



DEFINITIONS

In this scheme -

ROVER SQUIRE is a young man who is on probation for entry into the Crew.

ROVER SCOUT is an invested member of the Crew who is under training or who has passed beyond the stage of training.

The term ROVER is used for brevity instead of the correct expression ROVER SCOUT.

PLAN *for* ROVER SCOUTS

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Editor's Note:

The reader is reminded that these texts have been written a long time ago. Consequently, they may use some terms or express sentiments which were current at the time, regardless of what we may think of them at the beginning of the 21st century. For reasons of historical accuracy they have been preserved in their original form.

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FOREWORD

In the past Rover Scouting has somehow failed of its purpose, because, I think, we had no clear objective before our eyes.

This new Rover pamphlet sets out a programme to be completed by the Rover during his training period which will be a fitting conclusion to his training as a Cub and a Scout.

We must never forget that Rovering is an activity for the young man and must, therefore, be as different from Scout training as Scout training is from Cub training. If the young Rover is to have a chance of gaining the experience in responsibility for his own affairs, he must be allowed to run these affairs himself and it is my experience that, if the members of a Crew who are more mature are still allowed to take an active part in the management of the Crew, it does not give a fair chance to those young fellows who are coming up from the Troop. It is for that reason that we have made a clear distinction between the Training and the Senior portions of the Crew. Though the Crew is to be divided, this does not mean that the senior Rover is to be kicked out, but that he, having completed his training, will devote himself to "Service" in the many ways open to him and so meet the needs of the community while still retaining his connection with the Crew.

The first job of the Rover is to ensure his own independence in life. If he devotes his whole time to Scouting activities in the Pack, in the Troop and in the Crew, he will have no time for further study and no time for making social contacts outside Scouting. The enthusiastic Scout has suffered from this in the past and we have been accused of making ourselves into "peculiar people." If we are to be able to give of our best to Scouting, then we must be in close contact with community life.

I think this new plan will help us to keep a better balance in our lives and to make Rovering a real culmination to our Scout training to the benefit both to ourselves and all Scouting.



Chief Scout.

WHAT B.-P. SAID.

The following are extracts from the Founder's book, ROVERING TO SUCCESS:-

Rover Scouts are a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service. They are Hikers on the Open Road and Campers of the Woods, able to shift for themselves, but equally able and ready to be of some service to others. They are in point of fact a senior branch of the Boy Scout Movement – young men of over seventeen years of age.

The four main aims of the Scout training in Woodcraft are to develop these points

Character and Intelligence;
Handcraft and Skill;
Health and Strength;
Service for others and Citizenship.

The Rover Scout brotherhood has been organised all over Great Britain and in the British Oversea States. It has also spread to many foreign countries.

It is not only a brotherhood, but a jolly brotherhood, - with its camp comradeship, its uniform, and its “dens” or meeting places all the world over.

Since it is a Brotherhood of wanderers, you can, as a member of it, extend your travels to foreign countries, and there make your friendships with Brother Scouts of other nationalities.

This side of our Movement is not only interesting and educative, but is going to make a real step in ensuring the future peace of the world through mutual goodwill.

The object of the Rover Scout training is to enable young men to develop themselves as

Happy
Healthy }Citizens
Useful

and to give each his chance of making a useful career for himself.

It gives the older boy an aim for remaining under helpful influence at the difficult time of his life when he is just entering on manhood.

It provides Scouting for young men with its joys of Backwoodsmanship and Nature-craft. (So many men have asked me how they could get the fun of Scouting, and, this gives a way for doing it).

It helps young men of over eighteen years of age, who may desire it, to train for warrant rank of Scoutmasters or Instructors in the Scout Movement.

It gives young men the opportunity of doing useful service for others on a recognised footing.

As a Rover Scout, besides making yourself a better man and a better citizen, you are, whether you know it or not, being looked up to by boys in your Scout Group and your neighbourhood. Boys are awful imitators, and I use the word “awful” advisedly, because it fills one with awe when one thinks what harm or what good one might be doing for the boys in the example we set them.

Plan For Rover Scouts

So it is that, as a Rover Scout or older boy among your younger brothers, you have a responsibility on your shoulders which at first you may not realise. You may be guiding many a boy to good or to bad according to what you do or say yourself.

“To be good is noble - but to teach others to be good is nobler - and much less trouble.” That is what Mark Twain says, but I am doubtful about the last phrase, since the teaching is largely through personal example; so you have to be careful.

Be careful, if not on your own, at least on their account. You can see for yourself that you have here a tremendous opportunity if you like to use it for doing a great good for your younger brothers. You can set the line for them to follow by your own behaviour in the direction of cheery and manly friendliness and straight living and clean talk.

So far as those who are already members of the Scout Brotherhood are concerned - and others, too, for that matter - I would lay stress on the possibility and necessity of service” in the ordinary surroundings of the Rover Scout’s life and would point out that the Rover Scout must first, of all try to apply his ideals in his ordinary life. This seems to me to be a better crown of Scouting experience than sending the fellow on to find new special fields in which to function. In this way I hope we will consolidate the whole idea that lies behind Scouting and emphasise what we really want, which is to bring the ideals of Scouting into our everyday life, and thus to bring it to pass that other people are touched by its magic and helped by its ideals.

Happiness is yours if only you paddle your canoe aright.

With all my heart I wish you success, and the Scout’s wish
- “GOOD CAMPING”

Nasen Powell of Gilwell

THE PLAN

1. A Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service was our Founder's definition of Rover Scouts. So it has remained and will remain.

2. The Open Air is both the Rover Scout's school and his playground, the school where those qualities of character which he has developed as a Wolf Cub and Boy Scout are consolidated and confirmed; self-reliance, initiative, observation, judgment, loyalty, courage, kindness and helpfulness, all the virtues of the good citizen. It is also his playground where he returns for his recreation, for the health and strength he needs for his daily work.

3. Service, as Toc H. has it, is "the rent he pays for his room on earth," his putting back into the world the good he gains, from it. It is also the only way of living a full and satisfying life and it is the kind of life this nation desperately needs in its citizens.

4. The Rover Section of Scouting is designed to help its members to make the most of the activities of the open air and to fit them, bodily, mentally and spiritually to render effective service to the community. Its scheme of activities and training, developed from the experience of the past, adapted and expanded to meet changing needs and circumstances, will achieve this and additionally will lead the young man into, and not away from, the adult community.

Rover Scouting accepts its share in the nation's responsibility for sending into that adult community men who will work for the common good, men trained to think for themselves, men of sound judgment; men who accept readily the highest ideals of chivalry, clean living, tolerance and helpfulness; men with the courage of their opinions, opinions based upon knowledge and experience. Above all, men who place foremost in their lives a practical, fearless and forthright standpoint based upon "Duty to God."

BASIC PRINCIPLES.

NOTE. - The paragraphs of *Policy, Organisation and Rules* quoted below are printed on pages 16 to 24.

5. The first point to be remembered is that Scouting is for boys and young men – "Rover Scouting covers the period during which the young man is 'finding himself,' i.e.. developing his character and his powers . . ." (Rule 254). Rover Scouting is not primarily for the older man. At the same time it is right to provide a place for those who wish to continue their membership of the Movement and the Scout way of life, but whose activities of service may lie outside Scouting.

6. The second important point specially concerns the young men who are finding themselves. It is part of their training, and an essential part, that they should learn to manage their own affairs under the general guidance of their Leader.

STRUCTURE OF CREW.

7. In order to satisfy these basic conditions, progress through the Crew is organised in three stages. First there are the Rover Squires, those who are on trial to see whether Rover Scouting suits - them and they suit Rover Scouting. Next comes the Training Stage for those who

are fitting themselves to take their place as competent, reliable, instructed citizens. Lastly, there is the Service Stage for those who have training (though they will go on learning for the rest of their lives) and are now able to give in service to the movement or to the wider community.

THE ROVER SQUIRE.

8. The conditions for admission to the Crew for a Rover Squire are given in Rule 264. The lowest age of admission is 17 1/2, which fits in with the general organisation. This gives him six months before his National Service, provided there is an active Crew which he can join. If there is no such Crew, he should not come up until he is 18. Before the Squire can be invested as a Rover he must fulfil the conditions given in Rule 266. One addition has been made to this Rule, designed to test the appeal of the open-air life to the Squire who has not been a Scout. It reads -" With a Rover, who will make a report to the R.S.L., go on foot across country or by boat sailed or propelled by himself a total distance of not less than 18 miles, carrying his kit and sleeping out (in tent, hut or barn according to season) for not less than one night, catering and cooking' for himself and his companion."

9. To help the Squire on his way to investiture, especially if he has not previously been a Scout, one or two Rovers should be appointed as his Sponsors. His period of preparation will naturally vary according to his previous experience and his own feelings. He will not want to hurry over such a serious step. At the same time he must not evade making his decision and, if he does not satisfy the Crew and himself within six months that he is ready to present himself for investiture, his retention in the Crew should be considered.

10. Most Rover Squires will, therefore, be invested round about the age of 18. The latest age at which they can join as Squires is their 23rd birthday.

TRAINING STAGE.

11. Training forms a separate stage in the Crew for two main reasons. First, it is part of the Rover's training, and an important part,- to manage their own affairs. Second, it is a matter of experience that young fellows are often averse from joining a body of men who are, for the most part, older and are often comparative strangers this is most likely to happen after a break in the flow of transfers to the Crew.

12. A Rover's first duty is 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. In addition, all Rovers are under an obligation to follow a course of activities designed to fit them for the service they will undertake and to give them worthwhile interests which will last them their lifetime. Some activities will be learnt in action and will often comprise those jobs of service which it is part of the Rover's obligation to carry out. Others will be the subject of talks and discussions, exhibitions and demonstrations, surveys and explorations, studies and reading. These activities are grouped under five heads (see below and Rule 271). Every Rover is expected to undertake progressive study in, or the progressive practice of, at least one subject coming under each head. Some suggestions for suitable subjects are given below and a more extended list is given on pages 15 and 16.

13. World Affairs. - *Subjects* that can be studied include the whole structure of world security, international trade and economics, air, sea and land communications and, of course, the British Commonwealth and Empire. Amongst things to be done are foreign travel and correspondence, both of them easier for Rovers than for most people.

14. National Affairs. - *This* is a big class. Amongst its most important items, are, of course, all the branches of social security, education, youth organisations, industrial organisations. All of these need as a background a sound knowledge of national and local government, especially of the administration of the Rover's own 'locality.

15. Cultural Subjects. - The main branches are Art, Drama, Literature, Music,, Comparative Religion, Science, each of which covers a large number of subjects.

16. Scoutcraft. - Every Rover should aim at being a thoroughly efficient Scout. He is expected to continue and to develop those activities which are essentially part of Scouting, such as Camping, Exploring, Woodcraft and Pioneering.

17. Handcrafts, Hobbies and Sports. - Efficiency in one or more of these activities is necessary to complete the Rover's training. They may provide interests for his spare time and may even lead ultimately to a career. Typical examples of this kind of activity are bookbinding and carpentry, photography and radio, mountaineering and sailing.

18. The Rover training should take about three years of membership in the Crew, after which, but not later than his 25th birthday, he will graduate to the Service Stage.

SERVICE STAGE.

19. This Stage consists of Rovers who have graduated from the Training Stage and are ready to put their training into effect, together with a few who may be admitted as described later.

20. They are under an obligation to continue to practise the Scout way of life which includes service to their neighbours; the nature and extent of this service will vary greatly according to the circumstances of the individual. Help to Scouting is an obvious way of service or help to some other youth Organisation or their Church, but there are other ways, and it should be a Crew activity to find out all the jobs that need to be done so that there may be the widest choice, and to discover those who are best fitted to undertake them.

21. There are still two classes of people to be provided for: Rovers who, for good reasons satisfactory to the R.S.L. and Crew (e.g., preparation for a professional career or the holding of a warrant), are unable to carry out the training activities described in paragraphs 13 to 17, but could otherwise do their part as Rover Scouts; and those who may be accepted after their 23rd birthday. These may be admitted to the Service Stage. Those who have passed their 23rd birthday will, carry out before investiture such of the Rover Squires' programme as the R.S.L. and Crew may require.

THE ROVER SCOUT LEADER.

22. The rules as to appointment, qualifications, functions, etc., of Rover Scout Leaders and Assistant Rover Scout Leaders are given in Rules 248 to 253. If the R.S.L. has one or more

assistants it is a matter for the G.S.M. and himself to decide how their duties should be divided. No rule can be laid down. The guiding principle is that those under training need the most attention. Rule 251 (ii) is very important.

ROVER MATES.

23. The amended rule for Rover Mates is given in Rule 259. The original idea of the functions of a Rover Mate was that he should lead a Patrol, but as far back as the Kandersteg Moot in 1931 it was observed that little use was made of Patrols and the more usual custom was, and is, to form teams or groups to carry out any particular job under the leadership of the most appropriate Rover whether he is a Mate or not. The Mate's function is, therefore, one of general assistance to the R.S.L., especially in giving him a closer contact with the Crew.

STARTING A CREW.

24. To start a Crew there must first be a suitable Leader and meeting place, and the Local Association and District Commissioner must approve. The Crew may either be added to an existing Group or it may be the first section to be formed 'of a new Group. The latter, however, is unusual and can only be recommended as a preliminary step towards starting a Troop and Pack. It is much more usual to form a Crew to provide for the young men coming up from an existing Troop. There are special arrangements for the formation of Deep-Sea Crews and Crews in the Army and Royal Air Force. Particulars may be had from I.H.Q.

DISTRICT MEETINGS.

25. Some activities are best organized on a District basis. In fact, where numbers are too small to form separate Crews, it may be best to join up for all purposes. Such District gatherings are not registered as Crews as each Rover remains 'a member of his own Group and, when numbers increase enough, regular Crews should be formed. See Rule 256.

26. In every District there will be occasions on which all Crews should join, but these should not be so frequent as to interfere with the normal life of individual Crews.

CO-OPERATION.

27. Every Rover Crew should be in touch with the other organisations having common interests in their neighbourhood in order to co-operate with them for their mutual benefit.

28. Crews should make the fullest possible use of co-operation with Rangers under Rule 32 (2) for purposes of suitable types of training and service activities. joint social activities are also to be encouraged as tending to ensure a balanced outlook on life. Debates, discussions and dramatics offer occasions on which Rovers and their lady friends and relations can co-operate.

THE PRESENTATION OF A ROVER SCOUT.

29. The entry of the Squire into membership of the Crew is a step not to be taken lightly or without due preparation. For this reason the Founder prepared, first, an interpretation of the Promise and Law for Rover Scouts; second, a form of self-examination or Vigil, and third, a form of Investiture. These three are published separately under the title of "The Presentation of a Rover Scout," and it is the Crew's duty to see that every Squire is given a copy. It will only be supplied to Rover Scouts or for the use of Rover Scouts. The Interpretation of the Promise and Law is, however, printed below: It sets out very clearly what is expected of the Rover Scout and the standards by which he must live.

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

THE PROMISE.

On my Honour. - Your honour must be a very sacred thing you, a thing that will rule your conduct as a man. It means that you can be trusted implicitly to do what you now 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.

To 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 lent 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 goodwill to others, the part of Him which is within you, that is your soul.

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

To help other people at all times. - Thus 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 Goodwill and Helpfulness to others. Don't take this as instruction in Piety, but as direction to Manliness.

1. 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.”

2. A Scout is Loyal to the King: 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 King, 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, either.

3. 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.”

4. 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 recognise 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 criticise their bad ones. If you exercise this love for men of other countries you help to bring about international peace and goodwill, that is God's Kingdom on earth.

“All the world's a Brotherhood.”

5. 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.”

6. 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 disservice to the Creator.

“A Rover Scout has to be big-hearted.”

7. A Scout obeys orders of his Parents, Patrol Leader or Scoutmaster 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.

8. 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.

9. 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.

10. 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, one would 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 goodwill and help to all.

ACTIVITIES FOR ROVERS.

The lists given below are of examples only of activities and subjects for study. Many of them cover a whole class of subjects, e.g., Foreign Languages, which includes the general subject of philology as well as learning to speak a particular language. Industrial Organisation includes factory management, employers’ and workers’ organisations, production, statistics, office organisation, etc. Where subjects are in contrast, such as Nationalisation and Private Enterprise, both should be studied so that a balanced opinion can be formed. It is also important that there should be a balance between action and study in the subjects taken up.

WORLD AFFAIRS.

Communications by Sea, Land and Air. Economic Geography.
International Agreements for Security, Trade, Finance, etc.
Foreign Languages, Correspondence, and Travel.
Systems of Government.
World Trade.
Dominions and Colonies.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Local and National Government.
Administration of Justice.

Politics The Party System.
Nationalisation, Control, Private Enterprise.
Finance, Banking, Stock broking.
Social Security, Health Services, Education.
Religious Affairs.
Industrial Organisation.
Methods of Retail Trade.
Advertising.
The Press.
Voluntary Organisations.

CULTURAL SUBJECTS.

Art: Painting, Drawing, Sculpture, Modelling,
Photography, Architecture, Appreciation.

Drama (Stage and Screen): Acting, Production,
Play Reading and Writing.

Literature (Prose and Poetry) : - Reading, Writing.
Appreciation.

Music: Singing, Playing, Composing,
Appreciation.

Comparative Religion: History, Creeds, Literature
Founders, Prophets and Teachers.

Science: Power Production, Mechanical,
Electrical, Aero and other branches of
Engineering, Building Construction,
Sanitation, Transportation. Public
Speaking, Debating, Discussions.

SCOUTCRAFT.

Aims and Methods of the Scout Movement. Training for leadership or instruction, Scout and Cub.
International and Imperial Scouting. Camp Management.

HANDCRAFTS, HOBBIES AND SPORTS.

The list of Scout Proficiency Badges serves as a useful catalogue of Handcrafts, Hobbies and many Sports. The Rover would pursue them beyond the standards expected from Scouts - preferably to the Instructorship level.

Under Sports are also included team and other outdoor. games.

**P.O.R. AS AFFECTING ROVER SCOUTS
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, Roving to Success, and P.O.R.

(2) A general knowledge of the social needs of the community in his neighbourhood and ability to find service for his Rovers.

(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. In normal circumstances an application for a warrant of this rank should not be submitted for an R.S.L. under **30** or an A.R.S.L. under **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:-

(i) To continue the training in citizenship given to Cubs and Scouts with the same objects as are laid down in Rules, but with a wider outlook appropriate to the age of Rovers; *and*

(ii) 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:-

(a) 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 his assistants 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. Rovers.

(b) Suitable premises.

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

(ii) Such a body of Rovers cannot be registered as a LA. Crew or Group since all the Rovers must already be members of Groups registered under the L.A.

257. (i) The Rover Crew is divided into three stages as follows:-

(a) The Probationer Stage: Rover Squires.

(b) The Training Stage: after Investiture as Rovers.

(c) The Service Stage: the older members of the Crew.

258. This structure of the Crew is designed so as

(i) To provide a programme of activities for the Squires and Rovers under training in compliance With Rule 254.

(ii) to continue to provide a Brotherhood of the Open Air and Service for those not under training.

259. (i) Rovers under training will arrange their own programme, but the whole Crew will meet from time to time for service, social and other activities.

(ii) The Crew may be divided into teams or Patrols as and when necessary.

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 2.88, 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.

(iii) Matters relating exclusively to Rover Squires and Rovers under training should be dealt with by those Rovers themselves.

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. If occupation, age, or other circumstances prevent a Rover from carrying on as a member of his Crew, his membership of the Crew shall cease.

THE ROVER SQUIRE.

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 who is trying to act up to his Scout obligations, including the doing of good turns, *or* if not previously a 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, and preferably 18.

(4) The latest age for admission *as a Squire* is his 23rd birthday. Older men may be admitted under Rule 272 (2).

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 to the satisfaction of the R.S.L. and Crew:-

(1) Have read and studied *Scouting for Boys* and *Rovering to Success* and current Senior Scout literature.

(2) Have studied and understood the Scout Promise and Scout Law as they concern Rovers, and be applying them in a spirit of unselfish service to life in general.

(3) Have sufficient knowledge to train a boy of Scout age in the Tenderfoot tests.

(4) With a Rover, who will make a report to the R.S.L., go on foot across country, or by boat sailed or propelled by himself, a total distance of not less than 18 miles, carrying his kit and sleeping out (in tent, hut or barn according to season) for not less than one night, catering and cooking for himself and his companion.

(5) Have undergone such period of probation as the G.S.M., R.S.L. and Crew may require.

267. (i) Rover Squires who have been Scouts wear uniform 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 pass the Tenderfoot test and make the Scout Promise.

THE ROVER.

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 I.H.Q. (Equipment Dept.).

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.

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

(1) His Promise of Duty to God, through a conscientious effort to develop his own spiritual life, and through the practice of his religion.

(2) His Promise of Duty to the King, through an earnest endeavour to secure a proper knowledge of the Government of his country, and to perform his duty as a Citizen.

(3) 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 realise 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.

(4) 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, choosing his activities from the group of subjects listed below, and should aim at progressive development in one or more subjects under. each of these headings:-

(a) World Affairs.

- (b) National Affairs.
- (c) Cultural Subjects.
- (d) Scoutcraft.
- (e) Handcrafts, Hobbies and Sports.

(ii) An essential part of the training of Rovers is the management, of the affairs of their own part 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. The Rover will move up to the Service Stage of the Crew at latest by his 25th birthday; and the following may also join the Service Stage:-

(1) Rovers who, for good reasons which satisfy the R.S.L. and Crew, are unable to take part in the activities given in Rule **271 (i)**.

(2) Men who have not undergone training but who have passed their 23rd birthday may be invested after such probationary period and after fulfilling such of the conditions required of a Rover Squire as the R.S.L. and Crew may require.

(3) Scouters.

273. The extent and description of the service and other activities in this stage are for the R.S.L. and crew to decide.

274. Rovers wear uniform as in Rule 288-9, and badges as in Rule 318.

PROFICIENCY BADGES.

525. (1) There are two proficiency badges for Rovers the Rover Progress Badge and the Rambler's Badge.

(2) A Scout entering the Crew, having already gained the Bushman's Thong, will continue to wear it on his Rover Uniform. If he gained either the Seaman's or Airman's badge, he will wear a miniature replica of it between the shoulder and elbow of right arm. If he has gained the King's Scout Badge he will wear a miniature replica of it between the shoulder and elbow of the left arm instead of the three other badges mentioned above. A Rover who is also a Scouter does not wear any of these four badges.

(3) Rovers who are Interpreters wear an emblem (similar to those worn by Scouts, under the note to Rule 503) on the right breast pocket, or in a similar position on a jersey, indicating the language or languages spoken.

526. The Rover Progress Badge is in the form of a lanyard worn between the left shoulder and the left breast pocket.

The qualifying conditions are as follows:-

Over a period of at least six months, record his activities by keeping a log or by producing models, charts or maps dealing with the subject selected by him, and submit these records to the R.S.L. and Crew from time to time as desired by them.

Produce a talk or demonstration, conduct an expedition or discussion or by any other method show that he has been active in the pursuit of his choice.

527. The Rambler's Badge is worn on the left shoulder strap. The conditions for its award are as follows:-

Walk, or walk and make passages in a kayak or boat (sailing or rowing), an aggregate of 100 miles (or go an aggregate of 400 miles by pedal cycle) outside towns, during week-end or holiday hikes; must keep a log of his journeys to be handed in on completing the total of 100 (or 400) miles; this log should give dates, places and distances, and should preferably give information that would be of use to other hikers, such as places of interest to be visited en route, good camping places, inns, hints for finding the way at difficult points, together with passage notes of the boat journeys with tidal or other useful information and plans of harbours, inland waterways, etc.; sketch maps and nature notes should be included.

528. The Rover Instructor Badge is not now issued.