to take risks if he knows it will be worth it.

Decisiveness. A leader makes decisions promptly and announces them concisely and clearly. His decisions are based on the objective facts arrived at and adequately weighed by the group.

Dedication. A leader performs duties conscientiously and to the best he can.

Dependability. A leader is trustworthy. He is capable of performing his daily duties with or without supervision.

Flexibility. A true leader sets his mind on a particular activity which benefits everybody. He is capable of motivating others to cooperate and to do their best as expected.

Initiative. A leader makes things happen for the common good of the group and of others.

Integrity. A leader exemplifies good moral character in true manifestations.

Responsibility. A leader is concerned with the needs of his members. He weighs and considers everything in terms of individual differences.

Unselfishness. A true leader manifests a sincere interest in helping and guiding other people toward a noble goal. He always does his duties with the welfare of his members in mind. Thinking of his members or of others first before himself is living up to the meaning of leadership which is *service to others*. He thinks of his position as an opportunity to develop others, to bring out the best in them, and to train them to be independent and responsible.

Functions of Leadership

Leadership is the art of influencing and guiding people to accomplish a goal. Every leader then has two important functions: first, to get the job done; and second, to keep his group together. The “job” refers to what the group is organized to do – accomplishing the Scouting activities in the spirit of unity and enjoyment.

GUIDELINES TO LEADERSHIP

Know Yourself and Seek Self-Improvement

A Leader should analyze himself to determine his good traits and accept his limitations. He must strive to correct his deficiencies.

Do your work well

Interest and diligence are great assets that you should possess as a leader. The fulfillment of your duties should always redound to the benefits it gives to other people. Remember that carefulness and good concentration reap success in your job as a leader.

Develop a Love for People

The genuine essence behind compassion, understanding and generosity of spirit is a commitment to love, a motive that provides an inspiration to help others and be a part of their life.

Be Observant

Be aware of the needs of the people you lead; take time to know their opinions and feelings, emotions, and behavior.



Learn to adjust to Change

We live in an ever-changing human society. So, you must learn to be flexible and to accept whatever alters your plans, decisions and activities.

Develop a Good Sense of Values

Knowing the living principles of great men and the morals of civilized society as well as putting them into practice will enable you to make better decisions and plan workable courses of action for your Crew or Outfit.

Have a Positive Outlook About Life

The joy of Scouting is an offshoot of excitement in understanding challenging activities. In your Scout life, you meet the challenges of selfless service, the shortenings of individual differences among your members, and the satisfaction of working with different people harmoniously.

STYLES OF LEADERSHIP

The role of the Scout leader is a delicate task. However, there are ways by which you can help your Crew or Outfit to get things done. It takes all the art of telling, persuading, consulting, delegating, and joining the group in the accomplishment of goals. In the long run, you also develop your group members to be good leaders later – through your good example.

Telling

The leader analyzes logically all the alternatives. He selects what he thinks is the best thing to do and tells it to others authoritatively.

Persuading

The leader decides what to do. He sells his idea or choice to the group by pointing out the benefits that they can derive from it.

Consulting

The group takes part in the discussion of problems and plans. The leader presents the plan or course of action to the group on how to solve a certain problem. He may give his own idea or suggestion. On the other hand, he also considers the importance of their ideas and suggestions. Then finally he selects the one which he thinks is the best.

Delegating

The leader states the problem and the procedures which is to be solved. Then he turns the problem over to the group. He accepts and supports the group's solution or decision as long as it falls within the procedures and overall objective that is to be attained.

Joining

The leader agrees that he will abide by the group's decision. He takes part in the group discussion as any group member does but he maintains his role as leader.

SKILLS OF LEADERSHIP

A good leader should develop these leadership skills to make Scouting a meaningful and enjoyable experience in the life of every Senior Scout.

Communicating

Effective communication is a vital tool of leadership. A leader usually gets and gives information. There is communication if the message gets across the group. There are also signs that tell you if you are understood well by the group. Success is measured in terms of the job getting done and how instructions have been followed.

Knowing the Resources

The success of the Crew or Outfit program depends on the resources available to the leader and to the members and how these are used. Get to know the advancement level and the potentials of everyone including yourself. You need these in carrying out all the activities that comprise the Scouting program.

Understanding the needs

Remember that you work with different people of different family backgrounds, problems, desires, character and needs. Understanding your members' needs will benefit everyone.

Representing the group

This skill is commonly used in the Small Group Method. The Crew Leaders take their members' ideas and problems to the Outfit Leaders Council and bring back to the Crew whatever decisions are made by the Council. This particular skill gives every member the opportunity to participate in Outfit decisions.

Evaluating

Every Scouting activity should be evaluated. You do this during and after each Crew or Outfit activity. Developing this skill helps make every activity a success and keeps your members grow in scouting.

Planning

This is the core of every successful Scouting program. It is advisable to involve everybody in the process of planning and carrying out the Crew or Outfit program. You may want to read Chapter 3 of this Handbook again on Program Planning.

Controlling the Group

A controlled group can do its job well and enjoy it most. This means that the Crew or Outfit has meaningful meetings, outdoor activities, ceremonies, and advancement trails.

Counseling

Your traits as a good leader will help you a lot in counseling. Help a brother Senior Scout think things through for himself by coaching.

Sharing leadership

With leadership goes trust. Share your leadership role. Let others share in decision-making.

Setting the example

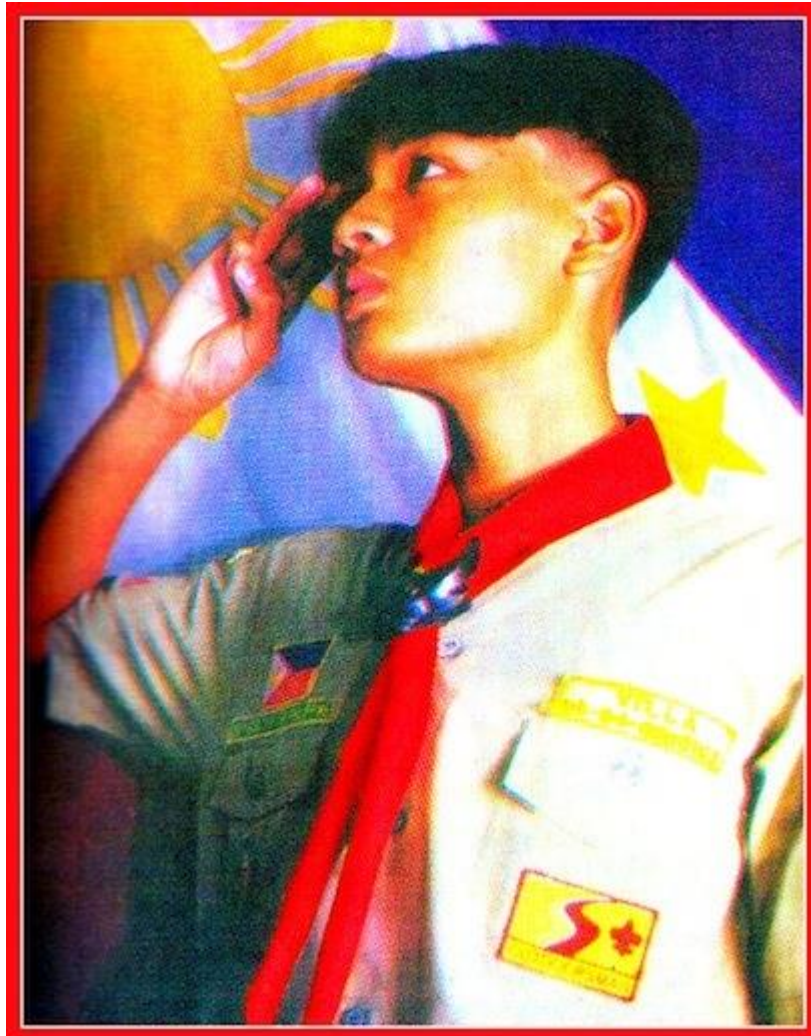
What you are as a person counts more than what you say. Your personality as a leader is contagious. So strive to be a living inspiration to your members and to other Scouts. Keep in mind that the best leadership is leadership by example.

Effective teaching

The true test of the Scouting spirit is how your members can do the activities without too much pushing or scolding from you. It is better to provide them activities by which you can discover if there was a transfer of learning. After all, Scouting is learning by doing and enjoying by serving.

“Learn to be a good Leader by being one.”

Chapter 7: Citizenship Responsibilities



As a member of the World Organization of the Scout Movement, be proud to be a Filipino in every way.

You are a Filipino by nationality, an offspring of the intermarriage of the East and the West with a native tongue and a racial identity.

You are a Filipino. This is your inheritance from so many generations of Malayan origin. Born to freedom, it is your responsibility to preserve and uphold our rich heritage of the past and to strive for freedom for the future, forevermore.



KNOW YOUR LAND AND PEOPLE

No less than Dr. Jose P. Rizal, the Pride of the Malay Race, described our country in these verses which was popularized in the 1900's:

My Native Land

Amid the sunny Orient Sea,
Birthplace of the glorious clay,
Lies a lovely Eden land,
Treasure land in every way.

Thousand isles bedeck her realm,
Under skies of tropic blue,
Verdant vales and mountains
Enchanting to the view.

Land of blessings from above,
Land of ardent sterling love,
Land of faith unending,
Land of charm unending.

Land that patriots brave enshrine,
Land where life is bliss divine,
This is my fair beloved land,
My own dear native land.

The Philippine is a tropical archipelago of 7,107 islands set in an arc on the edge of the Asian mainland and scattered over a total marine area of 1,294,450 square kilometers. The islands have a

combined land mass of 299,404 square kilometers (115,600 square miles). About four hundred of the islands are quite large. Approximately eight hundred of the islands are inhabited and the others are very small islands, islets, or rocks.

The Philippines, which runs in a generally north-south direction is divided into three large segments:

- 1) *Luzon* in the north is the largest island;
- 2) The *Visayas*, which lie to the south of Luzon;
- 3) *Mindanao*, the second largest island of the archipelago, makes up the southernmost section of the country along with the Sulu chain which joins Mindanao to Borneo.

The Philippines is a tropical country which lies just north of the equator, between approximately 4° and 20° latitude. Its climate is affected by the alternating systems of the southwest and northwest monsoons, the closeness of the Philippines to the Asian mainland and its climatic influences, the openness of the Philippines to Pacific winds and typhoons, and the internal geography of the islands.

There are basically two major wind systems that bring or create precipitation:

- 1) The summer monsoon, the *habagat*, which blow from the southwest between late June and October.
- 2) The winter monsoon, the *amihan*, which blows from the northeast from December to March.

The people are grouped according to ethnic origin and language:

- 1) Major Christian groups which is composed of eight principal ethnolinguistic groups: Tagalog, Cebuano, Ilocano, Ilonggo, Bicolano, Waray, Pampango, and Pangasinan.
- 2) Minor Christian groups which is composed of the Agutaymon, Aklan, Banton, Gad-dang, Hantik, Ibanag, Isamal, Isinay, Ivatan, Kalamian, and Kuyanon.
- 3) Principal traditional groups which follow neither the Christian nor the Islamic religion but continue to follow the traditional religion of their ancestors: Alangan, Apayao, Aeta, Bagobo, Batak, Batangas, Bilaan, Bontoc, Buhid, Bukidnon, Hanuno-o, Ibaloi, Ifugao, Ilonggo, Iraya, Kalinga, Kankana-ey, Ke-ney, Kulaman, Mamanua, Mandaya, Manobo, Nauhan, Palawanon, Ratagnon, Subanun, Tadyawan, Tagabili, (T'Boli), Taga- kaolo, Tagbanwa, Tasaday, Tinggian, and Tiruray.
- 4) Muslims or Islamic groups in Mindanao and Sulu consist of the Badjao, Jama Mapun; Maguindanao, Maranao, Molbog, Palawanin, Samal, Sanggil, Tausog, and Yakan.



KNOW OUR DEMOCRACY

One great advantage of living in a democratic country like the Philippines is that the people are given a Constitution which guarantees political, civil, and social rights to its citizens. Rights are always considered side by side with the corresponding duties.

Rights As A Citizen

Our Constitution, like any other system of laws and principles, contains a Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights is a list of rights of the people living under the Constitution. These rights are their guarantee against possible tyranny and oppression. Among these rights are:

- 1) The right to life, liberty, and property.
- 2) The right of domicile.
- 3) The freedom against unreasonable and unlawful arrests and searches.
- 4) The privacy of correspondence and communications.
- 5) The freedom of speech, press, assembly, and religion.
- 6) The freedom from impairment of the obligation of contract.
- 7) The freedom from imprisonment because of debt and non-payment of poll tax.
- 8) The freedom from slavery or involuntary servitude.
- 9) The freedom of petition and redress of grievances.
- 10) The prohibition of legislative enactment of ex post facto law and bill of attainder and irrepealable laws.

- 11) The prohibition of imprisonment without due process of law.
- 12) The right of an accused, except those charged with capital offenses, to post bail or sureties, as well as to be free from excessive bail and fines and the imposition of cruel and unusual punishment.
- 13) The freedom of access to the courts.

These rights are classified as:

- 1) *Political Rights* which pertain to what the citizens enjoy as members of the body politic, especially to their participation in the establishment or administration of government.
- 2) *Civil Rights* are those which pertain to the civil life of man, as distinguished from his military or religious life. More technically, civil rights are those rights which the municipal (local) law will enforce at the instance of private individuals for the purpose of securing for them the enjoyment of their means of happiness.
- 3) *Social and Economic Rights* refer to those which man enjoys by virtue of his being a member of society.
- 4) *Statutory Rights* are those rights granted by the law or act of the state to its citizens by which may be political, civil, social or economic in nature. Technically, such rights granted by the local government merely implement the fundamental provisions of the Constitution.

Duties As A Citizen

For every right a man enjoys, he has a corresponding obligation or duty to perform. Some of these are:

- 1) *Obedience to Law and Respect for Constituted Authority* – Once a law, an ordinance, or an executive order has been enacted or issued and promulgated, it is the duty of every citizen to obey it. Respect for constituted authority is another fundamental duty of every citizen. Thus, we should give due respect to our municipal mayor, the members of the police force, the judges, the provincial governors, the President of the Republic of the Philippines, and others.
- 2) *Prompt Payment of Taxes* – Taxes are dues or monetary obligations which persons pay to the government in accordance with law. The right to impose and collect taxes is an inherent right of the government.
- 3) *Loyalty to the Government* – Every citizen must be loyal to his government. That loyalty requires exclusive love and devotion to that government and willingness to sacrifice his life and property, if need be, for its welfare.
- 4) *Service to the Country* – Loyalty to the government demands the rendering of service to the country. This service may be military, civil or personal.
- 5) *Improvement of Social and Economic Conditions* – It is likewise the duty of every citizen to work for the social and economic progress of his country.
- 6) *Intelligent and Honest Voting* – The choice of officials in a democratic government is the people's privilege. Proper or improper selection of these officials will determine whether we shall have a good or bad government in action.
- 7) *Familiarity with Local and National Affairs* – It is the duty of every citizen to be well acquainted with important local or national affairs - the officials and the most important laws or ordinances currently enforced.

KNOW OUR COUNTRY'S FLAG

History of Our Filipino Flag

The first Philippine flag of blue, white and red was made by Dona Marcela Agoncillo, Delfina Herbosa de Natividad, and Lorenza Agoncillo during their exile in Hongkong.

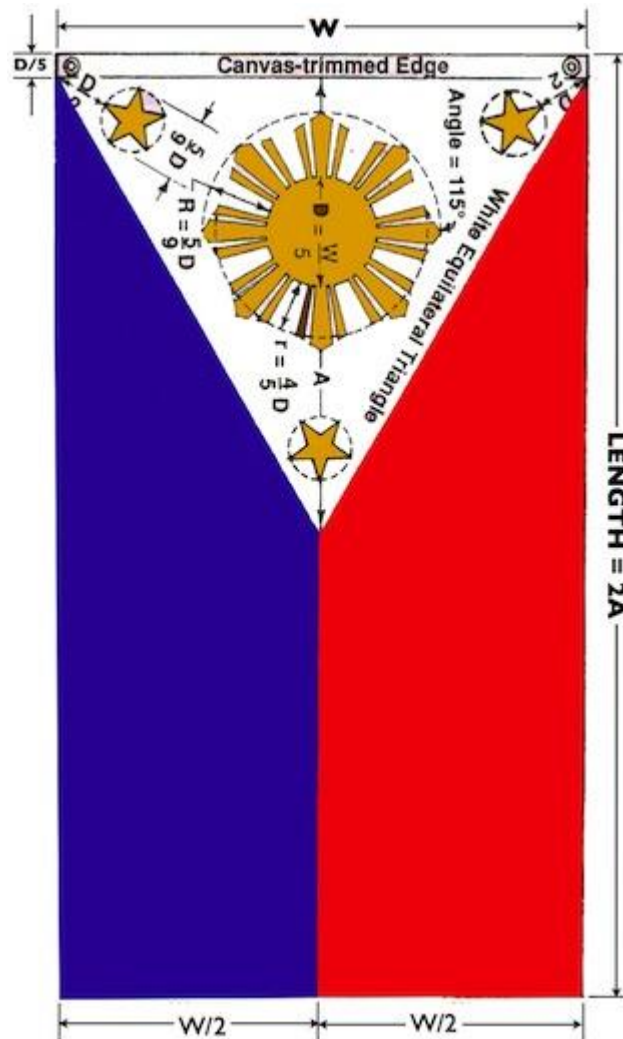


This flag was raised when Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo proclaimed the independence of the Philippine Republic on June 12, 1898, in Kawit, Cavite. This flag, through a Legislative Order dated March 6, 1920 was approved as the official flag of our country. The present design of our national flag is in accordance with the provisions of Executive Order No. 23 issued on March 25, 1936.

Among the league of nations in the world, it is only the Philippines that uses the sun and stars in its flag design.

Symbolism of Our Flag

Red stands for courage, bravery, and heroism; White stands for purity and peace; Blue stands for high political purposes and noble ideals. The yellow color of the sun and stars has not been given any political meaning but was chosen to show brightness and splendor.



The white triangle background symbolizes equality and fraternity. The golden sun stands for liberty, freedom, and light. The eight rays stand for the first eight provinces to declare freedom from Spanish sovereignty – Manila, Bulacan, Pampanga, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac, Laguna, Cavite, and Batangas. The three five-pointed stars represent the three big geographical divisions of the Philippines namely: Luzon, Visayas, and Mindanao.

The Filipino flag is the national symbol of our country – a country unique in inheritance, geography, culture, and religion. It stands for national unity and national identity. It symbolizes the ideals and sentiments of our people for freedom, equality, and justice.

Evolution of the Flag

1) *Katipunan War Standard Flag (1892)*

After the organization of the ***Katipunan*** in 1892 under the leadership of Andres Bonifacio, this flag was designed to symbolize the ideals and aspirations of the Filipinos. The red cloth is embossed with three K's at the center sometimes arranged in triangular form. KKK stands for *Kataas-taasan Kagalang-galang na Katipunan ng mga Anak ng Bayan* (Most Supreme, Most Venerable Society of the Sons of the People).

2) *Bonifacio's Katipunan Flag (1892)*

Andres Bonifacio used for his council (Magdiwang) a war standard which consisted of a piece of *kundiman* cloth on which was a white sun with an indefinite number of rays and the

three Ks below the sun. The sun stood for liberty.

3) *First Philippine Flag (August 30, 1896)*

When Gen. Emilio Aguinaldo established a de facto government after the **Tejeros Convention**, this Revolutionary Flag was used to symbolize independence. The three Ks were replaced by one K in Tagalog script superimposed on a white sun with eight rays. The sun stood for liberty. The eight rays represented the eight provinces that first revolted against Spain.

4) *Sun of Liberty (March 17, 1897)*

On March 17, 1897, the Revolutionary Flag was reformed during the conference at Naic, Cavite. This flag had the mythological sun at the center and was often referred as the Sun of Liberty.

5) *Llanera's Skull Flag (1896)*

It was Gen. Mariano Llanera from Cabiao, Nueva Ecija, a brave soldier, who designed and used this black banner with a skull, crossbones, and a letter K.

6) *Magtagumpay War Standard Flag (1896)*

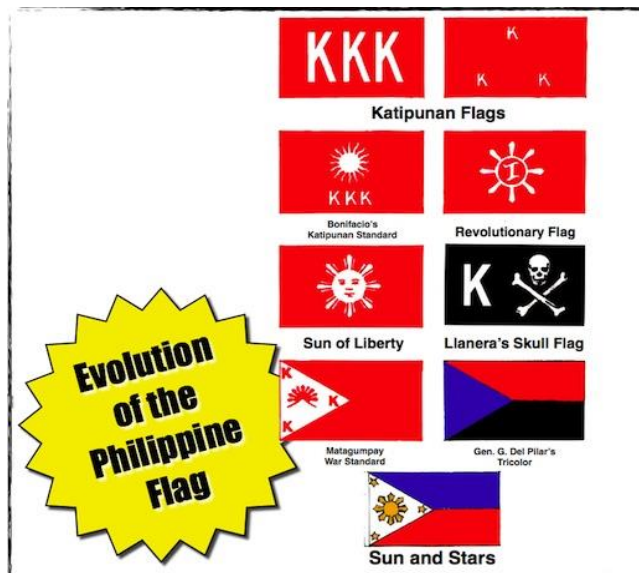
Gen. Pio del Pilar used this flag consisting of a rectangular piece of red cloth with a white triangle at the center of which was a sunburst behind a mountain. In each corner of the triangle was a letter K.

7) *Gen. Gregorio del Pilar Tricolor (1897)*

Gen. Gregorio del Pilar designed this flag after the Cuban flag. His emblem consisted of a rectangular piece of cloth with a blue triangle at the side close to the staff, a broad red stripe at the top end and a broad black stripe below. Red stood for bravery, blood and war; blue for justice; and black for death. This banner is similar to the general outline of the present Philippine flag.

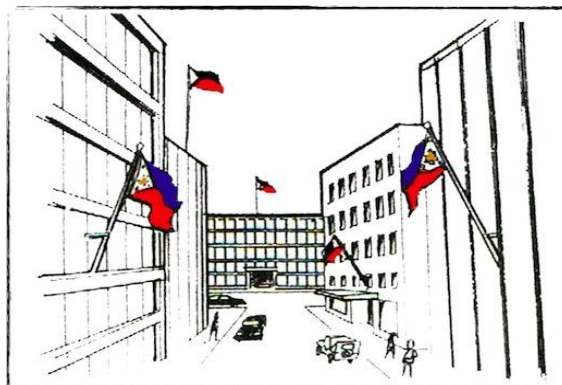
8) *Sun and Stars (Republic of the Philippines Flag)*

The Republic of the Philippines uses this flag to date. The white equilateral triangle was derived from the Magtagumpay War flag while the sun with eight rays was taken from the Sun of Liberty. The three stars replaced the SK of the Magtagumpay War Standard. The general outline of the present flag was taken from the Gen. Gregorio del Pilar Tricolor



THE FLAG CODE

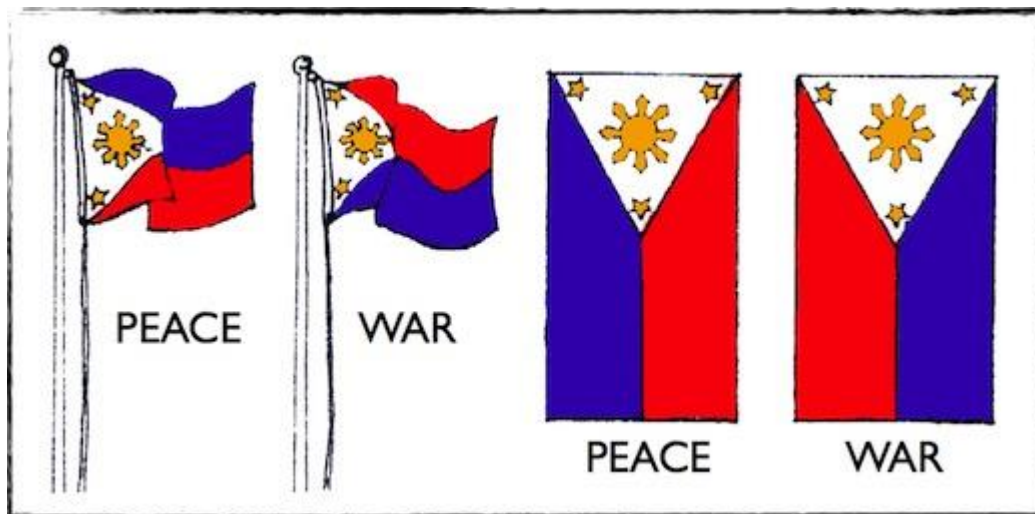
The proper respect to our Flag by all Filipinos specified in the Flag Code. This code is based on Republic Act No. 8491 at the Tenth Congress Meeting on its Third Regular Session held in Metro Manila, on Monday the twenty-eight day of July, nineteen hundred and ninety-seven and was approved on February 12, 1998.



1. The Philippine Flag alone shall be displayed in all public buildings, official residences, public squares, and institutions of learning everyday throughout, the year and shall be raised at sunrise and lowered at sundown. It should be on the mast at the break of day, should remain flying throughout the day but shall not stay flying after the sun has set, except when especially prescribed. The flagstaff must be straight, slightly and gently tapering at the end.

2. The Flag shall be permanently hoisted day and night in front of the following places: at Malacañang, the official residence of the President of the Philippines; the Congress of the Philippines building; Supreme Court building; the Rizal Monument in Luneta, Manila;

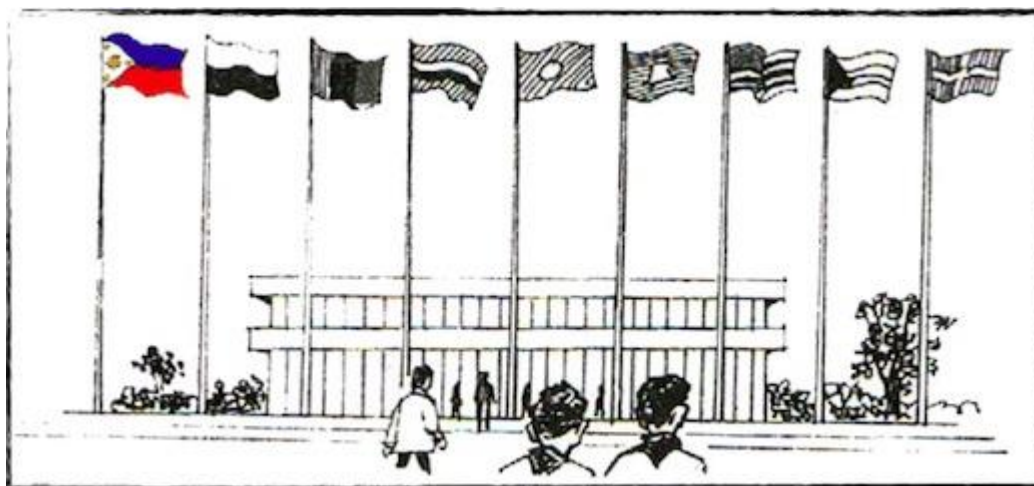
Aguinaldo Shrine in Kawit, Cavite; Barasoain Shrine in Malolos, Bulacan; the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, Libingan ng mga Bayani; Musoleo de los Beteranos dela Revolucion; all International Ports of Entry and all other places as may be designated by the Institute. The flag shall be properly illuminated at night.



3. The flag should never be used to return the salute of any individual or organization. It should never be clipped by way of compliment or salute to or for any person, except when used for exchanging courtesy as an official act between states.

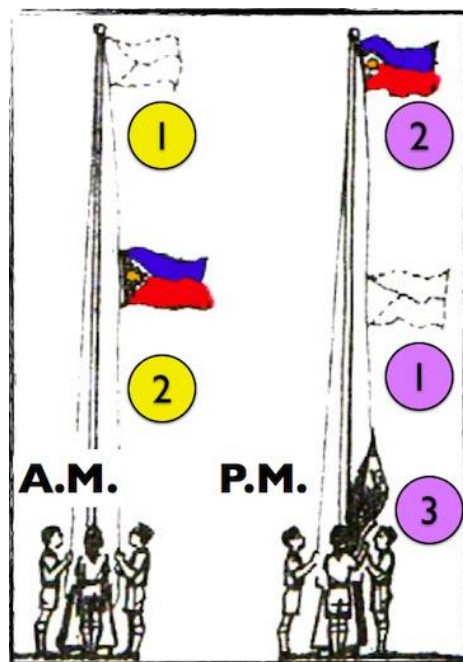
4. The Flag, if flown from a flagpole, should have its blue field on top in time of peace, and the red field on top in time of war; if in a hanging position, the blue field should be to the right (left of the observer) in time of peace, and the red field should be to the right (left of the observer) in time of war.

5. In hoisting the Flag, it should be raised briskly to the top-end of the flagpole which, if planted on the ground, should be at a prominent place and higher than the roof of the principal building in the compound, or of such height as would give the Flag a commanding position within the compound. If the pole is attached to a building, it should be on top of its roof, and if placed at the window, it must project to an angle pointing upward.



6. When the National Flag is used together with the flag of the Armed Forces or civil organization or with that of another nation, it must always be above or on the right of the flag. When the National Flag is displayed in a parade with those of foreign nations, it shall always be in front of the center of the line of the other flags.

7. When the Flag is passing in a parade or in review, the people, if walking, should stand at attention and salute; if sitting, they should uncover, stand at attention and salute.
8. The Flag shall be displayed on national holidays or special holidays as the President may proclaim not only in all public buildings, official residences, public squares and institutions of learning but, whenever practicable, also in all private buildings and homes from sunrise to sunset.
9. The public display of foreign flags is prohibited except in foreign diplomatic establishments such as in chanceries, embassies, consulates, or other places authorized by bilateral or international conferences of which the Philippines is a member, or on national holidays. The foreign flag shall be displayed together with the Philippine Flag, which shall occupy the place of honor, i.e. on the right. Of the foreign flag and shall not be smaller than the foreign flag.
10. The Philippine National Flag shall not be hoisted or displayed in front of buildings owned or occupied by alien individuals or corporations except on their national holidays subject, in the latter case, to the provisions of the next preceding paragraph.
11. When lowering the Flag, no part thereof should touch the ground. It should be handled and folded reverently, While the Flag is being raised or lowered and while the National Anthem is being played, the people should face the flag, remove their hats stand at attention, and salute. Moving vehicles should stop and the passengers should alight, remove their hats stand at attention, and salute.
12. The Flag may be hoisted at half-mast as a sign of mourning. To display the Flag at half-mast it must first be hoisted to full mast, allowing it to fly there for a moment before bringing it to half-mast. From this position, it may be raised but not lowered.



To lower the Flag at sunset or at any other time when ordered, it must again be hoisted to full-mast before bringing it down.

The Flag may be hoisted at half-mast by authority of the President in cases of national mourning or on such other occasions as he may designate, or at the discretion of Department Heads or chief local officials in accordance with the regulations prescribed in Executive Order No. 166 dated October 8, 1938, as amended.

13. The Flag shall never be festooned, and shall always hang with nothing to cover its surface, it shall always occupy the highest place of honor and shall not be placed under any picture, or below any person.

14. The Flag shall never be used as a staff or whip, or covering for tables, or curtain for doorways. However, the Flag may be used by the Armed Forces to cover the casket of their honored dead, which includes deceased civilians who have rendered services in the Army, Navy, or civil office of great responsibility. The white triangle of the sun and stars will cover the head end of the casket.

The blue stripe to the right, the red to the left of the deceased, with both colors evenly divided on each side of the casket. The Flag should never be lowered to the grave or allowed to touch the ground, except as authorized under Republic Act No. 3934. Wreaths of flowers should not be placed on top of a flag-shrouded casket. A cross may be placed over the Flag as a symbol of “God above country.”

15. No imprint shall be made on the Flag nor shall it be marred by advertisement, or in any manner desecrated. It shall not be worn as a whole or part of a costume. It shall not be used as a pennant in the hood or any part of a motor vehicle except in celebration of any national or special holiday as the President may designate.



***PANUNUMPA NG
KATAPATAN SA WATAWAT***

***AKO AY PILIPINO
BUONG KATAPATANG NANUNUMPA
SA WATAWAT NG PILIPINAS
AT SA BANSANG KANYANG SINASAGISAG
NA MAYDANGAL,
KATARUNGAN AT KALAYAAN
NA PINAKIKILOS NG SAMBAYANANG
MAKA-DIYOS, MAKA-TAO, MAKAKALIKASAN
AT MAKABANSA.***

Issued on June 12, 1996
Per Executive Order No. 343

16. It is inappropriate to use the Flag in a dancing pavilion or in any place where hilarity is prevailing. Its use inside or outside a cockpit, club or other places where gambling or other vices are held is prohibited.

17. The National Flag shall never be used as a covering for a statue or monument nor should it be used to unveil the same.

18. A National Flag worn out through wear and tear, should not be thrown on a garbage heap or used as a rag.

It should be reverently burned to avoid misuse or desecration thereof. Government offices and educational institutions must not display worn-out or tattered flags. They should replace the same immediately.

PAMBANSANG AWIT NG PILIPINAS

*Bayang magiliw,
Perlas ng Silanganan,
Alab ng puso
Sa dibdib mo'y buhay.*

*Lupang hinirang,
Duyan ka ng magiting,
Sa manlulupig
Di ka pasisiil.*

*Sa dagat at bundok,
Sa simoy at sa langit mong bughaw,
May dilag ang tula,
At awit sa paglayang minamahal.*

*Ang kislap ng watawat mo'y
Tagumpay na nagniningning
Ang bituin at araw niya,
Kailan pa ma'y di magdidilim.*

*Lupa ng araw, ng luwalhati't pagsinta,
Aming ligaya, na pag may mang-aapi,
Ang mamatay ng dahil sa iyo.*

Jose Palma, a soldier-poet wrote a Spanish lyric poem entitled Filipinas. This poem was published in the newspaper **La Independencia** on September 3, 1899. It was then adopted as the Philippine National Anthem. Julian Felipe, a pianist and composer, created the melody of this lyrical poem.

The following rules should be observed by all Senior Scouts when singing the **Pambansang Awit**:

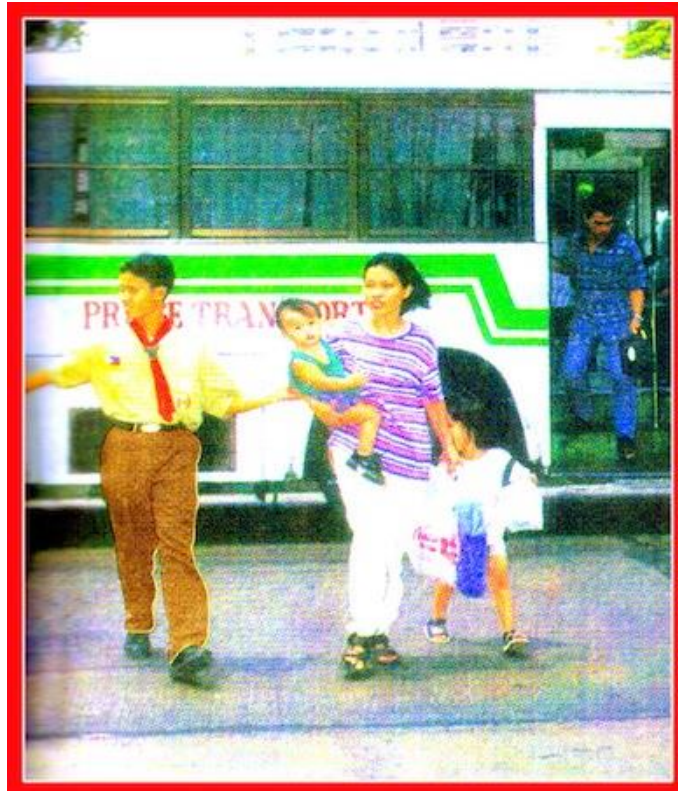
1. the National Anthem should not be played except on public acts of official or semi-official character or in formal ceremonies of civic nature. People in the immediate vicinity, if outdoors, should face the band, uncover, and stand at attention.

2. Whenever a band is present during the lowering of the Flag, the National Anthem should be played by the band. The Flag should be lowered slowly in such a manner that the termination of the lowering coincides with the last note of the music. Anyone present should face the Flag and stand at attention as prescribed in the Executive Order. If the National Anthem is played indoors, everyone present should stand at attention and face the flag or face the band if there is no flag.

3. The National Anthem should not be played and sung for mere recreation, amusement, or entertainment purposes in social gatherings purely private in nature or at political partisan meetings or places of hilarious or vicious amusement. It should, however, be sung in schools so that children may know it by heart.

4. The National Anthem should always be sung in Filipino, whether in the Philippines or abroad.

Chapter 8: Service To Others



**“On my honor,
I will do my best –
TO HELP OTHER PEOPLE AT ALL TIMES...”**

~ The Scout Oath

The aim of every Senior Scout is to prepare himself very well to help people in the spirit of selfless Service to Others. In fact, Scouting spread all over the world including the Philippines because of Good Turns done by Boy Scouts without accepting tips or payment.

Helping other people at all times starts in the home – with your family, your parents, brothers, and sisters.

There are several things you can do at home to help:

- 1) Dry the dishes.
- 2) Sweep the yard.

- 3) Clean the house.
- 4) Baby sit with your kid sister or brother.
- 5) Conduct an Accident Prevention Inspection in your home and remove all safety hazards.
- 6) Care for a sick member of the family.
- 7) Home repair jobs.
- 8) And many others.

Helping other people at all times may extend to your neighborhood and community. Such kinds of service activity may include –

- 1) Pollution clean-up
- 2) Reforestation
- 3) Provide leadership for Boys' Clubs, Church groups
- 4) Help KAB Scout Units in Scouting Activities
- 5) Clean up church grounds
- 6) Render assistance at blood donor clinics
- 7) Conserve natural resources
- 8) Help local government officials in community service projects
- 9) Entertain old folks
- 10) Run errands for the aged and the infirm
- 11) Entertaining the handicapped
- 12) Teaching other youth groups about vocational skills
- 13) Instructing First Aid
- 14) Teaching Water Safety
- 15) Act as Beach Life Guard
- 16) Helping prevent drug addiction
- 17) Conducting safety instruction to children
- 18) Acting as town tour guide to town visitors
- 19) Directing traffic as traffic aide
- 20) Acting as first aider during All Saints' Day and similar town gatherings
- 21) And many other more.

Two very special concerns should be emphasized to all Senior Scouts like you in this day and time. This falls within the aspect of Service to others which Scouts are asked to perform – **accident prevention** and **emergency service**.

SAFETY AND ACCIDENT PREVENTION

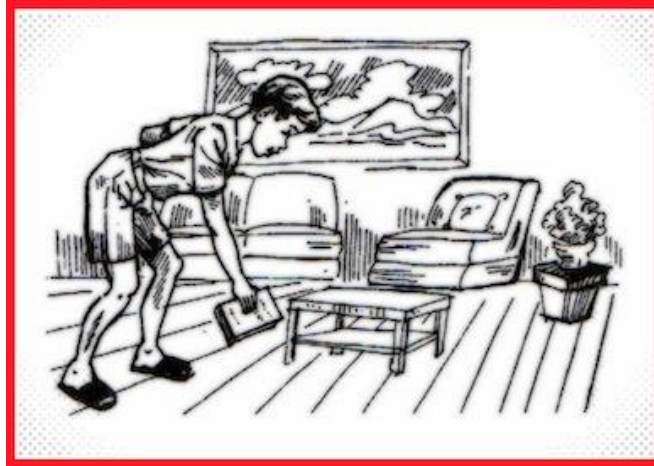
Most accidents are falls, fire, and knife wounds. Falls occur because people slide over slippery surfaces, or trip over objects which are misplaced, otherwise are caused by carelessness. Fire occurs due to faulty wiring, or because children are allowed to play with matches.

Likewise, wounds caused by knife cuts are due to carelessness in the kitchen or improper ways of using the knife.

In the streets, accidents are caused by children (and adults) carelessly crossing the streets, or speeding drivers who drive in a drunken state.

In the school, accidents are caused by falls or by children "horse-playing."

A Senior Scout is usually called upon to help provide proper training and instruction to younger children on safety and accident prevention. Hence, you should always be prepared to help others. Here are a few tips and rules on safety.



SAFETY AT HOME

- 1) Get into the habit of “picking up” scattered Objects on the floor and place them in their proper. places.
- 2) Supervise the activities of baby brothers and sisters and all youngsters. See to it that they are playing safely.
- 3) Place all poisonous objects, bottles, or matches out of reach of small children.
- 4) Keep your house in order. The rule is “A PLACE FOR EVERYTHING AND EVERYTHING IN ITS PLACE.”
- 5) Make frequent inspections of closets and other places where fires may start.
- 6) Keep the yard in order, free from broken glass, rusty wires, and similar sources of danger.
- 7) Gas is a hazard, both in the house and outside. Use it carefully.



SAFETY IN THE STREETS

1) Always look **both** ways before crossing a street – left, then right. Cross at corners and at pedestrian lanes. Wait for the policeman to give a green traffic light.



2) Never run across the street.

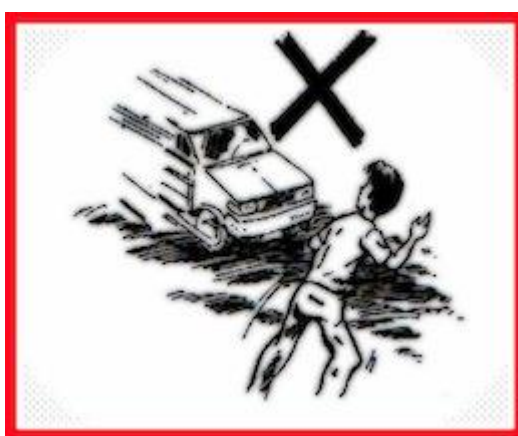
3) A true Scout need not be told to help small children and aged persons to cross busy streets.



4) Enter a *jeepney* or public bus by grasping the forward handle with your right hand and stepping on the running board with the left foot first; get off by facing forward and outward, stepping off with the right foot first. Follow it with your left foot.



5) Never cross in front of a moving vehicle. Cross at the rear end.



6) A fire alarm means keep to the sidewalk. Keep other children off the streets and enter fire lines only when properly authorized.

SAFETY AT SCHOOL

- 1) Instruct the younger children in safety habits in school.
- 2) Protect children on the playground; assist them at street intersections.
- 3) See to it that children do not cross except along pedestrian lanes.
- 4) On the playground, see that the smaller children get fair play from the older ones.
- 5) Help direct traffic along the school corridors in between class periods.
- 6) Help organize and conduct fire drills and earthquake drills.