COLLEGE OF COMMISSIONER SCIENCE

BE PREPARED !!

(The use of Boy Scout units in emergency situations)

DOCTORAL THESIS

by

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The Boy Scout motto, "Be Prepared", means that the scout is always in a state of readiness in mind and body to do his duty. To be prepared in mind, by having disciplined himself to be obediant, and also by having thought out beforehand any accident or situation that may occur, so that he may know the right thing to do at the right moment, and be willing to do it. To be prepared in body, by making himself strong and active and able to do the right thing at the right moment, and then to do it.

The Scout motto is BE PREPARED. A Scout prepares for whatever comes his way by learning all he can. He keeps himself strong, healthy, and ready to meet the challenges of life.2

One of the primary purposes of the Boy Scouts of America is to prepare youth to become useful members of society. Man's obligation to his fellow man goes as far back as Biblical times. It is unquestionable that if another human being is in need of assistance in any given situation, that a Boy Scout is honor bound to do his duty in rendering aid to the best of his ability. The Scout Oath states,

On my honor I will do my best
To do my duty to God and my country
and to obey the Scout Law;
To help other people at all times;
To keep myself physically strong,
mentally awake, and morally straight.

The purpose of this thesis is to investigate the ways a Boy Scout may render assistance to public officials in emergency situations, what opportunities a Boy Scout has to BE PREPARED, and how public officials can activate an emergency response within a Boy Scout troop.

UTILIZATION OF BOY SCOUT TROOPS BY PUBLIC OFFICIALS

Boy Scout troops have been used in the past for different types of public assistance activities. These have ranged from passing water buckets for local fire brigades in the days before pumpers and fire hydrants. Scouts were used in war time to assist medical personnel in stocking supplies, running errands and administering first aid treatment. (ref. Appendix 3) Scout troops have been used on numerous occasions in search recovery efforts. Scouting skills are particularly suited for searching wooded areas for lost children and animals. times of natural disasters, Boy Scouts have maintained stations, stocked supplies, provided hot meals, directed parking and provided many simple but vital services that allow other public officials such as policemen, firemen and emergency personnel to attend to the jobs for which they have been trained. (ref. Appendix 1)

I have attached several articles which show Scouts assisting public officials in emergency situation throughout the country.

TRAINING OPPORTUNITIES

The key to the effectiveness of a Boy Scout unit in providing assistance to community officials in an emergency situation is the level of training they have attained prior to the situation. The essence of BE PREPARED is to be able to assist at the time when it is needed.

A Scout has many opportunities to prepare and train himself through various avenues. Below are listed some of those:

FIRST AID TRAINING - Standard First Aid training is available through the American Red Cross, local hospitals and many schools. Scouts that are trained and <u>certified</u> can be of immense assistance in disaster situations. (ref. Appendix 4)

MERIT BADGES - Many of the merit badges offered through the Scouts of America can prepare a Scout to offer his assistance in a of situations. SWIMMING merit badge training can be used lost swimmer drills in the event of a missing swimmer. ORIENTEERING and HIKING merit badges as well as general outdoor knowledge gained through camping can be used in the event lost child in the woods or forest fires. plane crash, **EMERGENCY** PREPAREDNESS and SAFETY merit badges prepare a Scout to deal emergency situations around their family and living environment. Appendix 2) COOKING merit badge skills can be utilized providing hot meals for victims of natural disasters. LIFESAVING merit badge trains a Scout how to be of assistance to a person in danger of drowning without putting his own life in PIONEERING merit badge would allow a Scout erect a signal tower to provide communications from one point to another or bridge swollen stream to allow stranded inhabitants to cross safely.

CAMPOREES - The use of district camporees as disaster preparedness exercises is an excellant opportunity for Scouts to get realistic experience in dealing with situations involving triage, first aid in a life threatening injury, transport of disaster victims safely and carefully, and the adminstrative duties involved in a natural disaster situation. With the assistance of local disaster preparedness officials, paramedics, hospitals and Red Cross personnel, a very realistic exercise can be provided.

Every camporee, every Scout Show, every week spent at summer camp allows the Scout to gain knowledge, skills and confidence to be willing and able to provide that assistance that is necessary at any given time.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVATION

No matter how well trained your Scouts are, and no matter how mentally willing or physically able and no matter how efficient the planning for such eventualities has been, these plans cannot be enacted without the presence of the Scouts involved. Some sort of emergency response procedure must be in place in case of an emergency that requires the use of Boy Scout troops.

These procedures need to be worked out between local emergency preparedness or disaster response personnel. Items that need to be decided beforehand include; 'What types of disasters can Scouts be useful in dealing with?'; 'Who will initiate the response of Scout units?'; 'Where are the Scouts to assemble?'; 'What equipment or supplies should the Scouts bring with them?'; 'Who will phone whom?'

When these questions (and many others) have been answered, they need to be discussed with the troop junior leaders, troop committee, Assistant Scoutmasters and parents. The more everyone knows what is expected of them, the more likely it is that a given plan of action will be successfully accomplished.

It should be kept in mind that a large percentage of disaster situations occur at night. It can also be assumed that a certain number of troop members will not be available at an given time. Each assignment such be backed up by another Scout so that in the event that the primary Scout is unavailable, his back up is trained and able to accomplish that assignment.

A sample phone recall list is included in this thesis. (ref. Appendix 5) Upon notification by local officials, the telephone recall of troop members should be initiated. This call should include such information as where to meet, what time to meet and what equipment or supplies to bring. If a member on the recall list cannot be reached, the next person on the list should be called. This procedure continues until all Scouts have been notified.

CONCLUSIONS

Members of the Boy Scouts of America have volunteered their services on many occasions over the period of time since that unknown Scout pointed William D. Boyce on his way on a dark, foggy London night. Scouts will continue to do the same in the future.

The keys to the usefullness of Boy Scouts in emergency and disaster situations lie; 1) in the dedication of Scouts and Scoutmaster to properly prepare themselves and their troops through training opportunities that are made available to them, 2) the relationship of Scout leaders and local emergency disaster officials; 3) the prior planning that has been done to deal with various situations that may occur; and 4) the ability of Scout leaders to initiate the emergency recall of the members of their troop.

Successful businessmen will tell you that "Success occurs when PREPARATION meets OPPORTUNITY". It is vitally important that we as Scout leaders insist that our Scouts BE PREPARED so that when the opportunity arises, they can successfully meet the challange.

APPENDIX

EAR IIIIFKE EIFERIE

Scouts on Both Coasts

Ild Survivors

Ifter lisaster truck, he BSA lid its best o help. 5:04 P.M., Oct. 17, 1989—Game 3 of the World Series is about to get under way at San Francisco's Candlestick Park. The packed stadium begins to shake. Pieces of concrete fall from the stands.

eanwhile, in San Francisco's Marina district, gas lines rupture, setting fire to homes and apartments. Black columns of smoke fill the sky.

As commuters drive home from work, part of the top deck of the San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge collapses. It falls to the lower deck, trapping two cars,

In Oakland, a mile-long section of two-tiered Interstate 880 falls, crushing vehicles on the lower level like a giant stepping on aluminum cans.

In counties farther south, hundreds of homes and buildings

are knocked off their foundations or made uninhabitable. A shopfling mall is ruined.

Cause of the destruction: an earthquake measuring 7.1 on the Richter scale. The quake lasted 15 seconds. hough not the "big one" predicted to hit California, it was the worst to hit the city since 1906. The 1989 quake killed at least 67 people and caused an estimated \$5.8 billion in damage. In an linstant, hundreds of people lost their homes and possessions.

Policemen, firemen and emergency medical crews rushed into action. And throughout the Bay Area, the Boy Scouts of America did its part to help:

Cub Scouts collected food and clothing for the Salvation Army to distribute in the Marina district.

Explorers manned telephones at the Oakland police station, taking calls for missing bersons.

• While rescue teams searched for survivors under the collapsed 1-880, Boy Scouts handed out food to workers and residents.

One of the hardest-hit communities was Watsonville, south of San Francisco. Twelve hundred people were made homeless. Many had to live in tents.

Scouts and parents from

Troop 463 of Sunnyvale collected and distributed food and supplies for Watsonville's homeless and worked at a disaster relief center.

Many of the Sunnyvale Scouts were shocked at the damage they saw.

"I've seen pictures of the earthquake devastation many times on television," said Life Scout Ken McAfee of Troop 463, "but you don't really know what it's like until you see it in person."

Scouts helped set up a day-care facility. They delivered food, medical supplies, and clothing to a campsite for farm workers. Several Scout mothers helped treat children hit with an outbreak of chicken pox.

"When we unloaded the van, there were long lines to get the supplies," said Eagle Scout Mark Chu Lin of Troop 463. "The people really needed help!"

Many other Scouting units have helped quake victims. For example:

Cub Scout Pack 139 of Glendale, Calif., adopted a Santa Cruz family and is sending them food certificates.

Lesson From the Quake: Be Prepared

An earthquake occurs when pieces of the earth's crust, called plates, slide past each other along a fault line.

The October quake released only a fraction of the energy built up along the 800-mile-long San Andreas fault in California.

According to experts, the San Francisco Bay area has at least a 20 percent likelihood of suffering a major earthquake within the next 30 years. In some areas along the San Andreas

fault, the likelihood is as high as 90 percent.

If the big quake hits, strict building codes and well-planned rescue operations will save thousands of lives. But experts say still more planning and preparation are needed.

After October's quake, a local phone company published a full-page newspaper ad in San Francisco that encouraged area residents to "learn from the Boy Scouts" and "Be Prepared."

- Scouts from Troop 41 of San Jose, Calif., raised \$3,425 to buy food and supplies.
- When a power outage knocked out traffic signals, Sunnyvale Troop 441 directed traffic. Later, they collected 1,200 pounds of food and 500 pounds of coats and blankets for the homeless
- Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts in the small community of Hartville, Mo., hundreds of miles from San Francisco, collected a truckload of toys, food and furniture.
- Eagle Scout Doug Keehn of Watsonville Troop 599, along with other members of the Order of the Arrow, have encouraged the local Scout council to set up an adopt-a-senior-citizen program.

"We want to make sure seniors are getting food and the necessary assistance," Keehn said.

Scouts will continue to help as long as help is needed. BSA officials say the Scouts' response to the quake illustrates "the best in Scouting's ideals." •

Hurricane Hugo

San Francisco's earthquake wasn't the only major disaster last fall. On Sept. 21 and 22, Hurricane Hugo struck the Carolinas after ripping through several islands in the Caribbean.

Hugo devastated entire communities. Tens of thousands of people were tell homeless; a third of South Caroline's forests fell. Damage estimates totaled \$4 billion, making Hugo the most costly storm ever to hit the U.S. mainland.

Scouts went to work immediately. They collected food, clothing, and bottled water for the homeless. Dozens of Scouting units from several different councils did community service projects.

"Wherever there were food supplies (being offered), there were long lines waiting for them," said Jerry Wilburn, a leader of Troop 411 of Doraville, Ga. That troop delivered supplies to Summerville, S.C., where Hugo spawned numerous tornadoes.

"Trees were twisted and blown down in piles," Mr. Wilburn said. "The sound of chain saws and the smell of fresh cut wood were everywhere."

Scouting units doing Good Turns will stay busy for months to come.

BUS carrying 12 Scouts crashes on a Houston, Tex., freeway. The injured Scouts are rushed by ambu-

lance to a hospital.

 An airplane crashes at a New York City airport. Many of the injured are Boy Scouts.

• In a small town in Oklahoma, Scouts injured in a car wreck are airlifted by helicopter to a hospital 20 miles away.

Fortunately, no one was really injured in the above "accidents." These make-believe disasters were staged so rescue squads could practice their skills.

Scouts serving as volunteer "victims" in the disasters got a close look at how to prepare for the real thing.

How to Prepare for Disaster

When your troop chooses the Emergency Preparedness program, you can experience similar "real thing" training situations.

Like the Scouts described above, your troop might arrange with local agencies to participate in a preparedness drill.

And you can stage your own realistic happening at a monthending event called "The Real Thing."

At troop meetings during the month, you will get plenty of instruction in first aid, safety, and emergency operations.

You will set up and practice a plan to mobilize your troop and patrol quickly.

You will also learn how to carry out emergency service.

The Real Thing event should take place outdoors. Family members can help by playing the roles of "victims." Events can be camping and hiking emergencies and in-town situations too.

Scout Program: Emergency Preparedness

Ready for the Real Real Thing



How Do You React?

Below are two sample plans. [You will find others in the Emergency Preparedness chapter in the program manual "Woods Wisdom" (BSA catalogue No. 7262A). You can also create your own plans.]

- Your patrol is passing a playground when one of the pieces of play equipment collapses. Several children receive broken bones and severe cuts. Many of them panic and begin running into the street. What action do you take?
- Your patrol is in a shopping mall. A tornado hits one end of the mall, knocking out electrical power. Several people are injured by flying debris; the phone system is out; and you are a half mile from a fire station. How do you react?

When the Real Thing Is an Earthquake

The San Francisco Bay Area earthquake last October demonstrated how Scout troops can quickly mobilize to serve during an emergency.

Scouts helped direct traffic when street and signal lights were knocked out. They served food to rescuers working round the clock searching for survivors in a collapsed freeway. And they collected food and clothing for persons whose homes and belongings had been destroyed by the quake.

"SPOOKY"

WAS HOW ONE SCOUT DESCRIBED THE ATMOSPHERE IN HAWAII AFTER THE

OURTEEN-year-old C. Dudley Pratt Jr., a Star Scout, was playing with other kids outside his Honolulu home that morning. It was 7:55 on Dec. 7, 1941, 50 years ago this month.

Suddenly he heard antiaircraft guns open up over Pearl Harbor. The sky was alive with bursting shells above the ships of the U.S. Navy's Pacific Fleet. Falling shrapnel blasted apart a car just a block from his house.

"Then we saw a formation of three Japanese planes over our house, going down the valley in the direction of Hickam Field, the main military air base near Pearl Harbor," Dudley Pratt said. "We ran inside and turned on the radio and heard the Governor say that we were under attack. He sounded nervous," Pratteremembered.

What Dudley Pratt saw was the surprise bombing of Pearl Harbor and other U.S. bases in Hawaii by Japanese Navy aircraft. The attack plunged the United States into World War II, the biggest war in history. The war went on for nearly four long years before Japan surrendered in August 1945.

Pearl Harbor Day was a disaster for the United States. Eighteen Navy ships—including eight battleships, three light cruisers, and three destroyers—were sunk, capsized, or badly damaged. The Navy and the Army Air Force lost 170 planes in the two-hour attack. Because they caught the United States unawares, the Japanese got away with losses of

only 29 aircraft, a submarine, and five midget submarines.

Worst of all for the United States, 2,335 sailors, soldiers and Marines were killed or missing: Sixty-eight civilians also died. They were citizens of Honolulu and other cities around the huge naval base who died in fires or who were hit by antiaircraft fire that missed its mark.

While the bombing was still going on, Boy Scouts and leaders began rallying to help Civilian Defense workers. "We were scared," Dudley Pratt said, "but I think my parents were more scared than I was."

HEN he heard the radio report about the attack, professional Scouter Paul Y. Ishimoto raced to the Scout office in Honolulu. The phone was ringing off the hook with calls from people who wanted to know what they should do. Mr. Ishimoto and another professional Scouter, Paul J. Lau, assigned Scouts to messenger service for Civilian Defense. Others were sent to Central Union Church to help cook and serve at a soup kitchen there for workers.

Twenty Scouts rushed out to fight fires at Lunalilo School and at a l downtown intersection. They stried fire hoses for firemen who was trying to save burning homes stores. They also helped take injurpersons out of the burning building

At Hickam Field, 16-year-old nior patrol leader Gilbert S. Sylv. Troop 53 helped to pull woun soldiers from their burning l racks. The Honolulu Star-Bulletin ported: "He suffered a slight b. while dashing in and out of burning building rescuing the caught within, but continued u he was relieved of the exhaust work."

Scoutmaster Richard Mizuta: his Troop 50 were sent to a make-shift hospital in a high school near Pearl Harbor. "We stayed there throughout the night," he remembered. For the next three months, he said, "We were on 24-hour duty, with six boys at a time on eight-hour shifts, helping the nurses and issuing gas masks."

Meanwhile, in Waipahu, on the other side of Pearl Harbor, Scoutmaster Fred Yasui mobilized his troop in a ball park. "While we were gathering there," he said, "we saw two Japanese Zero fighters fly over us. They saw that we were Boy Scouts and thought we were camping out, so they flew away to bomb

another place. We were lucky."

When the bombing ended, Troop 118 was assigned to help evacuate people whose homes in Honolulu and Pearl City were on Pearl Harbor's shores. "We helped the Civilian Defense people move them to a local Japanese-language school," Mr. Yasui recalled. "We had them there for close to a week, cooking and doing other chores for them."

In Wahiawa, north of Pearl Harbor, Boy Scouts formed a bucket brigade to fight fires. They saved several houses which were threatened by fires started when a Japanese plane crashed into a home and set it ablaze.

FTER the bombing—even days later—both military men and civilians were on pins and needles. They expected an invasion by Japanese troops at any moment. It never came, but rumors of landings made people tense. Everybody was ordered to stay off the streets after 6 P.M. All lights were blacked out at night.

"It was a real spooky time," Dud-

Disaster strikes when least expected. Is your troop prepared to respond? ley Pratt remembered. In the afternoon after the attack, he went downtown to St. Andrew's Cathedral, where his Troop 8 set up a first-aid station in the basement. "We stayed all night and came home the next day," he said. The Scouts had no casualties to treat, but, he said, "we fully expected an invasion or a bombing."

Hawaii's Scouts helped Civilian Defense workers for weeks after the attack. The schools were closed, and many were being used for first-aid stations or Civilian Defense headquarters.

Many Scouts worked every day as messengers. Among them were the members of Troop 10, who were stationed at a school. Masao Miyamoto, who has been with the troop for 65 years, said: "We worked around the clock for over a month. We slept on the floor.

"At night everything was blacked out," Mr. Miyamoto said. "Sometimes we would get a report that a light was seen at a certain place on a hill. My boys and a mailman would shoot up there and tell them to turn it off. We went with the mailman because he knew where to find it."

Troop 10's messengers were steel helmets and carried gas masks on their rounds. "It was a wonderful feeling to be a messenger," said Walter Tagawa, who was a Tenderfoot Scout then. "We were very proud."

Later on, Troop 10 built first-aid cabinets for aid stations, and airplane models. The model planes were used to train pilots and antiaircraft gunners to identify enemy planes.

Throughout the war years, Scouts in Hawaii and on the U.S. mainland aided the war effort in many other ways. They promoted sales of U.S. war bonds, collected aluminum and other scrap metals for recycling into weapons of war, and distributed literature for the government.

"The boys had a sense of patriotism," said Paul Ishimoto, the professional Scouter. "They were so proud to be a part of the local Civilian Defense effort. They were very, very proud."

Someogay Do Something:

ON A LONG PATROL HIKE, A Boy Scout slips on the rutted trail, twisting his ankle. Pain shoots up his leg, causing him to lose balance. The pack's weight shifts and sends the Scout down a steep hill. He slides and spins, bouncing from tree to tree, finally coming to a stop after hitting his head on a boulder.

You call down to him—but he does not answer, does not even move.

Quick-can you help?

If your troop uses this month's First Aid theme, you will be able to say yes, because you'll learn first aid, then practice it during staged emer-

gencies in this month's featured event. Disaster Day.

*Disaster Day can be the highlight of a camp-out. Test Scouts throughout the weekend with surprise emergencies: A hiker "breaks" a leg, a cook suffers "burns," a camper gets "lost".

Or have the whole troop respond to accomplex "disaster" in your home-town.

Last December, Kalamazoo, Mich., Troop 205 (operated by First Presbyterian Church) did a combination of both. They staged a camp-out disaster.

First, the troop learned how to organize during an emergency, make decisions, maintain discipline and conduct field communications.

Then, during a weekend campout, troop leaders staged an earthquake disaster in their camp—at 2:30 in the morning.

Scouts responded by assessing "damage" to the camp and treating "injuries" suffered by campers. All were outlined by instructions distributed in sealed envelopes.

Another Disaster Day option: Ask qualified parents and tocal emergency personnel to help your troop

The victim needs first aid now. Can you help?

The Scouts joined in first aid drills, using a backboard for back injuries and reviewing cardiopulmonary resuscitation. They also watched the EMT's demonstrate lifesaving devices such as the "Jaws of Life," a machine that helps free people trapped in badly wrecked vehicles.

Then it was off to nearby Betton Clinic for detailed first-aid instruction from Troop 73 Scoutmaster Harold Betton, a doctor.

Dr. Betton reviewed basics of first aid for life threatening and less serious injuries with the Scouts. Then he had them treat "victims" for "burned" hands, "broken" fingers and arms, "head wounds," and more.

Scout Alexander Betton, 11, held out his "burned" hand. Eagle Scout Thomas Dunlap, 17, took the first turn at applying a medical cream to the injury.

"Use swirling motions," Dr. Betton said. "It's like icing a cake. There. Very good."

Next, Tenderfoot Scout Jeremy

Fortner, 12, worked on Alexander's "broken" finger. As Jeremy secured the metal splint with tape, Dr. Betton told the crowd of Scouts: "Remember. First you immobilize and stabilize. But don't tape too tightly because an injured extremity will swell."

The Scouts, some standing on tiptoe for a better view, nodded, mentally filing away the information.

After everyone worked at the firstaid exercises, including turning Scout neckerchiefs into emergency bandages, Dr. Betton complimented the Scouts. They were now prepared to fulfill their promise to "help other people at all times."

Make sure you can do the same. See the troop program features book, "Woods Wisdom" (BSA Supply No. 7262A), for more ideas on staging a Disaster Day. And read up on proper first aid in "The Boy Scout Handbook," pages 401-43, and merit badge pamphlets "First Aid" and "Emergency Preparedness."

with first-aid instruction.

That's what the Little Rock, Ark., Scouts pictured here did. They visited a fire station to learn how first aid is administered in the field, then went to a doctor's office to learn how it's applied in a controlled setting.

At Central Fire Station in downtown Little Rock, firefighters David Blair and Pam Smith told the Scouts how they handed emergencies.

"At an accident," Lieutenant Blair explained, "EMT's [Emergency Medical Technicians] perform first aid, stabilizing victims till the paramedics arrive."

SAMPLE TROOP RECALL ROSTER

LOCAL OFFICIAL

ASSISTANT SCOUTMASTER - SCOUTMASTER - ASSISTANT SCOUTMASTER

SENIOR PATROL LEADER

	·		
1	1		1
PATROL LEADER	PATROL LEADER	PATROL LEADER	PATROL LEADER
SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT
Type	1		1
SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT
	1		
SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT
	}	1	
SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT
-	1 .	1	
SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT	SCOUT

^{**} When you are called, call the next person on the list. If you cannot reach the next person, skip him and go to the next name. After reaching the next available person, report to the place specified by the phone call. If someone is available (parent, etc) have them continue to call the person or persons you were unable to reach.

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APPENDIX

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