

## Requirements for a Tenderfoot

## Second Class and a First Class Scout

## REQUIREMENTS FOR A TENDERFOOT SCOUT

## Laws

1. Why do you want to be a scout?
2. What is the aim of the scout movement?
3. Repeat the scout laws in order and tell briefly what each means to you.
4. What is the scout motto?
5. What is the scout motto?
6. Give scout sign, grip, and salute.
7. What is the significance of the scout badge?
8. Tell where the cloth and metal badges should be worn on scout uniform.
9. When should the scout uniform be worn and when should it not be worn?
10. How are scout uniforms and equipment protected?

## Flag

1. Give a brief history of the American flag.
2. Describe the flag as it is today.
3. When is flag day?
4. Repeat the pledge to the flag.
5. How would you show respect to the flag?
6. When the flag is being lowered?
7. When on parade or review?

## Knots

1. Give the principal parts of a rope. Know how to whip a rope.
2. Show by practical application the use of the following knots:
3. Square or reef, bowline, fisherman's, sheepshank, two half hitches, slip or running, timber-hitch, clove-hitch.

## SECOND CLASS TEST REQUIREMENTS

## Service

1. Give satisfactory evidence that you have been putting the scout ideals as manifested in the scout oath and law, into practice in your daily life.
2. (At least one month's service as a tenderfoot is required before a scout may qualify for advancement to the rank of second class.)

## First Aid

1. What are the general directions for first aid to the injured?
2. Give full the cause, symptoms and treatment of fainting.
3. What causes shock? How would you treat it?
4. Explain and give treatment for simple fracture, compound fracture.
5. What is a bruise? How treated?
6. Give the best method of treating an injury where the skin is broken.
7. How would you treat burns and scalds?
8. Demonstrate four methods of carrying the injured including the coat stretcher and fireman's lift.
9. Demonstrate use of triangular bandage on head, face, chest and foot.
10. Apply roller bandage to finger, forearm, heel and head.
11. Demonstrate proper use of the tourniquet.
12. Name six points on the body where pressure may be applied to stop arterial bleeding.
13. Name five antiseptics in common use including one which is now considered perhaps the safest and most efficient in first aid work.
14. Name three good stimulants now used for first aid work.

## Signaling

1. Demonstrate the alphabet, numerals and conventional signs of the semaphore or international Morse code.
2. Demonstrate the alphabet of the international Morse code.
3. Be able to send and receive at least five simple words in semaphore or international Morse code.

## Tracking

1. Have a knowledge of trail signs and how to apply them.
2. Track half a mile in 25 minutes.
3. What is the value of observation?
4. What is meant by efficiency?

## Scout's Pace

1. Demonstrate scout's pace. Go a mile in 12 minutes, fifty steps running and fifty steps walking. The object of this test is to practice scout's pace until the scout knows that whenever he keeps up that given pace for 12 minutes he has covered one mile. Fifteen seconds over or less than 12 minutes will be accepted.
2. Give nine rules covering the correct method of handling the knife and live rules for that of the axe. Exhibit both knife and axe in proper condition.
3. Cut a log and fell a tree explaining reasons for the methods used.
4. Name three types of axes and explain their uses.
5. Make a simple article with a knife such as a spoon, propeller, ball in cage, etc.

## Fire Building

1. What kinds of wood make good fire by friction sets?
2. Build a fire in the open, using not more than two matches, care for same and put it out properly.
3. Demonstrate how to build at least four different types of fires.

## Cooking

1. Cook in the open without any cooking utensils, one quarter pound of steak and two potatoes over a fire properly built for the purpose, using not more than two matches.
2. Know how to take care of food while on a camping trip.

## Thrift

1. Prove that since becoming a tenderfoot scout you have earned and deposited at least one dollar in a public savings bank. (Life insurance premiums or treasury certificates will be accepted in place of above.)

## Compass

1. Demonstrate how to find directions by watch and sun.
2. Demonstrate the method of orienting a map.
3. Know how to run a line with a pocket compass.
4. What is a plane table? And how is it used?
5. Point out the Big Dipper and the North star.

## Review

1. Be prepared to review any five questions on the tenderfoot test the examiner may choose to ask.

## FIRST CLASS TEST REQUIREMENTS

## Service

1. Present to the examiner a statement from your scoutmaster stating that you have shown a keen interest in scout work in your troop covering a period of at least 60 days as a second class scout.

## Swim

1. Swim any stroke a distance of fifty yards without assistance from anyone and without holding on to any object or touching bottom.
2. States what precautions should be taken by swimmers before going into the water; while in the water and after leaving the water.

## Thrift

1. Earn and deposit at least two dollars in a public savings bank. Additional dollar must have been earned since becoming a second class scout.

## Signaling

1. Send and receive a message by semaphore including conventional signs, thirty letters per minute for five minutes continuously or by the international Morse, sixteen letters per minute for five minutes continuously.
2. Make a round trip alone (or with another scout) to a point at least seven miles away, going on foot or rowing a boat. Write a satisfactory account of the trip, and things observed.

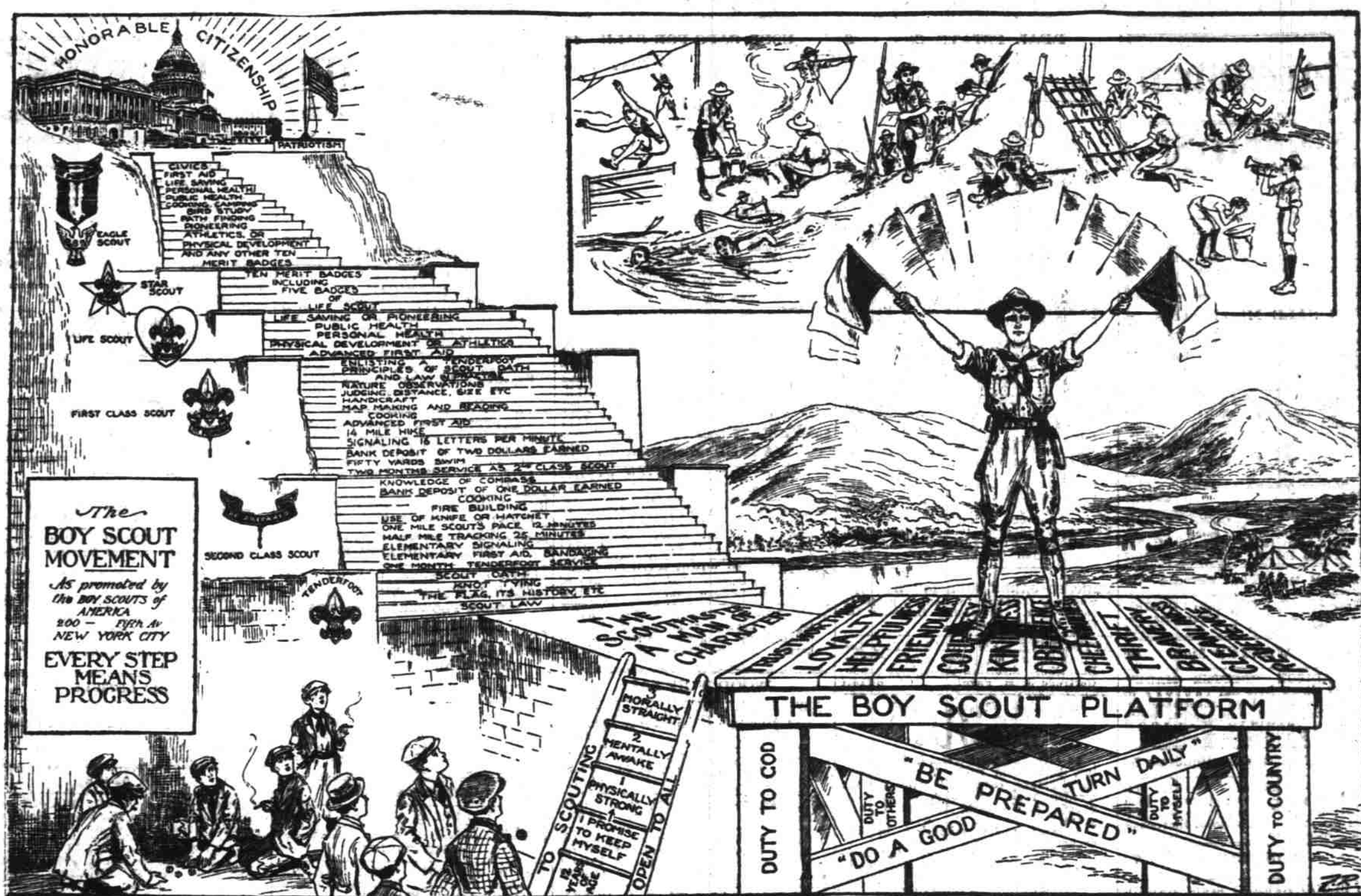
## First Aid

1. What would you do in case of a panic in a school or other public place? What should be observed concerning exits?
2. What would you do in case of a fire when people were in danger?
3. How would you rescue a person who had fallen through thin ice?
4. Tell what to do in electric accident, including prevention.
5. Describe in detail what to do in case of gas accidents and how to prevent them.
6. How would you stop a runaway horse?
7. How would you treat mad dog or snake bite?
8. Give fully the general treatment for dislocation. For dislocation of jaw, shoulder, finger.
9. Explain the general treatment for unconsciousness, including causes.
10. Give fully the prevention, symptoms and treatment of poisoning, fainting, apoplexy, sunstroke, heat exhaustion, freezing.
11. Give the treatment for sunburn, poison oak, nose bleed, earache, tooth ache, cramps, or stomach ache, chills.
12. How are foreign substances removed from the eye?
13. Demonstrate fully the Schaefer method of artificial respiration.
14. Demonstrate your ability to use properly triangular and roller bandages.

## Cooking

1. Cook and present to the examiner the following articles, using camp cooking utensils: eggs, bacon, hunter's stew, pancakes, twist baked on a stick or bread baked over an open fire. Teach another scout how to do this.
2. Name five best Oregon woods for cooking fire and three best for hangers and log grates.
3. Read a map correctly.
4. Draw from field notes made on the spot, a rough sketch map of a country road or a trail for at least two miles in length, showing conventional signs. Using plane table.
5. Run a line with a compass

## THE PLATFORM OF THE BOY SCOUTS



## ENDORSED BY OUR PRESIDENTS

## GOVERNOR PIERCE APPROVES BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

The Boy Scouts of America is undoubtedly one of the nation's liveliest, most worth-while institutions. I endorse its activities in no uncertain terms. It is to the teachings and training of good men and women working together through such splendid organizations as this that we must look for the inculcation of those right principles and practices of manhood as make for the highest citizenship. Laws alone, however good, cannot prevent wrong and injustice. But right thinking and right service, coupled with right training by men whose hearts are right, will go a long way indeed towards establishing that Utopia of citizenship which we all desire. To this end the Boy Scouts are working, and they should be encouraged heartily by all.

—WALTER M. PIERCE,  
Governor of Oregon.

## MAYOR J. B. GIESY APPROVES BOY SCOUTS

The American boy embodies the hope of civilization, and the progress of our city, state and nation. The boy of today is the man of tomorrow.

Every citizen has a responsibility to encourage all efforts that have for their purpose helpful influence and training of boys so they may develop. The stature of manhood, safe, clean and prepared to undertake their individual parts in the work of the world, with an understanding of their obligation as citizens, husbands and fathers.

boys so they may develop to the stature of manhood, safe, gratifying impetus during the past through the training of the individual Scout and the service rendered to the community by them. The outlook and the scope of the work has been broadened by the organization of a new four-county council.

I should like to request therefore that all fathers and mothers and all other citizens of Salem to give special thought and encouragement to the Boy Scout activities and organization as evidence of their love for boys and their genuine appreciation of a movement which has been defined as a "process of making real men out of real boys by a real program that works;" and which leads the boy in early life to do his duty to God and country, to help other people at all times, and to keep himself physically strong, mentally awake and morally straight.

It is far better to train the boy than to overcome bad habits fully set in maturity.

—J. B. GIESY,  
Mayor of Salem.

## THE SCOUT PROGRAM

The scout program for boys is outdoor life with a purpose. It gives health, strength, happiness and practical education.

Enlists the good in the lad. Makes him a man through his play. Insures good citizenship. Scouting offers a program of things to do which appeals to boys as worth doing.

Not a charitable institution but one which is being maintained by far-sighted fathers, mothers and persons who recognize its constructive value.

Through citizen support the cost is kept within the reach of every boy. Each Scout is taught ways to pay his own way.

First Aid, Life Saving, Tracking, Signaling, Cycling, Nature Study, Seamanship, Campcraft, Woodcraft, Chivalry and Handicrafts prepare him to be of service to himself and to others.

Sixty subjects give him a chance

to develop hobbies and do special- ized work under volunteer, expert guidance. Among them are:

Agriculture	Horsemanship
Angling	Interpreting
Archery	Leather Work
Architecture	Machinery
Art	Marksmanship
Astronomy	Masonry
Athletics	Mining
Automobile	Music
Aviation	Painting
Bee Keeping	Pathfinding
Bird Study	Personal Health
Blacksmithing	Photography
Bugling	Pioneering
Business	Plumbing
Camping	Poultry Keeping
Carpentry	Printing
Chemistry	Public Health
Civics	Safety First
Conservation	Scholarship
Cooking	Scoutcraft
Dairying	Seamanship
Electricity	Signaling
Firemanship	Stalking
Forestry	Surveying
Gardening	Swimming
	Taxidermy

## THE FOUR COUNTY BOY SCOUT COUNCIL

How it is Made Up for Marion, Polk, Linn and Benton for Good Work

The Willamette council, Boy Scouts of America, is made up of representative citizens of the counties of Marion, Polk, Linn and Benton. As required by the provisions of the national constitution, they are representing the different phases of community life, such as the school, church, civic clubs, etc.

They have the direct responsibility of seeing that the program of scouting is adequately supported financially, that the standards of the program are maintained, that proper supervision and administration are carried on, and that leadership is recruited, trained and encouraged to serve the community in its boy program.

The council is made up of four departments, each department composed of 16 men. These departments are: Camping, Education, Finance, Field. The duties of each department are very specific, none overlapping the other yet all fitting in to make a complete program. The camping department will have charge of all camping and hiking, developing training camps, planning summer camp activities, etc. The education department will have the scoutmaster training activities, patrol leader training and other scout activities such as rallies, field meets, etc. The finance department will be responsible for the raising of the funds to carry on the work, and properly supervise its disbursement. The field department will be directly responsible for the securing of scoutmasters, supervising and planning troop programs, maintain an inspection service, visit troops, and insure well balanced troop progress.

The same number of departments will be operating in each one of the four counties. The sum of the four departments in each county will make up the council heads of the four departments in each county plus the officers will constitute the executive board. The entire council's now organized consists of 60 men. The administration of the work of the council will be in charge of a scout executive who will give his full time to the work.

The officers of the council are as follows:

Oscar Hayter, president, Dallas. Elmo White, first vice-president and head of business administration department, Salem. Rev. Martin Pereshetan, second vice-president and head of educational department, Salem. C. C. Hall, third vice-president and head of camping department, Albany. H. A. Scullen, scout commissioner and head of field department, Corvallis. A. W. Metzger, secretary, Albany. N. H. Buckstaff, treasurer, Albany.

## JAMES E. WEST ANSWERS AN IMPORTANT QUESTION

The Chief Scout Executive in a Letter to a Local Scout Executive States Official Policy Applying to Churches and Other Institutions

You ask for our ruling regarding an experience you have had in your city, where the Scoutmaster and officials of an Episcopal Church refuse to admit boys who are not members of their church to their troop. You set forth that the Torop, sponsored by the Episcopal Cathedral, is now in its ninth year, and that during all this time the Cathedral had provided a meeting place for the scouts in its Parish House, a modern building having such conveniences as reading room, bowling alleys, gymnasium, shower-baths, etc., all of which have been accessible to the members of the Troop.

Further, that the institution had seen fit to confine its membership to boys who were in some way affiliated with the church, such as being members of the Sunday school, or sons of parents who were either members of the parish, or who were in some way interested in it.

Because of the unusual equipment, it is set forth that a great many applications have been made in the past for the privilege of membership in this particular troop, but the Vestry had, after careful consideration, concluded that it was best for all concerned for them to maintain the policy as formerly, and confine membership in the Troop to those who are affiliated with the institution in some way.

Scouting Available to All Institutions

The question presented is not new. It was anticipated in the early history of the Movement, and in our judgment fully provided for in the Constitution and By-Laws of the Boy Scouts of America. We very deliberately planned years

ago to promote Scouting as a movement rather than as an organization. By this I mean, we felt that we would render a greater service to the boys of America if we made available to all institutions having contact with boy life, the Scouting Program for them to use to supplement the work of their institutions, thus utilizing the facilities and already established interests of functioning institutions, such as churches, settlement houses, playgrounds and schools. In reaching this decision, we very definitely had in mind that we would avoid the expense and complications of developing independent machinery and physical facilities essential to the practical operation of the Scout Movement, but at the same time we would have to accord to those making use of our program a certain degree of independence and a very definite recognition of their right to maintain their institutions in such a way as would not involve complications and embarrassment, or prove a handicap in any degree.

Twelfth Scout Law Furthermore, because those interested in promoting the organization of Scouting in America, were all definitely religious men, we developed as a new factor in Scouting the Twelfth Scout Law, which reads as follows:

"A SCOUT IS REVERENT. He is reverent toward God. He is faithful in his religious duties, and respects the conviction of others in matters of custom and religion."

We also incorporated into our statement of policy a very definite

(Continued on page 7)