

Guiding Our Youth Into the Future

70 Years of the Outdoor Code

BSA National Outdoor Ethics & Conservation Conference

Camp Tracy, Utah



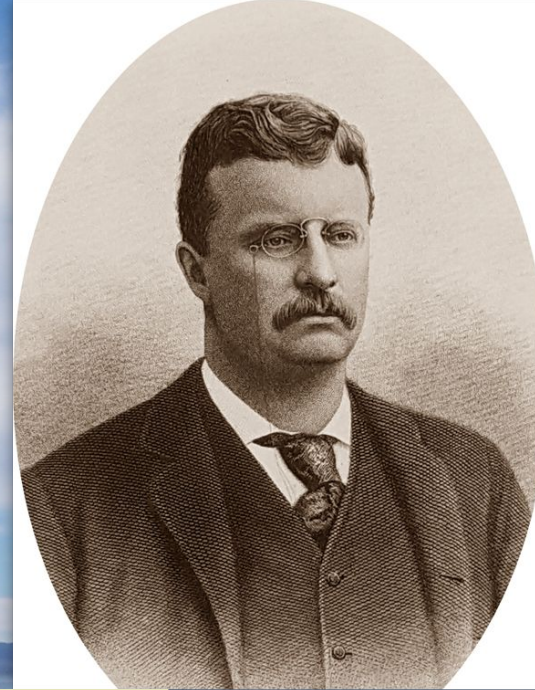
*“Father Nayture” and
“Mother Nayture”*



*Julie Seton
Granddaughter of
Ernest Thompson
Seton*



Concern for Wildlife circa 1897



“The wildlife of today is not ours to do with as we please. The original stock was given to us in trust for the benefit both of the present and the future we must render an accounting of this trust to those who come after us.”

Theodore Roosevelt



Conservation vs. Preservation



Boone and Crockett Club
Dec 21, 1887
Theodore Roosevelt
George Bird Grinnell
(Gifford Pinchot –Aldo Leopold)

Advocates fair chase hunting in support of habitat conservation.

Sierra Club
May 28, 1892
John Muir

To explore, enjoy, and protect the wild places of the earth.
To practice and promote the responsible use of the earth's ecosystems and resources.

Early Scout Leaders: Camping and Outdoors

Ernest Thompson
Seton

Daniel Carter
Beard

“Ohiyesa”
Charles Eastman

William T.
Hornaday

Edgar M.
Robinson



David
Ambercrombie

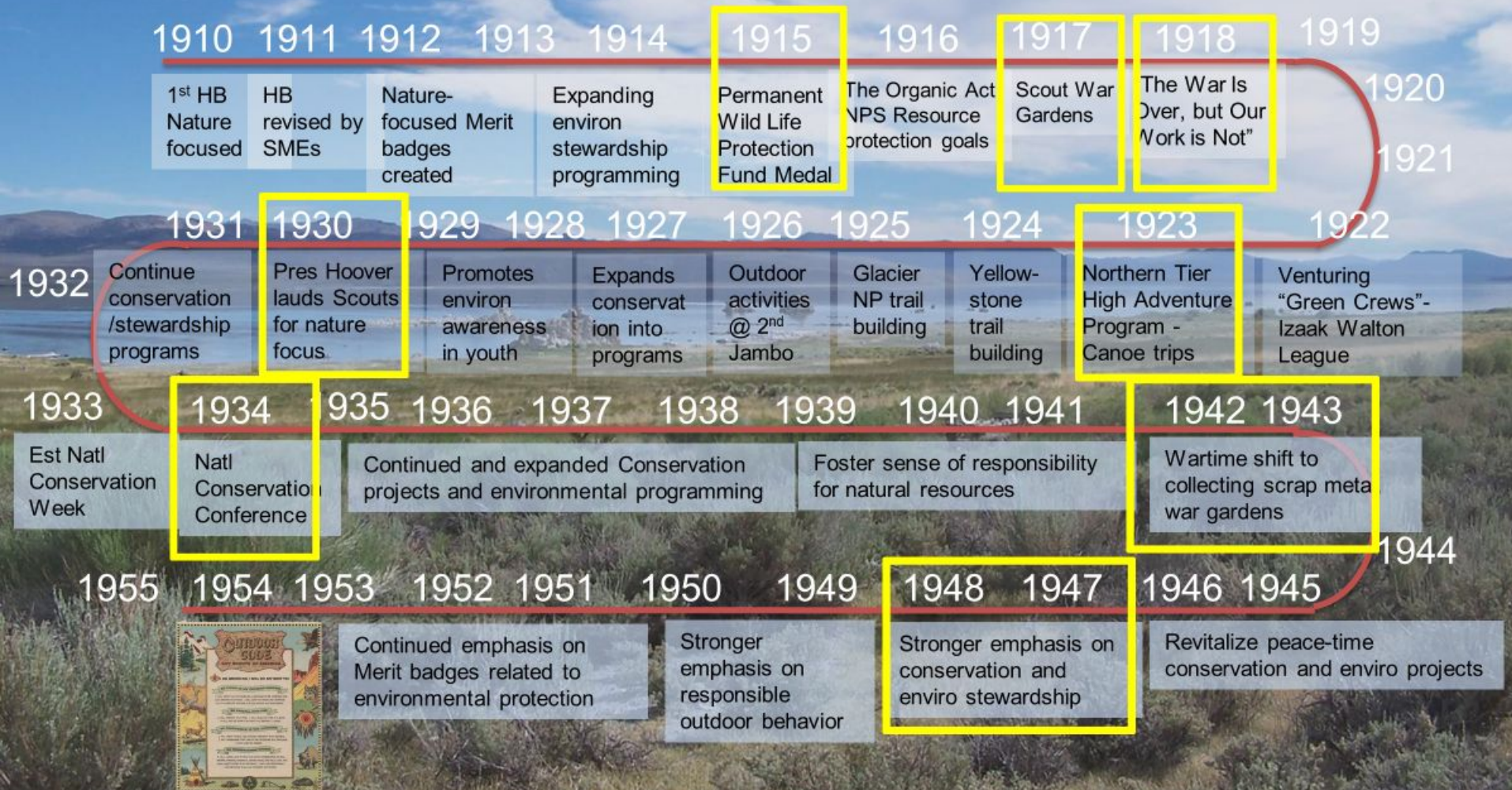
A. A.
Jameson

William D.
Murray

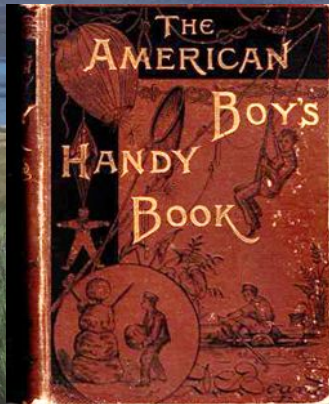
William D.
Pratt

Scouting's Commitment to the Outdoors

1910 - 1955



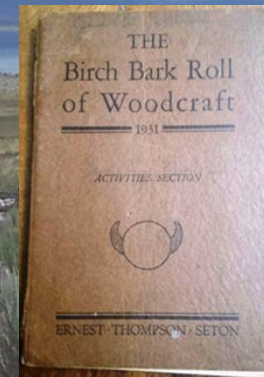
Scouting And Conservation



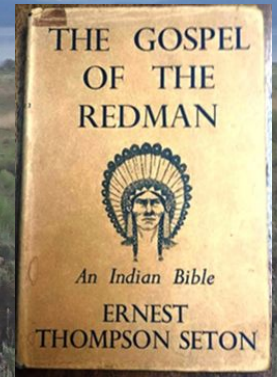
Dan Beard
1882
1st Scout Commissioner



Lina & Adelia Beard
1897
(Camp Fire Girls)



Ernest Thompson Seton
1902
1st Chief Scout



Outdoor Life

25
ANNIVERSARY

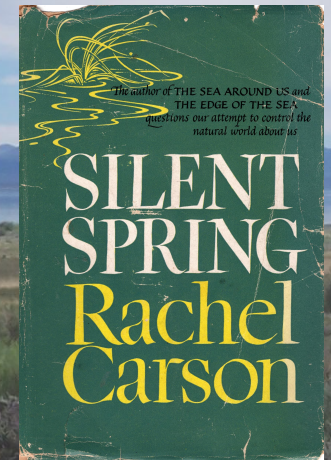


Conservation Pledge

I GIVE MY
PLEDGE AS AN AMERICAN
TO SAVE AND FAITHFULLY TO
DEFEND FROM WASTE THE
NATURAL RESOURCES OF
MY COUNTRY - ITS SOIL
AND MINERALS, ITS
FORESTS, WATERS,
AND WILDLIFE

Conservation Pledge

The pledge was chosen in a 1946 contest with western novelist L.L. Foreman receiving \$3000 for the winning entry. The second place prize of \$1000 went to biologist Rachel Carson who would years later write *Silent Spring*.



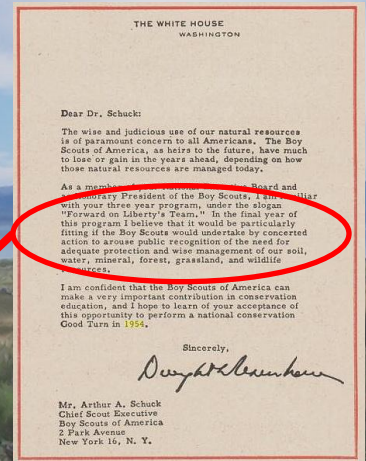
The pledge was written to remind readers of *Outdoor Life* magazine and other sportsmen of the vigilance needed to preserve the natural world.

Scouts BSA in the 50's

“Forward on Liberty’s Team”

- Collected aluminum, wastepaper, and salvage
- Collected 30 million pounds of rubber
- 20,000 Scouts made Victory Gardens

President Eisenhower asked for more help !

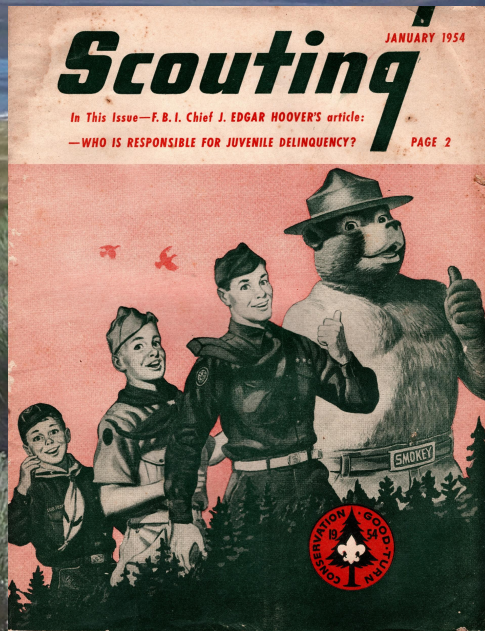


“Forward On Liberty’s Team.” In the final year of this program I believe that it would be particularly fitting if the Boy Scouts would undertake by concerted action to arouse public recognition of the need for adequate protection and wise management of our soil, water, mineral, forest, grassland and wildlife resources.

Green Bar Bill announced the National Conservation Good Turn



"The Kick-Off Activity during the week of March 21-27 will be the publicizing of the OUTDOOR CODE for Americans -- developed by the Boy Scouts of America, and promoted by all of us -- by you and me."



Nation-wide Conservation Good Turn

THE WHITE HOUSE
Washington
June 19, 1953

Dear Dr. Schuck:

The wise and judicious use of our natural resources make a very important contribution to the health, education, and happiness of our people. The Boy Scouts of America, for the past several years, have been making a commendable effort to conserve our natural resources and to make them available to all Americans.

As a member of your National Executive Board and as a member of the National Conservation Good Turn, I am particularly interested in the work you are doing. In the past few years, you have done a great deal of work in the field of conservation, and your efforts are being recognized by the American public.

I am confident that the Boy Scouts of America can do a very important part in the conservation of our natural resources, and I hope to see the work you are doing in the future.

Sincerely,
 Dwight D. Eisenhower

Mr. Arthur A. Schuck
Chief Scout Executive
Boy Scouts of America
New York 16, N. Y.

JOIN WITH THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA

TO PROTECT OUR FORESTS, CONSERVE OUR WATERS, AND GARDEN OUR WILDLIFE

OUTDOOR CODE

FOR AMERICANS

Poster Distribution
—March 21-27, 1954

Conservation posters will be distributed on a basis of 10 per Unit. A priority list of distribution points is and around the local community has been developed and will be given to Unit leaders. The poster calls attention to the National Conservation Good Turn, and asks the American public to take part in the program to help conserve America's natural resources.

Unit Projects
—April-September

Much of the success of the Conservation Good Turn is based upon the degree to which Units carry out conservation projects that meet a need in local communities. Because the land across America differs so widely, and the resulting conservation problems are so varied, Units must necessarily develop their own programs with the help of local conservation technicians. Suggestions will show the kind of project that can be carried out by Cub Scouts, Boy Scouts and Explorers, in metropolitan areas, suburbs and rural areas. They will serve as guides for the kind of activity suitable for Units during the months April through September.

Outdoor Demonstration
—October

During October, Councils, Districts or Units will hold conservation campfires or field days. The purpose of these events is to show to the general public in an outdoor, on-the-ground demonstration some of the needs and techniques of conservation in the local community, what Scouts have done and what anyone can do. These events may be held in cities (parks, school yards, etc.); on the Council campsite; on a farm outside town; or in any other suitable outdoor area. Cub Scout Packs or dens will hold low doors as part of the theme of the month. *EVD.*

For the first time since World War II, the Boy Scouts of America has been called upon by the President of the United States to carry out a National Good Turn—this time in the field of conservation of our natural resources—soil, water, minerals, forests, grassland and wildlife. As President Eisenhower points out in his letter to Dr. Arthur A. Schuck, the future of our country depends largely on how these resources are managed today, and in the years ahead.

For as long as our soils and grasslands produce healthful, clean and pure; as long as our water supplies are plentiful, clean and pure; as long as our mines and forests produce the necessities of everyday life and for defense or war; as long as our parks and recreational areas provide sources of healthy recreation and inspiration—only so long will American democracy continue as we know it today. Our future as a free nation depends largely on how the citizens of tomorrow manage and build up our storehouse of natural wealth.

The Chief Scout Executive quickly and enthusiastically accepted the President's challenge and plans for the National Good Turn have been developed. The highlights below appear in **SPRING PROGRAM QUARTERS**.

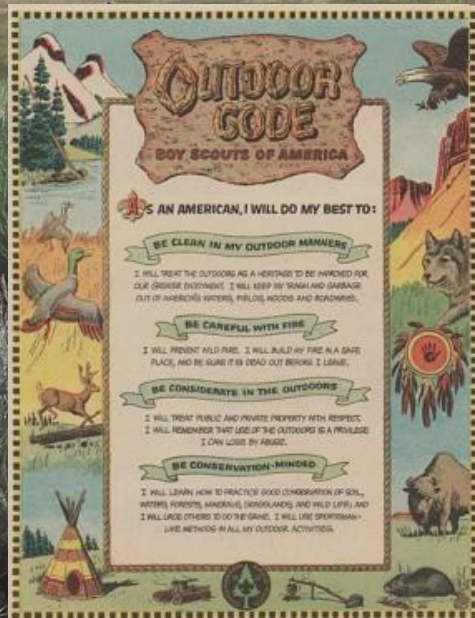
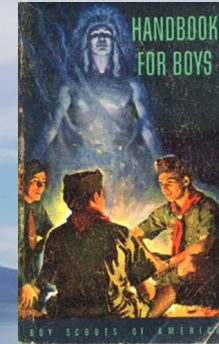
Conservation Confab
—March 21-27, 1954

As a kick-off activity for the National Good Turn, Units are to hold a conservation confab, to which friends and members of the chartered institution are invited. Assistance of local conservation technicians will familiarize those in attendance with conservation needs in the community and what individuals can do to answer the needs. It is at this meeting that the Unit conservation program for the summer is announced. In addition, displays and demonstrations will add to the interest.

Publicizing the Outdoor Code

An Outdoor Code for Americans has been developed. This can be used as a part of the confab, but can be presented by Units to all Americans, with the idea that the Code will serve as a guide to their outdoor manners in the future. Suggestions provide opportunities for the production of the Code in school assemblies, P.T.A., civic and fraternal organizations, and in public demonstrations and rallies.

- # National Conservation Good Turn
- Published in Boys' Life
 - Revised 5th Edition Handbook For Boys



*5th edition
7th Printing*

Conservation every citizen

attention of natural bird enemies to the nest, and they may attack the birds and destroy the nest.

CONSERVATION PLEDGE

"I give my pledge as an American to save and faithfully to defend from waste the natural resources of my Country—its soil and minerals, its forests, water and wildlife."

Help Conserve Natural Resources

Take an interest in conservation all over the United States. You may think that soil erosion, floods,

DO YOUR PART 131

OUTDOOR CODE

As an American, I will do my best to:

Be Clean in My Outdoor Manners

I will treat the outdoors as a heritage to be improved for our greater enjoyment. I will keep my trash and garbage out of America's waters, fields, woods, and roadways.

Be Careful with Fire

I will prevent wild fire. I will build my fire in a safe place and be sure it is out before I leave.

Be Considerate in the Outdoors

I will treat public and private property with respect. I will remember that use of the outdoors is a privilege I can lose by abuse.

Be Conservation-Minded

I will learn how to practice good conservation of soil, waters, forests, minerals, grasslands, and wildlife; and I will urge others to do the same. I will use sportsmanlike methods in all my outdoor activities.

DO

*5th Edition
8th*

Boy Scouts in the 60's

The 60's themes were targeting the Urban Scouts.

Scouting more involved with social issues:

- child health
- low-cost housing
- literacy
- food production
- job skills training
- drug abuse prevention
- life skills training
- peace education



6th and 7th Editions – Not much change



William Hillcourt "Green Bar Bill" Retires in 1965

Boy Scouts in the 70's

Outdoor skills deemphasized

Continued Focus on Urban Scouts



BSA Theme 1970-76 SOAR - Save Our American Resources

Reduce – Reuse- Recycle

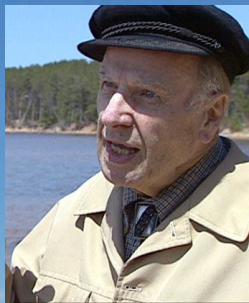
8th edition -The most radical change in Handbook content.

- De-emphasized camping, making outdoor skills optional in lower three ranks
- Eliminated outdoor merit badges from the required list for higher three ranks
- Eagle list dropped Camping, Cooking, Nature, Swimming, Lifesaving.



Nation in Environmental Crisis in the 70's & 80's

“Why not have a nationwide teach-in on the environment?”



Earth Day
Gaylord Nelson
April 22, 1970

- 1969 - Oil Spill at Santa Barbara
- 1975 – “Save Mono Lake”
- 1979 - Three Mile Island
- 1983 - Karen Silkwood
- 1984 - Bhopal
- 1989 - Exxon Valdez Oil Spill



Big Concerns Included

- Leaded Gas
- DDT/Pesticides
- **Agent Orange**
- Air Pollution
- Industry Smoke & Sludge
- PCBs
- Asbestos

The Doctrine of Public Trust

California Supreme Court Decision (1983)

“The state has a “duty” to protect the public’s “common heritage of streams, lakes, marshlands, and tidelands.”

“The Mono Lake Decision”

National Audubon Society v. Superior Court (1983)

[S.F. No. 24368. Supreme Court of California. February 17, 1983.]

NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY et al., Petitioners, v. THE SUPERIOR COURT OF ALPINE COUNTY, Respondent; DEPARTMENT OF WATER AND POWER OF THE CITY OF LOS ANGELES et al., Real Parties in Interest



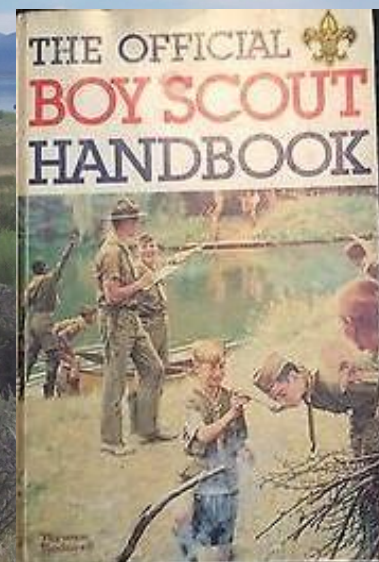
Boy Scouts in the 90's

BSA Theme - "All Out For Scouting"

"Take the outing out of Scouting and all you have is "SC"

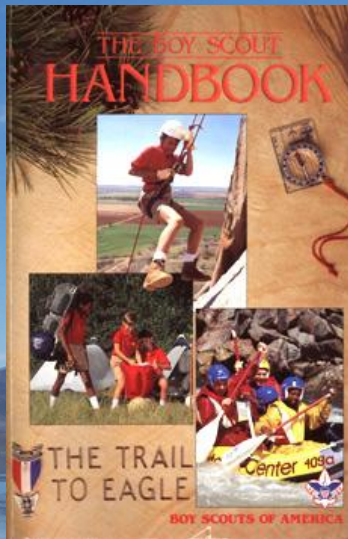
William Hillcourt
"Green Bar Bill"

Came out of retirement and donated a year of his life to write the 9th Edition, which represented a return to the traditional Scouting program

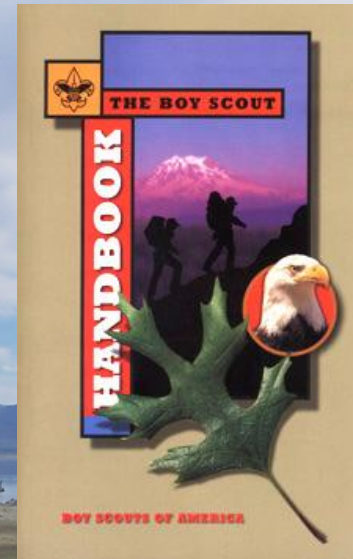


9th Edition

Boy Scouts in the 90's



The 10th Edition represents a Scouting program very similar to the program in use before 1972.



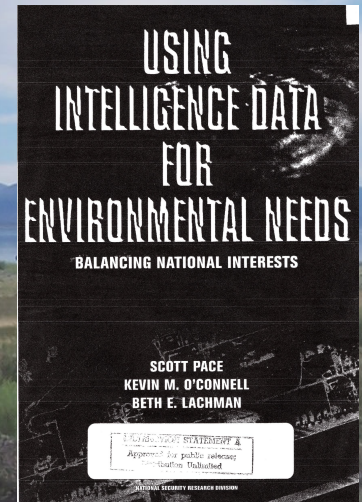
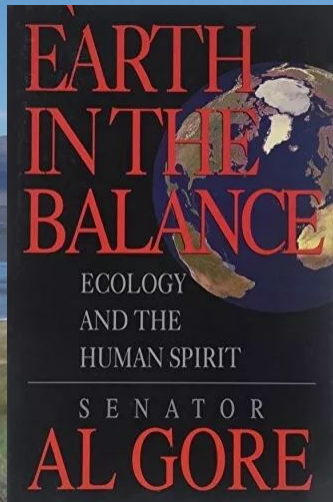
The 11th Edition is a logical continuation of the 10th Edition.

It adds a little information about BSA's new "Leave No Trace" (low impact camping) outdoor ethic.

Environmental Issues on the National Stage

Vice President Al Gore

Chartered
Director of Central Intelligence
To establish an
Environmental Task Force



- Expose 70 prominent environmental scientists to intelligence collection capabilities and archives.
- To test the applicability of these to environmental issues.
- The ETF completed its interim report in May 1993.

**WOOD
BADGE**



Bill Nay
A Good Old Owl, Too

I am Going To Work My Ticket

- Attend 1995 World Jamboree (Global Development Village)
- Attend 1995 National Camp School (Ecology/Conservation)
- Establish Science-Energy-Environment - Conservation (SEEC) at Camp Airy

1995 – Bill & Karen Nay became Father & Mother Nayture at Camp Airy teaching the Nature Merit Badge.



Yes, Bill Nay is Teaching Bill Nye, the Science Guy



BSA National Camping School

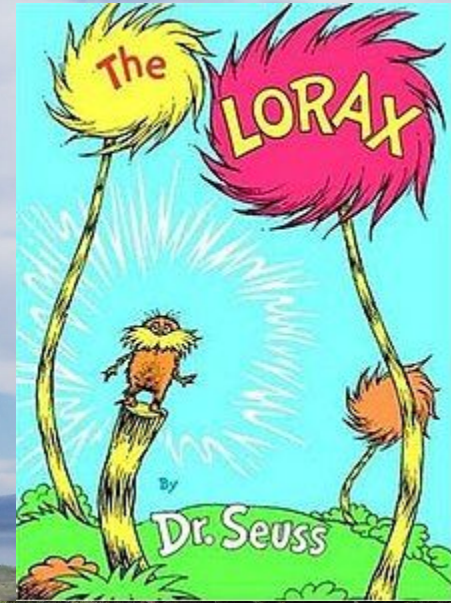


- The elk antlers - The great outdoors and the conservation of wildlife.
- The 13 points on the antlers - The 12 points of the Scout Law and the duty to God.
- The red outer circle - the aquatic program
- The teepee - the tent, the shelter a camper sets up. The three teepee poles - the three fingers of the Scout sign.
- The green inner circle - the green of all growing things in the out-of-doors.
- Though you can't see him through the teepee door -there is a scout in the teepee looking for the great adventure of camping.

Father Naylor Brings the Lorax to NCS



*"Unless someone like you cares a whole awful lot, nothing is going to get better. **It's not**".*





Order of the Arrow

- 2008 – ArrowCorps with the US Forest Service
- 2009 - OA added Conservation and Stewardship to purpose

NOAC 2009 Conference- Theme "Power Of One"

Approximately 7,200 Arrowmen

Introduced the new OA Mission and Purpose



2006-08 Printing



2009 Printings

To promote Scout camping, which reaches its greatest effectiveness as a part of the unit's camping program both year-round and in the summer camp, as directed by the camping committee of the council.

Promote camping, responsible outdoor adventure, and **environmental stewardship** as essential components of every Scout's experience, in the unit, and year-round, and in summer camp.



Order of the Arrow

- 2015 NOAC – LNT Classes
- 2015 – Orca Lodge implements the new Purpose.



Julie Seton meets Father Nayture at 2015 NOAC

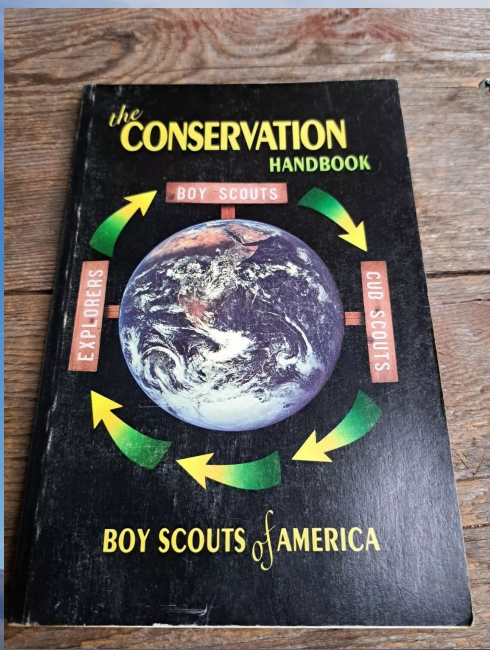


2015 - Redwood Empire Council Orca Lodge wins the Western Region Innovation Award for bringing Outdoor Ethics to the Scouts



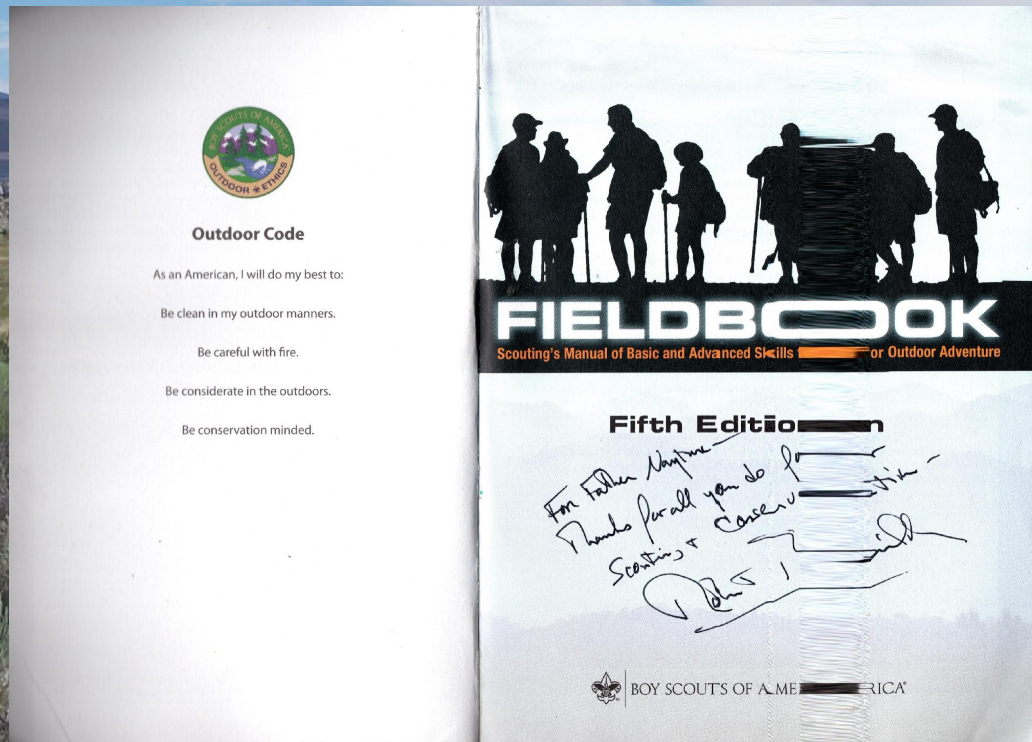
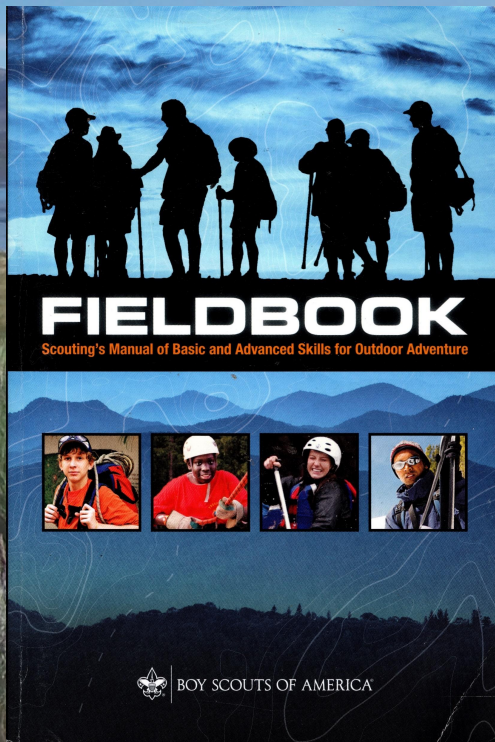
Conservation Handbook -1991

Written by Robert Birkby, who also wrote three editions of the Boy Scout Handbook and two editions of the Fieldbook

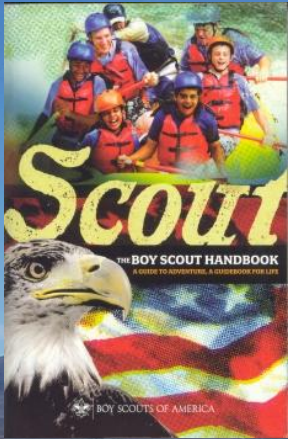


Scout Fieldbook

The 5th Edition by Robert Birkby
Brought the Outdoor Code up Front and Center



Scouts BSA in the 21st Century



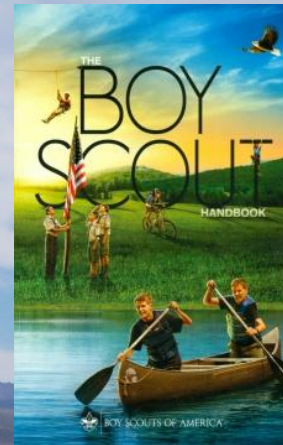
12 Edition

2nd Class

Discuss "Leave No Trace"

1st Class

Demonstrate Leave No Trace.



13th Edition

Tenderfoot

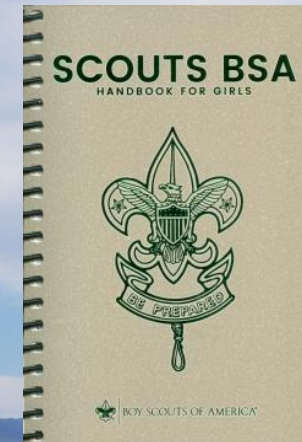
Tell how you practiced Outdoor Code

2nd Class

Explain and practice Leave No Trace

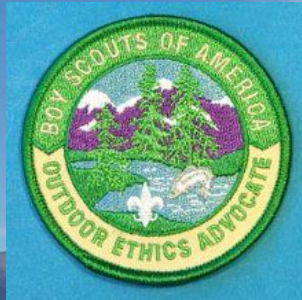
1st Class

Explain and practice Tread Lightly



Scouts BSA in the 21st Century

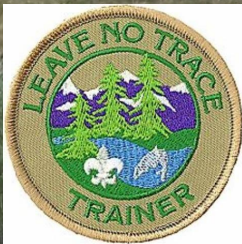
Added Leadership Positions



Adult Leader
Council Outdoor Ethics Advocate



New Youth Leadership Positions



Leave No Trace Trainer (obsolete)



Outdoor Ethics Guide

Scouts BSA in the 21st Century

Ex-Scout leaders charged for toppling ancient Utah rock

Michael Winter, USA TODAY 9:47 p.m. EST January 31, 2014

Ex-Boy Scouts leaders said their action, posted to YouTube, was intended to protect kids.

**LNT Master Educator Course
was conducted in response to the concerns.**



Goblin Valley State Park



As A Jedi Master
My Best I will Do

Be clean in my outdoor manners

Clean My Outdoors Manners will be

Be careful with fire

Careful with Fire I am

Be considerate in the outdoors

Considerate in the Outdoors to All

Be conservation minded

Conservation Minded I Am

Working on my closing thoughts

Mono Lake - 2007



The Nays' canopy-topped gasoline launch and a rowboat set out on Mono Lake on an unknown date. On May 31, 1898, Winslow Nay and five other men were in the Nays' launch when wind and waves capsized the boat about a mile from shore, and all six drowned. Only one body was ever recovered. This story is recounted in Margaret Calhoun's *Pioneers of Mono Basin*. (Courtesy of RNE.)



**Ruins of the Nay
Ranch Boat Dock
circa 1898**

BSA Leave No Trace Task Force established the following goals:

- One or more Leave No Trace Master Educators in every local council
- One or more Leave No Trace Trainers in every district.

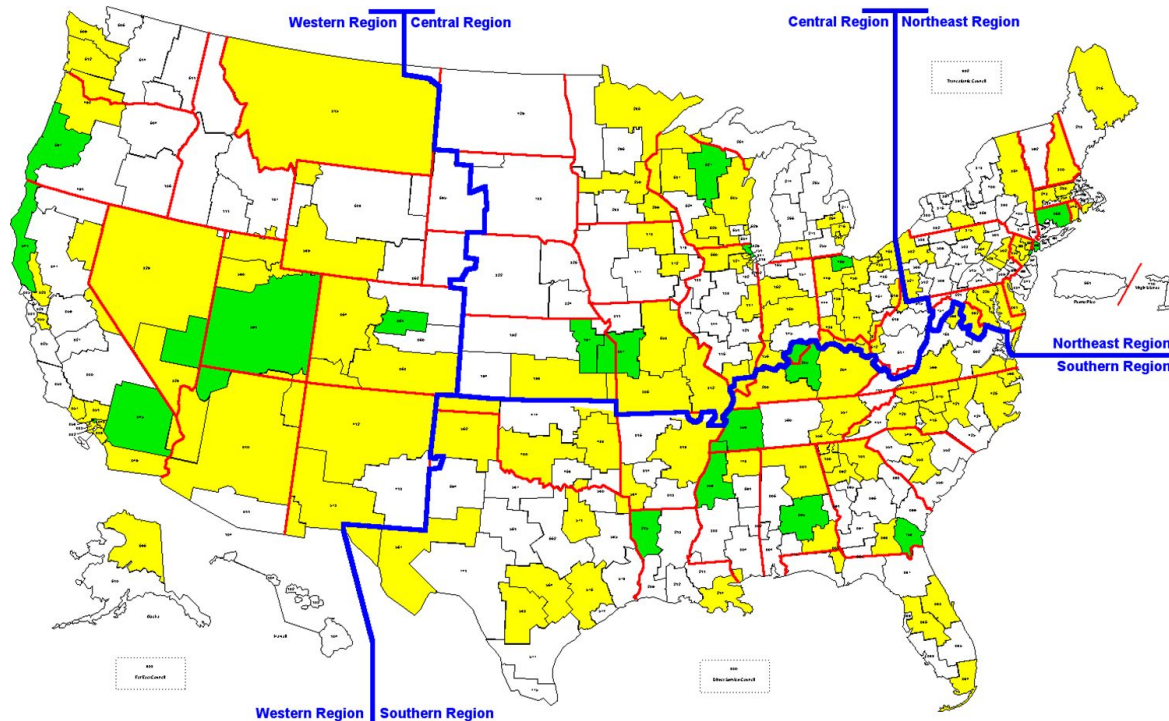


2009 - The National Goals for Leave No Trace

The BSA Leave No Trace Task Force has established the following National Goals:

- One or more Master Educators in each local council
- One or more Trainers in each district
- An Outdoor Ethics Advocate in each local council

The following graphic shows progress toward the goals:



Key:

Green = Both Master Educator / Outdoor Ethics Advocate

Yellow = At least one Master Educator, no Advocate

White = Neither a Master Educator or Outdoor Ethics Advocate

2014 - The National Goals for Leave No Trace

The BSA Leave No Trace Task Force has established the following National Goals:

- One or more Master Educators in each local council
- One or more Trainers in each district
- An Outdoor Ethics Advocate in each local council

The following graphic shows progress toward the goals:



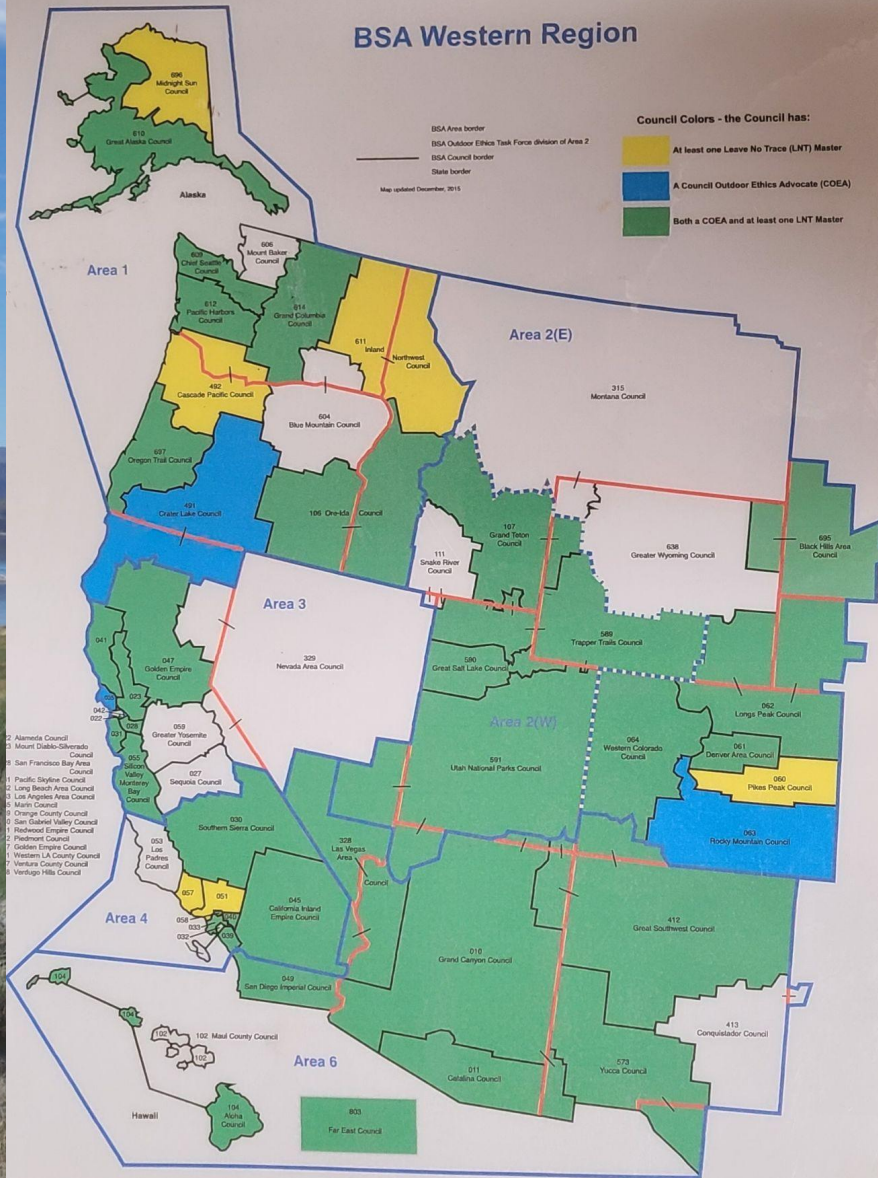
Key:

Green = Both Master Educator / Outdoor Ethics Advocate

Yellow = At least one Master Educator, no Advocate

White = Neither a Master Educator or Outdoor Ethics Advocate

BSA Western Region



Here are a few of the links where we gathered information for this presentation.

<http://www.usscouts.org/advance/changes/advchanges.asp>

<https://www.scouting.org/outdoor-programs/outdoor-ethics/>

<https://www.outdoorethics-bsa.org/OutdoorCode.php#:~:text=The%20Outdoor%20Code%20first%20appeared%20in%20Boys%27%20Life,of%20the%20importance%20of%20caring%20for%20natural%20resources.>

https://www.troop97.net/bshb_ed1.htm

<https://www.troop97.net/bsfb1.htm#:~:text=The%20BSA%20produced%20forerunners%20to%20the%20Fieldbook%20as,finally%20produced%20the%20first%20official%20Fieldbook%20in%201944>

<https://oa-bsa.org/history/oa-handbooks>

<https://www.earth.com/news/boy-scouts-conservation>

<https://openai.com/chatgpt/>

1995 World Jamboree - Netherlands - Global Development Village Staff



LNT Master Educator Course - Philmont - 2008



2010 National Jamboree - Outdoor Ethics Staff





2015 Regional Scotiajamb Halifax, Nova Scotia



2015 - Visit to the India National Scout Office



Stephen D. Bechtel Jr. (1925-2021) Distinguished Eagle Scout



JULY 2010

BOYS' LIFE

MORE THAN A QUARTER OF A MILLION CIRCULATION



**ON TO
FORT A.P. HILL!**



Trailhead

BY CHRIS TUCKER

CONSERVATION Hornaday 100

This year, Scouting marks the 100th anniversary of the Hornaday Awards, which might be the most demanding and selective awards attainable by Scouts. An average of a dozen Hornaday Awards are earned each year. By contrast, 56,841 Scouts earned the Eagle Scout Award in 2013.

The awards are named for the esteemed American zoologist, conservationist and taxidermist William Temple Hornaday, who served as

the first director of the Bronx Zoo and established the Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund. In a 1920 memo, Hornaday spelled out the three goals of the awards: "First, to furnish a lasting token of appreciation of valuable services rendered to the wild life cause. Second, to attract attention to the duty of the good citizen toward wild life; and Third, to develop new leaders in the warfare against the destroyers of wild life."

For Scouts, Venturers and Sea Scouts, the Hornaday awards — badge, Bronze

and Silver — require a challenging combination of merit badges and conservation-related projects. And these aren't just any projects, says Hornaday committee chairman Tim Beaty. A 35-year veteran of the U.S. Forest Service, Beaty spent 20 years as the service's national liaison to the BSA and works with the Hornaday Award committee charged with reviewing every Hornaday application. Beaty says that successful Hornaday applicants all share a burning passion for their projects.

"You have to have that passion, play into that passion for a place or a species," Beaty says. "You're going the extra mile, doing what's good for the environment or the animals. If you don't have that passion, you're just working for an award; most of those people fail. Someone who steps up and is exceptional — they're the only ones who should be wearing an exceptional award."

It's that drive, Beaty says, that propels some Scouts to devote literally thousands of hours to their Hornaday projects. "From our viewpoint, it has to be at least the scope and scale of an Eagle project, and most are much, much larger. On average, they're probably looking at two years of work," he says. "Many put in 1,000 to 2,000 hours of work over two or three years. Some take four or five years. The projects get so involved."



Hornaday projects must involve a "conservation need" that goes beyond human needs such as recycling or repairing trails, Beaty says. A list of recent Scouts who won Hornaday awards includes such projects as removing discarded fishing lines from reservoirs; monitoring a bald eagle nest; protecting endangered plants at a park by removing invasive species; returning an illegal road to natural conditions; and removing incorrectly installed drainpipes that caused erosion.

Ultimately, Beaty says, it is "hard to define" what makes an ideal Hornaday project, a truth that goes back to a letter Hornaday himself wrote in the 1930s. "I can't possibly tell you what makes a significant project or what you should do," he wrote. "Go out and study the birds and the quadrupeds and the abused animals. They'll tell you better than I can what you should be doing."

For more on the Hornaday awards and requirements, go to scouting.org/awards/hornaday.



"I can't possibly tell you what makes a significant project or what you should do. Go out and study the birds and the quadrupeds and the abused animals. They'll tell you better than I can what you should be doing."

— WILLIAM T. HORNADAY ON WHAT MAKES AN IDEAL HORNADAY AWARD PROJECT

Father Nayture spreading the word in 2015



Commissioner
Scouts Canada



Commissioner
Scouts India



Commissioner
Scouts BSA