

Welcome to



St Mary  
Gillingham  
Mowgli Cub  
Pack

Scouting is one of the great success stories of the last 100 years. From an experimental camp for 20 boys on Brownsea Island in 1907, it has spread to 216 countries and territories, with an estimated 28 million members.



Cubs is the second section of the Scouting movement, between Beavers and Scouts, originally started in 1916 for younger brothers who wanted to get involved. The section has constantly evolved and adapted what it does to meet member needs, and these days admits girls as well as boys.

Cub Scouts are young people aged between 8 and 10 ½ who make up a Cub Pack

A Pack of Cub Scouts is organised into Sixes. Each Six is named after a colour, with a Sixer and a Secunder in charge.

Your pack is called **Mowgli** and we meet every Monday night during School Term at 7.00-8.30pm.



On a pack night we have fun as a group playing active games like dodge ball and splat. We will do badge work like first aid and navigation. We also spend a lot of time outside building shelters and playing wide games.

Every year you will have the chance to go on summer camp where we sleep in tents, have fun round the camp fire singing songs and performing stunts. We learn new skills like knotting and pioneering. We will go for hikes and earn more badges!

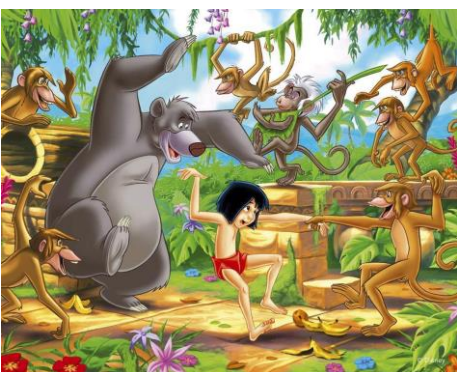
You will even get the chance to go to an activity centre and try out abseiling, canoeing, climbing, archery and much more.

You can learn more at: <http://scouts.org.uk/home/>

When you join or are invested, you can wear the Cub uniform and become part of the World Wide Family of Scouts. To be invested you will need to learn the Cub Scout Law, Promise and sign and be prepared to make your promise to a leader.



All the Cub Scout leaders are named after characters from a famous book called Jungle Book by Rudyard Kipling. The leaders in your pack are called

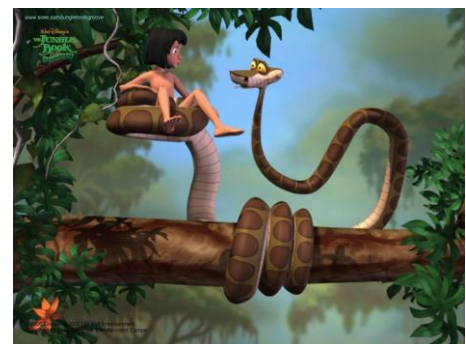


Akela... (Wolf)

Kaa... (Snake)

Bagheera... (Leopard)

Shere Kha...(Tiger)



We start every Pack night with the Grand Howl, the Union Flag salute and an inspection.

You will need to bring a pen and paper for taking notes and a length of string and handkerchief so

that you are prepared to meet our promise and motto. You can keep all of these in a folder with an optional Cub Scout Hand Book.

## The Grand Howl

- **Cub Scouts start by forming a circle, with Akela standing in the middle.**
- **Akela raises his arms until the Cubs are standing at alert. He then lowers his arms.**
- **The Pack squats down like the wolves did and call out "Akela, we will do our best!"**
- **The Duty Sixer then stands at alert, salutes Akela and says "Cubs! Do your best!"**
- **The rest of the pack then stands and salutes, saying "We will do our best!"**
- **This is followed by flag break**





Scouting has a lot of tradition stretching back over 100 years and you will learn some of these traditions, it's part of what makes it fun.

### **The Cub Scout Promise:**

I promise that I will do my best  
To do my duty to God and to the Queen  
To help other people  
And to keep the Cub Scout Law.

### **The Cub Scout Law:**

Cub Scouts always do their best  
Think of others before themselves  
And do a good turn every day.

### **The Cub Scout Motto:**

Be Prepared

### **The Scout Hand Shake:**

All Scouts the world over greet by shaking left hands

### **The Scout Sign:**



### **The Scout Salute:**



### **The Cub Scout Flag:**



### **The World Badge:**



## Cub Scout badges and awards

There is a range of badges and awards available to Cub Scouts.

### Activity badges

Many of the badges available are activity badges, these are round badges that go on your arm and allow you to show how well you're doing, but also how many new exciting things you have done. Some of these are staged badges and can come with you from Beavers and on up into Scouts as you earn more and more stages



### Challenge awards



Gaining a challenge badge, a diamond badge that goes on your chest, involves accomplishing a number of more ambitious tasks within the Pack or community. There are several challenge badges across a number of themes, from the physical and outdoorsy to challenges dealing with the local community or World Wide Scouting.

### Core badges

In addition, there are a number of special badges, obtained upon joining or moving on from the Pack, or for time spent in the Scouting movement. For Cub Scouts the highest badge you can obtain is the Chief Scout Silver Award. You will need to gain all your Challenge badges and do some extra challenges as well.



Chief Scout Silver Award

Badges should be sewn onto your uniform so that you can move them on to your Scot shirt when you move up.



## Meet The Chief Scout Bear Grylls.



He was the youngest Briton to climb Mount Everest, aged 23, and has presented television programmes such as *Born Survivor* and *Escape to the Legion*. He was appointed by The Council of the Scout Movement at a



special meeting in London and was invested at a handover ceremony with outgoing Chief Scout Peter Duncan later in the year.

"I feel hugely honoured to be asked to take up this role as Chief Scout - it really is a dream come true," he said.

"I have always loved helping young people live their dreams and to taste real adventure... as well as getting caked in mud!"





## **B-P - Chief Scout of the World**

Lord Robert Baden-Powell of Gilwell (1857-1941) was a decorated soldier, talented artist, actor and free-thinker. Best known during his military career for his spirited defense of the small South African township of Mafeking during the Boer War, he was soon to be propelled to extraordinary fame as the Founder of Scouting.

### **GROWING UP**

Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell, known as B-P, was born at 6 Stanhope Street (now 11, Stanhope Terrace) Paddington, London on 22nd February 1857. He was the sixth son and the eighth of ten children of the Reverend Baden Powell, a Professor at Oxford University.

His father died when B-P was only three years old and the family were left none too well off.

B-P was given his first lessons by his mother and later attended Rose Hill School, Tunbridge Wells, where he gained a scholarship for admittance to Charterhouse School. Charterhouse School was in London when B-P first attended but whilst he was there it moved to Godalming in Surrey, a factor which had great influence later in his life. He was always eager to learn new skills and played the piano and the violin. While at Charterhouse he began to exploit his interest in the arts of scouting and woodcraft.

In the woods around the school B-P would hide from his masters as well as catch and cook rabbits, being careful not to let tell-tale smoke give his position away. The holidays were not wasted either. With his brothers he was always in search of adventure. One holiday they made a yachting expedition round the south coast of England. On another, they traced the Thames to its source by canoe. Through all this Baden-Powell was learning the arts and crafts which were to prove so useful to him professionally.

Not known for his high marks at school, B-P nevertheless took an examination for the Army and placed second among several hundred applicants. He was commissioned straight into the 13th Hussars, bypassing the officer training establishments. Later he became their Honorary Colonel.

### **MILITARY LIFE**

In 1876 he went to India as a young army officer and specialised in scouting, map-making and reconnaissance. His success soon led to his training other soldiers. B-P's methods were unorthodox for those days; small units or patrols working together under one leader, with special recognition for those who did well. For proficiency, B-P awarded his trainees badges resembling the traditional design of the north compass point. Today's universal Scout badge is very similar.

Later he was stationed in the Balkans, South Africa and Malta. He returned to Africa to help defend Mafeking during its 217-day siege at the start of the Boer war. It provided crucial tests for B-P's scouting skills. The courage and resourcefulness

shown by the boys in the corps of messengers at Mafeking made a lasting impression on him. In turn, his deeds made a lasting impression in England.

Returning home in 1903 he found that he had become a national hero. He also found that the small handbook he had written for soldiers ("Aids to Scouting") was being used by youth leaders and teachers all over the country to teach observation and woodcraft.

He spoke at meetings and rallies and whilst at a Boys' Brigade gathering he was asked by its Founder, Sir William Smith, to work out a scheme for giving greater variety in the training of boys in good citizenship.

## **BEGINNINGS OF THE MOVEMENT**

B-P set to work rewriting "Aids to Scouting", this time for a younger audience. In 1907 he held an experimental camp on Brownsea Island, Poole, Dorset, to try out his ideas. He brought together 22 boys, some from private schools and some from working class homes, and took them camping under his leadership. The whole world now knows the results of that camp.

"Scouting for Boys" was published in 1908 in six fortnightly parts. Sales of the book were tremendous. Boys formed themselves into Scout Patrols to try out ideas. What had been intended as a training aid for existing organisations became the handbook of a new and ultimately worldwide Movement. B-P's great understanding of boys obviously touched something fundamental in the youth of England and worldwide. "Scouting for Boys" has since been translated into more than 35 languages.

Without fuss, without ceremony and completely spontaneously, boys began to form Scout Troops all over the country. In September 1908 Baden-Powell had set up an office to deal with the large number of enquiries which were pouring in.

Scouting spread quickly throughout the British Empire and to other countries until it was established in practically all parts of the world.

He retired from the army in 1910, at the age of 53, on the advice of King Edward VII who suggested that he could now do more valuable service for his country within the Scout Movement.

With all his enthusiasm and energy were now directed to the development of Boy Scouting and Girl Guiding, he travelled to all parts of the world, wherever he was most needed, to encourage growth and give inspiration.

In 1912 he married Olave Soames who was his constant help and companion in all this work. They had three children (Peter, Heather and Betty). Lady Olave Baden-Powell was later known as World Chief Guide.

## **CHIEF SCOUT OF THE WORLD**

The first international Scout Jamboree took place at Olympia, London in 1920. At its closing scene B-P was unanimously acclaimed as Chief Scout of the World.

At the third World Jamboree, held in Arrowe Park, Birkenhead, England, the Prince of Wales announced that B-P would be given Peerage by H.M. the King. The news was received with great rejoicing. B-P took the title of Lord Baden-Powell of Gilwell; Gilwell Park being the international training centre he had created for Scout leaders.

B-P wrote no fewer than 32 books. He received honorary degrees from at least six Universities. In addition, 28 foreign orders and decorations and 19 foreign Scout awards were bestowed upon him.

In 1938, suffering from ill-health, B-P returned to Africa, which had meant so much in his life, to live in semi-retirement at Nyeri, Kenya. Even there he found it difficult to curb his energies, and he continued to produce books and sketches.

On January 8th, 1941, at 83 years of age, B-P died. He was buried in a simple grave at Nyeri within sight of Mount Kenya. On his head-stone are the words "Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout of the World" surmounted by the Boy Scout and Girl Guide Badges. Lady Olave Baden-Powell carried on his work, promoting Scouting and Girl Guiding around the world until her death in 1977. She is buried alongside Lord Baden-Powell at Nyeri.