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Transcribed and Translated by the Providence HMEM Scouts



TWO WORDS

The Homenetmen Central Committee, encouraged by the successful adoption of Scout Class Schedules in the first place and to continue the implementation of the decisions taken by the General Assembly, begins today to complete their publication.

This series of publications consists of four special booklets in the following categories: Miastgh, Yerkantgh, B. Category and A. Category:

The contents of these books are a reflection of the experiences of professional troop leaders and the Homenetmen community in Sydney. each troop leader G. to the final design by the Assembly.

In this way, the complete editions of the wolf-eagle's eagle's and Aryan-orthodox order and feedings are completed.

We are confident that these publications, devoted to the highly educated section of Homenetmen, the development of Scouting, will best serve their purpose and, through their study, make the most of the union and national goals of our ranks.

Homenetmen Central Committee

FOREWORD:

Dear brother and sister,

This book is prepared for you that have earned the Pen Gark and to prepare to be a good scout and earn the Ayp Gark

This book differs from previous Scout books in the sense that they were also a workbook for you.

In the pages of this book you will come across materials that will expand your knowledge in different areas, but the best understanding of them will always depend on you, because beyond reading, you have to do your own research and you need to practice and practice them.

First of all, you must meet the Ayp Gark list of categories of knowledge is divided into sections. Some knowledge is printed in italics, which means that the material will be passed on to you by those in charge, with the appropriateness of your district, or you will apply other materials in practice personally or collectively.

A. PROCEDURE: CONDITIONS:

For Ayk Gark, the followinf requimrents must be met

1. Have Pen Gark for 6 months.
2. Be recognized by the Troop leader as a model scout.
3. Must have good knowledge of Pen Gark.
4. Have been in Panagoum for at least ten days.
5. Be at least 14 years old.

Table of Contents

A. National

1. Know and Explain the Meaning of the Words Nation and Homeland....	14
2. The History of the Armenian People from 1880-1921.....	16
a. Kukunian’s Invasion.....	22
b. The Occupation of Bank Ottoman.....	23
c. Khanasor’s Invasion.....	24
d. World War I and the Armenians.....	25
i. World War I, the Armenian People, and the 1915 Genocide.....	25
ii. The Achievement of Indepedence and the Building of the Republic.....	34

3. The Artsakh Claim.....	46
a. Preface.....	46
b. Artsakh, An Integral Part of Historical Armenia.....	46
c. The Government of Azerbaijan Destroys the Republic of Armenians by Massacre and Deportation.....	54
d. Karabakh Declares its Independence and Applies to Organized Self- Defense.....	57
e. The State Army of Karabakh Will Record Military Success.....	59
f. How Can We Achieve A Solution to the Karabakh issue?.....	60
4. The Newly Independent Republic of Armenia.....	61
5. Geography of Modern Armenia.....	66

B. RELIGIOUS

1. The Five Pavilions of the Armenian Apostolic Church.....	70
a. Revelation.....	71
b. Resurrection.....	73
c. Transfiguration.....	74
d. Transformation.....	75
e. Exaltation of the Holy Cross.....	77
2. Holy Liturgy and Holy Communion.....	79
a. General Knowledge.....	79
b. Preparation of St. Liturgy	80
c. Meal Position.....	81
d. Original Liturgy.....	81

e. Blessing And Release.....	83
f. Communion.....	83
3. Armenian Denomination.....	86

C. UNITARY

1. Flags.....	88
a. Definition of the Flag.....	89
b. The Council of Flags.....	89
c. The Origin of the Flag.....	89
d. Flags.....	90
i. Flags of Armenian Wealth.....	90
ii. The Armenian Tricolor.....	91
iii. The Flags of the Catholicos and Patriarch...	91
iv. The flag of the National Prelacy.....	92
v. The Flags of H.M.E.M.....	92
vi. The Flags of H.M.E.M. Scouts.....	93
vii. Branch and Troop Flags.....	93
e. Flag Ceremony.....	94
f. Flag Transfer Fom Scout to Scout.....	95
g. Greeting with a flag.....	96
h. Greetings to the flag.....	96
i. Using and Arranging the Flag Inside the Halls.....	97
j. Flags Arranged During Crossings.....	99
k. How To Fold A Flag And How To Hold It.....	99
l. General Rules for the Flag.....	100
m. Additional.....	101

D. SCOUTING

1. Panagoum.....	102
a. What is a Panagoum?.....	102
b. Who Organizes a Panagoum and What Conditions Need to be Met for a Panaogum?.....	102
c. Responsibilities of the Troop Leader Before the Panagoum.....	103
d. List of Personal Property.....	104
e. Small Troop Properties.....	105
f. Troop Properties.....	106
g. Property Officer.....	106
h. Choosing a Campsite.....	107
i. Life Inside the Camp.....	107
j. Internal Arrangement of the Camp.....	109
k. Meal Laws and Their Care.....	110
l. How to Take Care of Meals.....	110
m. Agenda Preparation.....	111
n. Responsibilities of the Troop Leader at the End of the Camp.....	112
o. Types of Panagoums.....	112
2. Research Campaign Panagoum.....	115
a. Preface.....	115
b. Purpose of the Research Campaign.....	115
c. Campaign and Its Responsibilities.....	116
d. Newsletter.....	119
3. Kitchen and Meals.....	120
a. Kitchen Mountain Cover.....	120
b. Meal and Menu Preparation.....	122
4. How to Have Clean Drinking Water.....	124
a. Current Assets.....	124
b. Chemicals.....	125

5. Know Scout Knots, Ties, Lashings, And Weaves.....	127
a. The Importance of Knots.....	127
b. Types and Materials of Ropes.....	127
c. The Strength of the Ropes: The Tensile Strength.....	128
d. Replace a Thick Rope with a Thin.....	129
e. How to Take Care of Ropes.....	130
f. General Laws.....	130
g. The Structure of Ties and Units.....	131
h. Use of Knots, Ties, Lashings, and Weaves.....	131
i. Knots.....	132
j. Hitches.....	134
k. Lashings.....	135
l. Fabric.....	136
6. Handicrafts.....	138
7. Know How to Read and Comment on a Map.....	141
a. Preface.....	141
b. Time and Place.....	142
c. The Map, the Layout, and the Outline.....	144
d. Map Grade.....	145
e. North.....	146
f. Compass Types.....	147
g. A Map Read, Comment, And Use.....	148
h. Draw a Map.....	151
i. Conclusion.....	154

8. Have an Idea About Temperature, Pressure, Humidity, Wind, and Clouds.....	158
a. Preface.....	159
b. Climate Air Condition.....	161
c. Atmosphere.....	161
d. Atmospheric.....	162
e. Clouds.....	163
f. Heat.....	164
g. Humidity.....	164
h. Atmospheric Pressure.....	165
i. What is Wind.....	165
j. Air Layers.....	165
k. Rain, Snow, Hail, Ice.....	166
l. Rain and Types.....	166
m. The Impact of Layers.....	167
n. The Impact of Atmospheric Pressure.....	168
o. Atmospheric Pressure Change Signals.....	168
p. Degree of Heat.....	169
q. Wind Direction And Types.....	169
r. Impact of Clouds.....	170
9. Communication.....	171
a. Preface.....	171
b. Morse's Armenian Alphabet.....	173
c. Morse International Alphabet.....	174
d. Means of Communication.....	175
e. How to Learn the Alphabet.....	175
f. Note.....	175
g. Flag talk.....	178

10. Bonfire show	179
a. Preface....	176
b. Theory of the bonfire.....	180
c. Types of bonfires.....	183
d. Bonfire Dress Up.....	184
e. Epilogue.....	186
11. Scout Spirit	187
a. The Armenian Scout By-Laws.....	190
12. Troop Union	194
a. What is the Troop Union?.....	194
b. What is a Scout Union?.....	195
c. Model Troop.....	196
d. Troop Activities.....	197
e. Troop Corner and Totem.....	203
f. Troop Archive.....	205
g. Troop Positions.....	207
h. Conclusion.....	213
13. Homenetmen Scouting Ceremonies	214
a. Definition.....	214
b. Purpose.....	214
c. Benefit.....	214
d. Features.....	215
e. Types of Ceremonies.....	216
i. Gathering Opening Ceremony.....	216
ii. Closing Ceremony.....	218

f. The Wolf and Eagle Ceremonies	219
i. The Great Call.....	219
ii. Oath Ceremony.....	221
iii. Transfer Ceremony.....	223
iv. One Star Ceremony.....	226
v. Two Star Ceremony.....	226
g. Ari and Arenoush Ceremonies.....	228
i. Oath Ceremony.....	228
ii. Arachnort Asdjian Cermony.....	231
iii. Troop Leader or Akela Cermony.....	232
iv. Transfer Ceremony.....	233
h. Yeretz and Barmanouhi Ceremonies.....	235
i. Reception Ceremony of Yeretz and Barmanouhi Initiates.....	235
ii. Yeretz and Barmanouhi Oath Cermony.....	237

E. ORGINIZATIONAL

1. Newsletter	240
a. Definition.....	240
b. What Parts Does a Newsletter Have?.....	243
c. How to Make a Newsletter.....	245
d. Epilogue.....	245
2. Know the Ways of Diplomatic Work	246
a. What is a Tivan and His Duty.....	246
b. What Points Makeup an Agenda of the Meeting.....	246
c. Archival Work.....	248
d. Epilogue.....	249
3. Leading a Troop	250
a. Preface.....	250
b. Role of a Troop Leader in a Troop.....	250
c. Know how to prepare a Scouting Agenda.....	252
d. What Does it Mean to Plan.....	253
e. Special Notebook for Troop Leader.....	255
4. The Circumstances, Importance, and Responsibilities of the Leader Meeting	256
a. Cover.....	256
b. Duty.....	257
c. Qualification.....	257
d. Obligation.....	258

F. HEALTH

1. What is an Immediate Emergency?.....	259
a. Bandages.....	261
b. General Rules for Tying a Bandage.....	263
c. Bandages Examples.....	265
2. Wounds.....	272
a. Light Wounds.....	274
i. Prepare Medication Supplies.....	274
ii. Disinfecting Tools.....	276
iii. Wash Hands.....	276
iv. Clean and Heal the Wound.....	277
v. Cover the Wound.....	277
vi. Renew the Treatment.....	278
vii. Control the Wound.....	278
viii. Think About Tetanus Prevention.....	279
b. Severe Wounds.....	282
i. Breast Wounds.....	283
ii. Abdominal Wounds.....	284
iii. Eye Wounds.....	284
iv. Blisters and Other Wounds.....	285
v. Finger Wounds.....	286
vi. Furuncle.....	287
vii. Peg.....	288
3. Burns.....	289
a. The reasons.....	289
b. Mild Burns.....	290
c. Severe Burns.....	291
d. Prevention.....	294

4. Spilling of Blood	295
a. External Bleeding.....	295
b. Internal Bleeding.....	303
i. Symptoms.....	303
ii. Late-Onset Internal Bleeding.....	304
c. Manifested Bleeding.....	305

G. EXERCISE

1. Learn to Swim, Dive, Release a Suffocate, and Give Artificial Breathing	308
2. Exercise	314
a. What is Exercise.....	314
b. When and How to Exercise.....	314
3. Swedish Exercise	317
a. The First Attempt to Breathe.....	317
b. Head Movements.....	317
c. Hand Movements.....	318
d. Shoulder movements.....	318
e. Back Movements.....	318
f. Second Breathing Experiment.....	319
g. Leg Movements.....	319
h. Give the Body a Straight Shape.....	320
i. Exercises While Lying Down.....	320
j. The Third Experiment of Breathing.....	321

THE MEANING OF THE WORDS OF NATION AND MOTHERLAND



The word nation should not be confused with the word people. When we say Armenian people, French people, we give a very sad meaning to the word. We are talking about a community that speaks the same language, that lives together or separately, without having a specific purpose. A nation can assimilate, mix with others, can live anywhere and under any conditions, while a nation has some formed features, understanding of state life, clear and bright knowledge.

Just as an individual's life has three stages: childhood, adolescence, and adulthood, so the nations of the world have their gradual development: race, people, and nation. We see that to be a nation means to reach the highest level of development of a community, that is, to have the same racial origin, to go through the same stages of civilization over the centuries, and to reach the highest level of state life. A nation may have different races, sometimes even religions and denominations, but knowing all those individuals has the same goal.



For example, Armenians today are a nation because all Armenians have the same aspiration and strive for the same homeland.

The homeland gives us something other than its beauty. It is the ability to live and survive as a nation. A nation without a homeland is doomed to die sooner or later, and a nation without a people is doomed to be someone else in the end. The nation and the homeland complement each other, protect each other. Nowhere in the world can we keep our language, customs, religion as close as in our homeland, because if a nation is a big family, the homeland is also a big house. A migrant people is like a family living in a rented house, always in fear and in danger of being left homeless.

The homeland protects its child, ensures its rest by the force of law, provides employment for all and creates happy living conditions for the working person.

The homeland, with its devoted understanding, must also give us the awareness that only through it can we live and tell the story.

1880-1921 REGION

HISTORY OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

The period 1880-1921 is one of the most important and difficult periods in Armenian history.

It is during this period that the current political situation of the Armenians is formed. The period is characterized by rich historical events related to the political upheavals of domestic, Armenian and foreign countries.

There will be armed uprisings, struggles, organized liberation work, the emergence of political parties, and so on.

Later, there will be partial massacres of Armenians in order to expand the future and lead to the genocide of an entire nation in 1915.

It was during this period that the intellectuals of the period of struggle emerged, creating an awakening movement imbued with the ideas of national belonging, freedom and independence.

A. will take place. World War II. displacement, exile, famine. The childish Armenian Republic will be resurrected from the ashes after the absence of Armenian political power for 6 centuries.

The current situation of Armenians in Armenia and the Diaspora is finally being formed.

A relatively detailed picture of this period of 40 years, with major events and historical turning points, can be presented in the following points.

A) In the 19th century, a movement of national consciousness, independence and struggle began. This movement found its expression in the culture of the time and especially in literature. Armenian intellectuals Mkrtich Peshiktashlian, Khrimian Hayrik, Garegin Sruandzdians, Arpiar Arpiarian, Yervand Odean began to discuss national issues, the spirit of independence and struggle, and the struggle against the Ottoman rule in their literature.

The movement was the result of contemporary European ideas, especially the penetration of the ideas of the French revolutionists into the East and Armenia, as well as Turkish partial freedoms and reforms.

Mikael Nalbandian with his patriotic stripes, Father Ghevond Alishan with his patriotic literature, Mkrtich Peshiktashlian with his strong thoughts, Arpiarian with his stories and especially with the "Red Clock" laid the foundation of a cultural movement that to fight for his rights and to overcome the conditions of slavery. The scribes and intellectuals of this period were fighters of the national liberation struggle of their time, who preceded political organizations, paved the way for political, armed struggle, inspired generations with their patriotic lines and prepared the flag of the revolution to be raised by Armenian parties, especially the Armenian Revolutionary Federation. By the ARF.

During the Awakening period, Armenian schools began to open, including the Nersesian School in Tbilissi (Georgia), the Murat Rafachelian School in Venice, the Scudari Berberian School, the Cologne School in Istanbul, the Sansarian School in Erzurum, the Van School, and many other educational institutions.

The awakening was greatly facilitated by the Mekhitarist Congregation with its national cultural figures, such as Father Arsen Bagratuni, Ghevond Alishan, Mikael Chamchian, and many other figures who founded the new Armenian cultural movement in literary, historical, linguistic, geographical and other branches. In the middle of the 20th century, Armenian textbooks, dictionaries, newspapers and periodicals were provided to Armenian schools. The Mekhitarist Congregation became a hotbed of Armenian intellectuals and one of the centers of education and upbringing of freedom-loving Armenians.

During the Awakening period, the Armenian press became widespread, and numerous newspapers and magazines were published. In Bolis "Masis" (Utunjian), "Hayrenik" (Arpiarian), in Tbilissi (Georgia), "Mshak" (Artsruni), in Venice, "Bazmavep", in Vienna, "Handes Amsoryay", etc.

B) During this period, under Ottoman and tsarist pressures, in unfavorable political conditions, the first liberation movements appeared. Secret societies and unions were formed, such as the Secret Union of High Armenians in Karin (1870), the Union for Salvation in Van (1872), the Defender of the Fatherland (1881), and the Armenian Patriotic Union (1885). These organizations did not have organized activities to carry out revolutionary work, a studied program for the liberation of Armenia.

In 1876, Mkrtich Portugalian founded the Araratian Society, which aimed to open schools in the provinces of Armenia. From 1878 to 1881 he served in the Van College, and in 1881 he founded his own school, the Central College. He forges an intellectual ideological generation, thus becoming one of the forerunners of the Armenian liberation movement. In 1885 he settled in Marseilles, where he published the "Armenia" newspaper. His students and colleagues in Van noticed the newspaper and founded the "Armenian" party.

The Armenian party had barely 11 years of life. He became a member of the Revolutionary Preparedness Party, which resorted to a series of intimidations to curb Kurdish tribal leaders and oppressive Turkish officials. The party was also engaged in stockpiling weapons and preparing the revolutionary mood of the people.

In 1887, in Geneva, a Troop of patriotic students led by Avetis Nazarbekian founded the Hunchakian Party, which after 1910 was renamed the Social Democrat Hunchakian Party (SDHK).

Sasnoy A. The leader of the uprising (1894) was the great Hnchakian Murat (Hambardzum Boyajian), who settled in Sasno and trained many young people who, inspired by his revolutionary ideas, joined the Hnchakian party.

The most brilliant episodes of the Hnchakian party's revolutionary activities were the Zeytun uprising (1896), the demonstrations of Gum Gapu and Pap Ali (1890, 1895). After 1896, the Hunchakians split over internal party issues and then lost the momentum and prestige of their past activities.

Along with the Armenian and Hunchakian parties, various factions were formed in Eastern Armenia in 1880 to help the Turkish-Armenian people. These factions, which were completely separate from each other, sent messengers to Armenia, prepared newsletters, published leaflets and newspapers, convened meetings, and worked out programs.



In the summer of 1890, after long meetings and consultations in Tbilissi (Georgia), thanks to the efforts of Christopher Mikaelian, it was possible to unite the various revolutionary factions that had existed before and form the ARF Dashnaksutyun, which means the Union of Armenian Revolutionaries. Christopher's direct contributors are Simon Zavarian and Stepan Zorian (Rostom).

The ARF Dashnaksutyun established a large organizational network in the cities of Turkey-Armenia and the Caucasus, sent figures everywhere, and formed fetish Troops that fought for the protection of the rights of the Armenian people for years until Armenia's declaration of independence (1918).

The most magnificent episodes of the revolutionary activities of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation are the Ottoman Ottoman Record (1896), Khanasor's Invasion (1897), Sasno B. The uprising (1904), the assassination attempt on Sultan Hamid (1905), and the dozens of fatal battles fought by dissident Armenians such as Nikol Duman, Andranik, Serob Aghbiur, Kevork Chavush, and other prominent ARF figures.

In 1921, the Ramkavar Azatakan Party (RJATSK) was founded in Constantinople alongside the SDHP and the ARF, which united the conservative elements of the Diaspora.

KOUKOUNIAN'S INVASION

In May 1896, Sarkis Koukounian, a Caucasian-Armenian student, planned to cross the country, like many other fighters, to raise the flag of revolt and enter the revolutionary struggle. He was joined by young people full of patriotism, ready to leave for Earth. On September 22, a Troop of 100 people crossed the border into a fight with the Kurds.



They retreat to Kaghzua, where they meet the Russian guards. The clash was inevitable and they could not stand the unequal battle and were arrested. Kukunian was sentenced to hard labor and later died in a tsarist prison. Although this campaign failed, the results and the impact were great. This raid was followed by many other raids, which were crowned with success. Koukounian and his friends remained unforgettable in the history of the liberation struggle.

THE OCCUPATION OF BANK OTTOMAN

The promises of frequent reforms of the Ottoman government were not fulfilled and H.Y. On August 14, 1896, the ARF took over the occupation of Pank Ottoman in order to attract the attention of European states, a plan for the reform of the Armenians to prepare and implement. Being the stronghold of the Turkish economy and the center of foreign investment, Pank Ottoman decided to seize the ARF Central Committee and threaten to blow it up until the reform program was implemented.



Babgen Suni

Brave young men, led by Babgen Suni, Hrach Tireakian and Armen Garo, capture Bank Ottoman.



Armen Garo

Earlier, they signed a statement to the six great powers demanding an end to the massacres of Armenians and the appointment of a police force for the Armenian provinces under the command of foreign officers to ensure justice and security.

The result was that, after long negotiations with the mediation and guarantee of the European ambassadors, the fedayees left the Bank and left for Marseilles by foreign steamer. Unfortunately, the Turks did not keep their promises and started massacres in Armenian neighborhoods in front of European ambassadors.

KHANASOR'S INVASION

The Khanasor invasion targeted the Kurdish Mazrik tribe, which was anti-Armenian and loyal to the Turkish government. Under the leadership of Chief Sharaf Bek, in addition to their atrocities, the Mazriks were an obstacle to revolutionary activities, to armed Troops crossing from Van to Persia.

In July 1897, under the leadership of Vardan Khanasoray, 250 Feta fighters, after taking their oath of allegiance, attacked the Mazrik tribe, which had massacred 800 unarmed Armenian revolutionaries retreating from Van a year earlier.



The Kurds flee in confusion, but fall under the torrent of revenge fedayee bullets. Neighbors rush to the aid of the Kurds, but the Fedayee people continue their struggle until they are given a good "lesson".

The invasion has a great impact, both by instilling fear in the Kurds and by inspiring the Armenians with an indomitable spirit of struggle.

WORLD WAR I AND THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE

WORLD WAR I, THE POSITION OF THE ARMENIAN PEOPLE AND THE 1915 GENOCIDE

1914 THE WORLD ARMENIAN WAR

Wilhelm II's Germany had developed terribly militarily and economically large-scale plans for new markets and new land conquests since the days of Pizmark. Germany would extend the borders of its empire from the Baltic Sea to the Persian Gulf, and the Balkans would be under its influence. Turkey was also to become the property of the German people.

The relations of the great nations were in a tense state, a small spark was enough to set the world on fire. The spark ignited the assassination of Prince Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, in the city of Sarajevo.

Austria wanted to punish the culprit, Russia defended Serpio and the fronts were formed against each other with the speed of a storm.

Germany, Austria, Bulgaria, and Turkey invaded Central Europe, with Russia in the east, France and England in the west, and Italy and the United States in the west.

The war gave Turkey the best opportunity to eliminate international counterbalance or any interference in its internal affairs.

The Young Turks Party had purged its opponents of civil strife. The commanders of the Macedonian army Niaz and Shevket Pasha were killed and Talaat Pasha, Enver and others came to the state stage. The centurion of Thessaloniki was the Minister of War. Talaat was transferred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

The Tartanel was closed and the threatening shadows of English or French armor could not pass through it. Turkey was isolated, it could play with the fate of its subjects with impunity, no one could hold it accountable.

In August 1914, the general conscription began. About 200,000 Armenian youth were drafted into the army.

The Ittihadists passed a vicious new law that allowed the government to deport residents of towns and villages if the military saw the need.

The government's secret goal was to destroy the possibility of a supposed revolution by relocating Christians, especially Armenians.

KARIN GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF DASHNAKTSUTYUN

On the eve of the general war, H.Y. Dashnaktsutyun The General Assembly convened in Karin.

Հ.Յ. The issue on the ARF agenda was to address the issue of reforms. The Turkish government, through its envoy Pehaettin Shakir, proposed to the assembly to adopt a Turkish plan to assist the government in the event of war, ie.

a. Together with the Caucasian Tatars and Georgians, they rebelled against the tsarist government and weakened the Caucasian forces with disruptive acts.

b. To form Armenian regiments of Armenian youth to assist the Turkish army in food and construction.

c. Contribute to the Turkish victory abroad through the press and financial means.

d. Confident of their victory, the Turkish and German governments were to establish Turkish autonomy in the Ararat provinces under Turkish auspices after the war.

The deputies tried to find a middle way, facing a situation. The meeting gave assurances that the Turkish-Armenian would fulfill his duty to the Turkish homeland financially, morally and through the press. The Russian-Armenians would also fulfill their civic duty to Russia.

Turkish leaders were deeply dissatisfied with this response. But they were determined to do what they did.

EXPLOSION PROGRAMS

When H.Y. The Karin General Assembly of the ARF Dashnaktsutyun refused to cooperate with the Turks on the Caucasus front. Turkish leaders decided to carry out a deliberate crime plan to exterminate the Armenians.

The heads of the Turkish government were the Ittihad: Talaat, Enver, Cemal Pasha, Behaettin Shakir, Nazim, and others.

Ittihad leaders, in addition to Jemal Pasha, convened a top-secret meeting. The assembly was chaired by Talaat.

The parliamentarians noticed the most opportune time to eradicate the Armenian problem. No European country remained in Istanbul to demand accountability or pose a threat.

The secret assembly formulated its slanders to crush the Armenians.

a. The Armenians are ready for a general uprising to defeat the Turkish army from behind and to facilitate the advance of the troops.

b. Cursed for centuries, this tribe has caused European nations to interfere in Turkey's internal affairs, humiliating the Turkish nation in front of foreigners.

c. It is the only tribe that is an obstacle to the Hamaturan program.

d. As long as this tribe lives on Turkish soil, Turkey is free and independent in its own country.

- e. A small nation must be sacrificed for the vital interests of a large nation.
- f. Armenians in the Caucasus have formed volunteer regiments against Turkey.
- g. The Muslim nations must understand that their brothers, under the rule of England, Russia or France, are exhausted and massacred. This is an occasion for sacred revenge.
- h. After the war, an Armenian autonomy could be formed on the eastern border of Turkey and another enemy, such as Bulgaria and Serpio, could be created.
- i. If Turkey wins the war, no one can hold it accountable; if it loses, everything will be lost to it.

THE ORGANIZATION OF INSTRUCTION

After the Ittihad assembly decided to wipe out the Armenians, it formed a commission of three people. Behattin Shakir, Dr. Nazim, and Education Minister Shukri Beyer, who organized the form, timing, and details of the massacre. Talaat became the commander-in-chief, with Janpolat at his right hand. The plan of extermination came to Behaetti Shakir. first deportation, then murder.

The deportation was to be carried out under police surveillance. At first they thought of handing over the difficult task of the massacre to the army, but the army could not be blamed for this crime and did not have time to be engaged in the war. The commission found itself the best factor in this case. Get thieves and criminals out of jail and hand them over to this "important" case.

Turkish clerics in mosques and provincial government officials, through governors and subordinate officials, began to provoke the crowd by waging a holy war, citing examples from the Koran justifying the killing of the Kevuris. The Turkish and Kurdish crowds did not need to prepare with heart and soul for this crime. The last secret instructions were sent to all the Ottoman provinces, coded and signed by Talaat. Those orders were strict and ruthless. The rebellious Turk was considered an enemy of the homeland.

Under the pretext of the war, Armenians were barred from moving from province to province, from village to village. City-to-city relations were severed, and Armenian letters and telegrams were severely censored. All parts of the empire inhabited by Armenians were subjected to the harshest searches, as aid to war, for seeking weapons from homes, for listing wealth, and for imposing heavy taxes.

Outwardly, in a soft and sweet language, they tried to persuade the Armenians that what had happened was a war warning that they would be relocated to more inland provinces to avoid violence and captivity by the Turkish and Kurdish mobs. They were ordered to take their valuables, money, and jewelry with them. Many Armenians naively believed the lies of statesmen. It never occurred to them that a terrible conspiracy was being prepared for them.

THE GENOCIDE PROCESS

In April 1915, deportations began in Karin and Trabzon. Armenians were ordered to sell their belongings or keep them in churches and with strangers. At night, the police woke up the families and divided them into Troops. The men separated themselves from the women and the boys. Outside towns or villages, there were massacres of Chechens who killed men on the slopes of gorges or mountains. In the coastal cities, the children were thrown into sea baskets and thrown into the sea. In other places thousands were burned and buried alive.



Hundreds of thousands of women, boys. Old and young girls, mixing caravans and caravans under whips, had to walk to the deserts of Mesopotamia. Not only did they not have a piece of bread, but God's most precious gift, water, was drained from those poor. They fell on the roads, the virgins were kidnapped, women and brides were raped and thrown into rivers. Those tithes, exhausted and exhausted, walked for months, leaving thousands of corpses on the roads. All Armenian towns and villages were razed, houses were set on fire, terror followed, the ruins were reduced to rubble, and an old and civilized people were driven to the slaughterhouse.

The fury of the Turks spread to most of the eastern states. There were select Armenians there, shrouded in fear. It had to be spoiled and no Armenian breath could be breathed from Karin to March. The conscripts disarmed and fired after disarming the detachments.

Few people from Upper Armenia, Tsopk and Taron reached the desert. Then they besieged Cilicia and drove to Ras ul-Ayn, Raqqa and Der Zor, where several hundred thousand were defeated.

THE DESCRIPTION OF ARMENIAN INTELLECTUALS

In April 1915, the black paw passed over Vospor. Arrests were made every night, especially of intellectuals. About 600 people from the Armenian elite, teachers, lawyers, substitutes, literati and poets, were expelled in an unknown direction.

Daniel Varoujan, Siamanto, Ruben Sevak, Grigor Zohrab, Ruben Zardarian, Tlkatintsi, and many others were exiled. They marched with their martyred people and the sides of Ayash or Changhir were crushed by those wonderful heads with Turkish or Kurdish arms.

NUMBER OF ARMENIANS

The Ottoman Empire in 1915 had a population of about 26 million, two million square kilometers. in space. Only 9 million of them belonged to the Turkish tribe, the rest were Arabs or Christians. The Turks lived in the western part of Asia Minor, while the Armenian, Kurdish and Arab peoples lived in Armenia and Mesopotamia.

The Armenian Patriarchate of Constantinople had previously conducted a census, according to which in 1882 there were 2,660,000 Armenians living in the Ottoman Empire, of which 1,600,000 in the original Armenian provinces, the rest in other places, particularly Cilicia.

As a result of the Hamidian massacres, the number of Armenians decreased significantly, and in 1912, according to the Patriarchate, the number of Armenians in Turkey dropped to 2,100,000.

The Genocide of 1915-1918 claimed about one and a half million victims in Armenian, and very few survivors were able to take refuge in the Caucasus or Mesopotamia.

Talaat and his accomplices thought that they had achieved their goal of uprooting the Armenians, but history has shown that the people who lived through the Genocide knew how to resurrect, build their independent state and present themselves to humanity in a dignified manner.

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE BUILDING OF THE REPUBLIC

After 600 years of deprivation and disgrace, on May 28, 1918, the Armenian people voluntarily presented themselves to the world as an independent state. That state gives birth to "With fire and with sword."

Indeed, on February 27, 1917, the tsarist dictatorship came to an end due to the great student revolution, which established an interim government in St. Petersburg. However, this government did not last long and was overthrown on October 25, 1917, by a coup d'etat by the Leninists led by Lenin.

After the fall of the Petersburg government, Georgians, Azeris and Armenians refused to join the communist system and in November 1917 formed a Transcaucasian Provisional Government called the Transcaucasian Commissariat. A Transcaucasian parliament, the Seimas, was later established.

By this means, the Russian army in the Caucasus, which in 1916 had captured Van, Erzurum, Taron, and Yerznka with Armenian volunteer troops, was in disarray. Lenin's call "home" caused the Russian troops to leave their units and return to Russia. Thus, the small Armenian regiments were facing the age-old enemy, the Turks.

In these difficult conditions, the Armenian National Council, which was formed in September 1917 and was the supreme body representing the Armenians, immediately organized the Armenian army and forces. Tovmas Nazarbekian is appointed commander-in-chief.

Taking advantage of the withdrawal of the U.S. army, the Turks plan to retake Western Armenia and reach as far as Baku to implement previous plans to join their Turanian compatriots.

In December 1917, at the suggestion of Turkish Vehis Pasha, peace talks were held between the Turks and the Transcaucasian Commissariat, and a peace treaty was signed. However, this reconciliation did not last long, and at the end of January 1918, under the command of Vehip Pasha himself, the Turks launched a general offensive and captured Erzincan, Baberd, and Erzurum within three months. Trabzon, Kars, Sarighamish and Van.

On March 3, 1918, the Prest Litovsky Treaty was signed between the Ossetians and the Germans in Poland, according to which the regions of Kars, Artahan and Patum were handed over to the Turks. In those crisis days, the Azeris who were part of the "Sejm" refused to join forces with their fellow Turks and help the Armenians, while the Georgians remained indifferent and did not want to go to war.

The advance of the Turks continued and on May 15 they occupied Alexandropol (now Gyumri). A part of the Armenian army retreated to Sardarapat. The capture of Hamamlu station opens the way to Yerevan for the Turks.



Aram Manoogian

The situation in Armenia is deteriorating day by day. Yerevan is full of migrants, hunger threatens the country. Armenia is sharply cut off from the outside world, and most horribly, the Turks are preparing to occupy Eastern Armenia with a final blow. Sharp measures had to be taken. The people and the army declare Aram Manoogian a councilor.

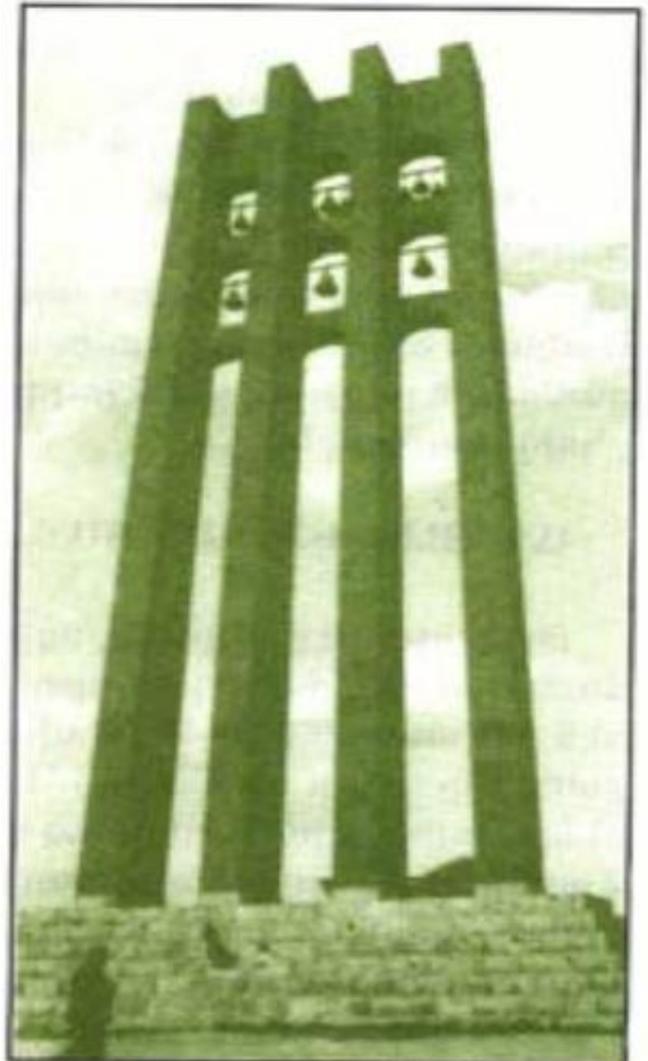
Aram wakes up all the fragments of the Armenians with a special force and manages to completely change the mood of the panicked army and people in a short time. He organizes the internal administrative situation in the state of Yerevan, the army's food supply and the rear of the front.

The heroic battles of Sardarapat, Bash Aparan, and Gharakilise

On May 21, 1918, the Turks appeared near Sardarapat, but in front of them were the Armenians, determined to win.

In order to stop the Turks from penetrating Eastern Armenia, the Armenians had to resist on three fronts: Bash Aparan, Sardarapat, and Gharakilis. Zor was the general commander of the two heroic battles of Sardarapat and Bash Aparan. Movses Silikian. Bash was responsible for the front of Aparan. Dro, and the Sardarapat front was taken over by Zor. Daniel Bek Pirumian.

The battles of Sardarapat begin on May 21-22. The Turks are trying at all costs to strike a decisive blow at the Armenians. On May 23, when Zor. Silikian gives the order to attack, the sound of cannons does not stop all day. Armenians, men, women, children, old people, religious, immigrants or soldiers, stand up like one man and face the enemy with the resolute will of "Freedom or Death".



In Bash Aparan, on May 23-28, a force of 5,000 experienced Feta and army soldiers confronted the Turkish army attacking from both sides and won.

On May 24, Zor. Nazarbekian orders the Armenian troops to launch a general attack.



*Commanders of the Armenian Army Sitting: Dro,
Zor. Silikian and Zor. Nazarbekian*

On May 25, the battles of Gharakilise begin. Under the command of Tovmas Nazarbekyan. The sound of cannons is shouting everywhere. The Armenians' ammunition began to run out, so those who were fighting fought with swords against the enemy. However, when the news of the victory of the Armenian army in Sardarapat and Bash Aparan reached the Turks, they began to retreat in despair.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

In Tbilissi (Georgia), this means the overthrow of the Transcaucasian government. Encouraged by the Germans, Georgia declared its independence on May 26. The next day he was followed by Azerbaijan, encouraged by the Turks. On May 28, the Armenian National Council was forced to send a separate delegation to Pat on behalf of Armenia to strike a strike with the Turks. Commander Nazarbekian instructs Silikian and Dro to stop the hostilities.

On May 29, Representatives of the Eastern and Western Bureaus, the Tbilissi (Georgia) Central Committee, the Sejm and the National Council will convene an emergency meeting to decide on Armenia's independence. A day later, the Armenian National Council in Tbilissi (Georgia) declared itself the sole and supreme authority on Armenian lands. In fact, that was the declaration of Armenia's independence.



Drastamat (Dro) Kanayan

On June 4, the Armenian-Turkish ceasefire agreement will be signed in Patum and Turkey will be the first country to recognize Armenia's independence. An Armenia that was limited to about 12,000 square kilometers around Yerevan and Etchmiadzin, bloodthirsty, exhausted, filled with 400,000 Western Armenian migrants, epidemic diseases, cut off from the world, poor and hungry.



Zor. Bagratuni and Andranik

EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL POLITICAL EXERCISES³¹

Defeated in October 1918, Turkey signed the Mutros Ceasefire with its allies. The Kars, Artahan, Surmalu regions and the Olti coal mines are returned to Armenia. Thus, Armenia becomes a country with an area of more than 54,000 square kilometers.

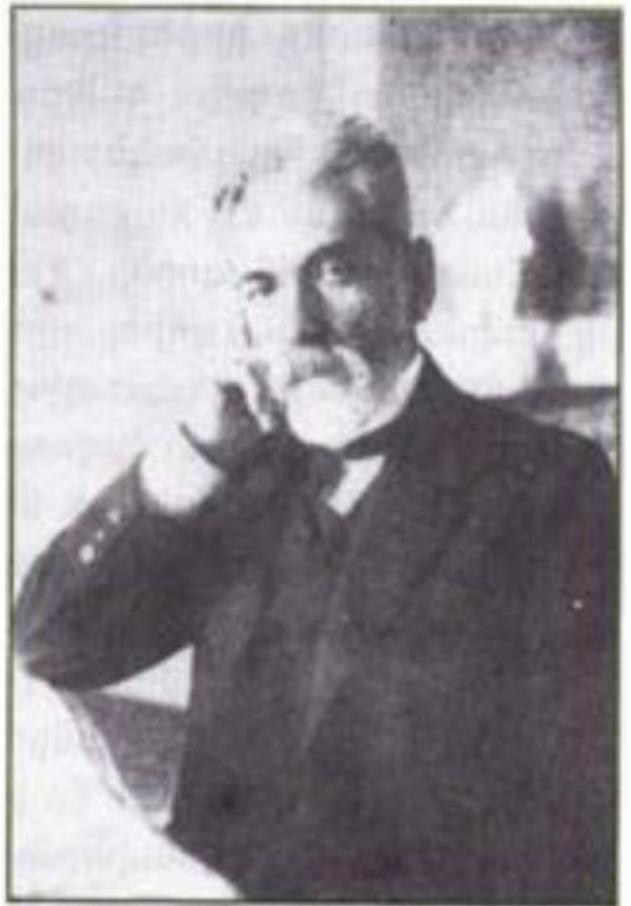
At the beginning of 1919, the Second Assembly of Western Armenians convened in Yerevan demanded that the Armenian government formally declare Western Armenia part of the Armenian state. The government informs and on May 28, 1919, Prime Minister Alexander Khadisian makes an official statement in front of the Armenian Parliament of United and Independent Armenia.

Despite all the difficulties, the diplomatic implementation of the official recognition of an enlarged Armenia would not be late. In January 1920, the Allies formally recognized independent Armenia. On August 10 of the same year, the Treaty of Sevres was signed, to which Armenia was also a signatory. Due to the courageous attitude of the leaders of the Republic of Armenia, but especially due to the understandable sense of revenge of the Western Armenian Armed Forces (Sassounians, Vanites, Alashkert residents, etc., who received their instructions directly from Ruben Der Minasian), In 1918, newly independent Armenia was filled with almost half of the Armenian and Turkish population. By the end of 1920, when Armenia became Soviet, the percentage of Armenians had risen to 87 percent.

Armenianization also took place in the field of language and especially culture. Armenian was declared the state language, which, especially in the beginning, caused quite serious difficulties for the Caucasian-Armenian officials and army leaders, who nurtured the Russian language and culture.

ADMINISTRATIVE, FRIENDLY, AND CULTURAL ARMENIA

The Republic of Armenia was a democratic state. He had a legislative assembly, which was first called the Council of Armenia, then the parliament. The alternates, number 80, were elected by universal and secret ballot. Women also had the right to vote. The country had not yet drafted a constitution, but was governed by strictly democratic principles. The Speaker of the Parliament played the role of the President of the Republic (Avetik Isahakian or Father Abraham, Vice Presidents: Levon Shant, Hovhannes Kajaznuni, etc.).



Hovhannes Kajaznuni

The parliament appointed the prime minister, who elected the ministerial staff and presented them to the parliament for ratification. There were the following ministries: home affairs, foreign affairs, military, outgoing, agriculture and state property, justice, enlightenment or education, labor, food, care and communications.

There are four consecutive halls in the Republic of Armenia.

a) At the end of May 1918 to March 1919, the hall of Hovhannes Kajaznuni. This region is the state-organizational region.

b) From 1919 to 5 May 1920, Alexander Khadisian Hall. This region can be called a citizen (creative period).



Hovhannes Kajaznuni

At the end of this two-year period, despite all kinds of external and internal difficulties, Armenia presented itself as a state entity with a clear civic consciousness. The state car, the school network, the care work, the hospitals, the food business, the money tour, the army, the diplomatic relations, etc. were organized. The Armenian government undertook domestic and foreign (for Armenians abroad) fundraising and government borrowing.

c) From May 5, 1920 to November 23, 1920, Dr. Hamo Ohanjanian Hall (Bureau-Government), which came to power to fight the May Uprising of the Communists and the Turkish internal conspiracies.

d) November 24-December 2, 1920 Simon Vratsyan Hall, which was to be able to sign the agreement with the Representatives of Soviet Russia according to the Sovietization.

In 1920, Armenia had 4 states.

1) Yerevan or Ararat Province . -center: Yerevan.

2) Shirak Province . - The center is Alexandropol (present-day Gyumri).

3) Vanand Province . -center: Kars.

4) Syunik Province . -center: Goris.

Local affairs in the towns and cities were governed by provincial and city governments.



Hamo Ohanjian

The wave of enthusiasm also pervaded all Armenians abroad. Under Armenian law, all Armenians living in the world were considered citizens of Armenia if they did not voluntarily want to belong to another citizenship. Proud of their newly created homeland, Armenians of all countries, without partisanship or denomination, sought to bring their maximum support to its rise and consolidation.

The church had seceded from the state and declared religion a matter of conscience.

In August 1920, through the efforts of the Minister of Education Nikol Aghbalian, the first Armenian State University was established in Alexandropol. Many Armenian scholars with international credit gather around the university.

THE CONSULTATION OF ARMENIA AND IMMEDIATE CONSEQUENCES

Soviet Russia encouraged the new Kemalist Turkey in every way, seeing in it a natural ally against the Western states. On September 22, 1920, four Turkish troops, led by General Keazim Karapekir, attacked Armenia without declaring war. On the other hand, the delegation of Levon Shant, who left Yerevan for Moscow to ask for the help of Soviet Russia, encounters only cold reception and endless delays, while in Soviet Azerbaijan, the Armenian communists continue to push the people of Armenia into revolt. In the words of Simon Vratsyan, Armenia was "between a Turkish slab and a Bolshevik hammer."

Under these conditions, and in opposition to the Armenian army, the Turks advanced and occupied Kars.

At the end of October, the Armenian communists (A. Mikoyan, A. Nourizanian, Kasian, Moavian, etc.) in Baku, in the presence of Stalin, will decide to make Armenia Soviet at all costs.:

On November 24, Simon Vratsyan forms a new government and enters into new talks with Co-Representative Legrand, who arrived in Armenia.

On December 2, 1920, the government of Simon Vratsyan signed the Treaty of Sovietization of Armenia with Legrand.



Simon Vratsyan

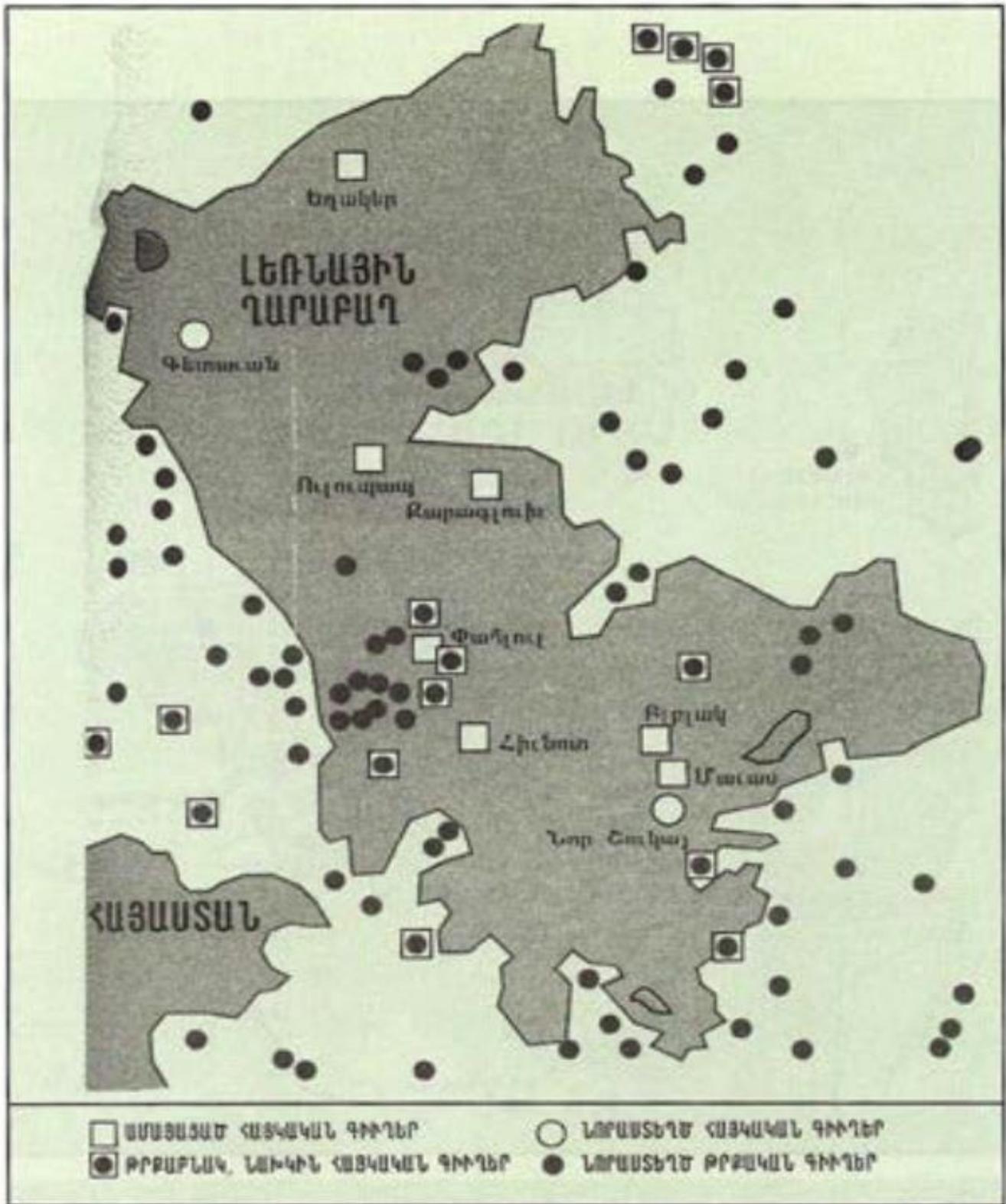
THE ARTSAKH CLAIM

PREFACE

Ayp Gark's latest material of national knowledge is dedicated to the Artsakh claim. Here, in brief, information is provided about the heroic deeds of Artsakh that make up the bright pages of our recent history. A very brief history is given in this eastern suburb of Historical Armenia. The difficult situations that have been and continue to be important signals will be analyzed from the earliest days of the Artsakh movement until the establishment of statehood and beyond. The Artsakh issue has not been resolved yet. Declared independence has not gained international recognition. This article, dedicated to the modern struggle of our history, ends with the search for ways to resolve the Karabakh issue and the discussion of opportunities. This section in particular needs to be expanded and further analyzed in the future. The ASCP scout, already familiar with the paths of the Armenian Cause struggle, is left to fulfill that duty ...

ARTSAKH, AN INTERGRAL PART OF HISTORICAL ARMENIA

The name Karabakh, by which Armenian Artsakh is known, is a foreign name. Since the 10th century, Artsakh has been referred to as Khachen, and since the 15th century, it has been called Karabakh, which means black garden in Turkish. 500 years after the 1988 movements, the people of Artsakh once again called their territory by its historical name.



This map of the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region shows the Armenian villages and regions that were liberated from Armenians and became Turks during Soviet rule (1920-1988). The map shows new Turkish villages around the NKAO borders and in the NKAO during the same period.

Artsakh is an Armenian province. Today, Nagorno-Karabakh and the surrounding plains have been the indivisible lands of Historical Armenia. This region is spread between the Kura and Araks rivers until the borders of present-day Armenia. It was part of the Kingdom of Greater Armenia and was divided into three states: Utik, Artsakh and Paytakaran. After the 5th century, under the rule of Persia, Paytakaran lost its Armenian character, and Artsakh and Utik were taken over by the "Aghvan Marzpanutan" inhabited by different tribes. During the reign of the Bagratid dynasty, Artsakh was once again liberated and annexed to Armenia. In the 11th century, the region was attacked by Seljuks. The Armenians gradually moved to the mountains, where they could more easily defend themselves. Fortified in impassable mountains and impregnable fortresses, the Armenians were able to maintain a semi-independent state with their courage, and the Armenian population of the plains was weakened and mixed with the Seljuk, Mongol and Tatar Vachkatun tribes who came and settled there.

At the end of the 17th century, on the territory of former Artsakh or Khachen, from the town of Gandzak (Kirovapat, now Ganja) to the Araks River, five Armenian kingdoms arose: Kulistan, Jraberd, Khachen, Varanda and Dizak, the union of which was called "Khamsa (five) Kingdoms". This whole region was later taken under Persian rule.

Tsarist rule. The Armenian kingdoms, suffering under the tyranny of the Persian khans, voluntarily accepted the rule of tsarist Russia in 1805. By the Treaty of Russo-Persian Gulistan of 1813, this region was taken over by the Tsarist Empire. The Armenian population lived more peacefully with this new arrangement, but the tsarist administrative divisions undermined the Armenian unity and national image. The continuation of tsarist rule required that no nation form an absolute majority in any province or state. It was for this purpose that the province of Elizavetpol was created in 1868, which included Gandzak, Zangezur and most of Karabakh, surrounded by a large Tatar population. Armenians were no longer the majority in Elizavetpol.



The map shows the Azeri regions between Nagorno-Karabakh and the Republics of Armenia, which have historically been Armenian lands.

During the years of Armenia's independence. In 1918-1920, the governments of the independent Republic of Armenia were unable to annex Karabakh to Armenia either by force of arms or through diplomacy. The British policy was the biggest obstacle to resolving the Karabakh issue in that Caucasus region. And when the British withdrew from the Caucasus and thought that Azerbaijan was going to give way, this time the Red Army came to the aid of the newly Sovietized Azerbaijan, and a large-scale attack was organized on Karabakh (April 1920). Later, Soviet rule spread throughout the Caucasus, and under Soviet rule, Karabakh remained imprisoned in Azerbaijan and Nakhichevan was taken from Armenia.

Oppression and discrimination. Soviet Azerbaijan pursued a policy of discrimination, oppression, and persecution in Karabakh and Nakhichevan. No national, religious or cultural expression was prohibited. There was severe economic and social pressure. Armenian emigration from those regions was encouraged. The most severe punishment would be any expression of complaint or grievance.

The beginning of the Karabakh movement. The Zangakatun organization has existed in Armenia since 1984, which sought to preserve the Armenian monuments in Karabakh. Azerbaijani intellectuals and historians fought against this work, making a special effort to present Karabakh as the cradle of Azerbaijani culture.

In 1987, the diligence of Igor Muradian and Manuel Sargsyan on Karabakh was published, and how the Azerbaijani authorities tried to subject Artsakh to the fate of Nakhichevan as well. In 1987, the collection of signatures gained momentum through the efforts of Igor Muradyan. The Miatsum organization, founded under his leadership, became the main driving force behind the 1988 bombing movement in Karabakh and Armenia.

THE AZERBAIJANI GOVERNMENT DESTROYS THE ARMENIAN REPUBLIC WITH MASSACRE AND DEPORTATION

The policy of persecution of Armenians by the Ottoman government in 1915 was also adopted by the Azerbaijani authorities. By the same means, through persecution, massacre and deportation, they tried to destroy the trace of the Armenians of Azerbaijan. In those days, Nagorno-Karabakh had a population of 188,000, 80 percent of whom were Armenians, and 500,000 Armenians lived throughout Azerbaijan.

Sumqayit massacres. In response to the decision of the Regional Council of the Karabakh Autonomous Region of Nagorno-Karabakh (NKAO) and the rallies and demonstrations in Armenia and Artsakh, the Azeri government came to a standstill. On February 27-29, 1988, in Sumqayit, about 15 miles (25 kilometers) from Baku, local Azeri Turks attacked Armenians (Sumqayit is a city of 200,000, of which 18,000 were Armenians). It was clear that everything was planned in advance, the attackers already knew the whereabouts of the Armenians, the weapons were prepared and distributed among the attackers, sharp-edged iron rods. The telephones of the Armenians' apartments were cut off. The massacre began on the morning of February 27 and lasted for three days without the intervention of the authorities. On the night of February 29, only Soviet troops entered the city and calmed the situation. This deliberate delay allowed the Azeri government to punish Armenians in Sumqayit, where self-defense was impossible.

Official reports put the death toll at 32 and 200 injured. This, of course, distorts reality. According to 3,000 refugees who fled Sumqayit and took refuge in Armenia, at least 500 were killed and 1,500 were injured.

Widespread massacre and bonarq. Azeri attacks on the border areas of Karabakh continued. The goal was to intimidate the people of Karabakh and reverse their decision. In November 1988, Azeris attacked the Armenian population in Baku, Kirovapat (Gandzak) and Nakhichevan. This was a protest against the death sentence handed down to one of Sumqayit's perpetrators. Thus, on November 21, about 50,000 Armenians were massacred in Kirovapat. The atrocities, massacres and persecution continued in the months that followed. 500,000 Azeris demonstrated against Armenians in Baku. The slogans "Death to Armenians" and "Armenians, get out of Azerbaijan" were the focus of the demonstrations. The demonstrations were followed by attacks on Armenians. Armenians were killed or expelled from their homes, and Azeris settled in those homes. The culmination of these atrocities was a week-long massacre in Baku in January 1990. Only a week later did the Soviet army enter Baku and the persecution ceased.

The Armenian population, forcibly expelled from Kirovapat, Baku, Shamkhor, Khanlar, Dashkesan and other Armenian-populated areas, looted their property, made many sacrifices, and migrated to Armenia in the most difficult economic, mental and physical conditions. The government of Azerbaijan consistently pursued the eviction of Armenians from the republic.

Self-defense effort. The "National Front" formed in Azerbaijan had reached the peak of its power and prestige. This organization, which was a union of several parties, was initially sponsored by Turkey. He was ready to make any concessions to the Armenians and with great enthusiasm provoked the anti-Armenian feelings of the Azeri people. These feelings were widely expressed in January and February 1990. Attacks took place in a number of regions of Armenia on the border with Azerbaijan: Meghri, Zangezur, Noyemberyan, Ijelan and Yeraskhavan region of Ararat. On January 13, 1990, Shahumyan and Getashen, north of Nagorno-Karabakh, were also attacked. Most of these attacks were opposed by H.Y. The armed detachments organized by various political factions of the ARF Dashnaktsutyun. Armenia did not yet have a national army, and the Soviet army, even the border guards, did not take part in the clashes.

Ongoing eviction of Armenians. The eviction plan was implemented in Getashen and Martunashen, which are populated by Armenians west of Shahumyan. Since mid-April 1991, these areas have been under constant attack. The Soviet army and special armed troops of Azerbaijan, in close cooperation, burned Armenian villages, carried out assassinations, and forced the population to flee. The Martunashen self-defense detachments inflicted heavy casualties, and in Getashen, the ARFD detachment, led by Tatul Krpeyan, a school history teacher at the school, resisted without assistance from Armenia.

On April 30, the news of the martyrdom of Tatul and his friends reached him. the loss was great. Dashnaktsutyun called on everyone to mobilize its structures to protect Getashen-Shahumyan Armenians. This Armenian region should not be emptied of Armenians.

KARABAKH DECLARES ITS INDEPENDENCE AND APPEARS FOR ORGANIZED SELF-DEFENSE

In September 1991, the Soviet authorities in Karabakh and Shahumyan decided to withdraw from Azerbaijan. The Supreme Council of Azerbaijan resolved the Nagorno-Karabakh Republic with an unconstitutional step. Karabakh Regional Council, Kh. Using the constitutional laws of the union, he organized a referendum on December 10, 1991.



Under the flames of war, the people of Karabakh participated in the referendum with an overwhelming majority and voted to declare Karabakh independent. The people of Karabakh accepted the difficult challenge. In the blood and devastation of war, deportation, and massacres, he would build an independent state with his army, administration, internal structures, and foreign policy.

Establishment of statehood. After the referendum, parliamentary elections were held and the parliament was inaugurated on January 6, 1992. The parliament approved the declaration of independence of the Nagorno Karabakh Republic (NKR) and called for international recognition.

The Armenian government refused to officially recognize Karabakh's independence. And when some of the parties in Armenia demanded that the government form a united front to recognize the Karabakh issue as a national liberation struggle, President Levon Ter-Petrosyan criticized the day and called them elements against the state.

Counter-attack against Azeris. Artsakh lost important areas under the constant attacks of the Azerbaijani army. Stepanakert was under constant bombardment. The blockade of Karabakh was further tightened, and the people were deprived of electricity, water, medicine, and food.



**brother. Vardan
Bakhshian**



**brother. Vigen
Zakarian**

In May 1992, the Azeri attacks intensified. On May 7, the NKR parliament decided to counterattack and neutralize the Azeri military bases in Shushi and Aghdam, from where the NKR cities were being bombed.

On May 9, 1992, the NKR army liberated Shushi and moved to Lachin, which also liberated the land separating Karabakh from Armenia. Thus, the ancient Armenian Shushi was emptied of Azeris and got its Armenian face. And with the entry in the Lachin corridor, Karabakh physically joined Armenia.

KARABAKH STATE ARMY RECORD MILITARY SUCCESSSES

Land acquisitions. The state-organized army in Artsakh was able to record important military successes. Against the large and well-armed army of Azerbaijan, he fought with the will to cling to his land and the determination to defend his homeland. It was his high spirits that overcame the Azeris, who came in their thousands, because the government was forcing them, and if they retreated, they would face punishment and death. The only driving force was the promised robbery and freedom to commit all kinds of atrocities in the occupied Armenian settlements.

The Armenian advance provided the Artsakh army with a huge amount of weapons and ammunition, which were appropriated from the positions of the occupied Azeris. This would give the Artsakh government an opportunity to take independent military action. Thus, it became possible to liberate Karabakh lands in the Askeran and Martakert regions. In 1993, Malis also captured Kelbajar, widening the Lachin corridor connecting Karabakh to Armenia. He was angry with these failures when Turkey concentrated its troops on the Armenian border and started threatening Armenia. He even banned the flight of all planes passing through its air borders to Armenia.

Ceasefire. One of the first successes of the Artsakh authorities was the establishment of a ceasefire between NKR and Azerbaijan. After that, it was a difficult issue to continue the ceasefire and maintain the prevailing peace. In this regard, the Minsk Group of the Council for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), which was responsible for finding a solution to the Karabakh conflict, proposed the deployment of peacekeeping forces in the region. Representatives of Karabakh opposed the proposal, fearing that Turkey might also join the peacekeeping force and that Azerbaijan would defend it.

WHAT WAYS TO REACH THE KARABAKH SETTLEMENT?

In the September 1997 elections in the NKR, Arkady Ghukasian was elected President, and Deputy Foreign Minister Nayira Melkumyan assumed the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ghukasian was re-elected in 2002. This new NKR administration maintained its strong position during the negotiations on the settlement of the Karabakh issue and completely rejected the final (phased) solution proposed by the OSCE. According to the proposed settlement, Artsakh will remain part of Azerbaijan, the Armenian forces will leave the region and then the conditions for granting Artsakh full autonomy will be discussed. The Artsakh leadership demanded a package solution, according to which the situation in Artsakh would be settled and other conditions and concessions would be determined together with it.

Since February 1998, the Armenian and Artsakh authorities have taken a similar stance on the settlement of the Artsakh issue, and negotiations are still delayed.

THE NEWLY INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC OF ARMENIA

With the Artsakh claim and Kh . The newly independent Armenian Republic, born with the collapse of the Union, opened a bright new page in Armenian history. By breaking the yoke of communism, the Armenian people became the masters of destiny. In February 1988, the Yerevan demonstrations demanding the annexation of Artsakh to Mother Armenia ended. On February 24, the composition of the "Karabakh" committee leading the Movement was announced on the opera stage. The committee became the unofficial leadership of the people. The devalued Communist Party, rejected by the people, failed to impose itself on the Movement.

In the second half of 1988, along with daily rallies, strikes began throughout Armenia. Economic life came to a halt. Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators demanded decisive action to curb Azeri atrocities in Armenian-populated villages and towns.



The joyful moment of raising the tricolor flag by the state



The slogan of United Armenia is on the front of the building of the Council of Ministers of Armenia

In June, the Karabakh Committee decided to run in the by-elections to the Supreme Council of Armenia in order to make the people's voice more influential. Soon, some of the committee members were elected members of the Communist-majority Supreme Council of Armenia and used their chair to express the demands of the popular movement. Repeated slogans during demonstrations and demonstrations were also heard inside the Supreme Council, which, after unsuccessful attempts to counterbalance the Movement, was finally forced to give in to national just demands. Law on Condemnation of the Genocide.

In December 1988, after the arrest of the "Karabakh" committee, the Movement became underground.

Demonstrations and rallies began in earnest in 1989, this time demanding the release of members of the Karabakh Committee. Following the escalation of popular protests, those arrested in May 1989 were released. The demand gained new momentum. On May 26, the presidency of the Supreme Soviet of Armenia issued a law recognizing May 28, 1918, as the date of the restoration of Armenian statehood, and the Tricolor flag as the national flag symbolizing that statehood.

Later, on July 2, 1991, the Supreme Council of Armenia examined the issue of the anthem of the Republic of Armenia and decided to adopt the 1918-1920 A.D. The national anthem of the Republic (changing the words "miserable, homeless" of "Our Homeland" to "free, independent"). The next step was to adopt your own coat of arms and banknote. On March 25, 1992, the Supreme Council adopted A. The coat of arms of the Republic. At the same session, a law was adopted to accept the dram and the luma as national currencies.

The aspiration for an independent statehood became more and more deeply rooted in the native people. By 1990, the Armenians in general were ready and striving for an independent democratic state.

In May 1990, free elections to the Supreme Council took place in Armenia. The ANM participated in the elections and despite the fact that it failed to win the majority of seats, but the leader of the movement became the chairman of the Supreme Council (August 14, 1990). With his election, the period of monopoly of the Communist Party was practically over. The moment was historic.

On August 23, the Supreme Council of Armenia adopted the Declaration of Independence of Armenia, which ended the Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic (USSR) and Armenia was declared a sovereign republic, without Kh. To leave the union.

Before that, the traditional Armenian parties were re-established in the homeland, especially H. 3. Dashnaktsutyun and ADL. Ensured freedom of the press and speech. Hundreds of newspapers began to be published in the country, which formed public opinion on important issues of concern to the people. Joint alliances of opposition parties were formed, which aimed to promote the political viability of the people and the change of government through legal means of elections.

Reached the September 21, 1991 independence referendum. Native Armenians turned out in large numbers at the polling stations and 99.31% answered "Yes" to the question "*Do you agree that the Republic of Armenia should be an independent democratic state outside the Soviet Union?*"



The tricolor flag above the building.

On September 23, 1991, the historic sitting of the Supreme Council of Armenia was convened, during which the draft of the Supreme Council on the independence of the Republic of Armenia was read. The decision was made by the Supreme Council. After the voting, the national anthem "**Our Fatherland**" was played.

With the September 21 referendum and the declaration of the Republic of Armenia as an independent state by the Supreme Council on September 23, the curtain finally fell on Soviet Armenia, and the newly independent Armenian Republic was born.

Armenia's independence was soon recognized by all countries of the world, establishing diplomatic relations with it. Armenia joined the UN on March 2, 1992, and officially entered the international political arena.

THE GEOGRAPHY OF CURRENT ARMENIA

Location and Area:

Armenia is located in Transcaucasia. It is one of the three republics located there.

The area is 29,756 sq.m. sq.m. is one tenth to historical Armenia.

Surface:

1.- Mountains - a part of historical Armenia, modern Armenia is mostly a mountainous country. The mountains of Armenia are part of the Lesser Caucasus Mountains.

a. The main branches of the Lesser Caucasus Mountains are Razum, Sevan, Bampak, Tsaghkunyats, Shirak, Areguni, Georgian Armenians, Geghamay, and Vardenis.

b. The southern part of the Lesser Caucasus Mountains includes the mountains of Zangezur, Hayots Dzor, Bargushat, and Meghri.

2.- The plateaus are very high (Karabakh, Aparan, and Ghukasyan). The plateaus of Lori and Shirak are relatively lower. A part of the Ararat Valley remains in Armenia, the Yerevan and Hoktemberyan plains on the left bank of the Araks.

Climate and Vegetation

The climate is generally temperate. Land and mountain. The vegetation changes according to the position of the slopes.



Rivers

All rivers have a mountainous description.

They belong to the Kura and Araks basins.

Debed and Aghstev go blind.

Araks, Akhuryan, Sev Jur, Hrazdan, Vorotan, Azat, Vetin, Kasakh and Arpan flow into the Araks.

Lakes

Sevan, Lake Arpi, Clear Lake.

Mountains

Aragats, Kaputjugh, Ara, etc.

Population

The Armenian statehood, lost for centuries, was miraculously restored on May 28, 1918. Two years after its formation, the newly formed Armenian state became Soviet. It regained its independence on September 23, 1991.

Today Armenia has more than 3 million inhabitants.

Cities

Yerevan, Gyumri, Vanadzor, Noyemberyan, Kapan, etc.

Tourist stations: Sevan, Dilijan, Tsakhkadzor, etc.

Agriculture

1) Cultivation - Production: grain is insufficient.

Plants that serve as food will grow well, and fruits and vegetables will be plentiful.

2) Livestock breeding is not as developed as it should be, despite the relatively favorable conditions.

Architecture

a. Power - Armenia does not have enough energy. There is no coal, wind or coal. There is only water. There is also the nuclear power plant.

b. Prerequisite: Fortunately, there is a prerequisite, especially mineral copper, molybdenum, lead, lead, gold.

c. Achievements - Armenia is an architectural country. It generally produces products that require less raw materials and energy, which are valued by their handiwork.

Food architecture has found suitable conditions in the country. Armenian wines, bonaks and canned food are very high quality.

The textile produces wool and silk. Carpet weaving is also in great demand. Armenia is finally rich in construction materials. Tuff is famous, there are also quality marbles, granite, many types of stone, which are used as building material or raw material.

High-quality computer and electronic architecture has reached the highest level.

THE FIVE PAVILIONS OF THE ARMENIAN APOSTOLIC CHURCH

The Armenian Apostolic Church has five tabernacles, the most prominent and common of which are the following:

- 1) Everyone has a short or long shelf life. to celebrate the coming big holiday with dignity and to prepare for it spiritually.
- 2) On the eve of the holiday, there will be sailors or big holidays.
- 3) The day before yesterday, control is carried out.
- 4) The next day is the day of the dead.

So, the pavilion is called the five great feasts of the Lord, which are fasting, sailing, the dead, and continue for several days.

The five pavilions of our church are as follows:

- A) Revelation
- B) Resurrection
- C) Transfiguration
- D) Transformation
- E) Exaltation

There is no clear reason why these five festivals are called pavilions. Many have expressed their opinion in this regard. For example, some say that just as in the Old Testament the feast of tabernacles, or the Feast of Tabernacles, was a solemn feast, so was the feast of the Lord Jesus Christ.

One might also wonder how the pavilions were organized at the time of the establishment of the pavilions. Patriarch Shnorkh Kalousdian writes about this in his book entitled "Pavilion Holidays". "Let us first assume that the pavilion question would be the straightforward and ancient form of this name."

A) REVELATION

The revelation is the first of the pavilions. Revelation is the remembrance of Christ united under the first and original direction. Christians A. For a century, Easter has been celebrated with the Jews, commemorating the Resurrection of Christ with all the last rulers. B. It was in this century that all the original directives of Christ began to be celebrated under the name of Revelation or Revelation. Christ appeared to the world as Savior and God.

Like the Gospel of Gabriel, the birth of Bethlehem, the glorification of angels, the worship of magicians, the forty-day offering, the flight to Egypt, the baptism of Jordan, the signs of heaven, even the beginning of a miracle. The day of this great feast was decided on January 6, not so much by chronology as by the exchange of the pagan feast.

The festival had its eight days as a big holiday and the day of the candlelight as a day of preparation. The feast was established for eight days, from January 5 to 13. The main symbol of the great feast of the Epiphany, being the Nativity of Christ, began to be celebrated on January 6 and was called the Feast of the Nativity.

Some of the principalities of the first centuries had a separate remembrance or feast, separated from the main feast, and the forty-day coming from January 6, was put on February 1, and the Annunciation on April 7. Both of these divisions were accepted by our church.



And In the 5th century, when the orders of the Armenian Church were already fully compiled by translators, the Greeks celebrated Christmas and put it on December 25, and January 6 was the day of Revelation and Baptism.

However, the Armenian Church was not found according to these divisions and to this day January 6 is accepted as the date of Nativity, Epiphany and Baptism. That is why during every Christmas liturgy, if you notice, a water blessing is performed, which itself symbolizes the Baptism of Christ.

B) RESURRECTION

The Resurrection of Christ is one of the greatest sacraments and glorious feasts in the Christian Church. The Feast of the Resurrection of Christ, that is, Easter, has a mobility of 35 days, and can be met from March 22 to April 25. They move with him up from Easter. to the house of the pioneers and from Easter down to Vardavar 14 weeks. just a 14-week mobile device.



The Feast of the Resurrection of Christ begins on the eve of Easter candlelight and lasts for 49 days, the last day of which, the 50th day, is Pentecost. Throughout the year, all 52 Sundays are Easter holidays, and when you meet another Lord, the Resurrection will not be canceled.

Easter is the main holiday of our church. Because it commemorates the last and greatest event of Christ's long life, which is at the same time the disturbing message of the Gospel. One of the main differences between the Christian religion and other religions is that the founder of our religion has been resurrected.

C) TRANSFIGURATION

The third of the five major feasts of the Armenian Church, also called the Transfiguration, because of the radiant and enlightened revelation of Christ. The glorious event is the glorious and shining image of Christ on three of his apostles, Peter, John, and James, on the Holy Mountain of Galilee. According to the legend, the mountain is also called Tapor. The story is told by the evangelists Matthew, Mark, and Luke.

The holiday is celebrated 14 weeks after Easter, ie 45 days after Easter. Therefore, it can have a 30-year mobility from June 28 to August 1. The celebration lasts for three days. Sunday is the main holiday, Monday is the day of the sinners, and Tuesday is the day of the silent lord. Greeks and Latins definitely celebrate the Feast of the Transfiguration on August 6.

This holiday probably dates back to the 5th century, ie the 5th century, and the hymn of the first day is attributed to the patriarch Movses Khorenatsi, and the prayer to Yeghishe Vardapet. Sharakan B. and D. The houses were added to Father Nerses Shnorhali's day.

D) TRANSFORMATION

He mentions the death of the Virgin Mary and his ascension to heaven, which is celebrated under the simple names of the Transfiguration, or the Assumption, because the church recognizes that after the death of the Virgin Mary, Christ came and took his mother to heaven. The feast of the Lord is commemorated with the explanation of the coming of Galust.

The Transfiguration, the fourth of the five major holidays of the Armenian Church, takes place on the Sunday from August 12 to 18. Has a sabbatical, a shipwreck and a corpse. By the order of Patriarch Nerses Shnorhali, the Feast of the Nativity was turned into 9 days, from Sunday to the following Monday.

The Mother of God is a unique and exceptional figure in the Christian church. An unsurpassed figure, the Queen of Saints. He received a special consecration in the church after his son. The church has established more than seven festivals in his honor during the year.



In addition, every day, without exception, hymns are sung during the morning services, in honor of Our Lady. Our Divine Liturgy will begin with his remembrance and intercession. We can point out two reasons for this unique circumstance of the Mother of God, which are inseparable from each other.

1.- Naturally, it played a great role in the growth of Christ, and the main caregiver in childhood and adolescence, in the true sense of the word, became the mother.

2.- The Mother of God has in her fullness and it has the basic qualities and missions that are necessary to make her holy, that is, humility, patience, a pure heart, godliness, humanity, and especially unwavering harmony with the will of God.

From the earliest centuries, we have had a beautiful habit that we have traditionally maintained to this day. From the very beginning, our people have had the beautiful idea that the father of all fertility should be dedicated to God with blessing. The grape, the noblest of fruits, as the juice of refreshing wine, and most importantly the wine, which is a symbol of the sacrament, is solemnly blessed in the church with special rituals.

The day of the blessing of the grapes is the feast of the Mother of God, we often see or meet St. The Virgin Mary was painted by grape artists.

E) EXALTATION OF THE HOLY CROSS

It is the oldest in the feasts of the Cross. Its historical depth goes back to the beginning of Christianity. For the first act of taking up and glorifying the cross is attributed to the Apostle James, the first bishop of Jerusalem, who raised the cross and said in the sight of the people, "I will worship your Christ on the cross."



The Feast of the Cross is celebrated on the Sunday closest to September 14 or earlier. That is, it can be celebrated on Sunday, September 11-17. The festival lasts for seven days. The Feast of the Cross is the last pavilion holiday of the year and the largest of the Feasts of the Cross. By the way, let us say that we have four Feasts of the Cross. The Cross of Abolition or the Crucifixion, the Invention Cross, the Varaga Cross and the Yerevan Cross.

Like the Mother of God, and with her the Holy Cross occupies a very important place. In all Christian churches. This exceptional respect and love for both the Mother of God and the cross, nurtured by the Christian Church, has had the same motive. Both are closely related to the life of Christ. The Mother of God is inextricably linked to the great mystery of humanity, and the Cross to salvation.

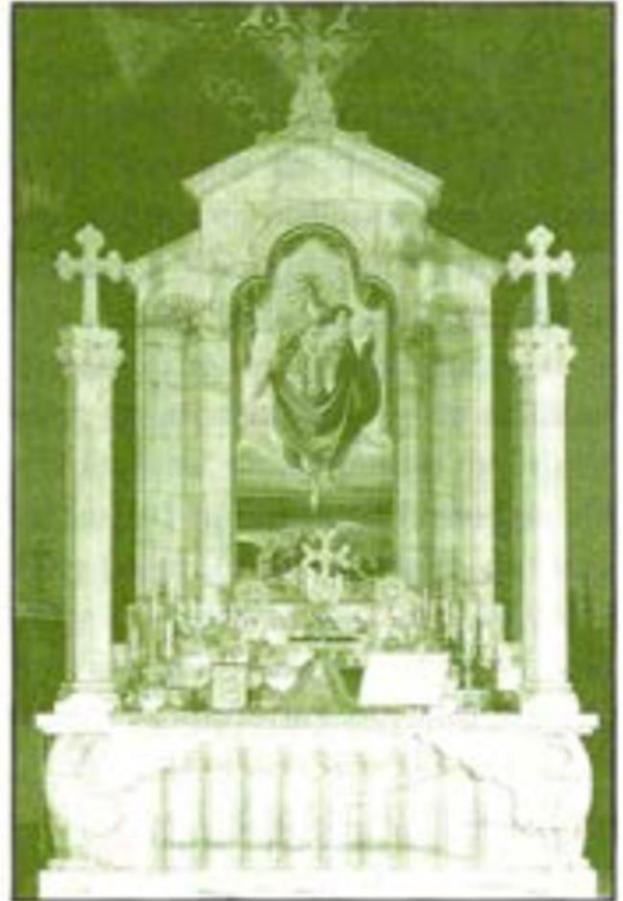
Previously, the cross was an insulted object. The most severe punishment in the first century was crucifixion. After the crucifixion of Christ, however, Christianity and the cross are almost identical, wherever the cross is seen or seen, we immediately conclude that there is or has been Christianity. In the early centuries, Christians knew each other by the cross or the sign of the cross. The cross was their symbol. Even in the centuries of persecution, when Christianity was a forbidden religion, converts recognized each other by the cross.

HOLY LITURGY AND HOLY COMMUNION

GENERAL KNOWLEDGE

When the apostles were alive in the barrel, every Christian voluntarily brought what he had and handed it over to the apostles so that it would be distributed equally to all. They even ate lunch or dinner together as an honest expression of mutual love.

Later, as the number of Christians increased, they began to eat only the last meal of the Last Supper together. They brought bread and wine, blessed them, and prayed together, and they all ate.



The sacred liturgy we have today is a ceremony that has developed and flourished over the centuries, based on the example of Jesus' Last Supper and his own commission to do the same.

The sacred sacrament is performed at St. With a liturgy. "*Liturgy*" means "*Sacrifice*", "*Gift*" or "*Sacrifice*".

Every time St. The liturgy will be performed, Jesus Christ will be sacrificed for our sins in the form of bread and wine. The liturgy, with this sacrament and its sacred circumstance, is the most sacred and sacred in all Christian cults.

The Armenian Liturgy consists of four parts.

A. PREPARATION OF THE LITURGY

B. LUNCH OFFICE

Գ. THE ORIGINAL LITURGY

D. BLESSING AND RELEASE

A. PREPERATION OF ST. LITURGY

It begins in the Avant-Garde, when the Liturgy begins to be clothed, then he goes out with the deacons and the scribe-bearers, he washes his hands, confesses his sins before the people, and asks them to pray for the forgiveness of his sins. Then he goes up to the tabernacle and the veil is closed. Behind the curtain, the liturgist prepares the bread and wine with special prayers.

The curtain opens and the liturgist descends the stairs to burn incense, goes around the church (always burning incense) and ascends again to the tabernacle. The procession symbolizes the coming of Christ into the world. Just as Jesus came into the world, traveled from city to city, preaching the Kingdom of Heaven to the spiritual kingdom, so the Liturgy descends from the tabernacle among the people and incenses the gifts of God to the believers present.

B. MEAL POSITION

It begins when the procession ends with the "Intercession" and the Liturgy, after ascending the tabernacle, sings, saying, "*Blessed is the kingdom of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost ...*".

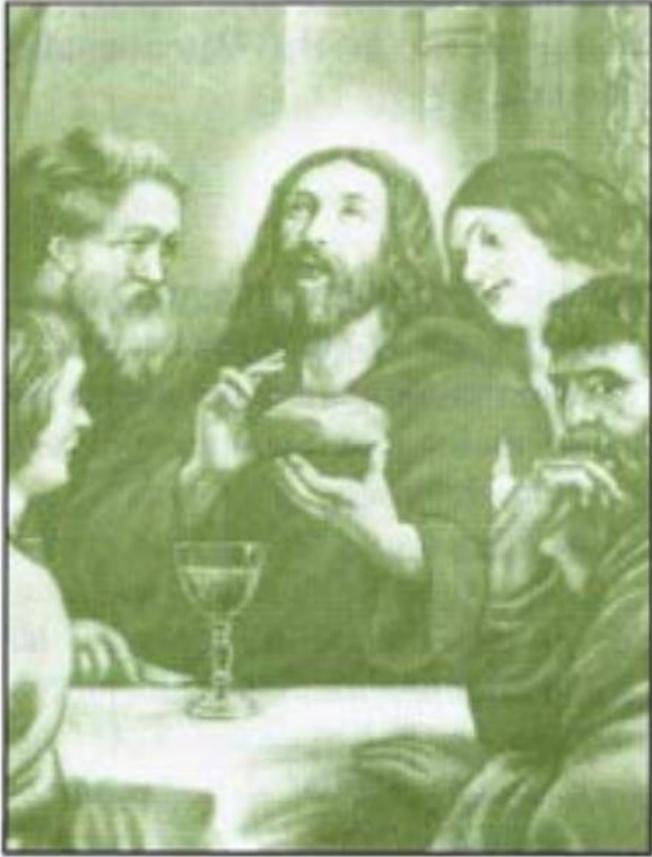
It is called the Last Supper (or Supper Ceremony) because during the first period of Christianity, during the commemoration of the Last Supper or the Last Supper of Jesus, the believers gather together at St. They read the Gospel to strengthen their souls with the divine words of Jesus, prayed in congregation, and then partook of the blessed bread and wine according to Jesus' command.

C. ORIGINAL LITURGY

The Liturgy itself begins with the attitude. In other words, the Deacon takes the bowl (of bread and wine) from the council (from the window in the county wall) and goes around the tabernacle (behind), solemnly raising it and bringing incense to the Vicar.

The consecration ceremony symbolizes the handing over of the gifts brought to the people by God, just as the believers of the first centuries brought their heartfelt gifts and blessed the apostles. With these gifts, after the Liturgy, they made the Love Dinner together.

The treatment is followed by the "Greetings" (Greetings to each other), by which the greeting or kiss of peace and unity (goodness) is conveyed to the believing people. The one who greets says, "*Christ is revealed in us,*" and the recipient responds, "*Blessed is the revelation of Christ.*"



"*Greetings*" is followed by the hymns of the Holy Father, Take, Eat, Heavenly Father, the Son of God and the Spirit of God. Then national and international saints are mentioned, the most beautiful example of the Christian prayer given by Jesus is sung, "*Our Father*" and the believer who desires, receives faith and fear in St. Sacrament, Blessed be God after the singing of the hymn.

The reported believers, in order of respect, should fast (not eat, do not drink after the previous midnight), confess (they should remember all the sins, transgressions and all their circumstances that are heavy on their conscience, as surely as possible) and be pure and peaceful. The true body of Christ is the Holy Sacrament.

It is during the singing of the hymn of the Son of God that through the power of the Holy Spirit, bread and wine receive the presence of our Lord Jesus Christ.

E. BLESSING AND RELEASE

At the end of the liturgy, the Liturgist will sing the prayer "Bless them", during which he will ask God for peace in the whole world and happiness and prosperity for all believers. Then he reads an excerpt from the Gospel (the first verses of the Gospel of John). He then blesses the present believers with a "Conservative" prayer and releases them to leave in peace, wishing that God is always with everyone.

After giving the blessing and the Release, the Liturgy descends from the tabernacle and goes to the Depository. And the people said their last prayer to the true believer and St. After kissing the gospel, he leaves the church.

F. COMMUNION

In addition to the main ideas of his sermons, Jesus often spoke of a "*Heavenly Bread*" that would come down from heaven to give life to the world, especially when, when the time was right, he openly declared himself "*- I am the bread of life. He who comes to me will never be hungry, and he who believes in me will never be thirsty.*" (Avet, John, Chapter 6:35). And when the Jews complained, Jesus again confirmed his statement, "*I am the bread of life.*" In the wilderness your fathers ate the manna and died. This is the bread which came down from heaven. If anyone eats this, he will live forever. and the bread that I will give is my flesh, which I will give for the life of the world.

When the Jews heard this, they argued about how Jesus could give his body to eat.

Jesus does not give an explanation, but weighs on the responsibility of eating his body and drinking his blood, because with that the seed of immortality and resurrection is sown in our body and soul.

Shortly before his arrest, Jesus last gathered his faithful disciples around the Passover table, and on the prospect of his departure, he spoke and acted with boundless fervor and fervor, confirming St. The sacrament of the sacrament, as a pledge of his boundless love.

After the official supper, Jesus rebuked St. He partook of the sacrament with unleavened bread (unleavened bread) and unleavened wine (pure, pure wine) and distributed to his disciples the sacred words by which the bread and wine became the true body and blood of Jesus. Finally, Jesus commanded his disciples to do the same for his memory.

The Jewish supper commemorated his release from captivity in Egypt. St. The Sacramental Supper will also commemorate the death of Jesus, by which people were saved from the dominion of evil and sin. Jesus also gave his divine miraculous authority to his apostles, that is, he made them priests in his church.

St. The sacrament is celebrated by the Liturgy. St. It is during the liturgy that the bread and wine, with God's blessing and prayers. are turned into the body and blood of Jesus.

With all his statements about heavenly bread, the ceremony he performed during the Last Supper, and the instruction to repeat the sacrament of that ceremony, he said that St. The sacrament is the sacrament that puts us directly in relation to His Divine Person, grace, and power. U. Through the sacrament we partake of the true Body and Blood of Jesus in the form of bread and wine, and He joins us, giving His life for us and for our souls. He becomes the food of eternal life according to his divine promises.

ARMENIAN DENOMINATION

Until the 17th. century, the Armenian people did not have different types of names. XVI In the 19th century, however, Catholicism began to spread widely among Armenians. Through Artsivian's efforts. And XT. In the 19th century, Catholicism became a public activity, especially when those who spread it had official patronage from France, which had become influential within the Ottoman Empire.



On October 3, 1827, the Armenian Catholics asked the Sultan of the Ottoman Empire (Mahmud) to separate them from the Armenian Orthodox (Apostolic) community. However, the Sultan wants to see the Armenian nation ruled by one head, the Armenian Patriarchate. For that purpose, he exiled all the Catholic priests and the Armenians who followed them. In 1830, when a peace treaty was signed between the European states and the Ottoman Empire, the French ambassador's first request was to release the Catholic Armenians so that they could have their own patriarch and independent church. A year later, the Sultan confirmed the election of Rev. James as the Catholicos Patriarch of the Armenians.

The Armenian Evangelicals, seeing the success of the Catholics and being encouraged by it, nineteen. From the turn of the century, they try to form a separate community (millet) by separating themselves from the Apostolic Church. Their main centers are Harput and Ayntap, where they establish schools. 1846 will be a busy year for the Evangelical units, and finally, on August 25 of the same year, the Armenian Evangelical Church will be officially born.

FLAGS

A. - DEFINITION OF THE FLAG

B. - THE FLAG COUNCIL

C. – THE ORIGIN OF THE FLAG

D.- FLAGS

1) The flags of Armenian riches

2) The Armenian tricolor

3) The flags of the Catholicosate and the Patriarchate

4) The flag of the National Prelacy

5) The flag of the HMEM

6) The HMEM Scout Flag

7) Branch and troop flags

E. - FLAG CEREMONY

F. - FLAG EXCHANGE FROM SCOUT TO SCOUT

G. - GREETING WITH A FLAG

H. - GREETING TO THE FLAG

I. – USING AND ARRANGING THE FLAG INSIDE THE HALLS

J. - FLAGS ARRANGED DURING CROSSINGS

K. - HOW TO FOLD A FLAG AND HOW TO HOLD IR

L. - GENERAL RULES FOR THE FLAG

M. - ADDITIONAL:

A. DEFINITION OF THE FLAG

The flag is a piece of cloth attached to a cane or pole.

B. THE COUNCIL OF FLAGS

The flag is more than just an ordinary item. It is a symbol of respect for the hopes, goals, and pride of a nation, a community, or a union.

C. THE ORIGIN OF THE FLAG

According to historians, the Egyptians used rods with the heads of the gods, decorated with colorful ribbons, to unite their soldiers. These were probably the first flags.

Later flags became posters mounted on handles of various colors and sizes. They were used for gathering and uniting soldiers and could be seen from afar with great ease.

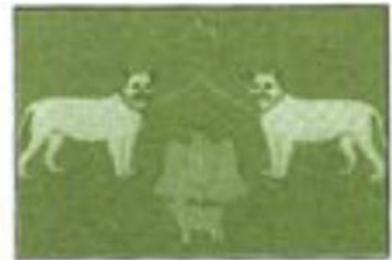
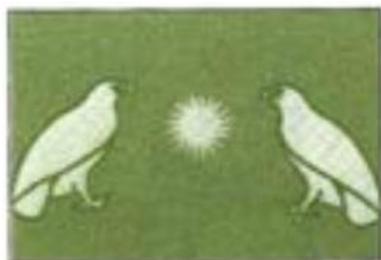
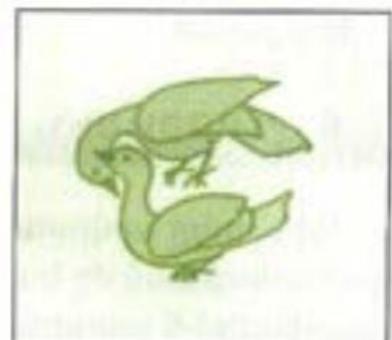
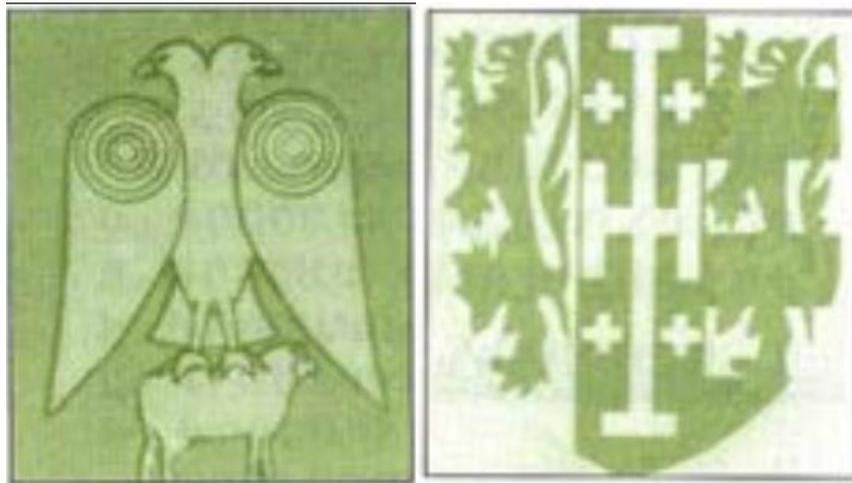
The oldest information about the use of the flag in Armenia is connected with the story of Hayk Nahapet. The historian writes, "*When Hayk came from Lake Van, he hoisted his flag on a rock.*"

The designs of the flags have changed over time, and excavations have revealed that pagan flags bore images of dragons, suns, pigeons, and lions.

D. FLAGS

1.- FLAGS OF ARMENIAN WEALTH

During the period of Armenian wealth, in pagan days, flags were worn as symbols of various faiths, and after the advent of Christianity, those symbols were the cross, the Masis, the eagle, and the lion. Below are pictures of them.



2.- THE ARMENIAN TRI-COLOR

The flag of the Republic of Armenia is defined in horizontal colors of red, blue and orange.

The idea of the tricolor came from the ancient Armenian history. The colors had no special meaning. but later advice and meaning were given.

There is no specification about its size and comparison. All this is entrusted to the responsibility of the Constitutional Assembly.

3. THE FLAGS OF CATHOLICOS AND PATRIARCH

The Catholicos of All Armenians and Cilicia, as well as the Patriarch of Constantinople and Jerusalem, do not have special flags, but have a coat of arms with which to attend special ceremonies. The color of the flag is light blue.

Coats of arms.-



All Armenian Church



District of Cilicia



Bolis Patriarch.



Jerusalem Patriarch

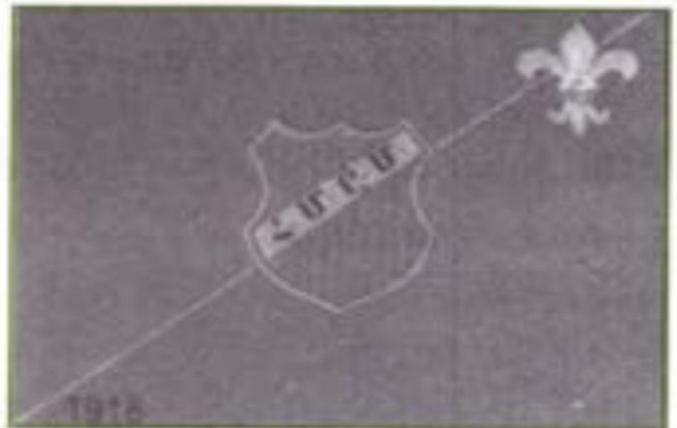
4.- THE FLAG OF THE NATIONAL PRELACY

The National Prelacy does not have a special flag, but it does have a coat of arms with which it attends special ceremonies. The color of the flag is light blue.

5.- THE FLAG OF H.M.E.M.

The flag of the Homenetmen is specified in Article 16 of the General Scout Plan-Code.

Article. 16 - The Homenetmen flag is given to each district by the Homenetmen Central Committee.



6.- THE FLAG OF HOMENETMEN SCOUTS

The Homenetmen Scout Flag is specified in Article 17 of the General Scout Schedule.

Article. 17- The Homenetmen Scout Flag is issued to each district by the Central Board.

7. CHAPTER AND TROOP FLAGS

The Homenetmen General Scout Program-Charter also specifies the chapter scout flag and the troop flag for Articles 18 and 19.

Article. 18 - The scout staff of each branch will have its own flag, similar to the scout flag of the IAEA, 90 cm. x 67.5 cm. in size, the color of the branch, which is determined by the Regional Board. The name of the branch is written on the flag in Armenian and in the language of the country of residence.

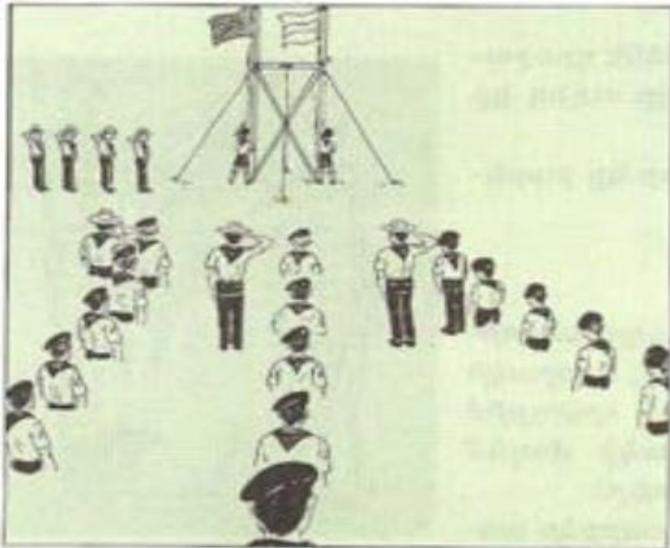
Article. 19 - Each Scout Department will have its own flag - 80 x 60 cm. in size, in the color of the branch. The name of the branch and the number or name of the branch in Armenian and the language of the natural country are written on the flag.

E. FLAG CEREMONY

The most sacred ceremony for a scout is the flag ceremony.

All the scouts are present in this ceremony in random costumes, but it is attended by the Aryans, the Arenushs, the elders, and the Parmunu women.

This ceremony will have a moderator, who will generally be in charge of the work, and it will be chaired by the current highest official.



On the duty of the guard, the flag-bearers leave the troops, who are appointed by their troop leader, and run after the troop and greet the guard and pass in front of the flag-bearer.

While the duty officer gives the "ready" command.

At the "Honor" command, the flags are raised or lowered.

Note: We raise the flags very quickly, and slowly when we lower them.

We greet the flag during the ceremony when it is in a high position.

When the flags are raised or vice versa, the guard gives "ready" and then "calm down" instructions.

The flag bearers will fasten the ropes to the pole and return to their ranks, after greeting the duty officer, the highest rank and their immediate supervisors.

F. FLAG TRANSFER FROM SCOUT TO SCOUT

The transfer of the flag from individual to individual.

- a. The two people greet each other.
- b. The flag bearer tilts the flag to the right and extends it forward.
- c. The other person takes the flag, brings it back and straightens the flag he catches.
- d. The two people greet each other

Note-

1. When two persons have the same rank or position, at the moment of passing the flag, both hands are on the flagpole. (See Figure 1).

2.- When two persons have different ranks or positions, at the moment of passing the flag, both hands are on the flagpole. (See Figure 2).



G. GREETING WITH THE FLAG

a. National flags

National flags never bow to any flag or person.

b. Union flag, Troop flag

To greet them with these flags, you need to swing them about 45 degrees.

c. Troop flag

There are two ways to say hello to this flag.

1.- Daily

The flag, which we hold with our right hand, we pass to the left hand. About 15 cm from the ground. We will raise it. We bring it closer to the body. We greet with the right hand above the left fist

2.- During the passage

When the flag bearer needs to say hello while walking, the bend the flagpole 90 degrees



H. GREETING TO THE FLAG

It is an honor for a scout to greet a flag. The scout greets the flag when it is in a high position (on a flagpole).

When the flag is marching, the scout must greet the flag when it is 4 meters in front of it and continue to improve until it is 4 meters.

I. USING AND ARRANGING THE FLAGS INSIDE THE HALLS

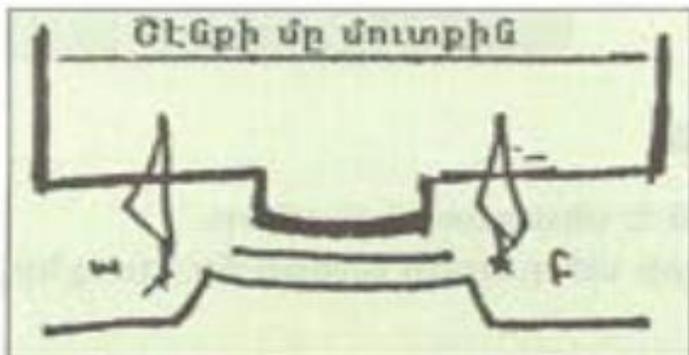
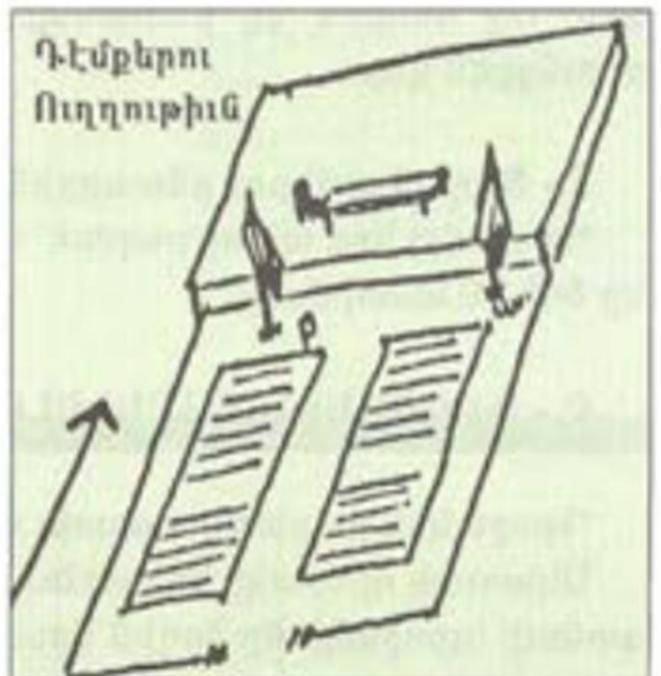
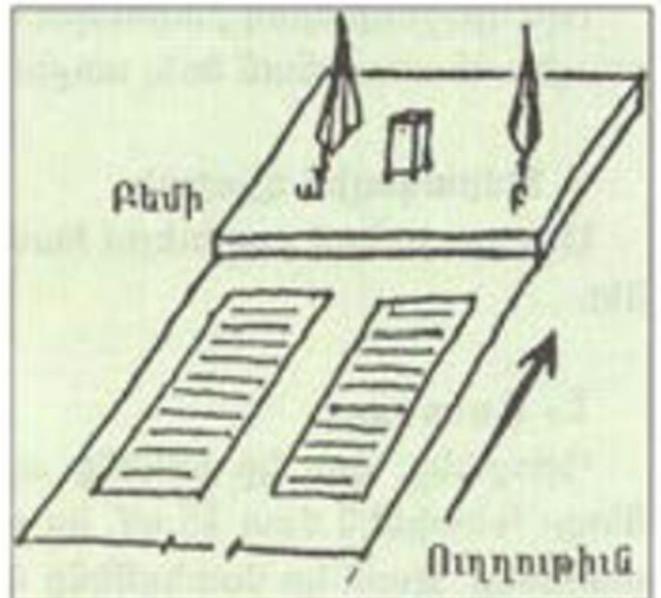
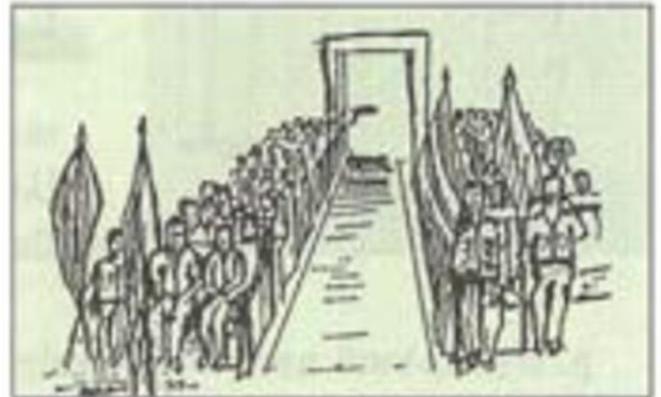
When a flag enters a building, care must be taken not to scratch or step on the ground. For this reason, when we bend the flagpole, we hold the end of the flagpole together with the pole.

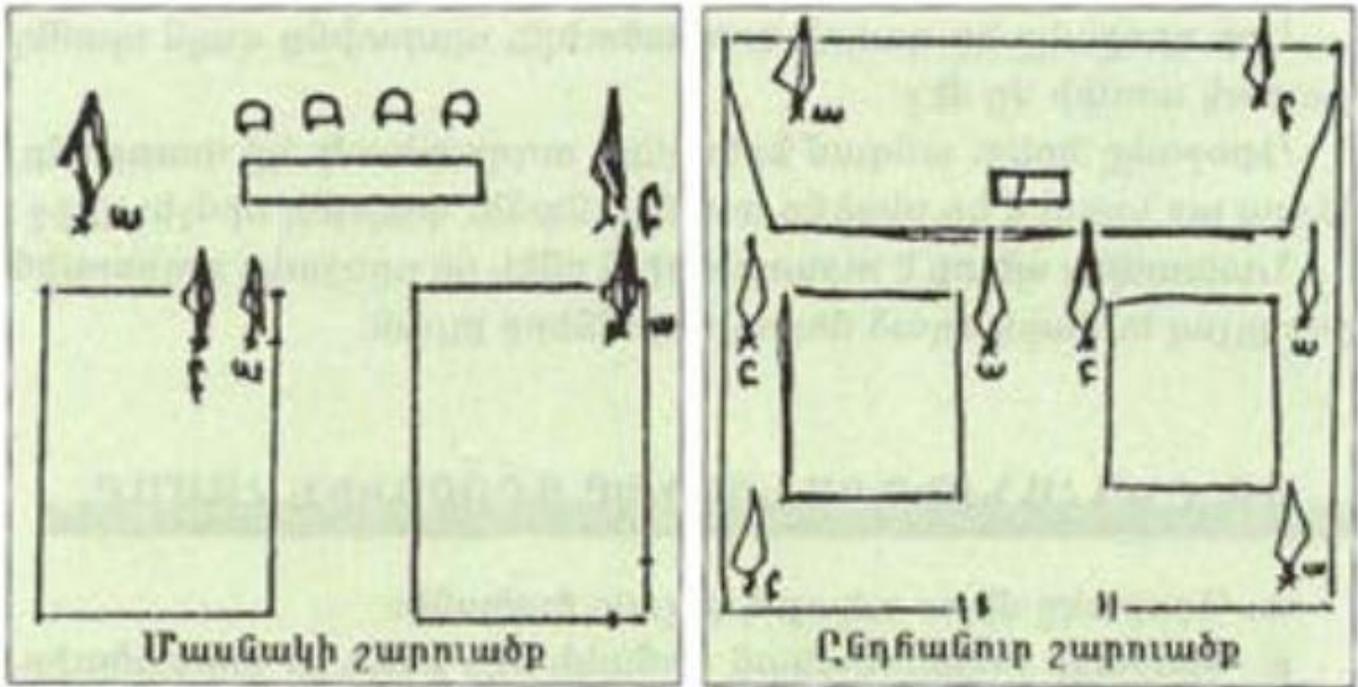
If we put several flags inside a building together, the line will be next, the national flag will be the leader.

When the flag-bearers enter a hall, those present should go to the garden and stay like that until the flag-bearers go to the Ost.

The flag bearers will not take off their hats until they sit down.

The flag bearers sit in front of the row of chairs, to the right.





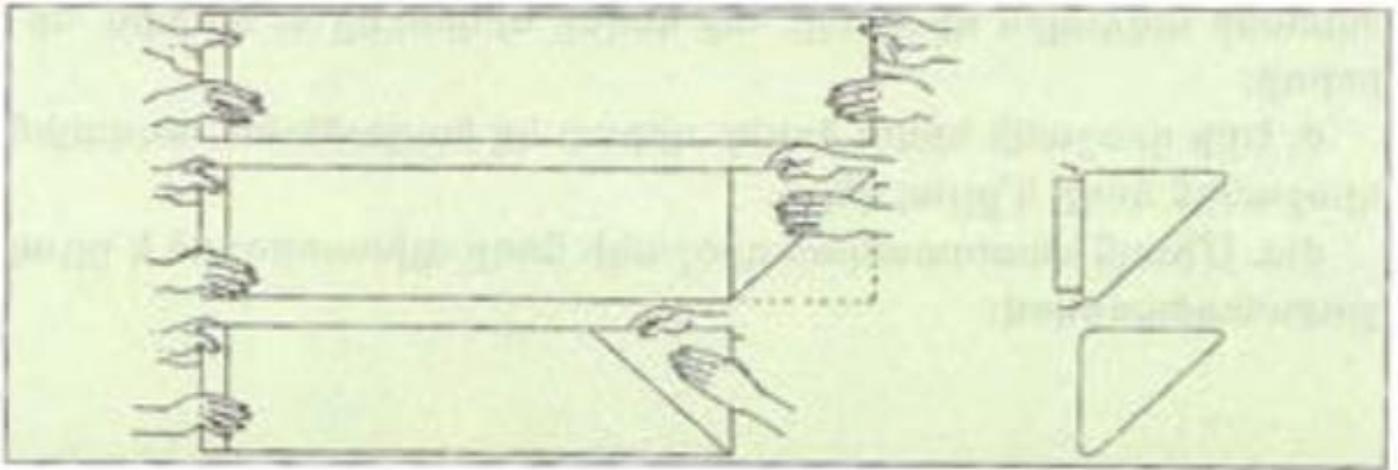
If several troops are sitting in a gathering place, the flag bearers of each troop sit on the top of their troop.

When the flags are placed motionless, the right side is the position of honor. So, the national flag is placed on the right. If there are other flags, they will be on the left. (Even if there are more than one).

J. FLAGS ARRANGED DURING CROSSINGS

The national flag is always the leader during the crossings, it is in the middle of everyone and is in a higher and higher position than the others.

K. HOW TO FOLD A FLAG AND HOW TO HOLD IT



When the flag ceases to be used, we must keep it in a special box.

Fold the flag twice in length. Then from the right we start to wrap a triangle to the end.

Care must be taken in advance to ensure that the flag is completely dry and that any repairs are made.

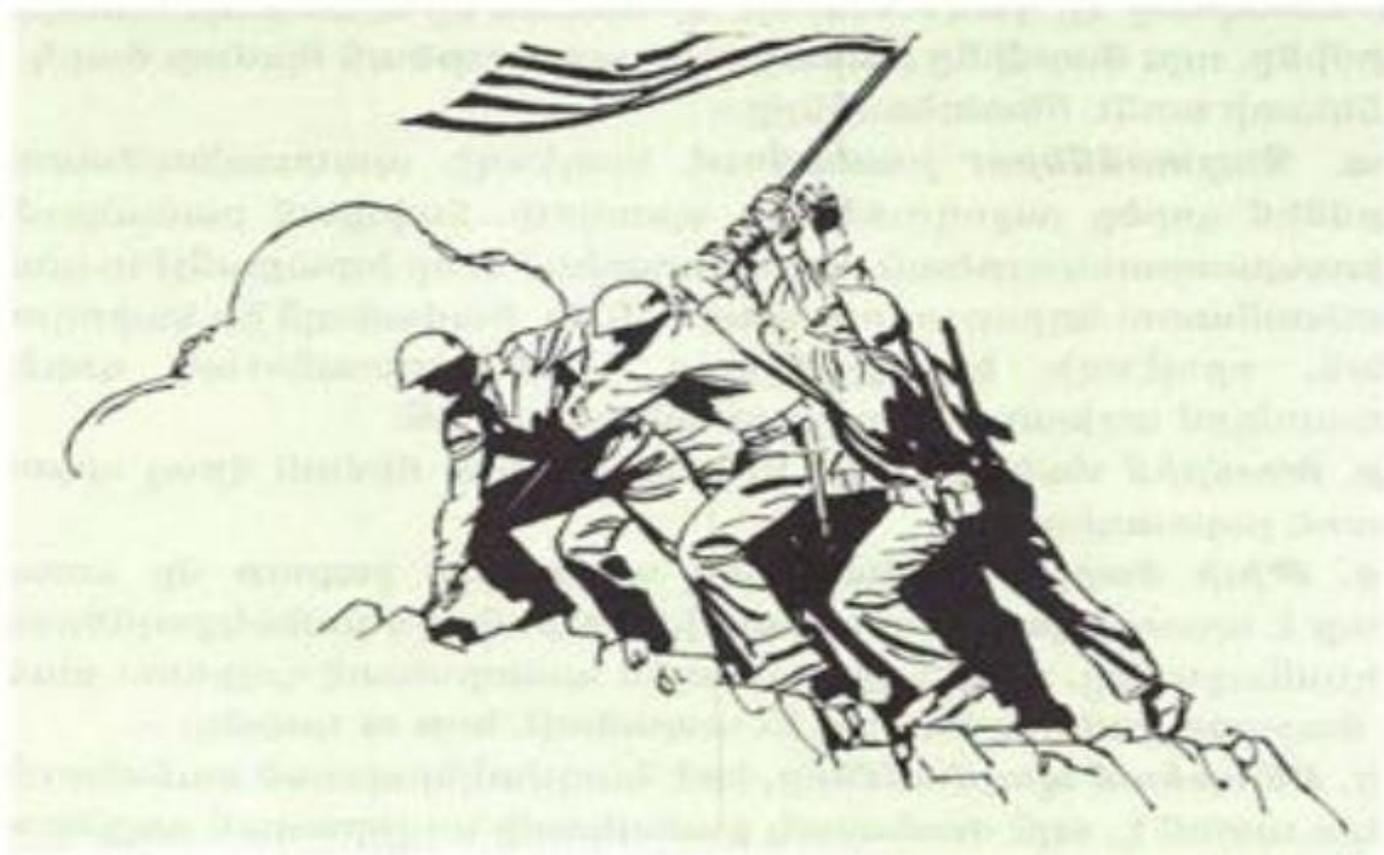
L. GENERAL RULES FOR THE FLAG

- a. The flag should always fly freely.
- b. The flag should not be used in a horizontal position at all, except when it is placed on the coffin, the main corner of the flag is on the left shoulder of the corpse.
- c. When the flag is worn and not repaired. It must be cut and burned completely. We must be sure that the flag has become completely gray and unrecognizable.
- d. Union and Scout flags belong to the union and may not be an individual affiliation.
- e. When a flag is handed over to a troop leader for use, that troop leader is responsible for that flag.
- f. When the national flag flies along with other flags, it must be in a higher position than the others.
- g. When the flags of several countries are together, they are all at the same height.
- h. In case of mourning, the flag is lowered by one third after removing the pole from its pole.
- i. When the shape of the flag is cross-shaped, the national flag flies from the high bar in the middle, the second on the right and the third on the left.
- j. When the two poles of the flag intersect, the pole of the national flag is above.
- k. Only the scout flagpole is topped with a lily of the valley.

M. ADDITIONAL

The meanings of the colors of the scout flags

- 1) White: Cleanliness, justice
- 2) Gray: Patience, gentleness
- 3) Red: Courage, nobility
- 4) Orange: Happiness is a good description. wealth
- 5) Light blue: Noble goal
- 6) Dark blue: Ingenuity
- 7) Golden yellow: Practical dexterity
- 8) Dark yellow: Work:
- 9) Purple: Durability
- 10) Brown: Agility
- 11) Light green: Hope, personality
- 12) Dark green: Knowledge of the forest, love of nature
- 13) Black: Strength, confidence, security



PANAGOUM

WHAT IS A PANAGOUM?

The camp is one of the most important aspects of Scouting life. During the camp, the scout improves what he has learned inside the club or during various scout activities. The purpose of the camp is to train the scout for a miserable social and collective life. It is through a camp that the scouts appear in the scout. for example, cooking delicious meals, making beautiful handicrafts, and so on.

WHO ORGANIZES A PANAGOUM AND WHAT CONDITIONS NEED TO BE MET FOR A PANAGOUM?

The camp is organized by the responsible body of a union. This body should consider the following for the success of the camp.

- a. **Assignment of positions** In order for the responsible body to be successful, before the start of the training camp, it is a condition that each responsible brother is given a position according to his ability, so that each of them can complete the work in the work entrusted to him.
- b. **The level of the troop** to prepare the agenda based on it.
- c. **The issue of numbers**, at least a week before the camp, the responsible body must have a list of participants in order to prepare a list of items, menu, quantity, and ensure the march and return.

d. **The conditions of nature**, if the organized camp is in summer, then they go with the usual equipment of the camp, and if it is in winter, the case of rain should be taken into account, so that on it, nylons and tents can be taken to change the ground or dig ditches. around the tent so that the rain could leave the camp through the ditches. And if the camp is on snow, straw or other measures should be taken so that the cold of the ground does not affect those who sleep in tents.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TROOP LEADER BEFORE THE PANAGOUM

- 1) Choose a convenient place to camp.
- 2) Specify the purpose of the camp and prepare the program.
- 3) Prepare a list of all camp property, at least a week in advance.
- 4) Inform scouts and parents at least one month in advance.
- 5) Adjust the camp rate and provide advance payments.
- 6) Obtain prior permission from the responsible bodies.
- 7) Have the address of each scout to take the lead in any accident.
- 8) To receive a permit from the landowner of the camp.



LIST OF PERSONAL PROPERTY TO BRING

- 1) Camp bag.
- 2) Two blankets and / or a sleeping bag.
- 3) Sports costume.
- 4) Rain coat or jacket.
- 5) A thin sponge filled with a pillow.
- 6) A pair of extra shoes and sneakers.
- 7) Extra Scout T-shirt.
- 8) Necessary equipment for swimming.
- 9) Napkin and handkerchief.
- 10) Soap in a special box.
- 11) Accra medicine and brush.
- 12) Comb and mirror.
- 13) Knife, spoon, fork, plate, cup.
- 14) Needle, tailor, button, scissors.
- 15) Secure needle, shoe polish.
- 16) Spotlight, scout knife.
- 17) Scout and reading special books.
- 18) Clock, drawing tool with its films.
- 19) Notebook, pencil, ink.
- 20) Kurt, compass
- 21) Scout and folk songbook.
- 22) Any instrument.
- 23) Special work clothes.
- 24) Thick wool
- 25) Underwear.
- 26) Excess socks.

TROOP PROPERTIES

- Troop flag
- 2 tents
- 2 boilers
- 2 pans
- Ax
- Hammer
- Spade
- shovel
- Saw
- rope
- Bath paper
- 2 flashlights
- Wand
- A small box of red crosses
- tent pole
- kitchen knife
- spit
- Fork
- bolt
- Potato peelings
- Printing tool
- Match
- Small water intake
- Special food storage box
- Nylon bags
- No special cleaning antiseptic drugs.



TROOP PROPERITIES

The troop assets include all the troop assets, but their number is determined by the number of participants.

- In addition, the troop flag
- Compass
- Notebook
- Map
- Watch
- Wind
- Scout books
- Red cross box with its accessories
- Extra flashlight and lamp
- Mobile speaker (loudspeaker).

PROPERTY OFFICIER

The brother who is called to this responsibility must prepare a list of all the camp property in advance and put it all together in a safe place during the camp. He records each property that he hands over to a troop and makes sure that the property does not stay on the ground overnight and does not get damp.

At the end of the camp, he checks that the property is complete.

CHOOSING A CAMPSITE

- 1) The camp should be on a flat ground in the forest.
- 2) It is a condition that there are bright places inside the camp.
- 3) The soil in the camp should be dry, there should be no wet places on it, and it should not be near swamps.
- 4) There should be drinking water near the camp.
- 5) The camp should be far from the residence so that the boy can carry out his work in peace.
- 6) There should be traffic facilities and a market nearby to make the necessary purchases.
- 7) In order to camp, a landlord's license must be obtained.
- 8) There must be a doctor near the camp, or medical care must be provided.
- 9) A march and return to the camp must be ensured.

LIFE INSIDE OF A CAMP

People within the camp must be divided.

Everyone must be aware of their responsibilities and do their best to succeed in collective life. It is the duty officer who supervises the implementation and work of the agenda inside the camp.

Guarding must be done diligently. Show respect for the guards and inspire them. It is also necessary to convene a gradual meeting each night to discuss the day's work and to finalize the agenda for the next day.

Upon returning from the camp, the camp must be clean and free of debris. Every scout has to take care of his physique. Every scout inside the camp should make sure that no items, especially clothes and blankets, are thrown out of the tent at night to keep out moisture.

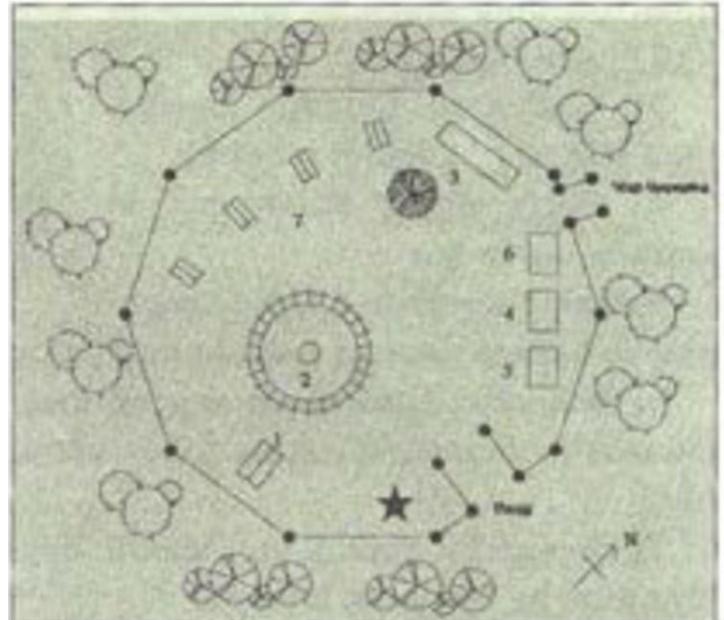
It is the duty of the troop leader to conduct a general examination of the camp every morning. During the examination, it is preferable for the troop to have a special corner and spread the blankets and clothes on a rope so that they can see the sun and not remain in a damp state. During the examination, it is a condition that the tents of the troop are uniformly decorated.

It is the responsibility of the troop leader again to encourage the scouts to change their clothes every day and take care of their cleanliness, not to wear sports or fancy shoes for a long time. Every scout should be careful not to get sunburned, always wearing a hat and drinking plenty of water.



INTERNAL ARRANGEMENT OF A CAMPSITE

- 1) Specify the entrance to the camp and name the troop at the entrance.
- 2) Check the fences of the camp.
- 3) A little beyond the entrance is the flagpole and next to it is the bulletin board.
- 4) The kitchen is at the back of the camp, according to the direction of the wind, so that the smell of dinner does not remain in the camp.
- 5) The troop leader's tent is near the flagpole.



* Flagpole

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Leader's Tent | 2. Fire place |
| 3. Dining place | 4. Kitchen |
| 5. Supply tent | |
| 6. Sink | 7. Tents |

- 6) The toilet is outside the kitchen, 150 m from the camp. far, it is a condition that it be cleaned with lime every day, as well as change the place once in 3 days.
- 7) The sink can be set up near the kitchen.
- 8) The place of the bonfire is near the flagpole.
- 9) The supply tent is near the kitchen.
- 10) The canteen will be between the kitchen and the camp.
- 11) The place for changing and drying clothes is near the tents.
- 12) There is a garbage dump outside the camp, a convenient place, provided it is covered with sand or soil every day.

MEAL LAWS AND THEIR CARE

- 1) The scout should wash his hands thoroughly before eating.
- 2) The whole troop sits together for dinner, at the behest of the troop leader (or at the behest of the troop leader)
- 3) The group or troop should pray before eating.
- 4) Eat the meal quietly and without noise.



- 5) No scout can leave the dinner place without the permission of the troop leader.
- 6) Satisfy yourself with the portion given to you, in case you are not satisfied, ask the cook, but do not leave at all under the pretext of dinner.
- 7) Everyone disperses when everyone has eaten and prayed together for the second time.

HOW TO TAKE CARE OF MEALS

- 1) Food should be fresh so that no poisoning issues arise, especially in summer.
- 2) Cooks should wash and keep kitchen utensils clean.
- 3) Take care of the pantry every day.



- 4) It is preferable to keep the food at a certain height above the ground so that insects do not reach it.
- 5) It is preferable to keep sugar, salt, etc. in separate boxes and write the contents on each one.
- 6) In case of meat, it should be kept in a wet cloth and hung in the air for a long time (maximum one day).

AGENDA PREPERATION

The agenda of the camp is prepared by the gradual assembly. The program should be varied and lavish, it should include lectures and talks on educational topics, be they national or scout, campaigns, sports, sports games, scout games, handicrafts, and so on.

HOW DOES A ONE DAY AGENDA PROCEED?

The main tasks of a one-day camp program can be divided into three parts:

- 1) MORNING ACTIVITY
- 2) AFTERNOON ACTIVITY
- 3) NIGHT ACTIVITY

The form of the hourly division is as follows:

From 6:00 to 9:00 there will be an awakening, exercise, laundry, camping, breakfast, tent inspection and a flag-raising ceremony.

9.00-13.00 morning activities

13.00-15.00 Lunch and rest

15.00-18.00 Afternoon activities

18.00-20.00 flag ceremony and dinner

20.00-22.00 night activities, which are generally focused on bonfires, night games and conversations.

***Note:** The camp examination will take place right after the flag ceremony, followed by a flag ceremony in which the troop leader announces the names of the first two best troops and then invites representatives from the troops to raise the flags.*

RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE TROOP LEADER AT THE END OF CAMP

- 1) Make sure that the kitchen and pantry furniture is returned in a clean condition.
- 2) Return the camp to its former state and leave no trace.
- 3) Attach a useful memory, if possible.



- 4) Make sure each scout gets home safely
- 5) Gather all the property and arrange it in the center so that it can be used again in the future.
- 6) Submit a detailed newsletter to the responsible body.

TYPES OF PANAGOUMS

The camps differ according to their purpose.



- 1) **AN ANNUAL PANAGOUM.** - This is the camp that a Scout troop will definitely have every year during the summer.

This is the most general camp, which emphasizes the goals pursued equally by a camp, such as the exercise of a healthy life, moral upbringing, and development.

2) EDUCATION OR SCHOOL PANAGOUM

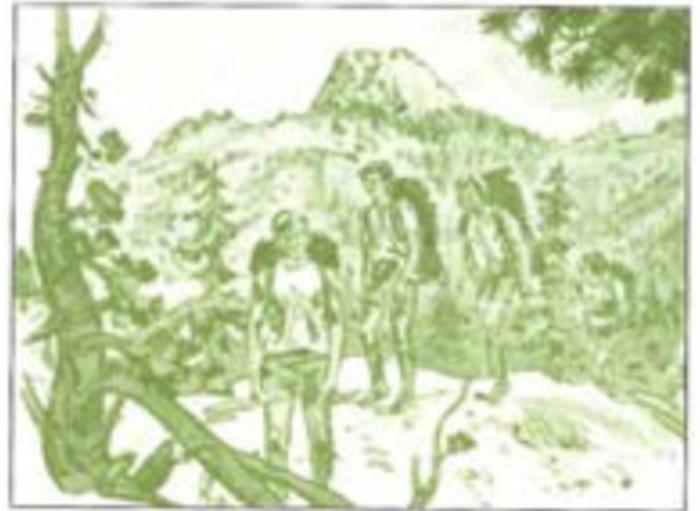
The emphasis here is on scout development and advancement. It is here that the scout completes his mental resource through the ideological lectures given to him, as well as completes his scout knowledge.

3) RALLY PANAGOUM. –

It is a special camp in the exhibition of scout works. More than one troop participates in such a camp, and for some time they make purely scout handicrafts, such as bridges, towers, and so on. This camp pursues two goals: first, it creates competition between troops and the scouts naturally develop their technique, and second, the rally panagoum is one of the best means of scout propaganda.

4) CAMPAIGN PANAGOUM–

This differs from the others in the sense that it is shorter and generally lasts 2 to 3 days. This camp would be walking, it would not have a clear camp, but the location of the tents could be changed 2-3 times.



The scouts cut 40-50 km during those days. road: These camps pursue a specific goal, such as drawing a map of a region, or being guided, getting acquainted with the way of life of the people of a region, or helping the people with public services.

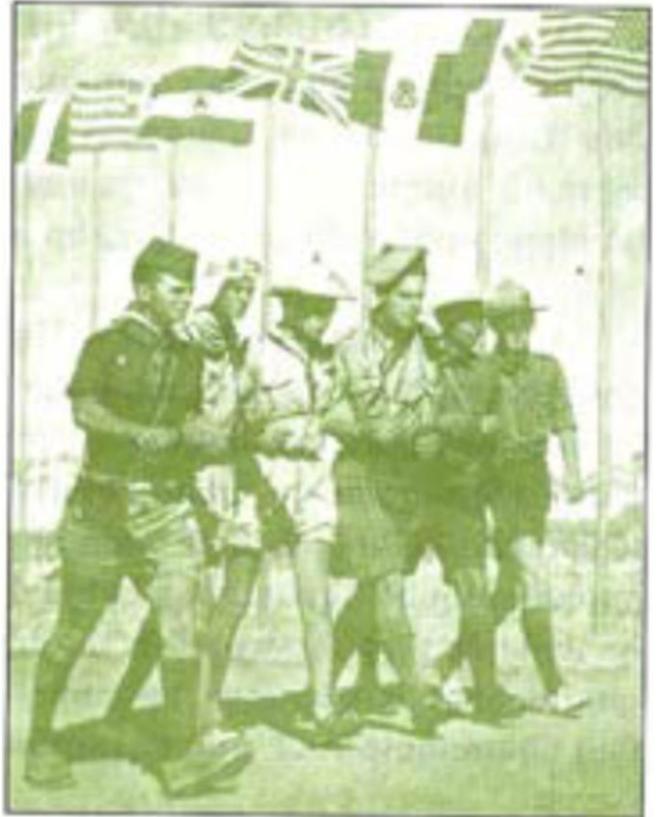
5) WEEKEND CAMPS –

It will take place on the last week of the month. The goal is to put into practice the knowledge transferred within the club within a month.

6) TRAVELER PANAGOUM

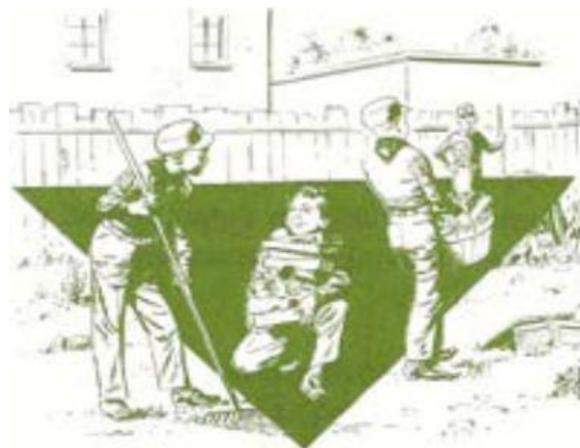
It is organized once a few years and every time in a different country, with the participation of scout troops from different countries. There are different types of roads

A. - The Arab journey, in which the scouts of the Arab countries can take part. This trip is organized once every 2 years.



B. - The international trip, which is organized once every 4 years, with the participation of scout teams from all over the world.

Q. - To these two we can add a third, the Homenetmen All-Homenetmen Camp, which takes place every 4 years, with the participation of Homenetmen. of various branches. The Homenetmen Camp is organized by the Central Committee of the Homenetmen.



RESEARCH CAMPAIGN PANAGOUM

A.- PREFACE

B.- PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

C.- CAMPAIGN AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES

7.- BULLETIN

A.- PREFACE

A research campaign is a pedestrian campaign. Therefore, one of the pleasures of this campaign is that you will have the opportunity to visit the places that few have been lucky enough to visit.



This one will create an opportunity for you to get in direct contact with nature and reflect on its beauty and creativity for a moment.



- A campaign can be turned into a research campaign when it has its purpose.

B.- PURPOSE OF THE RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

- 1) Develop a spirit of adventure with the Scout.
For example, climbing a mountain, swimming, hiking at night, cooking with natural fruits, etc.

- 2) To develop the love of nature and the consciousness of beauty.
- 3) Develop the scout's wisdom, ability to pay attention and draw conclusions.
- 4) Train the body and soul to be able to resist difficulties.
- 5) Get acquainted with the geography and nature of the camping site, as well as the lifestyle of the people.

C.- CAMPAIGN AND ITS RESPONSIBILITIES

- 1) **PLAN THE RESEARCH CAMPAIGN**, remembering the place, departure and return times, belongings, food, parental approval and permission of the responsible authorities, your roadmap, the purpose of your campaign, what do you want to do and what do you want to see? Finally, what do you want to accomplish?

2) YOUR PREPARATIONS

YOU MUST HAVE.

1. Your judgment.
2. Imagination and inference.
3. Know how to use a compass and a map.
4. Respect for public property.
5. Ability to make quick orders.
6. Have an adventurous spirit.

B. -ESSENTIAL ITEMS AND PROPERTIES OF THE RESEARCH CAMPAIGN

1. Clock on your wrist.
2. In your pocket, closing bandage, matches, paper and pen, phone numbers, map and compass, groceries, chuan and dagger.
3. In your bag, food, textiles and a coat (rain-soaked dish), spoon, fork, kurta and galat, extra socks.
4. You can also take a camera, binoculars and a garbage bag.



C.- FOOT CARE.

As enjoyable as hiking is, it can be very hellish if you do not take care of the health of your feet.

1. Wash your feet every day.
2. Wear wool or cotton socks during the hike.
3. The sock should be the size of your feet, because if you are big, your toes will bend and bend.
4. Cut your fingernails and put them in a straight line (there are cases where the nail fits together).
5. In case of waterlogging, immediately cover the place with an adhesive patch to prevent the contact of your skin with the skin.
6. Shoes, should be calm and preferably not fancy.

D. - DRESS

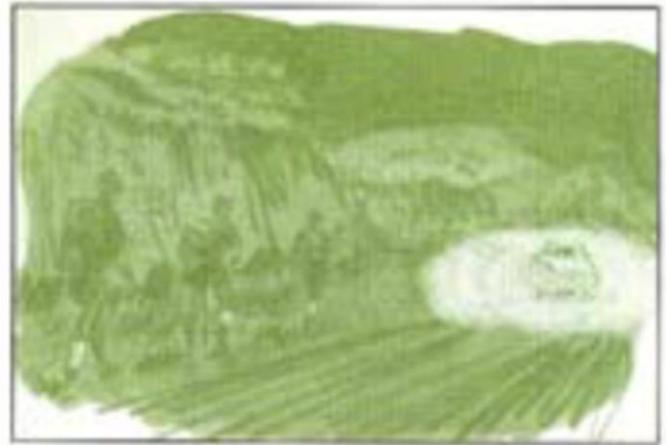
The costume should be full, considering that the public has some respect for the scout costume. Consider the climate and accordingly wear wool, etc.

E. - TIME AND REMOTE

It is an accepted custom that a scout is 4.5-5 km per hour. so you can divide the distance by the speed and you will have a campaign schedule with which you can plan your return time.

F. - SECURITY

- 1) Walk to the right of the road.
- 2) When racing at night, the last scout must turn down its headlights.
- 3) Try to navigate the secondary roads.
- 4) Get acquainted with poisonous animals and plants.
- 5) In case of storm and lightning, stay away from the top of the hills, huge and isolated trees.



D. NEWSLETTER

- 1) The newsletter should be short and sharp.
- 2) Be honest about all the events of the campaign.
- 3) Weight gain on accidents that affected you as a scout.
- 4) Do not forget that the investigator must trust your newsletter to identify you and your counter-scout life.
- 5) In the newsletter, mention the geographical location of the expedition site, the name of the village, the customs, the population, attach the panoramic drawing, remember the plants, animals and insects that live in the nature.



KITCHEN AND MEALS

It is not enough for a scout to know only the size of a meal and how to prepare that meal. It is also useful and important for him to know the kitchen equipment in the camp, the ways to keep food clean and the preparation of the menu.

A. KITCHEN MOUNTAIN COVER

During the camps, the care of the kitchen is generally ignored on the grounds that the scout is poor and has to face all kinds of hardships in nature, and gain training by using the opportunities provided by nature.



This one is a reality, but misery does not mean pollution and waste. During the camps, the scout's body is more susceptible to bacteria, especially through food. when the meal is not prepared with due diligence and cleanliness.

In order to keep the scout in a healthy and clean environment, the camp in general and the kitchen in particular must be kept clean and tidy.

This one will be provided by very easy means. Here we will focus on the kitchen equipment, because the cleanliness of the kitchen is the starting point for the overall cleanliness of the camp.

- Establish the kitchen away from tents and sinks.
- Place food in high places in the kitchen, in an arranged manner, do not put it on the ground at all, because insects in the soil can easily taste that food, or bags and boxes containing food are filled with soil.
- Always keep the mouths of bags and boxes closed (with a lid, nylon or aluminum foil) to prevent flies from passing their germs on to us.
- Place the kitchen utensils in high places, in a clean and tidy way, so that when using it, we can easily find what we are looking for and do not have to wash every time.
- Do not accumulate garbage. burn it every day, in a place a little far from the camp.
- When the kitchen is clean, it will be easier to ensure the overall cleanliness of the camp.
- It should be noted that the cleanliness of the sinks should also be taken care of.

B. MEALS AND MENU PREPERATION

Meal time is always a pleasant hour, because people, after their day's fatigue, gather around the dinner table (with friends, family members), rest, eat and talk.

The same is the case during the camps. The members of the troop gather around the dinner table to rest, eat and talk.

For scouts, lunch has always been a dead end. Making this hour really enjoyable also depends on the taste and type of food. For that, the troop leaders should always be meticulous in preparing the menu. The cook scouts are expected to serve delicious meals to the scouts.

Cooking during the camps is a difficult task for many, but cooking is very easy when the scout has the following size and a little taste in the use of coriander.

The preparation of the menu also plays an important role in providing the scouts with the necessary nutrition.

The food is divided into 5 main groups

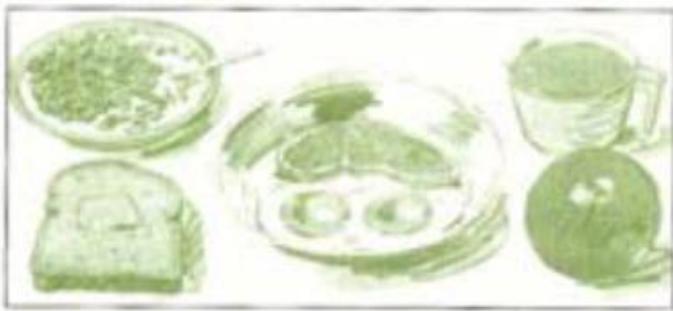
- a) BREAD
- b) MEAT
- c) MILK
- d) VEGETABLES
- e) FRUIT



These five groups are complementary elements. Food belonging to group 1 alone can not satisfy the body's needs. The scout must eat at least 3 of these 5 foods a day to get adequate nutrition.

The body consumes some calorie daily. As a result of the work done during the camps, the body consumes a large amount of heat. The body maintains its balance and regains its heat energy through food, so meals must be nutritious and varied.

Necessary nutrition is provided when preparing the menu, taking into account the climate of the camp (whether the air is hot or cold) and the capacity of work (during tiring work the scout waits for extra heat; to regain that heat the body needs extra heat).



The entire camp menu should be prepared in a balanced way and the scout should receive food from all 5 groups.

HOW TO HAVE CLEAN DRINKING WATER

A. CURRENT ASSETS

Boiling is one of the easiest and most effective ways to neutralize the various bacteria present in the water.

Boil the water for 20 seconds, let it cool down and then drink it with all the peace of mind.

Fuel is definitely needed for boiling. Boiled and chilled water loses some of its flavor, so it can be tasteless to many.

Filtering is another way of having clean water, but it has some difficulties. There are a variety of filters available, from clean linen to ceramic filters. Purification of water with special filters is necessary to remove sand and stone from drinking water, but this method can not guarantee 100 to 100 destruction of bacteria in the water, except for the well-known filters.

B. CHEMICALS

CHLORINE ACTIVITY

(kitchen or laundry chlorine or Milton-like disinfectants)

People have been using chlorine for nearly a century as the best way to disinfect drinking water. A little chlorine in the water can kill up to 95 percent of all bacteria. When chlorine is dissolved in water, a chemical action takes place that kills all bacteria. While recognizing the benefits of chlorine, one should be wary of using it recklessly. Too much chlorine can make the water taste bitter and make the drinker uncomfortable.

Therefore, no more than 2 teaspoons of chlorine should be added to 20 liters of water.

It is worth mentioning that some chlorine smells from the water, which is the smell of chlorine and is not dangerous.

In addition to the above means, there is a much more practical and easy way - the sun ...

Yes, the sun. When we say sun, we mean its rays, especially the ultra-violet rays. When these rays penetrate into the water, they destroy the existing bacteria. Thus, if we put a bottle of drinking water in the sun for 1 hour, we will disinfect it by 80 percent.

We must always and everywhere pay attention to the water we drink, because untreated water can cause many diseases.

At present, medicines containing chlorine or various halogens (like liquid or tablet) can be found in pharmacies, which can be very useful to us, but the tried and tested means of having clean water in all cases remain very important.



KNOW SCOUT KNOTS, HITCHES, LASHINGS, AND WEAVES

1. THE IMPORTANCE OF KNOTS

To have a successful army, you need to have practical handicrafts that form the core of the army, which can be used as a camp-length dining table, bench, entrance door, control tower, flagpole, and so on. These works are best prepared thanks to the ties and knots. They are built not only for fun but also for a purpose.

Ties and knots are also considered to be one of the main means of scout training, developing the scout's alertness, ingenuity, memory, and hand dexterity.

2. TYPES AND MATERIALS OF ROPES

Ropes are generally made of natural and artificial materials (fiber, paper, cotton, hemp, nylon, and metals).

a) **Leaf ropes** are divided into two types:

1. **Sisal**, which consists of 4 tissues.

2. **Manila**, which is the most durable, flexible and strong rope. It consists of 3 weavers. The use of this rope is common, but unusable in water

b) **Paper rope**. This rope is made by twisting layers of paper, but it is not very practical.

c) **Cotton ropes**. It is a flexible rope, but because it is separate, it is not very practical.

d) **Hemp ropes** - ghnnap. It is made from a plant called hemp, which has the property of remaining unchanged in water.

e) **Polypropylene** (ropes with artificial materials). Polypropylene is a strong rope that floats on water and is used by sailors. It consists of 3 weaves.

f) **Nylon**. It is the most flexible and durable rope, but it sinks in the water.

g) **Metal ropes**. They are made of metals: iron, steel, copper, etc. They are used for hard work.

3. THE STRENGTH OF THE ROPES: TENSILE STRENGTH

As a general rule, the ability to carry the weight of ropes differs not only in their thickness but also in the raw materials from which they are made. The following board gives the rope the ability to lift weights according to its diameter and type.

TYPE OF SLIP ROPES

Diameter Gravity:

10 mm (millimeter) 80 kg. (kilograms)

12 mm, 100 kg.

16 mm. 180 kg.

20 mm 270 kg.

Based on these dimensions, we can determine the strength of the remaining ropes

- Manila rope is twice as strong as Sizale.
- Cannabis rope is 4 times stronger than Sisal.
- Cotton rope is 4.5 times stronger than Sizale.
- Polypropylene rope is 6 times stronger than Sisal.
- The rope is 9 times stronger than Sizale.

For example - when the diameter of a sisal rope is 12 mm. he takes 100 kg. weight: Manila rope with the same diameter takes 200 kg .. And the hemp rope with the same diameter takes 400 kg.

4. REPLACE A THICK ROPE WITH A THIN

It often happens that we have to feel thick rope, which we did not have at our disposal, we can use thin ropes. In the following account, we have ropes of appropriate strength.

a) Multiply the diameter you want to have by yourself, for example
 $16 \times 16 = 256$ mm.

- We have 5 mm at our disposal. rope, we also multiply $5 \times 5 = 25$ mm.

b) Divide 256 by 25, we get 10.2, so we need approximately 10 thin ropes 16 mm. To have the power of a rope.

5. HOW TO TAKE CARE OF ROPES

To keep the ropes in good condition for a long time, the following should be used . -

- 1) Attach the two ends of a rope with an end tie.
- 2) Keep away from hot or changeable places.
- 3) Dry before picking, otherwise it will rot.
- 4) Wrap the rope well so that it is not damaged.
- 5) To dry the rope, put it in an airy shiny place, away from the sun, otherwise it will not be cut soon.
- 6) When a rope is left in the sun for a long time, soak it in cold water before taking it, hang it at the end and dry it in a stretched state.
- 7) Examine the used rope and mark it with paint, if it is damaged, to use it for light work.
- 8) Keep the rope bundles hanging so that air can work around it.

6. GENERAL LAWS

- 1) The colored ropes near the open bridle will be fine.
- 2) When we break the weaves of the rope, no hairs are shed from the good rope until the poor quality rope is cut.
- 3) A rope with a north weave is stronger than four.
- 4) When we connect two ropes with a weave, they lose 10 to 20 percent of their strength.
- 5) The connection of the woodcutter reduces the strength of the rope by 35 percent, the connection of the log - 40, the loose connection - 40 to 50, a simple knot - 55.
- 6) Up to 3 mm. We call the threads by diameter.
- 7) 3-6 mm. There are no threads in diameter.
- 8) From 6 we call it rope.

7. THE STRUCTURE OF TIES AND UNITS

Connections are divided into 4 types according to their structure and usage.

- a) **KNOTS**
- b) **HITCHES**
- c) **LASHINGS**
- d) **WEAVES**

a) We call it a knot. when we connect 2 ropes together, like a ring. fisherman ...

b) It is called a hitch when we tie a rope to a certain object, such as a log, a ladder, a rod.

c) We call it wrapping, when we attach two objects to each other, such as a stick, an X, a tripod ...

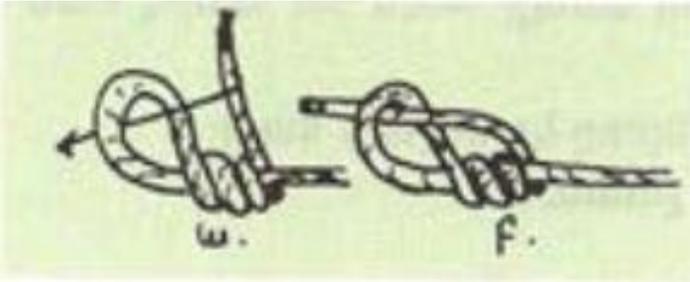
d) We call it weaving when we weave a rope by ourselves or fill a certain gap in a beautiful way.

8. USE OF KNOTS, HITCHES, LASHINGS, AND WEAVES

Scout connections are valued when the right connection is used in the right place at the right time. Knots, hitches, weaves and bundles are often similar, but differ in their use.

KNOTS

Stevetores knot. The end of the thin chunks serves to have a large knot.



The Triple Bowline is used to have 3 loops at the end of the rope. One of the rings is smaller. It is used to lift a scout in a sitting position. Sitting in 2 rings and passing the 3rd small ring from the back.



Climb knot (Prussik Knot).

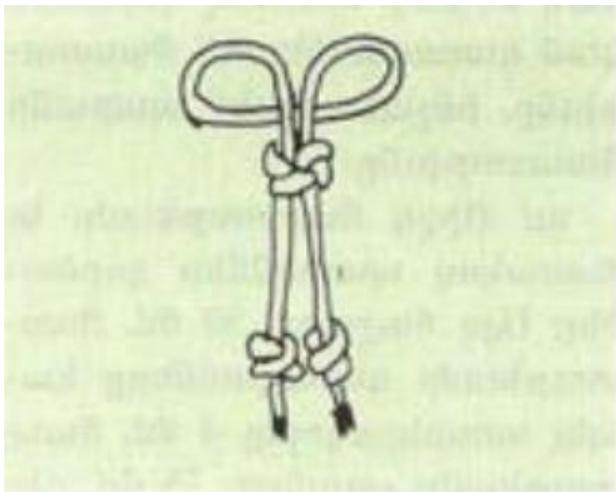
This knot is used to climb a rope. 3 pieces 1 meter high 16 mm . a rope. 18 m. Attach the rope to the tree (knot) using the knot, then make 3 separate loops with short ropes using the fisherman's tie. Now tie the rings with a knot to climb along the rope with the finished rings, climbing up the legs of these rings, at the same time raising the rings one by one. A rod is also used to pull it out of the ground.



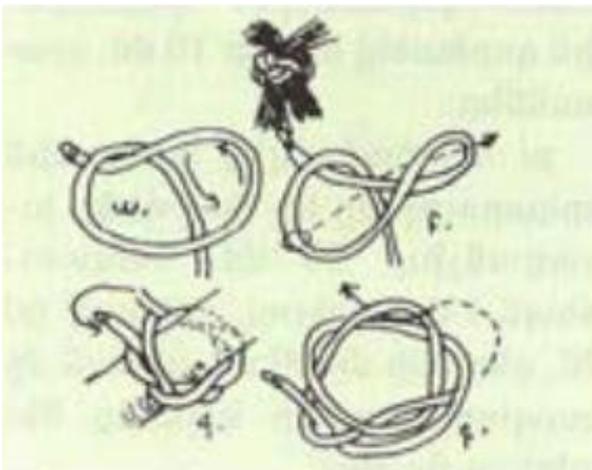
Love Knot: A beautiful knot that we can use to tie a tie instead of a bag.



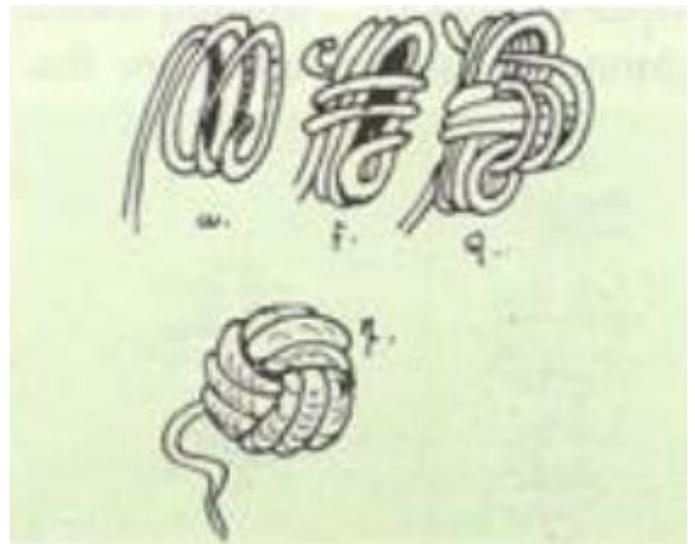
Blood Knot: It serves the same purpose.



Waggle. Tie package.

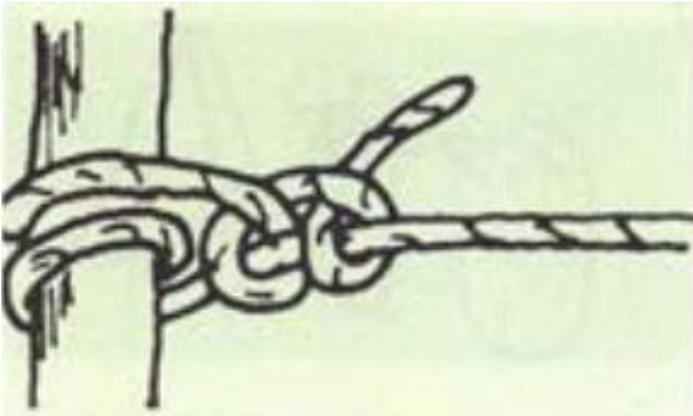


Monkey's Fist. The rope is used to make a crochet hook. It looks like a sack that encloses with a drawstring. The end of the rope is used to throw the rope from one shore to the other, and the fist shakes the rope with its weight to make it go farther.

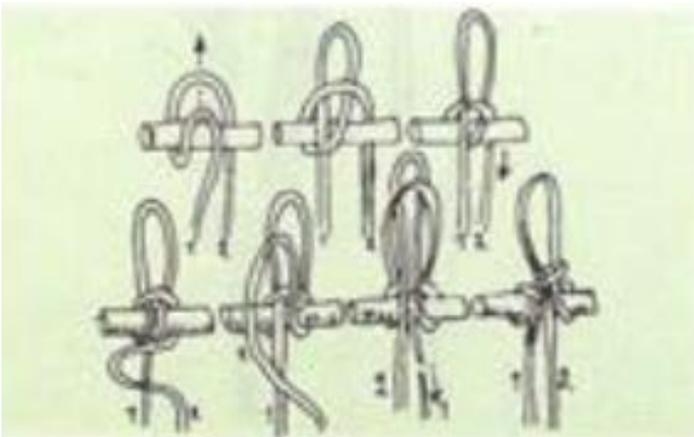


HITCHES

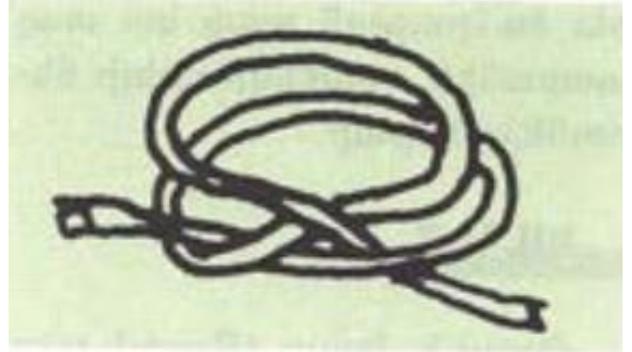
Round turn and Two Half Hitcher's: A rope is used to fasten a pole or a tree quickly. It can be easily pushed back.



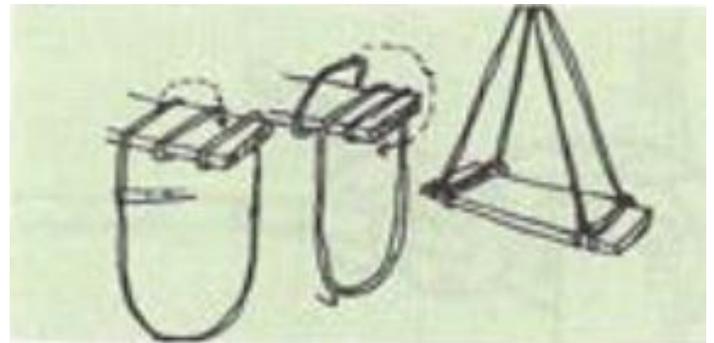
Travel Contact (Haighwagman's Hitch): A connection in the same way, with the difference that when we pull the excess, the whole connection is separated from the tied rod.



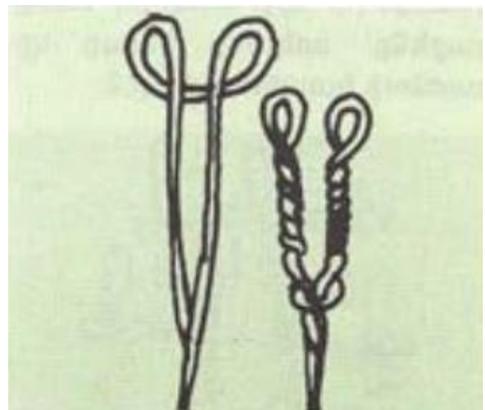
Miller's Hitch. It is a fast and strong way to fasten the mouth of a bag.



The Scaffold Hitch. Flat and wide boards are a connection used to hang from their ends.



The Cat's Paw: A smooth rope is used to fasten a rope or pole.



LASHING

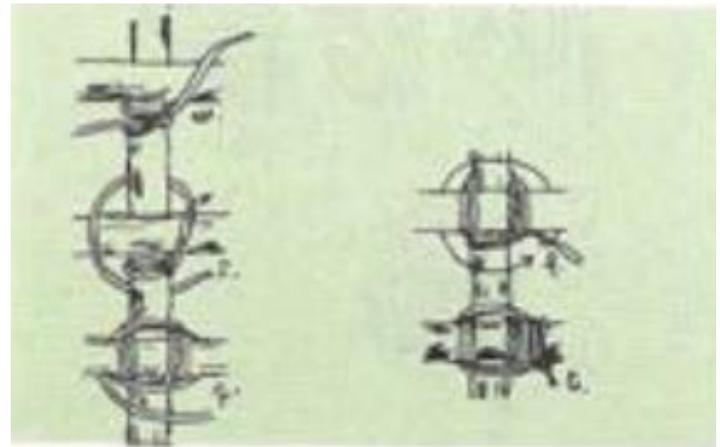
When lashing, consider the thickness of the logs or rods, as well as the thickness of the rope.

a) Use ropes of the right thickness and height. With this account 30 mm. tie rods with a maximum thickness of 4 mm . by thickness. 75 mm. Tie the logs 6-8 mm. Using ropes, and in case of thicker logs, use up to 10 mm. чүрүшүн үтүр.

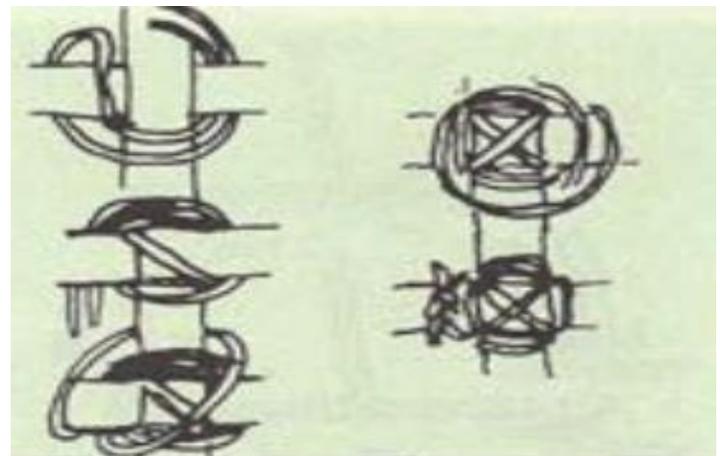
b) The length of the rope to be used is calculated for each 30 mm. thickness 1 m. account, for example, 60 mm. A log of 90 mm. To tie a log, we do the following calculation:

We need a rope $60 + 90 = 150/30 = 5$ meters high.

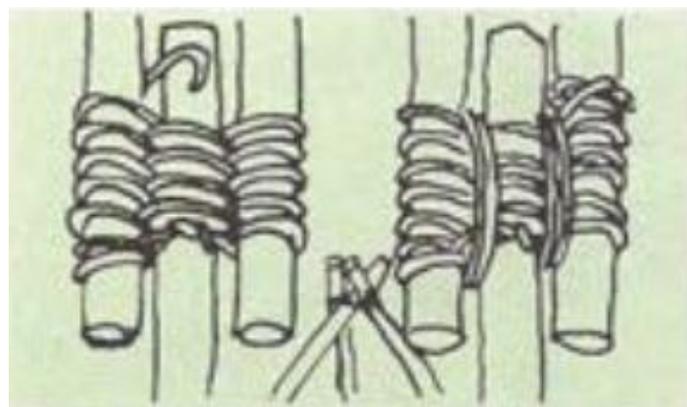
Square lashing. It is a cross used to tie 2 rods crosswise. The rods can be placed at any angle to each other.



X Lashing. A different type of square wrap, but only used when attaching another rod to a horizontal bar and the pulling force is vertical. It's a beautiful connection.



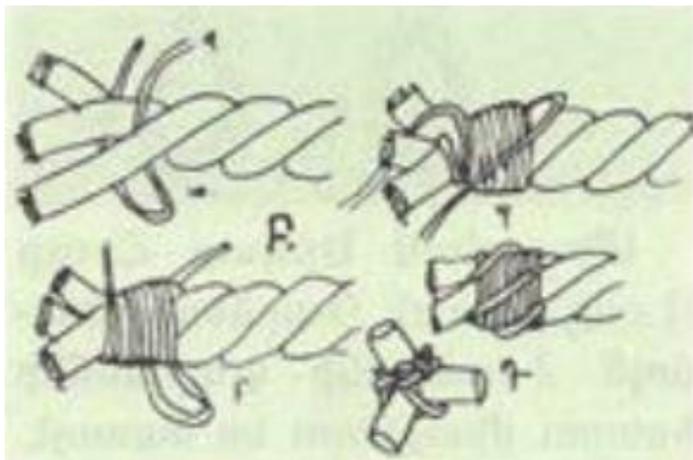
Gyn Lashing. He is trying to build a tripod with three rods. This connection should not be pulled too tightly, the 3 rods can be unlocked in the form of a tripod.



WEAVES

The weaves are part of the scout ties, the main purpose of which is to protect the ends of the ropes from decay.

Extreme weaves are 3 different types that serve the same purpose.

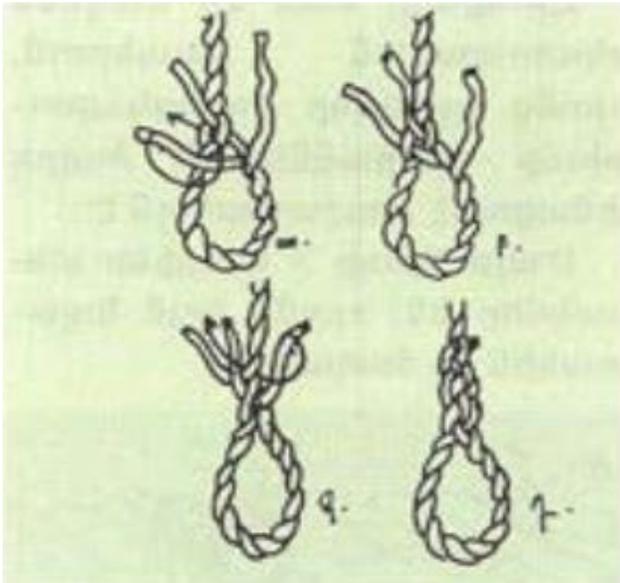


a) **West Country** is the simplest and easiest way. we start 4 cm from the end of the rope. to the right and finish with a loop knot, 1 cm from the end.
rest:

b) **Sailmaker's** is stronger than the previous one because the thread will pass through the rope.

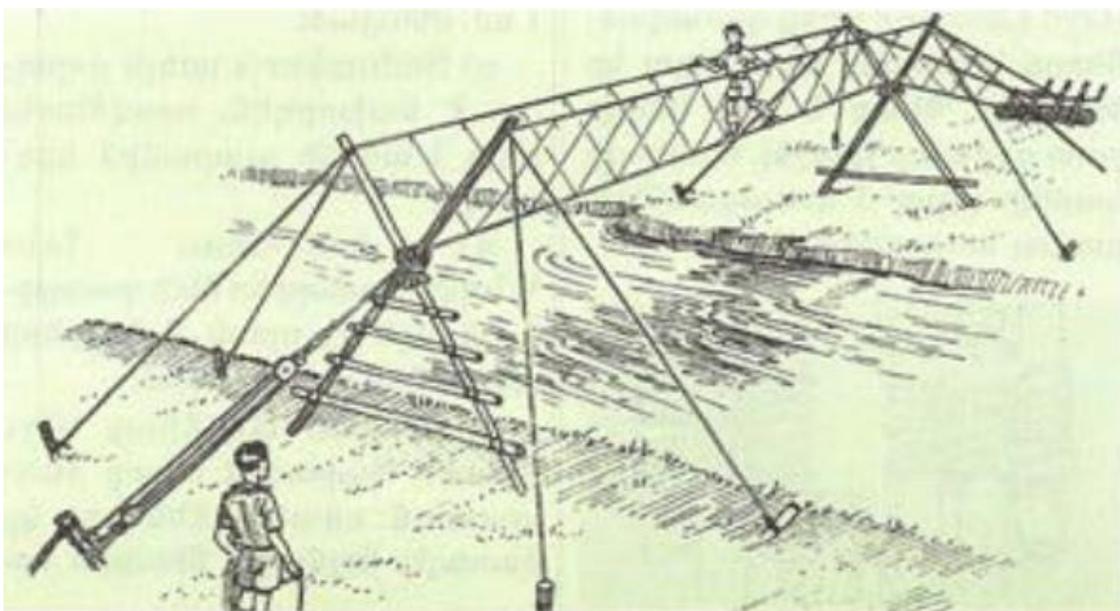
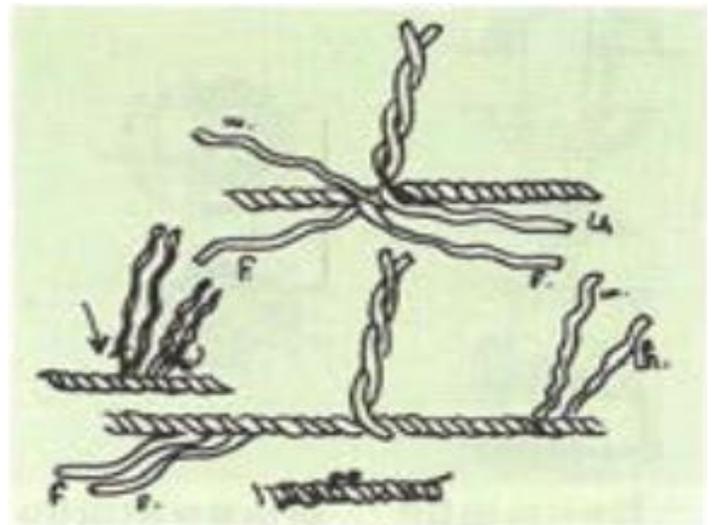
c) **American Lain Whipping** is a different form of wrapping, the two ends of which remain in the rope.

Eye Splice. The end of the rope serves to have a firm loop, as well as the length of the north should be 6 times the thickness of the rope.

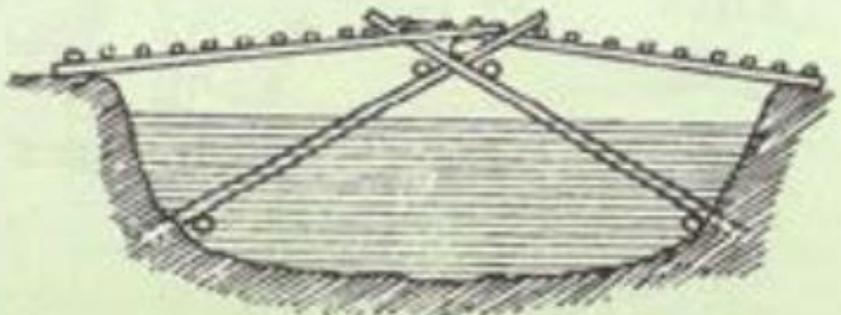
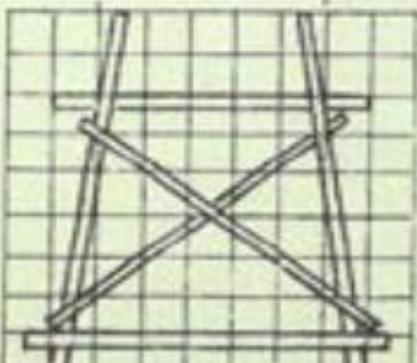
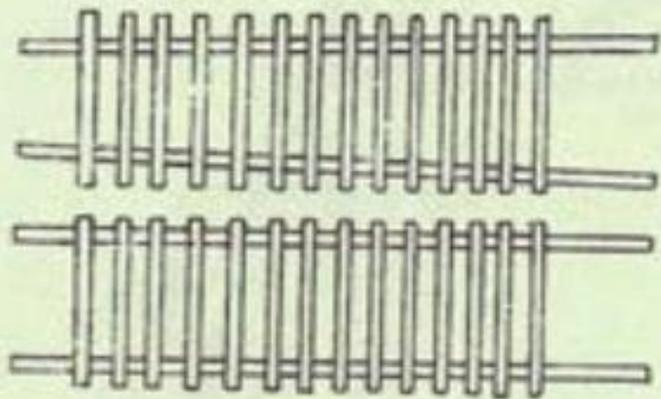
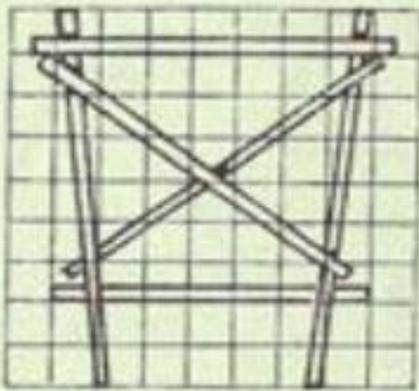
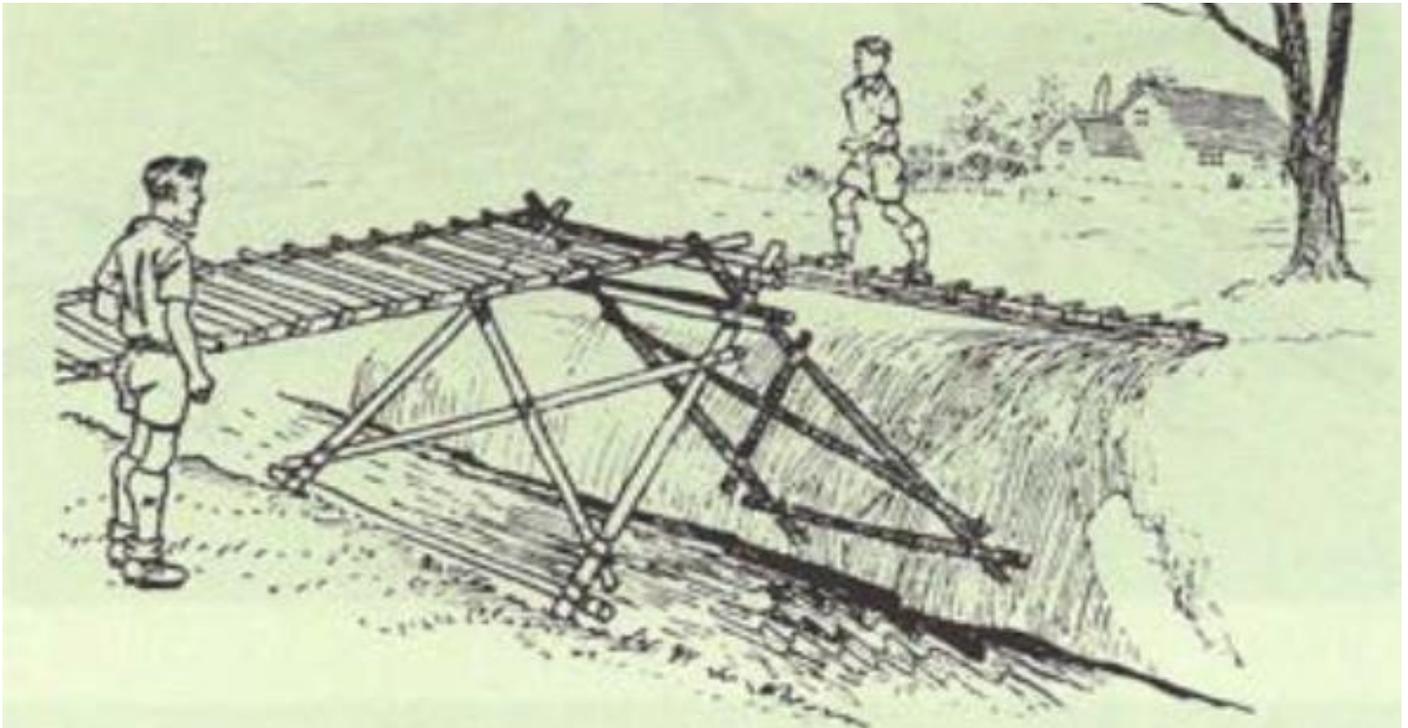


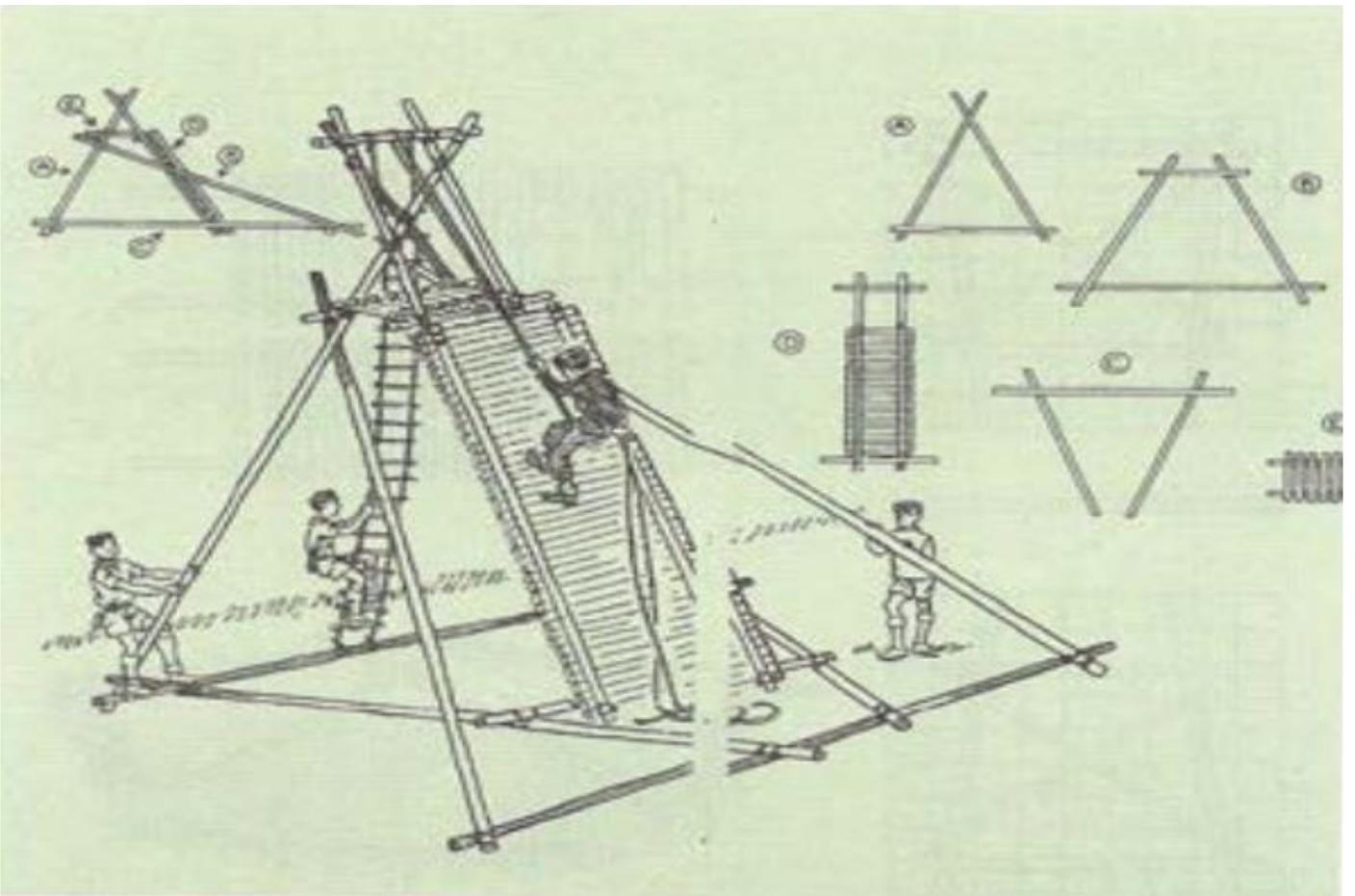
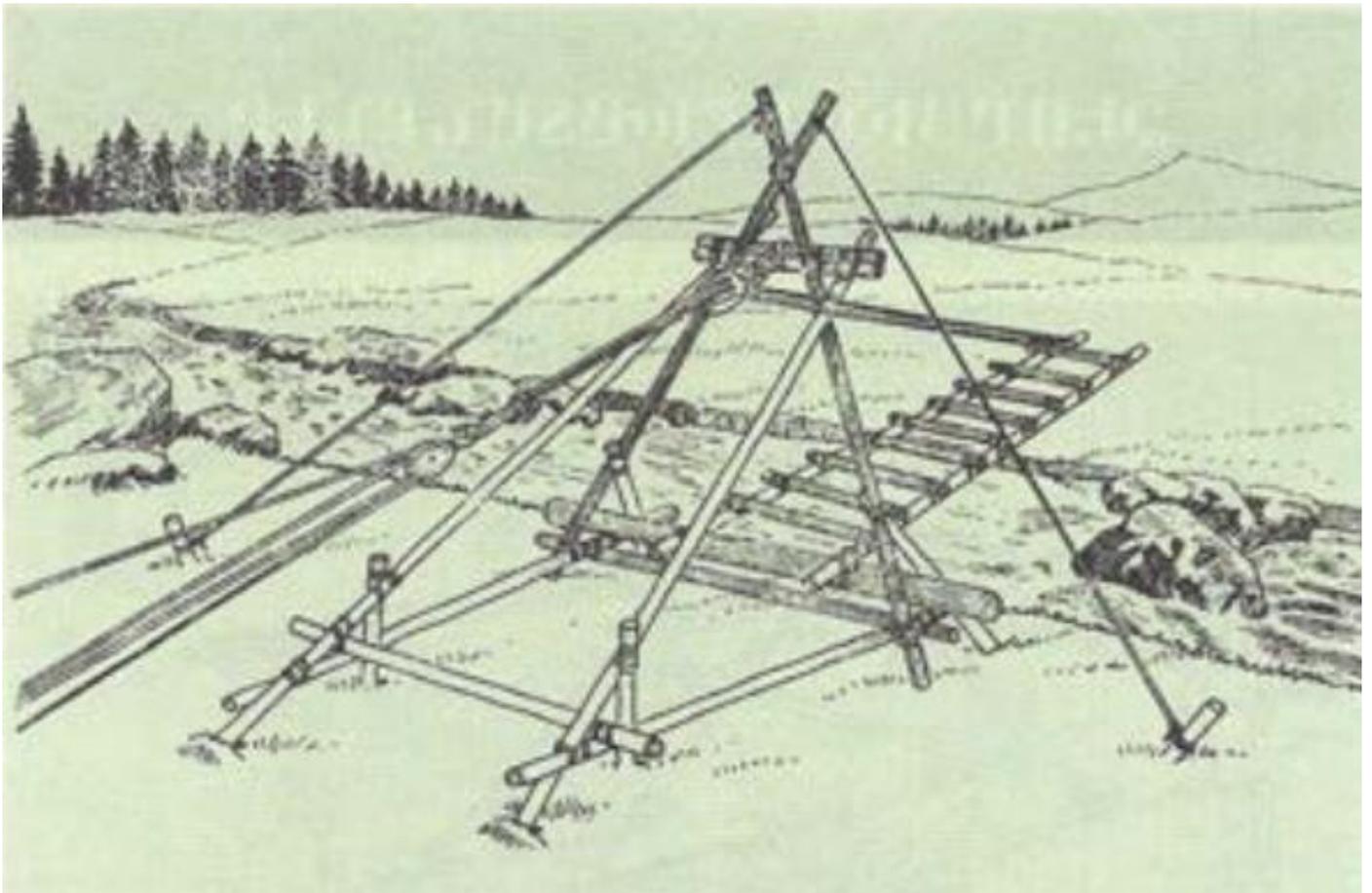
Long Splice. It also serves to connect the same 2 types of ropes. The advantage is that the thickness of the rope at the joint remains the same.

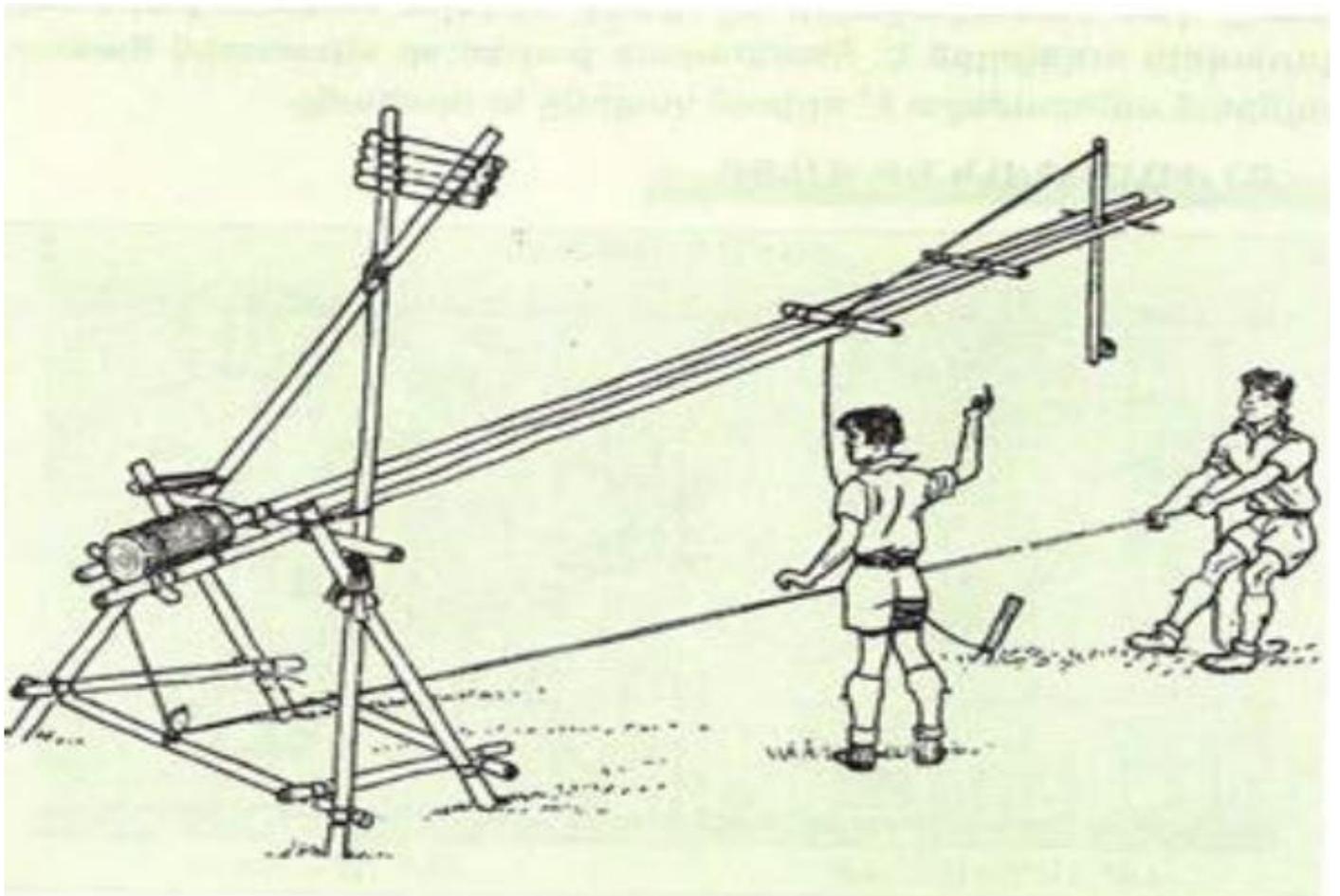
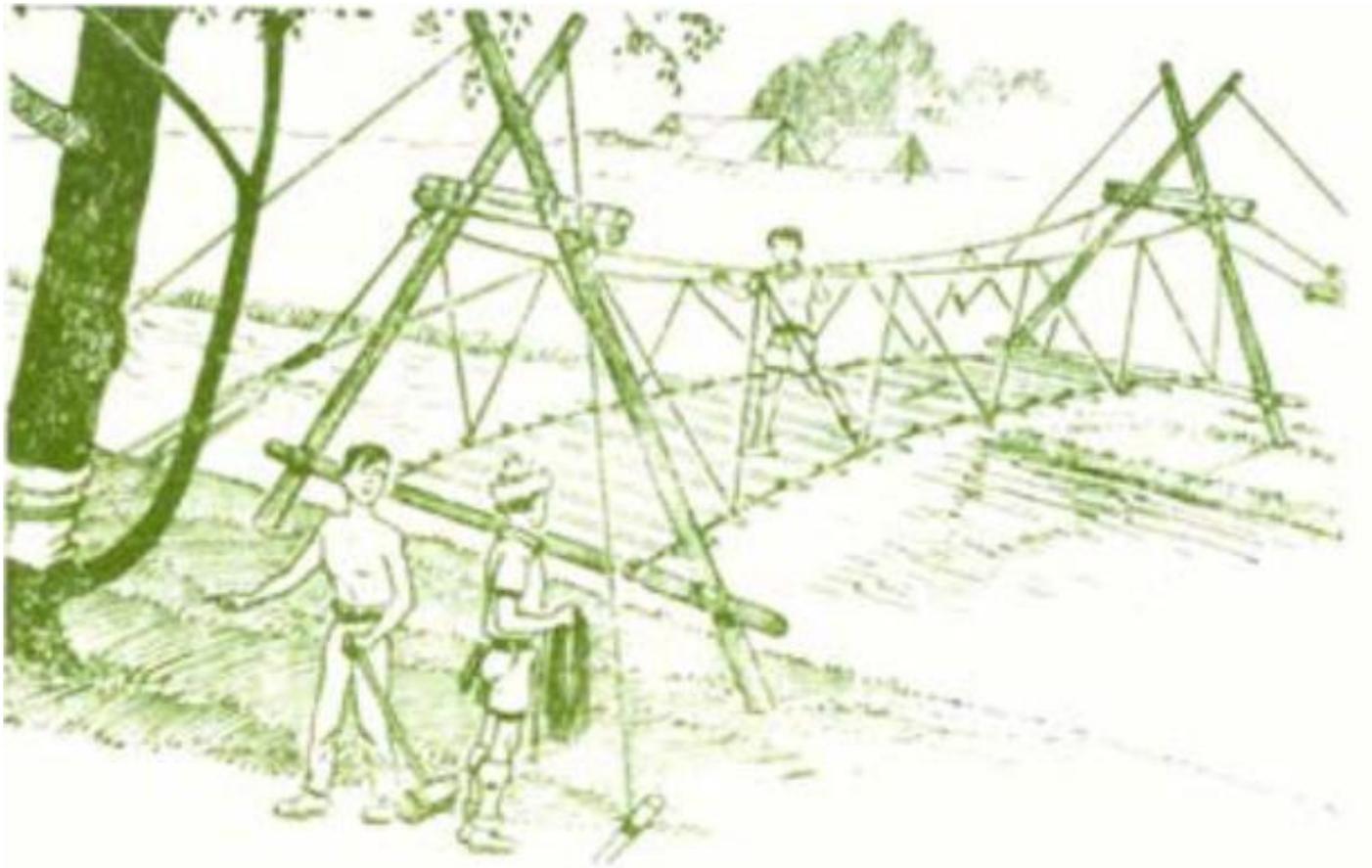
Useful when used on a pulley. It is inconvenient to reduce the tensile strength of the rope by 40%. To keep the thickness of the rope unchanged, the corresponding weaves must be cut in half, wrapped together and inserted into the rope in their respective rows. Make a knot in the end eye and cross it twice with another layer.



HANDICRAFTS







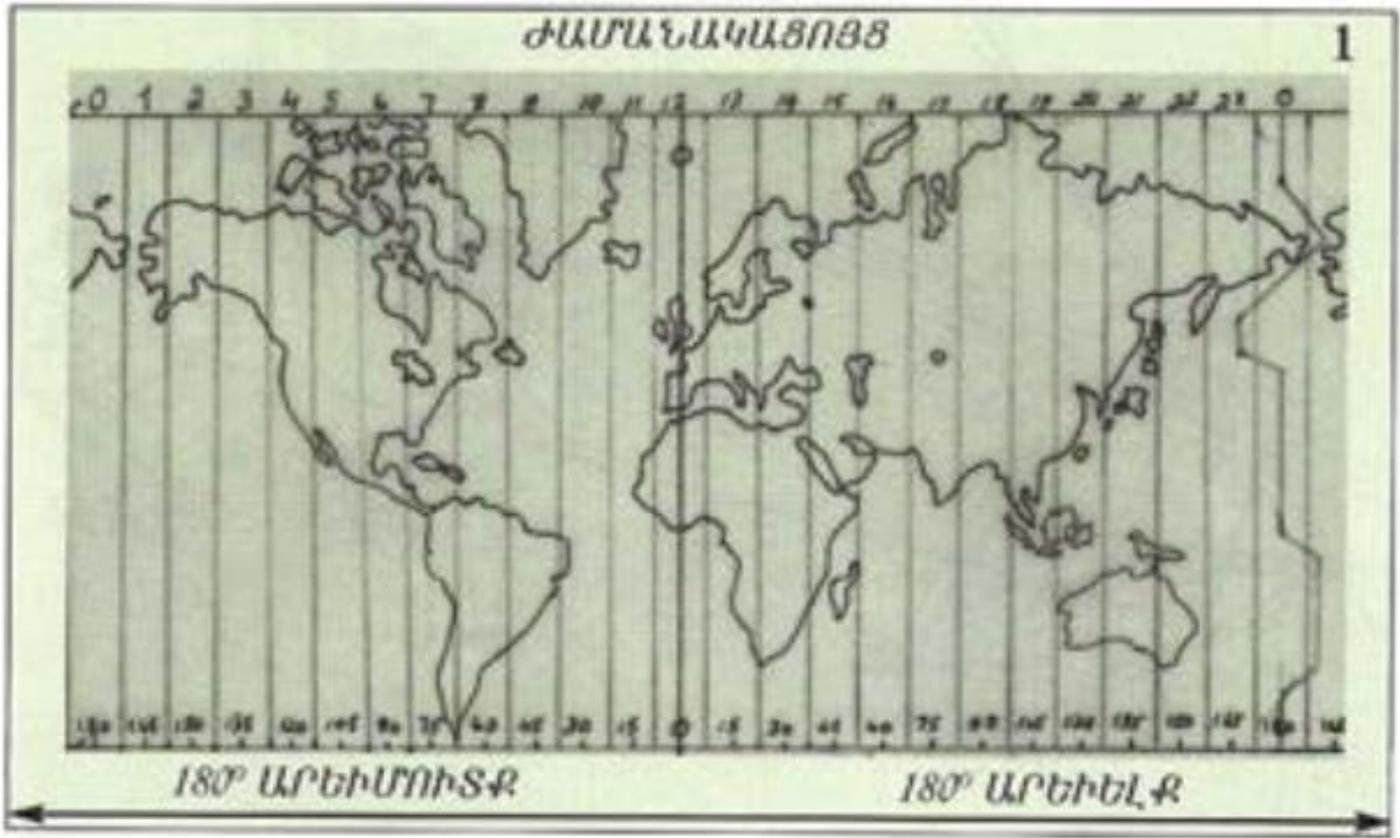
KNOW HOW TO READ AND COMMENT ON A MAP

- A) PREFACE
- B) TIME AND PLACE
- C) THE MAP, THE LAYOUT, AND THE OUTLINE
- D) MAP GRADE
- E) NORTH
- F) COMPASS TYPES
- G) A MAP READ, COMMENT, AND USE
- H) DRAW A MAP
- I) CONCLUSION

A) PREFACE

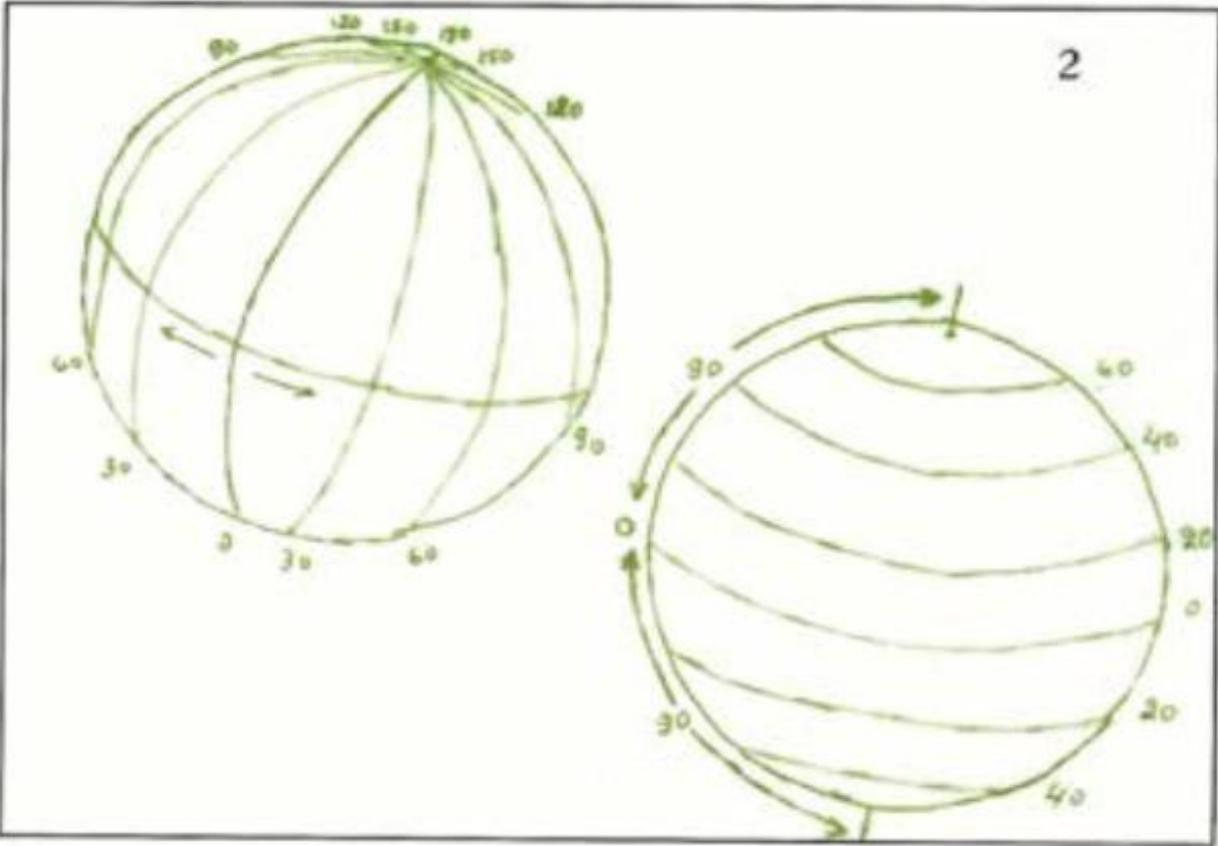
We often feel the need for maps during scouting and camping. The map is the best guide to determine the location of a camp or the location of a camp, so a map is as necessary for a scout as an ax and a rope.

B) TIME AND PLACE



We know that the earth turns on itself once a day, and the day is made up of 24 hours, so scientists have divided the earth into 24 vertical parts, one hour apart from each, starting at 0 o'clock "crunching".

The earth is divided into 360 longitudinal lines, which, from pole to pole, divide it into imaginary 360 layers. The horizontal lines, starting from the meridian, which is the center line, divide the earth into two hemispheres, the northern and the southern hemisphere, each dividing by 90 degrees parallel lines. Therefore, to determine the time anywhere in the world, we do the following calculation. 360 divided by 24 is equal to 15, so for each 15 degrees of longitude, the time varies by 1 hour, that is, when in "krinuich" it is 12 noon, 15 degrees to the east, the time is $12 + 1 = 13$ or 1 pm and 15 degrees to the west at $12 - 1 = 11$ a.m. (Figure 1).



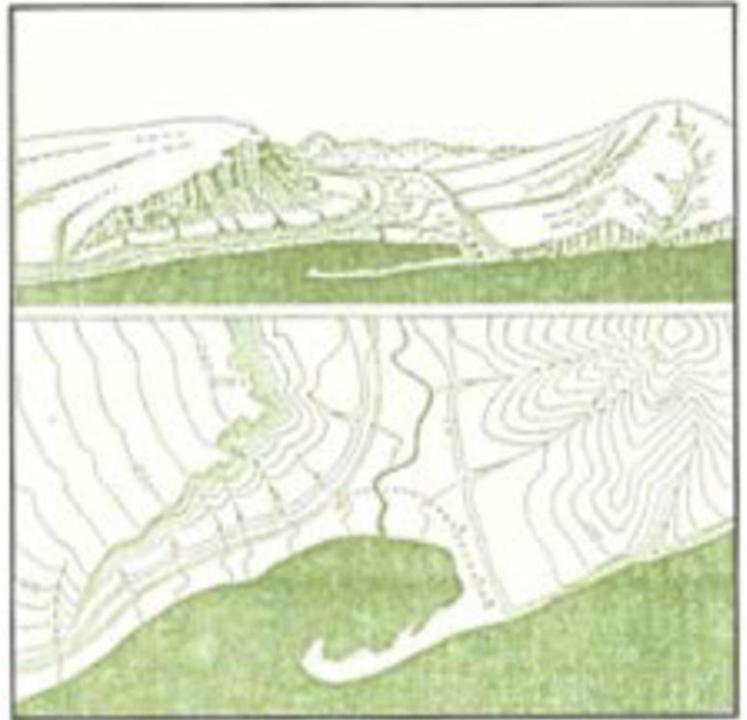
Latitude and Longitude lines

The lines of longitude and latitude (Figure 2), which are degrees (40 "20" 15") or 60" = 60' And 60' is located somewhere on one of the intersections of these two lines, which makes it easier to pinpoint its exact location.

C) THE MAP, LAYOUT, AND THE OUTLINE

Map, plan and projection serve as a specific place to specify, but differ in some respects.

The map is a picture of the earth's surface, a true miniature of it, which shows the heights, mountains, rivers, seas and lakes, forests, fields, roads, and railways.



- The plan is also the image of a certain place or object, viewed from above, where the distances are remembered, but the heights are not mentioned.

- The outline is similar to the outline, but the dimensions and distances do not correspond to the object, but represent the radiance of the object on a flat piece of paper. In other words, we turn the round globe into a rectangular flat drawing with shadow lines. There are about 14 types of shadow lines that represent the map of the earth.

D) MAP GRADE

The scale of a map is the ratio between the actual area of a circle and the size at which it is moved on the map. Each card has a comparison that is explained by its scale. It is marked in one corner of the map. In the case of large maps, the comparison is greater and we count in kilometers or miles.

The scale is indicated on the map in two ways: 1: 10,000 or 1 / 10,000, or a straight line is drawn, which is divided into equal white and black parts, on which is written, for example, 200 meters, which means , that each black or white length on the map is equal to 200 meters.

To find the distance between two points on a map, measure it by a line or a scale, then multiply it by a degree, such as 10,000, to get the actual distance. You can also measure black-and-white lines with cancer, for example, 200 meters, then starting with the cancer needle from the first point, we look at how many times we reach the second point and multiply it by 20 °.

E) NORTH

To find the north, consider

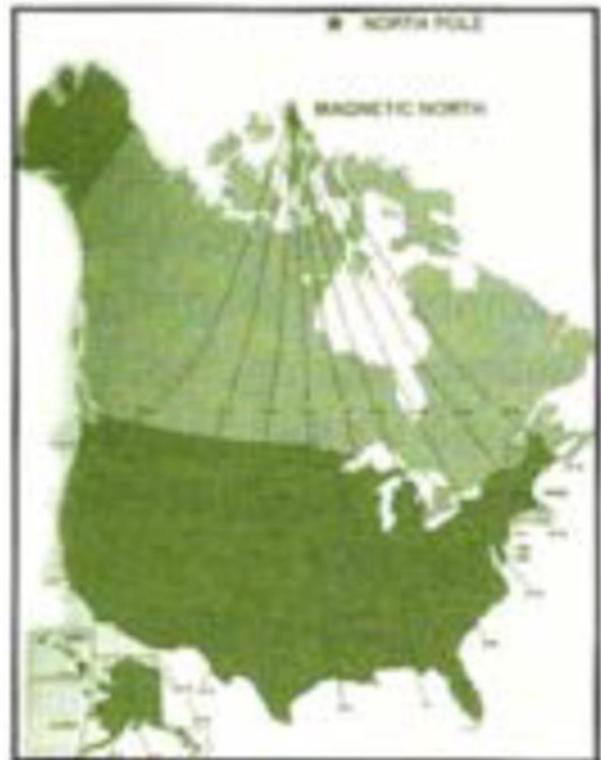
- 1) THE REAL NORTH
- 2) POLAR OR MAGNETIC NORTH
- 3) NORTH OF MAGNETIC VARIABLE

THE REAL NORTH

A flat card will basically have 4 directions, with the top being north, the bottom being south, the right side being east, and the left side being west. The north star indicates the true north.

THE POLAR OR MAGNETIC NORTH

The north is the same true north in depth, but with one difference. When the earth turns around itself, a magnetic force on the axis of the two poles, acting on the needle of the compass, directs it in its direction.



NORTH OF MAGNETIC VARIABLE

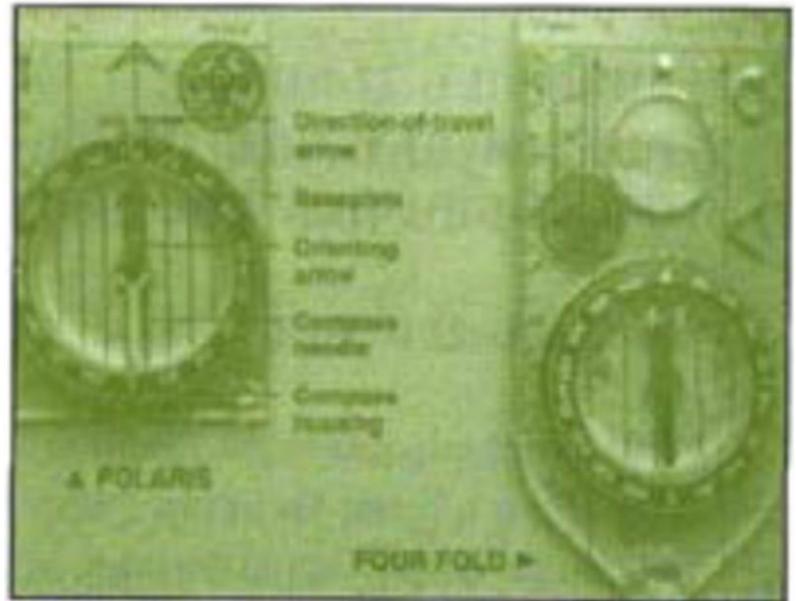
This also varies depending on the location, noting that the geological structure of the ground, metal ores can greatly affect the magnetic needle of the compass. Something that is marked on the map with clear lines and steps.

When the true north and the magnetic north are marked on a map, the magnetic north must be taken into account, because we will automatically have the true north.

F) COMPASS TYPES

We know that the compass is a tool that points to the north.

- 1) There are natural magnetic compasses that point north with a magnetic needle. One of the disadvantages of these compasses is that they are affected by metals.



- 2) Artificial magnetic compasses, which are used in modern ships and aircraft and are based on the force generated by a very fast moving mass.

The most suitable for scouts is the "SILVA" compass, which although there are several types, but in principle they all have the same components.

We use this compass as follows:

When we want to head west, we turn the circle that turns on the compass, on which the 360 degrees and the 4 main sides are recorded, and point it at the point pointing to the west. Then, holding the compass horizontally, turn it completely until the needle meets the north point on the compass.

G) A MAP READ, COMMENT, AND USE

To read a map, look at the map and watch. The meaning of all the signs, prices, dots, numbers and colors recorded there must be understood.

Height marks or ring lines that are relatively high relative to each other are indicated by their numbers or height. For example, on the map, the seashore has a height of 0, which, except in rare cases, is always unchanged. The closer the ring lines are to each other, the steeper the slopes become and the opposite.

Each card has a special explanation in one of its corners, which must be read carefully. It is also necessary to distinguish what kind of map it is - residential, civilian, military, air, sea or land.

Look at the scale and get a rough idea of the region.

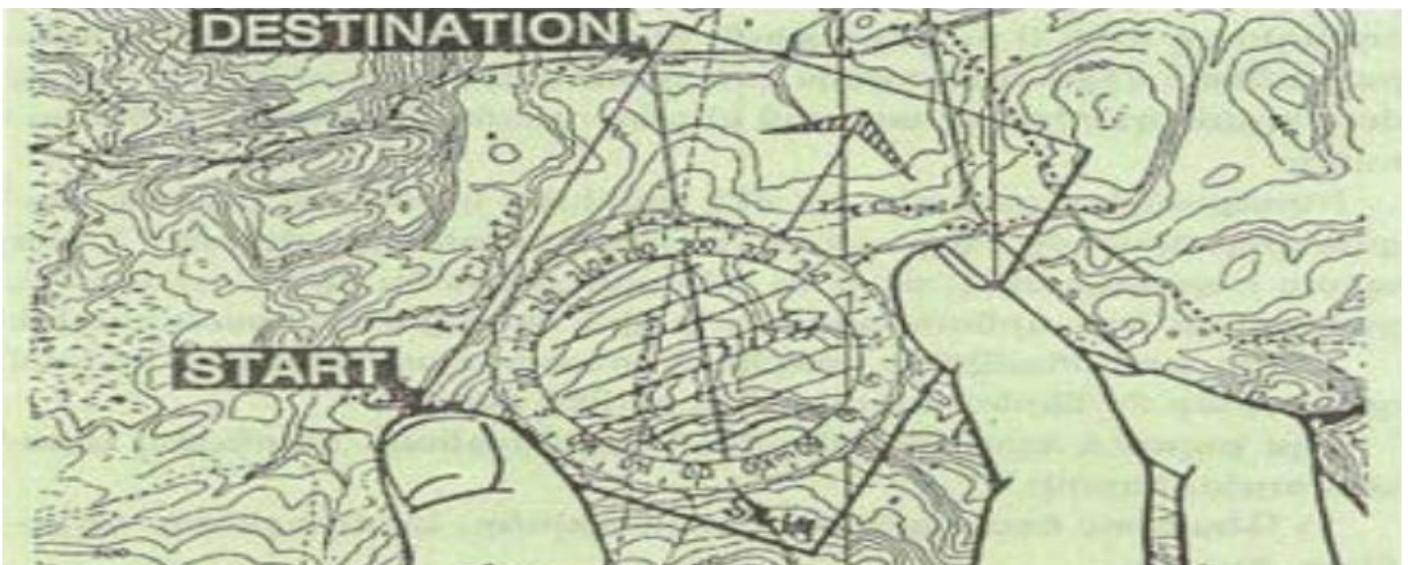
After all this, go on to comment, with the following remarks.

- 1) The direction of river currents, bridges, waves, etc.
- 2) Hills, forests, and their approximate height.
- 3) Villages, distance from each other, population, telephone or other means of communication and medical centers.
- 4) Railway, narrow or wide.
- 5) Roads (ABC class) and trails.
- 6) Vegetation, fields, forests, tree species.
- 7) The canals, their width, their depth, what to serve?

HOW TO WORK

Place the map in the appropriate place, know the north and direct it accordingly.

A. Using the compass, when the magnetic north of the map is set, place the compass horizontally on the map, then turn the map slowly until the compass needle pointing north corresponds to the magnetic north of the map and to our north. position:



When the map does not indicate the polar magnetic north, in this case consider the true north and calculate with it the angle of inclination of the variable degree that is indicated by the width. When the slope is positive, we reduce it to the north and do the opposite in the case of a negative slope.

B. Point the map of their compass to the north as follows: Determine our location on the map, place a line on the point where we are, and direct it to a second location that is familiar to us and can be seen.

Find the exact location we specified on the map.

Turn the map until the direction of the line corresponds to the actual location we found.

- 1) Know the region to which it corresponds.
- 2) Know the location we found on the map. Identify two visible points in nature and find them on the map.
- 3) Draw two imaginary lines, each starting from the specified place in nature, passing to its corresponding point on the map.
- 4) The intersection of these two lines on the map corresponds to where we are.
 - Decide where we want to go.
 - Outline the ways in which we should reach the place we want.
 - In the absence of roads, know the direction to be taken. In this case, using the "SILVA" compass, do the following:
 - a) Draw a straight line on the map between where we are going and where we are.
 - b) Place the line of constant direction of the compass on the first line.

- c) Make the round part of the compass and align its direction with the north-south direction of the map, always specifying the two north directions in the same direction.
- d) Turn the map and the compass together until the arrow points north on the compass.
- e) Follow the compass line of the fixed direction and record the angulometer.

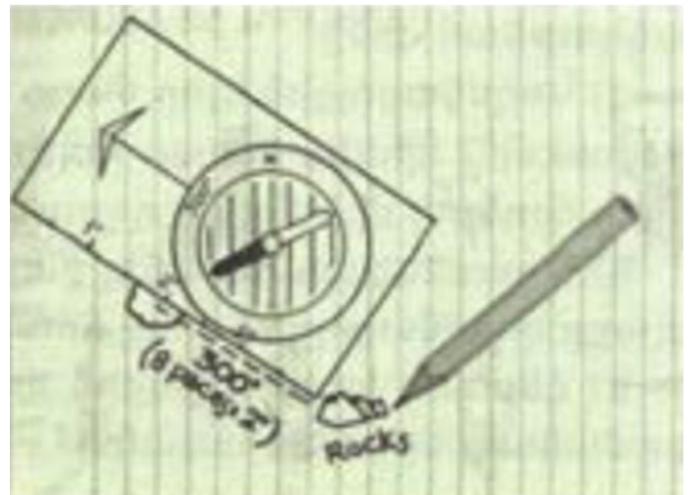
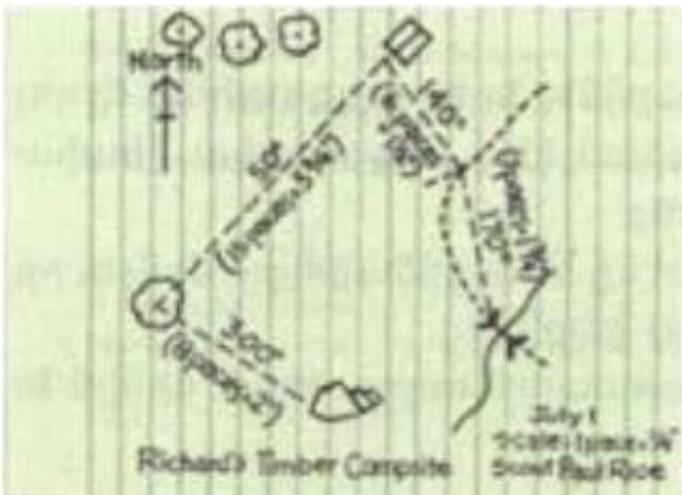
H) DRAW A MAP

Drawing a map means preparing a plan for a certain place in nature. To do this, the scout needs a set of items, such as a compass, pencil, pencil, eraser, godfather paper, angular meter, scout stick, drawing board, pin, pin, ruler, and directional ruler. There are several ways to draw a map, such as:

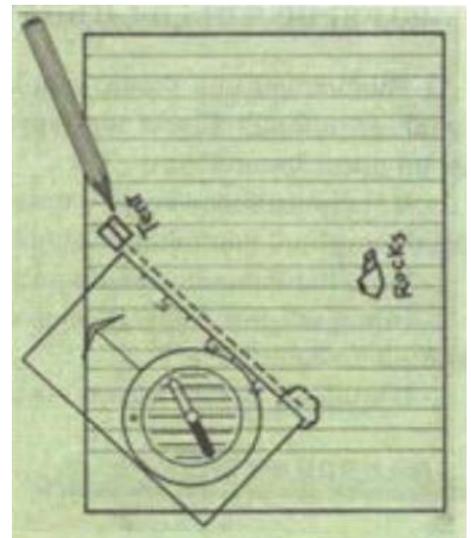
- Start at a crossroads, such as a building or a road.
- Know the direction and distance of the next point, measure in steps (for example, 60 steps) and record it.
- When finished, determine the scale of the map to be drawn and start preparing the map in proportion to the size.
- The second form is the position of the radius or beam.

A) BASE

- 1) Examine the plot that we are going to draw.
- 2) Choose the longest width of the plot, noting that there are no trees or rocks obstructing the view in front of that layer.
- 3) Notice this layer as the centerpiece of the whole map.
- 4) Place two rods on the ends of this layer.
- 5) Place the paper on the drawing board using the pins.
- 6) Specify the true and magnetic north directions on the map.
- 7) Determine the direction and angle of the two rods with the sight bar or "SILVA" compass.



- 8) Assign two points: A. and B., which will show the location of the previously nailed rods on the map.
- 9) Consider the corners of trees, roads and houses, watching A. from the point: Determine the direction of each of the mentioned and draw lines on that map with that angle meter, leaving for A. from the point:



B) BASE

- 10) Pass B. from the point of standing B. near the wand and point the map in a northerly direction.
- 11) Look at the previously considered trees and the corners of the roads and draw lines, specifying the direction of each of them, leaving for B. from the point:
- 12) We must see that A. and B., the intersections of the lines from the positions will show the true location of the mentioned parts or angles on the map.
- 13) Complete the drawing using special signs, adding roads and borders.

C) BASE

- 14) Go through the drawing in ink and remember the necessary explanations in one corner: degree, north, etc.
- 15) Learn to paint the previously drawn lines and the map.

INCREASE BY DRAWING THE MAP

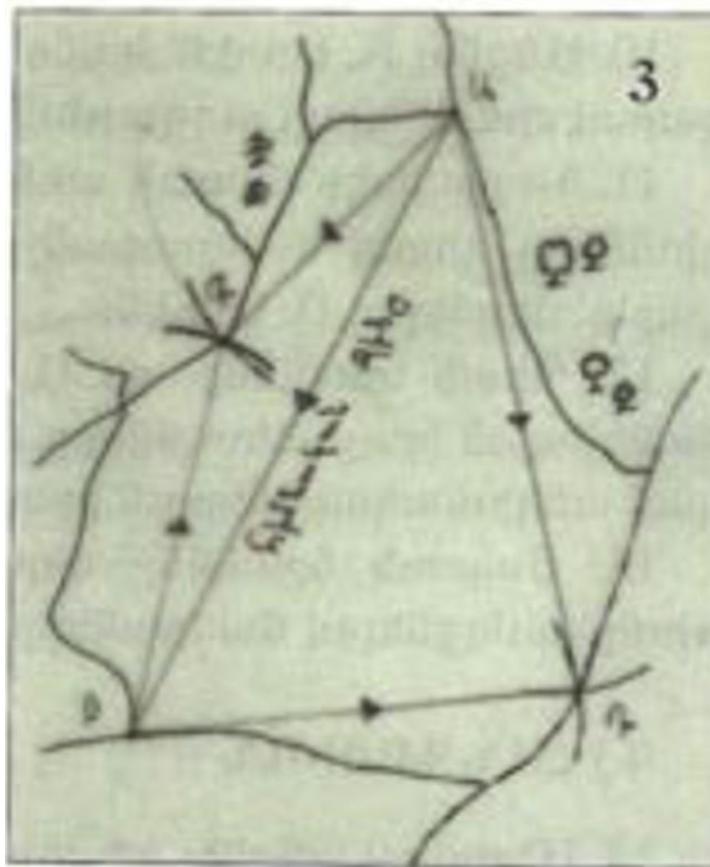
- Take the part of the map you want to enlarge into a square and divide that circle into even smaller squares.
- Draw a large square on the drawing paper in proportion to its size.
- Draw large chaos with the same ratio.
- Draw a line or dot in each small cow in large squares.
- Ink through the drawing and delete the sermons.

I) CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we can say that cartography opens a wide horizon for the scout, both as a practice and as a useful knowledge.

EXAMPLE OF HOW TO DRAW A MAP

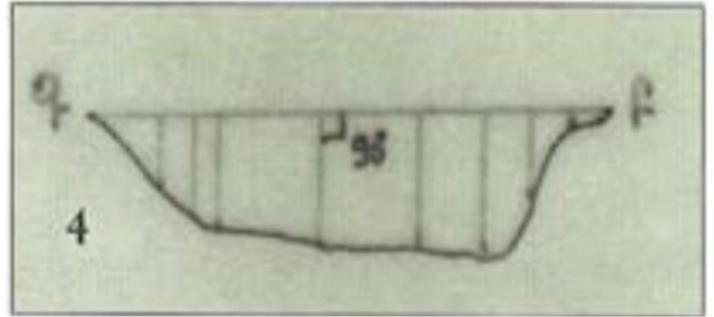
The best way to draw a map is to draw on a large scale. Determine two points, A. and B., two opposite, distant angles that appear close to each other (Figure 3). With a friend, it is better to measure NSS-BP The distance to the points using a rope, if we do not have a measurement that is 20 meters. It is good that it is divided by 5-10-15 meter knots. So, put the size 0 on the rope. on the point and send your friend to B. point, always directing it so that the line is straight.



If the distance is more than 20 meters, put a sign, a stone or a board every 20 meters, and continue, counting each sign to 20 meters at the end, and in order to make the count of 20 correct, collect the stones and count as follows:

Number of stones x 20 + remaining size from the last stone = distance
A. - B.

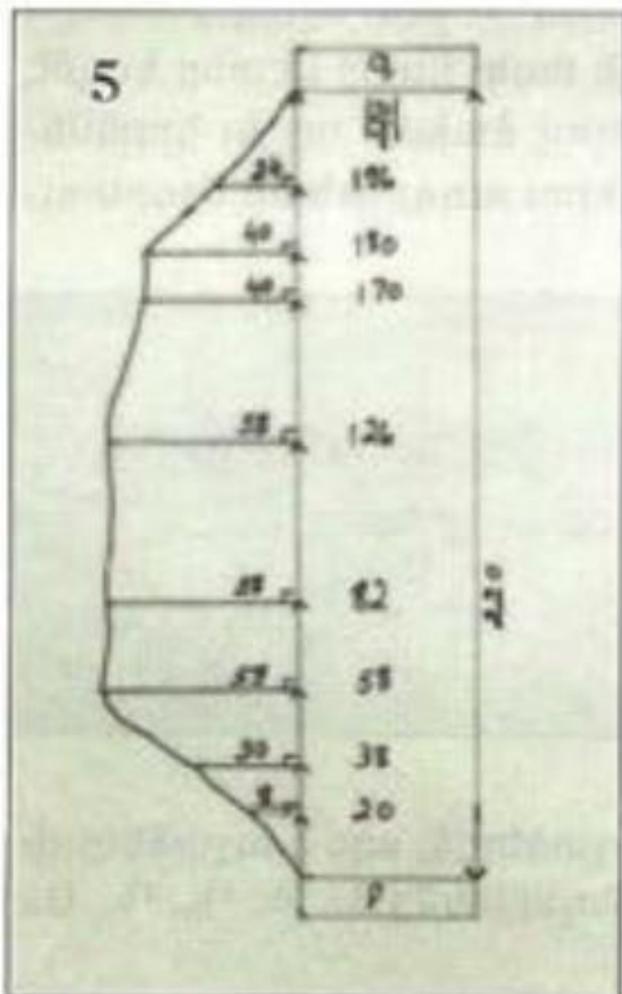
Now A . -B . Draw a line on a piece of paper and determine the degree, say, 1: 1000, which means that 1 millimeter on the map is equal to 1 meter on the ground.



After that, C. decides. The point is that when B. C. Let's connect them with a line, that line will pass near the border and maybe A. and B. points: Size A. - C. and also B. - C. (in the same way you measured the A. - B. main line).

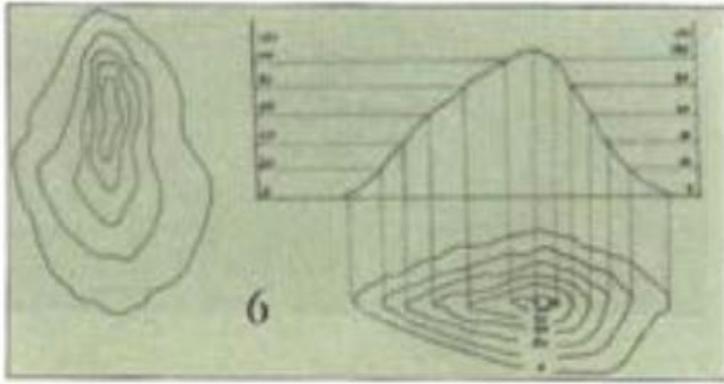
To draw the border, measure A-C the border of the line, as well as B. - C. border, always drawing right angles (Figure 4)

How to measure? - Stand your friend on the points where the line changes direction and you B . - C . Spread your wings on the line until you meet your friend. Take your steps.



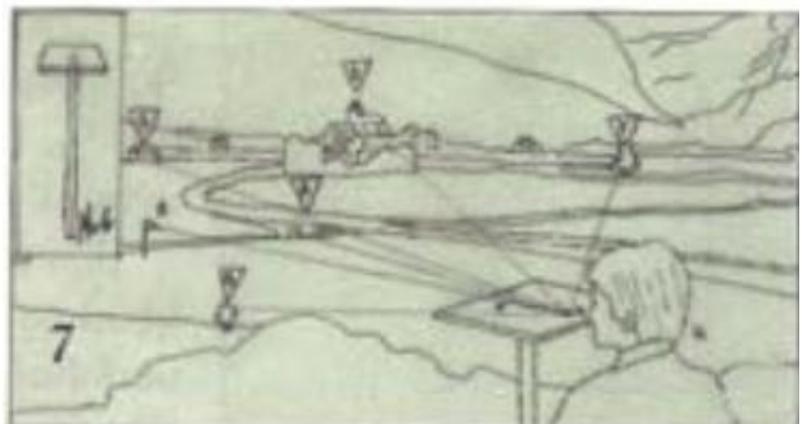
- How to decide C. The position of the point on your drawing. So, A. -C. Open the size of the line with a stick and draw an arch, then do the same. - C. on the line, the point of intersection is G. The point is the same for all other points.

After noting all this, connect all the dots so that the border is in the middle (Figure 5). Finally determine the north and increase the degree, as well as other signs.



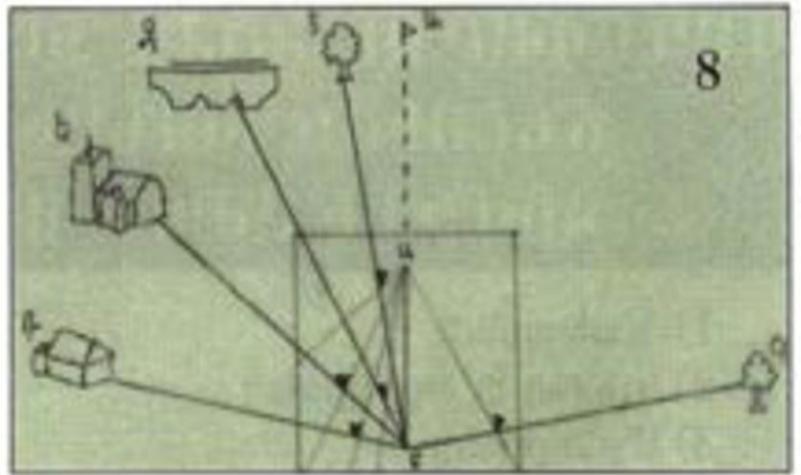
- Use the following to draw a map with a larger scale: a piece of 40x40 square board. to be nailed to a pole, the length of which is up to your elbow, no more than 30 cm. (Figure 6).

- Determine two points A. and B. on the ground at a distance of 1000 meters or more from each other. They should be the dominant points in the region. Be sure that A. and B. The points are visible to each other. Measure or find the distance between these two points (in meters or on the map).
- Draw AD-B on the paper a line to be pre-attached to the 40x40 board. You can draw this line with a barbell (say 1: 25.00 degrees, that is, 1 millimeter on the map is equal to 25 meters on the ground).
- The built tool (40x40 + rod) is approved by A. on the point and straighten from A. to B. the drawn line to B. point, turning the rod. No more moving the rod, with a mark on the line A. from the other points and draw on the paper, for example G. The point that is a tree in this picture (Figure 7). Look for other points and draw and measure in the same way, always working from left to right and sometimes pay attention to A. and B. the accuracy of the direction of the points.
- After all this, go to B. to the point. fastener (40x40 + rod) B. point and specify the direction B'ENA .. Draw the first prominent point of G., then draw the others from left to right.



These lines, which were drawn both from the point of view of A. and B., will intersect with each other. (A, B, C, D, E, F, G) (picture, number 8).

- If we want to add more scenes to our drawing, we will have to go through predetermined points, for example, C., D., E. and from there let's look at other points or scenes, for example, C. - D. Let's try to specify other points from the main line, as we worked in A. - B.



- Once the main points have been marked on the paper, go to a few other control points and look at a scene and determine other lines, for example rivers, roads, based on (B., Z., E.) points (Figure no. 7): When done, use the basic signs and colors on your map (blue for water, green for forest). Specify the north and the degree more precisely



HAVE AN IDEA ABOUT TEMPERATURE, PRESSURE, HUMIDITY, WIND, AND CLOUDS

- 1) Preface
- 2) Climate Air Condition
- 3) Atmosphere
- 4) Atmospheric
- 5) Clouds
- 6) Heat
- 7) Humidity
- 8) Atmospheric Pressure
- 9) What is Wind
- 10) Air Layers or Games
- 11) Rain, Snow, Hail, Ice
- 12) Rain and Types
- 13) The Impact of Layers
- 14) The Impact of Atmospheric Pressure
- 15) Atmospheric Pressure Change Signals
- 16) Degree of Heat
- 17) Pastoral Direction And Types
- 18) Impact of Clouds



1. PREFACE

From the very first days of the existence of the universe, human beings have felt the need to anticipate the weather.

The patriarch Noah was the first person among the scientists to predict the weather. He built "NOYAN TAPAN" because he predicted the rain for the next forty days.

Hovsep Geghetsik was the second to predict or predict the seven-year fertility period and the subsequent seven-year drought in his dream interpretation art.

In Greek science we find some of Aristotle's knowledge, which is often wrong.

In the 15th century, one of the scholars of the time tried to predict the rainy and bright months in a very remarkable way. Before the midnight religious service, he cut an onion into 6 equal slices and sprinkled salt on them. Returning from the ceremony, examining the effects of salt-moisture, he determined the rainy and bright months.

At that time, farmers or villagers checked the rainy weather with pigs. When the pig returned from the field with pieces of grass in its mouth, the villager immediately predicted that it would start to rain.

In 1955, the lady, in a book made under her name, presented in a very simple line some knowledge of weather forecasting.

What happened from Noah to TICAZ, however, is entirely based on simple predictions and has no scientific basis.

The scientific prediction was made in 1844 by SAMUEL MORS, when the first telegraph message was sent from Paltimore to Washington.

The predictions made in the Armenian calendar are based on the meteorological records of Armenian monks over hundreds of years. They have noticed that there are phenomena that repeat themselves, which will be separated from the 4 phenomena of the moon: full moon, half, new moon, half.

Since 1850, scientists have been making special boards and conducting various studies.

To predict the weather, you need to know the temperature, humidity, wind direction, speed, types of clouds, layers of air, atmospheric pressure, rain, snow, hail, and so on.

And in order to better understand the impact of the above, we will first present their explanation.

2. CLIMATE AIR CONDITION

Climate - The average air condition of a region over a long period of time. Climate is also a summary of the state of the air, which is related to weather temperature, atmospheric pressure, wind, humidity, and condensation.

Air Condition - A place over a short period of time, for example, between 1 year or 1 week of air changes, heat, wind direction, types and strength, and relative humidity to the state of the sky.

What is Atmospheric Pressure? Atmospheric pressure is the weight of air on the earth; it is measured by a device called a Parometer.

3. ATMOSPHERE

It is an air layer 50 kilometers high, consisting of five main parts. The atmosphere surrounds us and provides the necessary oxygen and keeps the earth warm.

a: The first part is called TROPHOSPHERE. We live in this section. It is rich in oxygen. Clouds are formed in this section.

b: We call the second section TROPOCHZ. It is 18 kilometers high. There are strong air currents in this section and the temperature is very variable.

c. The third section is called STRATOSPHERE. There are no clouds. It is a quiet section, there are no changes.

d. The most important part is what we call the ozone layer. Ozone is another type of oxygen that prevents the sun's ultraviolet rays from reaching us completely. These rays reach the summer in sufficient quantity, when we lie in the sun, our fur burns

e: IONOSPHERE is the outermost part. It is in this section that drastic changes can take place. It is a very useful part. Thanks to this section, we can establish direct contacts between all countries and listen to audio, television, make communications, and so on.

In 1935, two scientists, Antersen and Stevena, were able to climb the first two sections and pass on the necessary research to us.

4. ATMOSPHERIC

The atmosphere plays a very important role in the survival of life on earth. We can present this role in several points.

- 1) It filters and absorbs 75% of the sun's rays so that it can withstand the heat.
- 2) In the absence of the sun, it is a storehouse of heat and the heat slowly changes from day to night when the temperature changes.
- 3) Helps with cloud formation, condensation and rainfall, as well as determines wind currents.
- 4) Protects the earth from the most insignificant rays.

5. CLOUDS

There are four main types of clouds:

a: CIRRUS. They are thin, white, like feathers and have narrow stripes. They are mostly made of ice cubes.

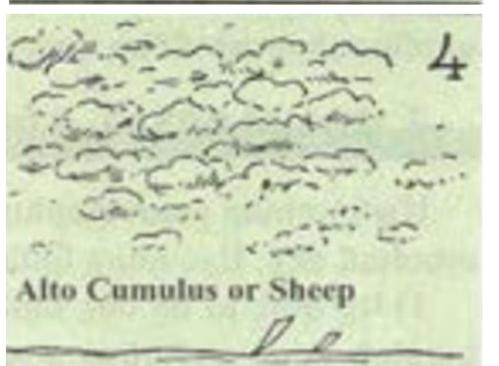
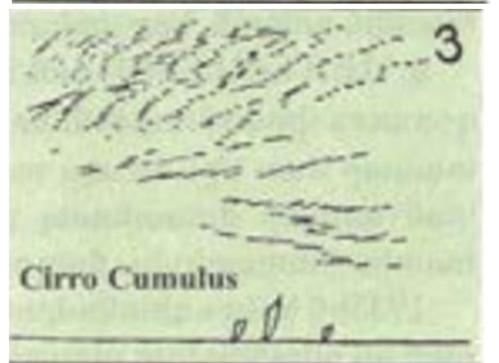
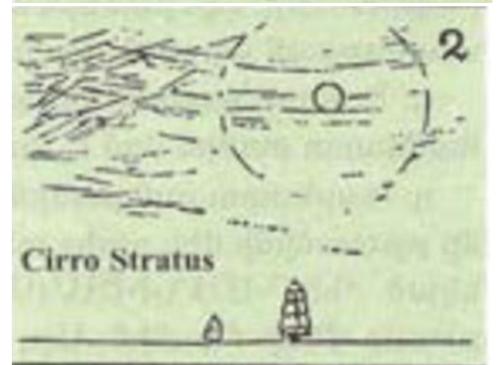
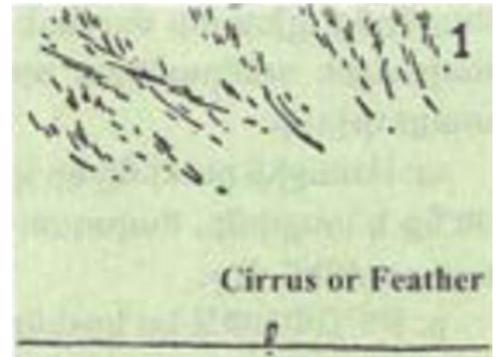
b: CIRRUS STRATUS. Dense, with a vertical structure, it looks like a tower. It usually forms in the mornings and disappears in the evenings. It is a sign of good air.

c: ALTO CUMULUS. It is a low, fast moving, cloud-changing type of cloud, mostly composed of fog. It is a sign of snow or light rain.

d: STRATUS: It does not have a special shape and yet it can come like a cotton ball, it is a sign of rain.

The rainfall of the above-mentioned species often turns into heavy and stormy rains.

- When talking about clouds, it is necessary to refer to fog and its species
- The first type is formed when moist air passes over the surface of cold air.
- Second, when the humid air freezes where it is, due to air changes.





- Third, when cold air passes over lukewarm water.
- Fourth, when air passes over a slope, as a result of expansion, the heat is lost and turned into fog.

We can determine the types and speed of clouds with a special tool called a ceilometer.

6. HEAT

We measure the temperature with a special temperature, which we call "MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM" thermometer. We can see this thermometer during the day. The changes made and the highest and lowest temperatures of that day.

The above thermometer is located in a special place, which we call an AIR STATION.



7. HUMIDITY

Humidity is one hundred percent of the heat of water in the air. When measuring humidity, we usually specify how much heat the air can receive at a given temperature. This form is called COMPARATIVE MOISTURE.

We measure the humidity with a special instrument, which we call ARMICROMETER.

The data will be specified on special boards.



8. ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

It was the Italian scientist TORICHELLI who first discovered the instrument for measuring atmospheric pressure, which we call PAROMETER.

We have two types of Parometer, MERCURY PAROMETER and ENERGY PAROMETER.

9. WHAT IS WIND

The wind is the journey of air over the surface of the earth. Due to the change in atmospheric pressure, high pressure always travels to low pressure locations according to two basic principles.

- 1) The wind blows to the right in the northern hemisphere and to the left in the southern hemisphere.
- 2) The wind does not blow directly from high pressure to low pressure, but it does turn around the earth, becoming an influence on itself.

10. AIR LAYERS

We have two layers. hot and cold.

- The hot section is formed when a stream of hot air comes in and is placed on a stream of cold air.
- The cold air section is formed when a stream of cold air arrives and settles in place of a stream of hot air and drives it elsewhere.

The third type, which is very rare, is the unchanged type.

11. RAIN, SNOW, HAIL, ICE

- Rain is formed when hot water cools.
- Snow is formed when drops of hot water meet temperatures below zero.
- Hail is formed as a result of air currents.
- Ice forms when a drop of water hits the ground at a temperature below zero.

After knowing the data needed to forecast the weather, we will now look at their impact on each other or on the atmosphere as a whole.

There are three scientific ways to predict the weather

- a: Short-term plan.
- b: Baghdad plan - combine with the weather of the past.
- c. Research plan. Study information from more than one location.

12. RAIN AND TYPES

The types of rains change according to their conditions.

- 1) **Coup rains.** They occur when the temperature of the wind rises during the day, which results in the expansion of the ground surface and the rising of the upper layers of the air, where it cools, the water condenses, and when the temperature drops, it rains. These types of rains occur suddenly, where the air is always warm.

- 2) **Rain of heights.** Wet air currents move to land, and when they meet mountains, they rise, cool, turn into hot water, and rain.
- 3) **Stormy rains.** They happen when cold currents meet hot currents. The hot current rises in the meeting place, the water vapor condenses in it and turns into rain.



13. THE IMPACT OF LAYERS

When the warm layer comes, it starts to cool on the cold layer, clouds form and it starts to rain. If the cloud is the type of LOVE, the rain lasts very short and calm. and if STRATES clouds form, a rainstorm will come.

In the case of the cold section, the atmospheric pressure rises, the temperature and relative humidity drop, and storms and heavy rains begin.

14. THE IMPACT OF ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE

To know the effect of atmospheric pressure, it is always necessary to follow the changes of the BAROMETER. Thus, when the Barometer goes up, it means that the air will be good, bright, warm and pleasant, and when it goes down, it means that it will be cloudy and rainy.

You can see the highest degree of Barometer! at 10.00, and the lowest at 4.00.

Frequent changes can be clearly seen by changing the Barometer degrees.

When you do not have a tool, you can see the changes by looking at the tusks and the fish. Thus, birds fly close to the ground when the air is cold, so that they can easily catch insects that can not escape. The fish swim close to the surface of the water, and the scent of flowers becomes noticeable from quite a distance.

15. ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE CHANGE SIGNALS

- **Altitude** - Atmospheric pressure at sea level is equal to 760 millimeters of mercury.
- **Distribution of heat on Earth** - An increase in temperature in some places causes the air temperature to expand and rise, which in turn leads to a decrease in atmospheric pressure.
- **Water and land separations** - In summer the temperature rises above the land and the atmospheric pressure decreases. On the other hand, atmospheric pressure rises on the water, but in winter the opposite happens.

- **The presence of water vapor in the air** - the water vapor is lighter than air, so when the amount of water vapor in the air increases, the atmospheric pressure decreases, but the dry air is heavy and the atmospheric pressure is high.

Changes in atmospheric pressure on the earth's surface cause winds to move. Hoverings move from high atmospheric pressure areas to lower atmospheric pressure areas.

16. DEGREE OF HEAT

When the average temperature is at a minimum, a light breeze can be noticed. The sky becomes brighter and begins to decline rapidly due to the radiance of the earth's heat.

Before a storm, the temperature rises unexpectedly.

When the minimum level is sufficiently low, we reach DEW POINT.

17. WIND DIRECTION AND TYPES

Unexpected changes should not be confused with daily changes, for example, the speed of the mid-afternoon is the most powerful, giving us fresh air.

When the wind blows from the east and heads south and then west, it can be a sign of a stormy day.

And when it comes from the east, it turns to the north and then to the west, a sign of a bright day.

Atmospheric pressure changes with the southern wind provide a cold section. And the wind coming from the northwest predicts a blizzard.

18. IMPACT OF CLOUDS

In the case of clouds, the following can be noted .-

- When STRATES and GUMILIES clouds come together and try to cross each other, you must feel the sign of snow. In case of spawning, a strong storm can be predicted.
- In case of LOVE and STRATES clouds, we provide warm and lukewarm air. In this case, we will have a warm layer and with it the temperature will rise.
- The clouds of LOVE, if they come from the north, are a sign of a bright sky and a pleasant air.

Rain and snow are expected for those coming from the south.



COMMUNICATION

- A.- Preface
- B.- Morse's Aremnian Alphabet
- C.- Morse's English Alphabet
- D.- Means of Communication
- E.- How to Learn the Alphabet
- F.- Note
- G.- Flag Talk

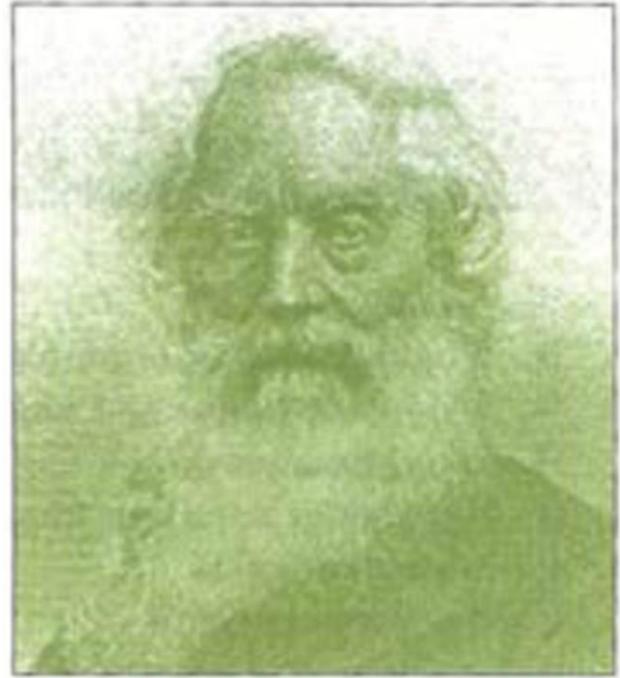
A. PREFACE

From time immemorial, people have felt the need to communicate with each other because mutual understanding has been a necessity.

In the beginning, the means of communication were certainly preliminary. Some members of a tribe had, for example, a special calling through which they understood each other. Later, people began to communicate with signs drawn on rocks in caves. Soon people felt the need to communicate from a distance. Africans communicated with each other through the sounds of drums, American Indians with smoke, Homoites by the light of chandeliers, and finally, when languages and alphabets were created, the means of communication were greatly improved.

Since the eighteenth century, MOTHER AND THE FLAG have been used as a means of communication by almost all nations. Despite the fact that today the status of ordinary or e-mail is established, people still continue to communicate with each other through signs. Thus, railway officials, sailors, and military personnel, like many organizations, have their own alphabets of communication.

When Lord Batton Powell founded the Scout Movement, he too felt the need to adopt MOTHER AND FLAG as a means of communication to keep the various Scout troops in endless communication with each other.



In the twentieth century, and especially after World War II, science within the field of communication has developed so much that MOTHER AND FLAG have almost ceased to be a means of international communication.

In Scout life, gossip plays a major role as the most accessible means of communication, but the main difference is that MOTHER and FLAG are more of a game for the scout than a means of communication. On the other hand, they develop the scout spirit and, why not, perhaps they will choose the slogan as an arena in the future.

The MORSE alphabet is one of the most widely used symbols in the world.

The American scientist Samuel Morse (1791-1872) invented the electric wire in 1835. A special alphabet has not been prepared for this telegram and it is called MORSE alphabet.

B.- MORSE'S ARMENIAN ALPHABET

Ա	● -	Կ	-- ●	Ս	●●●
Բ	- ●●●	Հ	●●●●	Վ	●●● -
Գ	- ● - ●	Ձ	- ●● -	Տ	-
Դ	- ●●	Ղ	- ● -	Ը	● - ●
Ե	●	Ճ	- ● -	Ց	- ●● -
Զ	-- ●●	Ս	--	Ի	●●● -
Է	●	Յ	●●●●	Փ	- ●●●
Ը	●● - ●●	Ն	- ●	Ք	- ● - ●
Թ	- ●●	Շ	-----	Օ	----
Ժ	● ---	Ո	----	Ֆ	●● - ●
Ի	●●	Չ	-- ● -	ԵԼ	●● --
Լ	● - ●●	Պ	● --- ●	ՈԼ	● --
Խ	- ● -	Ջ	-- ● -		
Օ	-- ● --	Ռ	● - ●		

There are a number of laws that you must obey in order to be easily understood and understood. as:

ՈԼՁԱՊՐՈՒԹԻԼՆ ԱԱԱԱ

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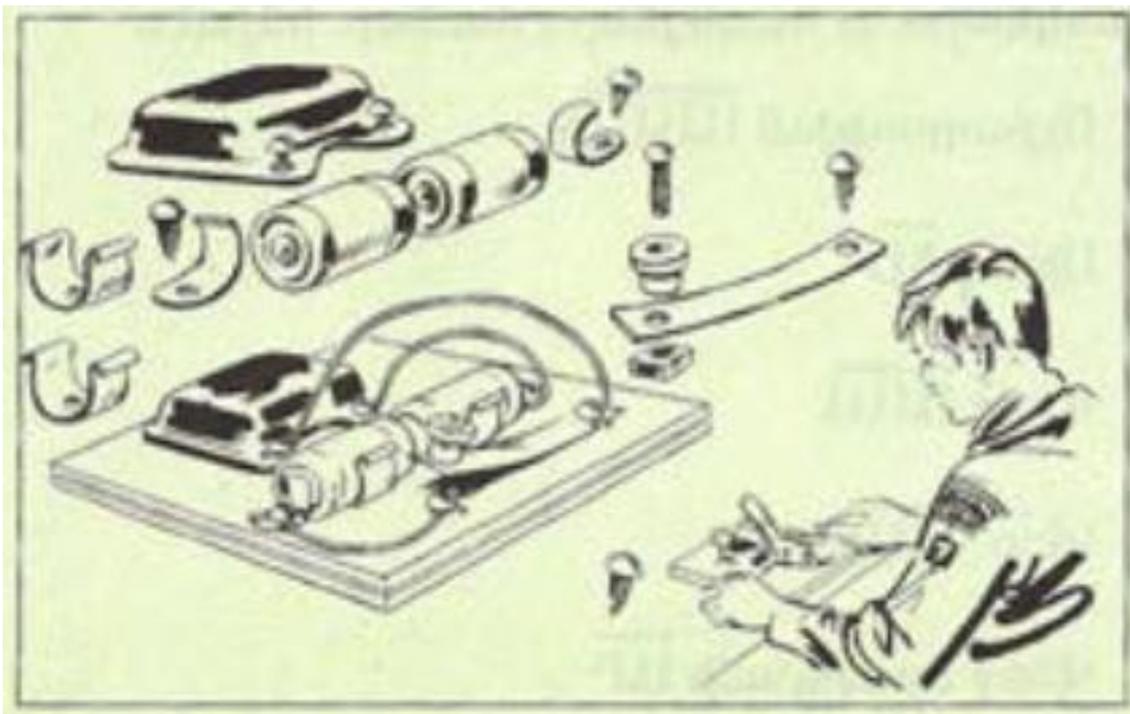
ՎԵՐԶ ՎԱՆՈՎԱՄԻ ԱՐ

(Note: Familiarity with the letters that exist means that you will send them as a letter).

C. – MORSE'S ENGLISH ALPABET

Appel Général	●●● – ● – ● –	(General call)
Début	– ● – ● –	(Start)
Fin	● – ● – ●	(end)
Je répète	●● – – ●●●	(I repeat)
Au secours	●●● – – – ●●●●	(help)
Je suis prêt	●● ou – ● –	(I am ready)

A	● –	J	● – –	S	●●●	1	● – – – –
B	– ●●●	K	– ● –	T	–	2	●● – – –
C	– ● – ●	L	● – ●●	U	●● –	3	●●● – –
D	– ●●	M	– –	V	●●● –	4	●●●● –
E	●	N	– ●	W	● – –	5	●●●●●
F	●● – ●	O	– – –	X	– ●● –	6	– ●●●●
G	– ●●	P	● – – ●	Y	– ● – –	7	– – ●●●
H	●●●●	Q	– – ● –	Z	– – ●●	8	– – – ●●
I	●●	R	● – ●			9	– – – – ●
						0	– – – – –



Г.- MEANS OF COMMUNICATION

In order for a communication to take place, it is necessary to have two groups, generally one transmits the message and the other receives it.

THESE ARE THE FOLLOWING MEANS TO COMMUNICATE –

- 1) With power tool. The tool can even be made by a scout with his own means.
- 2) The whistle - which is often used, especially in Scout life, but its hearing is limited.
- 3) Light - that can be used day or night. His field of vision is quite wide.

At night you can communicate with the light (lantern), fire, and during the day through the sun. The sun's rays fall on a piece of mirror and create a glow.

E.- HOW TO LEARN THE ALPHABET

In order to communicate with Morse code and to enjoy it, it is a condition that we learn the sound of each letter, for example, ti-oat, that is, we must develop our hearing and not record in our memory how many points and know a letter it consists of. which makes communication very difficult.

F.- NOTE

a- There are two centers for communication, which consist of 3 scouts.

- 1) A **secretary** who records, transmits messages and answers through the motto.

- 2) A **signifier** who conveys the message to the secretary.
- 3) A **messenger** who conveys the news to the right places.

To have a successful communication, there are also the following signs:

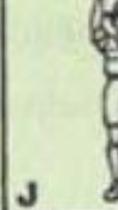
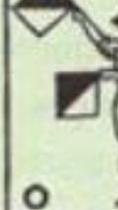
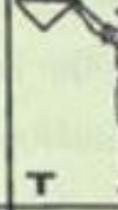
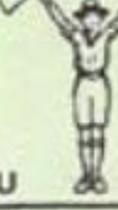
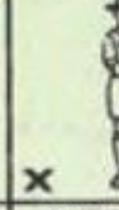
General call	- ● - ● / - - ● -
Get started	- ● - ●
To convey the message	- ● -
Repeat the last word	● - ● / ● - - ● / -
Give a letter	- ● - ● / - - ● -
I got it	- - - / - ● - -
Attention!	-
I repeat the last word	●● / ● - ● / ● - - ● / -
End of transfer	●●● - / ● -
Wait!	● - / ●●● -
Forward!	- ● - -
I understood	●●● / - ● -
Repeat	●● - / - ●●
Wrong	●●●●●●●●
I do not understand to convey the message more calmly	- - ● / - ● - / ● / ● - - -
Deliver the message faster	- - ● / - ● - / ● - - ● / - / -
Send the message slowly	- - ● / - ● - / ●●●●●●
Send the message	- - ● / - ● - / ● -
End of message	●●● / - ● -
Point	● - ● - ● -
Period	- - ●● - -

2 points	-- -- ●●●●
Question mark:	●● -- ●●●
Less	-- ●●●● --
More	● -- ● --
A line	●● -- -- ● --
Time	-- ●● --
Left parenthesis	-- ● -- --
Right parenthesis	-- -- -- ● --

OTHER SIGNS:

Quiet, Calm	● --	Khmpabed	-- ● --
Ready	●	Chef	-- ● -- --
Collection	●●●●●●●●	Property Keeper	-- ● -- ● / -- ● --
Disperse	-----	Volunteer	-- -- ● / ● -- ●●
On duty Hertabah	●●●●	Danger	● -- ● -- ● -- ● --
First Aid	-- ●●●	Awakening	-- ●●●
Brass player	●● -- --	Exam	-- ● -- ●
Guard	● -- -- ●●	Troop step forward!	● -- ●
Pox Arachnort	-- ●●● / ●●● --	Troop Stop!	-- ●
Arachnort	●●● --	Sleep	-- ●●● -- ●●●
Vareech Arachnort	●●● -- / ● --	Lightss Out!	-- -- ● / ----
Pox Khmpabed	-- ●●● / -- ● --		
Chapter Khmpabed	-- -- / -- ● --		
Supplier	-- -- / ● -- -- ● -- ●		

G.- FLAG TALK

<p>ERROR</p>  <p>A 1</p>	 <p>B 2</p>	<p>REPEAT</p>  <p>C 3</p>	 <p>D 4</p>	 <p>E 5</p>
 <p>F 6</p>	 <p>G 7</p>	 <p>H 8</p>	 <p>I 9</p>	 <p>J 0</p>
<p>NEGATIVE</p>  <p>K</p>	<p>PREPARATORY</p>  <p>L</p>	 <p>M</p>	<p>ANNULLING</p>  <p>N</p>	<p>INTERROGATORY</p>  <p>O</p>
<p>AFFIRMATIVE</p>  <p>P</p>	 <p>Q</p>	<p>ACKNOWLEDGE</p>  <p>R</p>	 <p>S</p>	 <p>T</p>
 <p>U</p>	 <p>V</p>	 <p>W</p>	 <p>X</p>	 <p>Y</p>
 <p>Z</p>	<p>ATTENTION</p> 		<p>INTERVAL</p> 	<p>NUMERALS</p> 

BONFIRE SHOW

U) Preface

F) Theory of the Bonfire

Q) Types of Bonfires

7) Bonfire Dress Up

U) Epilogue

A) PREFACE

The idea of a bonfire has been with us since ancient times, when people still lived in a racial sense. Thus, the first people gathered around the bonfire to protect themselves from the beasts, to rest from the fatigue of the day, and to tell the story of the day and the deeds of the day. Later, the victory of the armies of the newly formed nations was celebrated with a special ceremony around the bonfire. Finally, we are familiar with family gatherings around tonir.

From this historical overview, we can conclude that the bonfire evoked a sense of security among the peoples, then it was a connecting signal and, finally, an opportunity to create a warm and happy atmosphere.

The bonfire is also adopted in Scouting, because the bonfire is one of the most important means of energizing the scout movement, not only because of the enthusiastic atmosphere it creates, but also because of its EDUCATIONAL nature.

B) THEORY OF THE BONFIRE

PURPOSE

Organizing a bonfire pursues different goals and depends on the nature of the bonfire. Depending on the age of the boys, the purpose is different, that is, the bonfires of a gang, a troop, or a band are different in their purpose, because the interests and understanding of the members do not correspond to the same degree and type.

The goals may be the following:

- 1) The emergence of a friendly atmosphere
- 2) An opportunity to transfer experience
- 3) An opportunity to discover personal possessions
- 4) A way to achieve various goals (for example, a way to identify members' strengths or weaknesses, to examine members' scouting ...)
- 5) Fun
- 6) A means of transmitting information about the Scout movement
- 7) A way to achieve a certain educational goal.



MATERIAL:

The purpose and material of the bonfire must be specified. The agenda should be based on the purpose and the material.

TIME:

The duration of the bonfire program should be one to one and a half hours. A longer bonfire becomes boring.

INCLUSION:

A bonfire party usually takes place in 3 stages;

- Opening (entrance)
- Content:
- Closing

It is not possible to define these 3 destinations and apply them in the form of a law during all bonfires. The shape of these landmarks changes depending on the purpose and nature.

PROCESS:

The program generally begins with song and dance, then a happy atmosphere is created, which gradually warms up, even becoming noisy, after which it becomes mysterious until the end of the program.

• The bonfire is led by the troop leader (on an official occasion or if there are guests), and if it takes place during the camp days, it is led by any member. He is called the leader or host of the bonfire.

- The bonfire holder's bag should be full of puzzles, games and a storage schedule so that in the event of any changes or delays, the atmosphere at the bonfire can be maintained.



- Presented pronunciations, comedies, songs will be loud and clear.

HABITS

- 1) During the bonfires, a number of rules and exercises are adopted that are necessary and will contribute to the success of the bonfire;
- 2) Light a fire in the forest
- 3) Collect enough dry wood
- 4) the bonfire should be high or low, adapting to the agenda
- 5) Appoint a guard to the bonfire, whose duty it is to keep the bonfire burning, igniting, lightening or changing the color with chemicals, adapting it to the agenda.
- 6) Wear cold night clothes
- 7) Ensure control of the camp
- 8) Follow the instructions of the bonfire manager
- 9) Involve all members in the bonfire program
- 10) At the end of the bonfire show, give a word to the troop leader to convey his impressions, remarks and dictations and encouragements.
- 11) Extinguish the bonfire at the end of the bonfire.

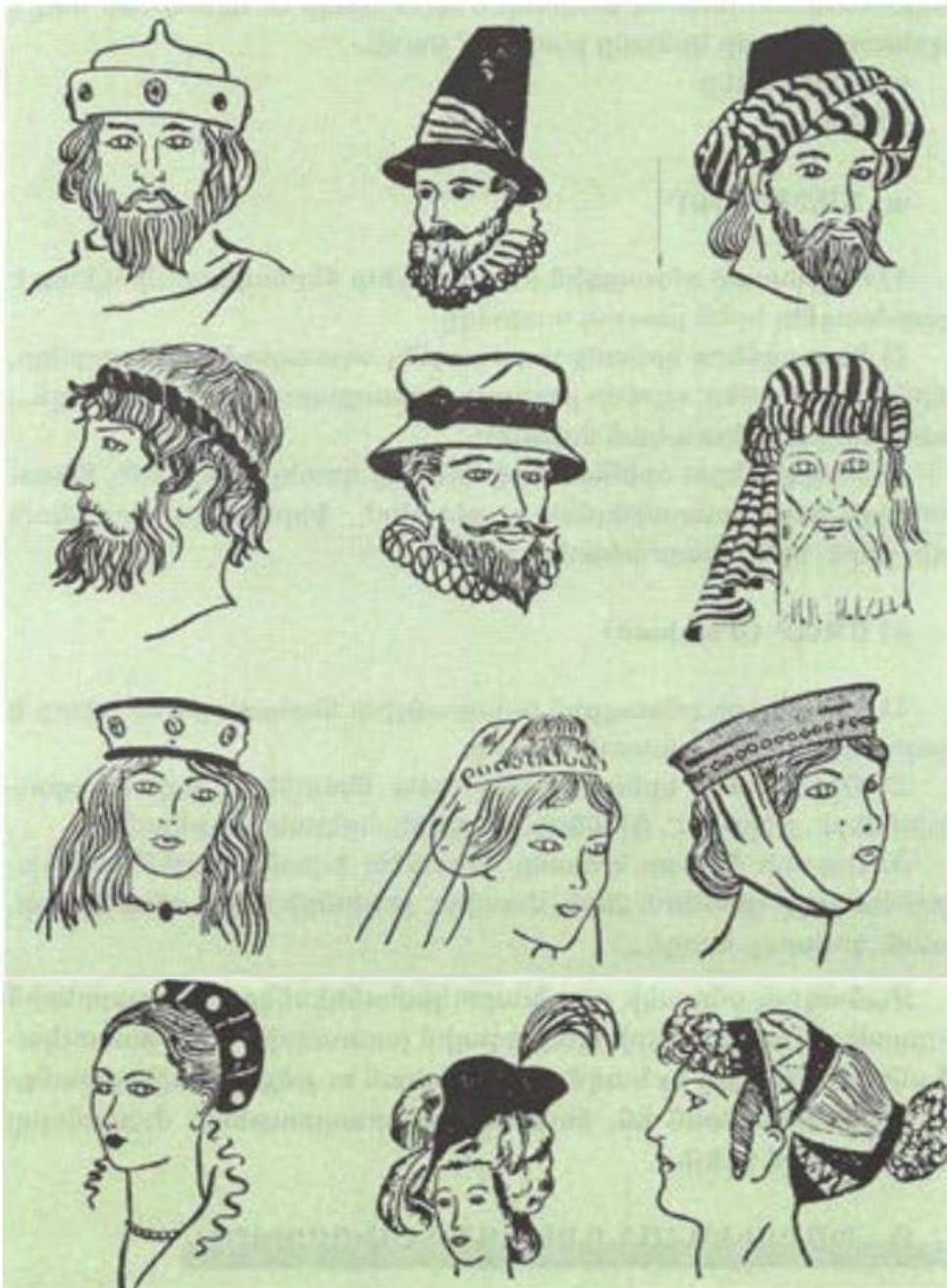
C) TYPES OF BONFIRES

- a) A bonfire of rest and fun at the end of a tiring day.
- b) Valuation bonfire on the occasion of an important scout activity.
- c) End-of-day surprise gathering
- d) on an important occasion (holiday, commemoration).
- e) A bonfire organized on the occasion of graduation.
- f) Closing bonfire of a camp.
- g) "Oeli" bonfire of a large scout gathering.
- h) A bonfire on the occasion of new memberships.
- i) A bonfire discussion of the troop's activities.
- j) A bonfire in honor of a member of the troop.

These different types of bonfires are different from each other. In each case, they have seized it, despite obstacles we can scarcely imagine. "

D) BONFIRE DRESS UP

Dressing up during the bonfire will add to the luxury of the program. The costume is important because the audience feels in the familiar atmosphere of the presented story, comedy or game, they watch it with more interest, always expecting new pleasant surprises. It is also news for the troop and the members approach the work with more pleasure.



During a bonfire party, we can divide the costume into 2 parts, apart from the special bonfire scout costume (tie and plank form).

a) Costumes

b) Makeup

a) CLOTHES

- 1) During the program, each performance must have its own costume.
- 2) We can adjust the costumes using pieces, old clothes, "crepe" papers, khalak cards, wool, etc .. without wasting a lot of money.
- 3) Examples of costumes can be found in pictures, geo-visual announcements, newspapers, movies, history books, and imagination.

b) MAKEUP

- 1) During the program, a special make-up must be applied to each performance.
- 2) You can also find examples from pictures, announcements, newspapers, movies, books, imagination ...
- 3) For makeup we can use cork (felin), charcoal, rice powder (poudre), paint, pencil, lip paint, soap, dough, dwarf, socks, etc ...
- 4) After the bonfire, the troop leader's duty is to clean the make-up by washing it and taking a picture of the memorial.

Note:

a) It should be remembered here that the troop leader is not an artist or a costume specialist, and does not have to devote all his time to making a perfect costume.

b) The dressing should be made sparingly, using the direct assets at our disposal.

c) Obtain all necessary property.

d) The dressing must be ready before the bonfire.

E) EPILOGUE

Regardless of the organization of the bonfire (privilege, location and date, guests ...) and technical work, in order to have a successful bonfire, the troop leader and the troop must approach the work seriously, always trying to bring news to each member. The bonfire will be fun and educational. It ensures everyone's participation and avoids raising very serious issues.



SCOUT SPIRIT

It is very easy for a teenager to register as a scout, but it is not so easy to become a scout. To become a good scout, you must have aspiration and determination.

Today you are Armenian boys, tomorrow you will become Armenian people and you must make one of the goals of your life to become exemplary citizens of your country of residence, with a healthy profile, physically strong and healthy, mentally awake.

Scouting helps a young person develop the above data, making him a model citizen. At the same time, scouting gives a teenager a life of companionship and pleasure.

Yes, it is nice to be a scout, it is much more fun to camp and camp. It is a pleasure to sit around a bonfire and think about what wonders are in store for you.

But scouting is not just campaigning and camping, scouting is not just about dressing up and crossing the line, scouting pursues a higher purpose, it is a way of life, it prepares a young person to take responsibility, to become a conscious person and to always help others.

Scouting promise, law and religion must become a guide for him. They contain what is required of the scout, they indicate the responsibilities of the scout.

When a person makes a promise to an association or organization, he must first know, understand and comprehend the meaning of that promise, and then decide to join and serve its purpose and principles, obeying its laws.

As Aris or Arenoushes, it is a condition to know the Scout promise and creed, which is the core of the Scout laws, to understand all its articles, to apply them and to remember that we made the promise to obey the Scout creed.

From the study of the promise and the creed, we turn to the two main realities.

- a) The fulfillment of the promise and the creed is a duty for you, for which you are personally responsible, without the intervention of anyone else, despite the fact that in different regions, the implementation of laws takes place under the supervision of an arbitrator or an official. Relying on your diligence in law and discipline, Scouting expects you to do all of this.
- b) Scout vows or creeds are a series of good habits and tasks, without the nature of prohibition and denial, which clearly depict the characteristics of a typical Aryan or Arenush.

THE OATH TO ARI-ARENOUSH

A. I PROMISE TO BE A FAITHFUL CREATOR AND SERVE MY NATION AND MOTHERLAND.

B. ALWAYS HELP SOMEONE ELSE AND ACT UNDERSTANDING DUTY, COME AND GIVE A HUMAN BEING.

C. OBEDIENCE TO THE HOME RELIGIONS.

Scouting is not a religious movement, but fidelity to God is an important virtue that presupposes that we do not deviate from the good path, have a deep love for humanity, and follow the divine message that shows everyone the best way to live humanely and lead the way. by fulfilling responsibilities.

The service of the homeland will lead you to love your homeland and to sacrifice for it, like the heroes who made the glorious history of the Armenian people, who acted and died heroically.

The help of others and the sense of responsibility make you a role model who deserves to be loved by others, as Bayden Powell puts it, "I believe that happiness in life does not depend on wealth and success; . Therefore, try to be useful to those around you quietly. Keep in mind that there are many ways to do good and to be useful. It also often happens that some people deny your usefulness, do not despair, it is enough for you to make an attempt ...

THE ARMENIAN SCOUT BY-LAWS

By-Laws with its 12 articles is a debt to you, more than a compulsion, as the proverb says: "A promise made freely is an obligation." Likewise, voluntary scout membership pushes you into responsibilities.

1) THE WORD OF AN ARI/ARENOUSH IS SACRED

From the moment you make a promise to obey the honor of the Homenetmen Aryan or Aryans religion, its implementation becomes a commitment for you and when The article says, "The word of a scout is sacred," which means that you become a scout not only by wearing a costume and wearing signs, but also by keeping your word.

Better a poor horse than no horse at all.

2) ARI/ARENOYSH IS OBEDIENT

Ari and Arenoush obeys his elders - parents, guardians, etc. - just as a soldier obeys his elders without objection, because this is his duty. When you disobey your responsibilities, it is the troop that violates the discipline. As a graduate, you meant that by your obedient and disciplined attitude you would become an example to others who would be more obedient and respectful of you. Stay away from playing the role of leader and let your relationship be based on love and understanding, which will facilitate the work of the leader and the leader.

3) ARI/ ARENOUSH IS LOYAL AND FAITHFUL

Loyalty and honesty are the two main conditions for success in society, without them one can not gain friends and play a useful role in the social environment.

You must strive for the good and serve your homeland, your parents and your nation faithfully.

4) ARI/ARENOUSH ALWAYS HELPS SOMEONE ELSE

The greatest pleasure is to be useful to others like him. As a scout, you should always be ready to help all those who need your help.

The knot in your tie reminds you of your duty to be useful, the main thing is your usefulness and not its capacity. Realize, too, that when you receive a reward for your support, you have not done a good deed.

5) ARI/ARENOUSH IS FRIENDLY TO EVERYONE AND BROTHER / SISTER - ANY OTHER SCOUT, WITHOUT DISCRIMINATION OF FRIENDLY ORDER

You mean, like, saltines in their milk, eh?

No one can live alone in life, away from people, relatives or friends. Our lives gain meaning when we live together in company.

6) ARI/ARENOUSH IS POLITE

The main condition for gaining the sympathy of those around you is to be polite, for which you should act politely and modestly. Scouting requires that you understand and respect the feelings of others.

7) ARI/ARENOUSH SPEAKS CLEAN ARMENIAN ALWAYS AND EVERYWHERE

As an Armenian, it is natural and necessary to always speak Armenian, because the more you keep the Armenian language pure, the more they will contribute to the preservation of the Armenian identity. Foreign languages contribute to the general development, but as long as you are not obliged to speak Armenian, and especially pure Armenian.

8) ARI/ARENOUSH LOVES AND PROTECTS ANIMALS AND PLANTS

Nature is the most suitable environment for man to live, therefore protecting plants and animals contributes to its pristine preservation.

Useful plants and animals are the main guarantees of life and health.

9) ARI/ARENOUSH IS ALWAYS HAPPY AND JOYFUL

Cheerfulness and enthusiasm will make you happy and bring joy to those around you.

He will face the difficulties of the work with joy and enthusiasm and you will be successful for the most part.

The proverb says: "Smile and the world will smile at you."

10) ARI/ARENOUSH IS HARDWORKING

Work and energy are the two main impulses to succeed in life, without these two things can be achieved. Keep in mind that work is a means of self-improvement.

11) ARI/ARENOUSH IS WILLING (FRUGUAL)?

Saving is one way to increase your financial capacity. Prepare a savings account and try to save money. As a scout, be careful with your belongings and your union, take care of them and after a while you will see how useful you have done.

12) ARI/ARENOUSH IS CLEAN IN THOUGHT, WORD, AND DEED

Your thoughts, words, and deeds, which are the basic conditions for good accomplishments, must meet all of the above conditions.

Your kind, unselfish, and honestly guided words and deeds will be valued for a long time in your environment and you will reflect on the passage of time that you have chosen the best path.



Troop UNION

- A) What is the Troop Union
- B) What is a Scout Union
- C) Model Club
- D) Troop Activities
- E) Troop Corner and Totem
- F) Troop Archive
- G) Troop Positions
- H) Conclusions

A) WHAT IS THE TROOP UNION

Scouting is a healthy upbringing based on activities that meet the interests and needs of boys as they get older.

A union is defined by its purpose and valued by its way of working. In the case of Scouting, the practice is mainly troop-based. This situation is the main focus of Scouting, especially in the educational sense, because it is the best way to train a scout through a scout.

It can be argued that troop status is a useful tool on the one hand between young people and, on the other hand, on building close relationships and partnerships between young people and those in charge.



Indeed, the troop situation trains the scout to take responsibility, to develop a spirit of self-awareness, and to give him a practical opportunity to learn to lead and make decisions.

The troop itself is a small company that is part of a larger company, which is the troop.

B) WHAT IS A SCOUT UNION?

A scout club is an ideal environment for the transfer of other educational materials and their implementation over time.

A scout club usually consists of 7-9 scouts who enjoy being together, living a scout life together, learning from each other and helping each other.



C) MODEL TROOP

A typical scout club is made up of young people who enjoy being together, living a scout life together, learning from each other and helping each other. This is how their troop spirit develops.

- How can troop spirit be developed?

a) NAME OF THE TROOP

Having a troop name is important and basic in a troop situation. Instead of being a simple scout in the troop, the teenager becomes, for example, a member of the "Eagle" troop, bears the troop's logo, has a troop call, through which the boy emphasizes their presence. The success of the troop becomes a source of pride and satisfaction for the scout and vice versa.

b) THE TROOP CORNER

Each troop has its own corner inside the gathering place, where the members of the troop feel close to each other. The corner is decorated with handmade members, which gives them a sense of ownership.

c) THE TROOP FLAG

The troop flag reflects the unity, consciousness and conscientiousness of the troop members.

Note: The leader can only fly the flag, of course, the Vice-Leader.

d) TROOP ACTIVITY

The troop spirit is not only a part of the Scout spirit, in the sense of fulfilling the Scout promise and creed, but it is the consciousness of all this, the expression of development and crystallization.

D) TROOP ACTIVITIES

Regardless of the formation of the troop, the division of positions and responsibilities, a scout troop proves its existence only when it has a successful activity.



The activities of a troop include the following: -

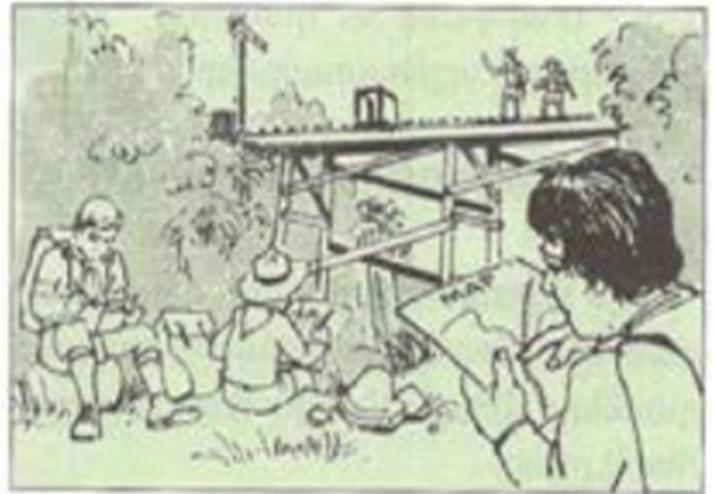
a) Troop Scout Life - Here the initiative of work comes from the Leader. is that it pursues all the details that the troop is authorized to implement.

- 1) Clarification of responsibilities within the troop
- 2) In the activity plan
- 3) Enforcement of laws

b) Individual Advancement and Experience - The Scout gains experience when he or she has the opportunity to put his or her knowledge into practice. Campaigns and weekend camps are opportunities for the scout to demonstrate his or her ability and sense of responsibility.

c) **Training** - To take place through 2 ways;

- 1) Through one of the members of the troop, who is a specialist in the given subject, or through a specialist outside the troop.
- 2) Practical training and exercise inside the club, during the troop work, even on special occasions outside the club.



d) **Tools and materials** - Provide the necessary materials and tools to get the troop to work.

- Build and repair some tools.
- Make fine handicrafts that can even be sold and made a profit.

e) **Public and social relations** - Create opportunities for research and acquaintance.

- Create various forms of social service.
- Have joint activities with other troops.

f) **Habits and social life** - to build good relationships between troop members based on love, mutual trust and cooperation.

Use troop meetings for this purpose.

TROOP MEETINGS

Once the work area is sufficiently defined, it remains to plan and implement it. This purpose is served by troop meetings, which are mainly divided into two parts -

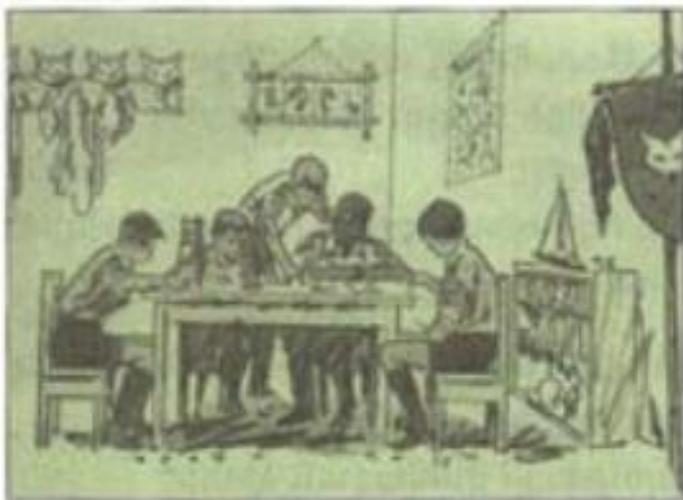
- a) Planning and sorting work
- b) Training and upbringing activities.



ORGANIZED WORKS (troop meeting)

This work will generally take place once every 15 days. Only promised members of the troop participate in it. The Managing Director can also participate if needed.

These meetings can also be convened at any time.



1) When and how will the Planning Meeting take place?

This meeting will take place at the invitation of the Leader and with the information of all.

- Under the leadership and responsibility of the leader.

2) Where will the Planning Meeting take place?

This meeting will take place in different places.

- Inside the club
- In nature
- At the end of a gathering
- During free time during a campaign.

(3) What does this meeting discuss?

When they first occur, the following will be decided –

- Troop name:
- The motto of the troop
- Troop call
- Club motto

The responsibilities and responsibilities of the members will be clarified in future meetings.

4) Agenda

After considering the agenda of the troop, compile a program-activity plan for the troop and arrange the activities accordingly.

a) CONDITIONS OF TROOP APPLICATIONS

- Keep in mind the boys' progress and the need to gain experience.
- Teach knowledge that is not well understood during troop gatherings through troop activities.

- The necessary upbringing of the Scout classes.
- Scouting Exercises.
- Scout professions.



b) THE ROLE OF THE LEADER

- Listen to various suggestions from scouts and try to implement them, as well as pass them on to the troop's gradual meeting to implement them with greater vigor, e.g.
- General service
- Big scout games, tournaments
- Exhibition in handicrafts.

c) VALUATION WORK

- After a troop activity, it is necessary to evaluate the work done for the following purpose: -
- To move the boy
- To create more interest
- Emphasize the discipline of laws

- Demonstrate and pursue a scout spirit
- Consider the usefulness and results of the work done.

By accomplishing all this, each scout in the troop wants to prove their worth in various scout areas with enthusiasm and interest.

d) TRAINING AND EDUCATION WORK

- 1) These gatherings are good opportunities to carry out pre-planned activities. These gatherings will take place for the following purpose: -
 - Gain new experiences and repeat what you have already learned
 - To awaken a sense of responsibility and to create awareness of that spirit through experience
- 2) How will these gatherings take place?
As long as there are agendas, they must be implemented.
 - The Leader or Vice-Leader arranges and oversees the agenda of the meeting.
 - Each scout should feel obligated to assist in the implementation of the agenda.
- 3) When will the troop meeting take place?
 - Based on pre-determined dates or quarterly schedules.
 - An activity troop will have such work once every 15 days.

4) Where does the troop meeting take place?

- The location depends on the agenda:
- In the club
- In nature (where appropriate)
- In special centers (theater, workplace, hospital, exhibition hall, etc.)

6) TROOP CORNER AND TOTEM

A troop corner is a place where the troop spends its working hours preparing useful work or programs. It can be a room or a corner of a hall where the members of the troop are enough. The palm of the troop must have made the handicrafts for the place themselves.



a) WHAT DOES THE TROOP CORNER CONTAIN?

- A table and chair for the Leader
- Scout chairs
- A picture or statue of an animal in a troop
- The flag of the troop
- Handicraft display facilities
- A pre-treatment box
- A small library for books and newspapers
- A small cupboard for stationery and archives
- Club members should always renovate these works so that they tell the story of the troop as a whole.

b) THE TOTEM

The totem is the animal that the troop has chosen for itself, as an idea and a symbol, to express the scout's love for nature.

Therefore, it is the animal that is selected by the troop as a totem, and its image is displayed on a triangular flag, hanging from the Leader's cane. The members of the troop must cherish him and support him.

This wand should be decorated with delicate scout engraving. There can be records of the history of the troop and its members.

A CLASS EXAMPLES OF THESE ANIMALS

<u>Animal name:</u>	<u>The colors of the flag</u>	<u>The call of the animal</u>
Bear	Brown / red	Soorr
Cow	red / white	Umrmaou
Falcon	Green / black	Kree
Wolf	Yellow / black	How-ooo
Fox	Yellow / green	Hah
Eagle	green / black	Kreee
Horse	Black / white	Hee-eee
Cat	Gray / brown	Meeaow
Lion	Yellow / red	Tu-wgh
Elephant	White / blue	Tal-loo-e
Kangeroo	Red / gray	Coo-er
Sparrow	Yellow / gray	Cook-koo
Swallow	Khagi / blue	UnlꞤlꞤ

2) TROOP ARCHIVE

Archives are important data confirming the existence of a troop, which will include the following: -

- Secretariat notebook
- Property book
- Treasury notebook
- Presence test notebook
- Leader notebook
- Membership files

1) **Secretariat notebook** - It is divided into 2 parts

a) Minutes of the program activities (meetings).

b) Training workbook (activity) newsletter. You can also have illustrated newsletters. They remain with the Deputy Leader.

2) **Inventory Notebook** - Keep this notebook with the custodian. He also has 2 sections;

- Property section.
- Lending and Undertaking Section.

3) **Treasury Notebook** - This notebook is located with the Leader or Deputy Leader and has separate entry and exit sections.

4) **Presence check book** - remains with the Leader, where the presence of members, absence, oral or not, as well as some information in this regard is indicated.

- 5) **The Leader Notebook** - This notebook is the troop leader's personal guide, which is divided into different chapters.
- Department of Scout Knowledge.
 - Scout Art Department
 - Songs, calls and games
 - Protocols on camps and special campaign areas.
 - A special section for scouts, where everyone's accomplishments and efforts are recorded.
 - No scout can use this notebook without the knowledge of the Leader.
- 6) **Archive Notebook** - This notebook deals with scouts' personal acquaintances, passports, budget, camp, etc., as well as categories, ranks, positions, ranks, punishments, and more.
- The Deputy Leader is responsible for these protocols.

G) TROOP POSITIONS

As we have said, troop status is a major means of upbringing in Scouting; it creates an opportunity for each member to take on a responsibility, albeit a very small one. Thus, each individual feels satisfied when he or she reflects that he or she is part of a troop where he or she takes responsibility according to his or her ability, in preparation for the greater responsibilities he or she will take on in the future.

Consequently, various scout-related positions can be created within the troop and will directly assist in following the agenda. The main of these positions are;

- The leader who is considered number 1 in the troop
- Deputy Leader - a troop number is observed
- The property guard who is considered troop number 3

To these positions can be added secretary, communications specialist, athlete, cartographer, cook, painter, supplier, Morse, etc.

The appointment to these positions is made by the Leader.

When assigning positions, keep in mind: -

- Change the opinion of the Leader during the appointment of Scout No. 3.
- Consider the mental and physical abilities of members.
- Consider the profession of the members.

- Consider members' desire to take responsibility.
- Create opportunities for all scouts and occasionally swap positions
- Practice taking responsibility
- Create an opportunity to value yourself by creating a sense of belonging to the troop.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR EVERYONE

1) Position of Leader

It is preferable that the leader of a troop A. to be a class scout.

- Have good scouting activities
- Be an example to his / her troop members by his / her attitude and behavior
- Create a team spirit
- Have a good relationship with the members of the troop and provide employment for each member
- Follow and follow troop instructions carefully
- Introduce the troop to the troop meeting.

To be successful, the leader of a troop must do the following: -

- Take things in stride and try not focus too much on the problem.
- Be careful that troop agendas are not monotonous, but always include news items.

- When he needs help, turn to the troop leader and those who are more experienced than he does not feel humiliated.
- Keep in touch with troop members, helping them become like a big brother, even if they need to help out with scouting, with the troop leader in mind.
- Be fair in his judgment and do not discriminate between scouts. Take special care of weak scouts
- Be aware of your responsibilities and look after them with courage
- Be careful that the honor of the troop always remains high, creating good envy among the other ranks
- Be an example to the members of the troop to be clean, hardworking, noble, respectful of others' ideas, always striving to fulfill the Scout promise and creed
- Knows how to take advantage of each member of their troop, pushing them to work for the benefit of the troop
- Encourage Scouts to give them an opportunity to educate themselves
- Not be limited to the troop meeting hours decided by the troop leader, but create other opportunities for the troop members to gather around him in a social-educational atmosphere.

2) The position of Deputy Leader

The leader selects his assistant (Deputy Leader), who is approved by the troop leadership.

- It is preferable that he be B. An experienced scout, the choice of which should be based on the following approach: -
- Which scout is preferred for troop leadership?
- Which scout has more experience than the others?

Responsibilities of the Deputy Leader

- Perform his / her responsibilities in the absence of a leader.
- Assist the Leader during troop meetings.
- Do educational work next to the leader.
- Always be disciplined and exemplary.
- Assume the responsibility of secretariat and treasurer as required.

3) Scout number 3

This position is given to the scout who has performed various positions in the troop well and has considerable experience. His main responsibility is; -

- Property protection, that is, taking care of the troop's property, always trying to keep it in good condition. Pursue the transferred property, as well as return the borrowed property to the owner
- Protect and repair troop tools
- Take care of the corner of the troop and always keep it clean.

4) Position of Secretary

- This position is given when there are several experienced and capable scouts in the troop.

It is his duty; -

- Keep records of troop work.
- Give a picture of the troop's activities.

5) Coach position

This position is given to an experienced scout with knowledge of sports and health, who can; -

- Play scout games.
- Exercise and give the troop practice.
- Make preliminary treatment when needed.

6) Morsist

This scout must have a profession

- To build flagship and morse properties.
- Can communicate with mother and flag.
- Go to the Morsi's bay.

7) Cartographic guide

It's the duty of this scout;

- Take care of troop maps and prepare new ones.
- Be able to use and read scout maps.
- Can be guided by a compass.

8) Liaison Officer

- Take care of handicraft property from troop properties.
- Arrange the ropes well and protect them from decay.
- Be proficient in using scout connections.

9) Red Cross

- Hold the trunk of the Red Cross.
- Make a preliminary treatment.

10) Photographer

- Photograph the troop's activities and better arrange them in the "album"
- Assist the secretary in preparing an illustrated activity report for the troop.
- Show his photos to those who are interested in scouting.

H) CONCLUSION

With these data, to conclude, it should be noted that:

- Troop status is one of the four main pillars of Scout education.
- Troop status is the most convenient way to lead a troop.
- The best way is to give every scout a fair and equal upbringing and to create an opportunity to become a leader.
- The troop situation is a means in itself and not an end in itself, so it is up to the troop leader to better understand the purpose of this situation and to find the most appropriate means to accomplish it, taking into account the troop members' abilities and conditions.
- Get to work, taking into account the ability of the troop members and the conditions of years of experience, based on which to adopt the most appropriate form.



HOMENETMEN SCOUTING CEREMONIES

A) DEFINITION

By simple definition, a ceremony means the performance of special actions on special occasions.

B) PURPOSE

Scouting ceremonies aim to emphasize worthwhile work or advancement. They strengthen the sense of belonging in Scouts, make sense of their work, and build their individuality by inspiring them with pride, seriousness, and virtue.

C) BENEFIT

Ceremonies in Scouting help:

- 1) To better understand the goals of scouting by the company.
- 2) Scouts are always committed to their promise and faith
- 3) Encourage the development of a scout spirit.
- 4) Development of a sense of duty and responsibility.
- 5) The understanding of the dedicated order.

D) FEATURES

Ceremonies should be simple, short, impressive, and flawless. The ceremonies must have the above-mentioned features so that we can better convey our thoughts, impress the participants and the present guests. A busy schedule creates a messy situation, becomes boring and leaves no impression.

One of the conditions for the success of a ceremony is the determination of the place. It is preferable that the ceremonies be open-air. When performing in the halls, it is necessary to pay attention to the lighting, the change of air, the cleanliness of the hall, the neatness, the arrangement of the seats, so that everyone can follow the ceremony, the arrangement of rows or troops in all their places. Finally, do not forget to decorate the hall or place with images, slogans and flags symbolizing Scouting.

Learn the sentences to be uttered during the ceremony, preferably staying away from readings.

E) TYPES OF CEREMONIES

We will perform the following ceremonies very often during the scouting activities;

- 1) Opening and closing ceremony of the gathering
- 2) Promise ceremony
- 3) Transfer ceremony
- 4) Graduation

1) COLLECTION OPENING CEREMONY

Objective - To set a clear date for the start of regular scout work, which in turn helps to focus the boys' thoughts on scouting.

Preparation - Prior to the ceremony, the on-duty troop must adjust the flag-raising pulley, take the flag of the day from the troop leader, and finally tie the flag to the pole.

Exercise - Troops are assembled and lined up on the duty whistle as instructed. Everyone's faces should be pointed at the flag, and the troop leadership should take its place in such a way that the faces are directed at both the troop and the flag. The highest step of the day enters when the troops are finally ready for the ceremony. They have an official reception.

After the guard's "rest-ready" order, the troop waits in a state of readiness for the ceremony, then the orla guard asks the troop for a scout to raise the flag. The brother raising the flag left his troop, made a circle to the left of the troop, and after greeting them again, turned to the left and went to the flagpole. After unlocking the flag, he waits for the "Honor!" Command. At the "Honor!" Command of the guard, the flag is raised, and the troop stands in honor. The brother raising the flag, after raising the flag, greets himself in order, until the "Ready" instruction of the duty officer, after which, in the same way he came, he leaves for his club in the same way.

After the flag-raising ceremony, the day's activities will be opened with a marching anthem, followed by an attendance test and a costume test. The troop leader then executes if he has any instructions or statements.

The troop is dispersed on the "Troop is free" command.

2) CLOSING CEREMONY

Objective - to specify a specific moment at the end of the day's work.

A well-organized closing ceremony strengthens the sense of unity among the Scouts and strengthens their understanding of the Scout spirit.

Preparation - 5 minutes before the closing ceremony, the duty officer gathers the troop, gives the scouts a chance to put on their costumes and get ready for the closing ceremony, after which the troop leader gives his / her instructions, remarks and assessments and gives the necessary report to the next week.

Implementation - the status of the opening ceremony is applied.

The brother holding the flag must be careful that the flag does not touch the ground. He lowers the flag, places it in a special box and hands it to the troop leader.

The troops are dispersed on the "You are free" command.

THE WOLF AND EAGLE CEREMONIES

THE GREAT CALL

This ceremony is an ordinary traditional ceremony. It serves to honor the akella or the guests, the meaning of which is to repeat the promise and the motto to the wolf.

THE GREAT CALL WILL TAKE PLACE FOLLOWING

- 1) At the call of Akela (wolf, wolf, wolf), the herd runs around the totem.
- 2) Akela passes in the circle, stands to the left of the totem and spreads both hands horizontally, turning to the six who will make the call (preference is given to the best six of the day).
- 3) When he puts his hands down, standing in a ready position, the wolves immediately jump and stand on their toes with their knees bent, their hands on the ground, far apart from each other between their knees, with their two toes in the form of greetings. The back is straight, the face is high, directed towards the totem, saying in a loud voice: - AKELLA, our best.
 - a. (The first two syllables of the word akella should be long and the last one should be sharp, and our best should be said faster).
- 4) Then the wolves jump and stand in a ready position, with both hands, greeting the fingers.

- 5) By this means, the Leader should call;
 - a. "Your best" (extending all syllables).
- 6) The wolves take down their left hand and answer only by greeting with their right hand.

"Yes, our best."
- 7) Akela greets. He also greets and thanks.

Note-

- 1) *During the Great Call, before Akella's "Rest" command, the wolves stand ready, their faces facing the totem.*
- 2) *In order to receive an official guest and to honor him, the troop performs the Great Call, after which the Akela invites the guest to enter the circle and stands to the right of Akela and expresses his gratitude.*

THE MEANING OF THE GREAT CALL

- a) The Wolves make a big call and welcome their boss.
- b) Greeting with both hands means that the wolf is doing his best with both hands and listening to Akela with all his heart.

OATH CEREMONY

This ceremony is an important event in the life of a wolf. It must be clear and understandable. The wolf is probably the first promise he makes in his life, so it is necessary to prepare it well and preferably arrange it in such a way that there are no more than 3 people fulfilling the promise. In any case, each wolf must fulfill its promise separately.

PREPARATORY WORK

- 1) Pass the Kakugh Tatik knowledge test.
- 2) Complete the age specified by the regulations.
- 3) Invite the parent and the unit leader
- 4) Make a hat, tie, totem and a six-colored skirt.

EXECUTION OF THE CEREMONY

- 1) The wolves stand in a circle.
- 2) Akella stands in the circle, the six-headed leader on the right, leaning on the tot.
- 3) The unit leader and assistants stand outside the circle, behind Akela.
- 4) The candidate's hat is placed on a tree in front of Akela, and the wolf's head (pach) remains with Akela, which is a sign of acceptance and promise.
- 5) The unit leader will have the tie and the unit totem with him, and one of the assistants will have the promise certificate with him, and the six-member leader will have the six-colored bag with him.

- 6) The new wolf is standing to the left of his six-headed
- 7) Akella explains the reason for the gathering and after the "Ready" command, invites the candidate to fulfill the promise.
- 8) The candidate introduces himself to Akella (three steps away) with his six-year-old leader, the six-year-old greets and introduces the candidate, giving his name, then returns to his six-year-old.
- 9) Akella asks the candidate

Akela: - "Do you want to be a wolf?"

Wolf: - "Yes, Akella, I want to be a wolf."

Akela. - "Do you know the meaning of the Law to the herd, the motto of Gaylik, the 5 articles, and the meaning of the Great Call?"

Wolf. - "Yes!"

Akela. - "What is Vohmakin Law?"

Wolf. - "The wolf listens to the old wolf, the wolf does not listen to himself, the wolf speaks pure Armenian."

Akela. - "Are you ready to fulfill your drilling promise?"

Wolf - "Yes!"

Akela. - "'Take Honor" to the gang"

The candidate greets him with his right hand on his feet and, looking at the totem with a loud and sharp voice, repeats the promise to Akel, sentence by sentence. Then Achilles gives the "Ready" command, hands the Hat to the wolf, who puts his head in order. The moment of promise will pass with the following words; -

Akela. - "I trust you and wish you could do your best to stay true to your promise. You are now part of Homenetmen Scouting and World Scouting in a fraternal spirit"

The unit leader enters the circle, passes the tie and the shoulder totem as a sign of unit membership. After congratulating, he stands on Abella's left side. Then Achilles and the Squadron Leader clash with the wolf.

Referring to the certificate of promise, Akella instructs the candidate to receive it from Palu or Paghira after the meeting. Then he gives the order to return, the candidate greets the crowd and runs to his six and stands 2 steps ahead of the leader and greets. The six-year-old will pass the six-colored bag and receive him in his six-year-old.

Akella passes the word to the unit leader, who, after words of encouragement, leaves the circle and returns to his former place. The ceremony ends with the Great Call.

TRANSFER CEREMONY

This is one of the most important and significant ceremonies, which is both exciting and joyful, because the subject, separated from his wolf brothers, will join the troop of Aryans who are waiting for him in a different Aryan world with interesting knowledge, upbringing, and achievements.

This ceremony must be prepared for the unit leadership meeting.

Before the ceremony begins, in the presence of the troops, Abella introduces himself to the Commander of the Unit and formally proposes the transfer of his candidate to a troop of Aryans.

The unit leader, in the presence of Akela, summons the troop leader of the Aryans and, after securing the latter's approval, ratifies the transfer of the candidate, after which he dictates that the troops perform the special part of the day.

THE FORM OF THE CEREMONY

- The gang forms a circle and places its totem in the center of the circle.
- The troop stands in the shape of a shoe, facing the crowd, with the flag in the center
- A line is drawn between the herd and the troop with a rope, stones, line or a rope held at both ends.
- Akella stands to the left of the totem, facing the troop.
- The assistants stand outside the circle, behind Akella.
- Akella explains in two words the meaning of the transfer, by which the wolf is forcibly separated from his very dear brothers or herds. After recalling his work, he wishes to be exemplary and exemplary in the troop of Aris, bringing honor to his troop, where he was brought up.
- The gang makes the Great Call.
- Akela invites the transfer wolf, who comes running and stands in front of Akela, 3 steps away.

- Akella demands from the wolf, for the last time, to fulfill his promise. The candidate greets his promise in a solemn way with his right hand (the mob stands ready, as does Akella).
- Assistants approach the circle where the candidate is standing, express their wishes, and return to their seats.
- The candidate returns to the troop of six, improves the leader of the troop of six, shakes hands with the members of the troop of six, and then runs to Akella, face to face with a troop of Aris.
- Akella instructs to open the circle (towards the troop of Aris), then the wolf leads to the dividing line, after which the troop leader and the troop leader wait for him (Vohmak repeats his call 3 times; - "Oh, oh, oh!" Oh!
- Akela presents the candidate with a brief overview of Gail's life, after which the candidate hands over all his degrees and marks to Akela, except the tie. The candidate jumps over the Akela's line.

The troop leader welcomes the transferee and the troop leader directs him to his troop.

The members of the troop will express their joy with songs and calls.

The leader of the unit, if he feels the need, will take the floor and convey his encouragement and satisfaction to those present.

ONE STAR CEREMONY

- The troop forms a circle with the totem in the center. Achilles stands to his left and a candidate's hat with a star attached to it is placed on a stump next to him.
- Akela invites the candidate to run and stand in front of her, three steps away.
- Achilles declares: Brother. After successfully completing the exams of the one star, he gets his star . from now on one of his eyes is open.
- Then he wishes for new successes, to become a perfect wolf.
- After congratulating Akela, the wolf hands him the hat, which he passes over his head.
- A call from the gang and the subject runs to his place.

TWO STAR CEREMONY

This ceremony should be performed in such a way that the wolves are most impressed.

- The mob forms a circle with the totem in the center. Akela stands to his left and the candidate's hat is placed on a trunk with two stars attached to it.
- Akella invites the candidate to run and stand in front of him, three steps away.
- Akela explains the meaning of the Two Stars.
- Akela asks the candidate if he is ready to renew his promise.

- The candidate answers YES and approaches the totem, standing with honor in his right hand, repeating the promise to Achilles, sentence by sentence.
- After congratulating Akela, the wolf hands over the hat, which she passes over her head.
- The ceremony closes with a "Big Call".
- PROFESSIONAL POINTS AND DEGREES OF DEPUTY ACTIVITIES ARE GIVEN IN THE FORM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.
- THE DEGREES OF DEPUTY CHIEF AND ADMINISTRATIVE ARE GIVEN IN THE FORM OF TWO.
- These ceremonies should be very simple, without being solemn in nature.

Note; -

Eagle rituals are like wolf rituals. The eagles do what the wolves do, and the flock do the flock.

ARI AND ARENOUSH CEREMONIES

OATH CEREMONY

At the invitation of the day guard, the Newcomers come and line up in front of the troop leader, six steps away, but do not greet.

Troop Leader: Dear Newcomers, are you prepared to fulfill your promise to obey the Homenetmen Ari and Arenoush By-laws and rules?

Newcomer - Yes!

Troop Leader - Do you realize that by making a promise you are committing to additional obligations and responsibilities?

Newcomer - Yes.

Troop Leader - So can I be sure that you will obey and respect your classmates by devoting yourself unconditionally to the Troop's activities?

Newcomer - Yes!

Troop Leader - Do you promise to keep your oath and do your daily good work?

Newcomer - Yes!

Troop Leader - Always uphold your honor and stand by the faith of the Armenian Church, Armenian traditions, and culture.

Newcomer - Yes!

Troop Leader - **And especially unreservedly dedicated to the struggle of our people.**

Newcomer - **With all my heart.**

Troop Leader - **Until when?**

Newcomer - **Until the end of my life.**

Troop Leader - **So can I be sure that you will be faithful to God, that you will serve the homeland, that you will always help others, and that you will act as a noble and obedient man, obeying the Homenetmen Aryan Faith?**

Newcomer - **Yes!**

Troop Leader - **Ready for the vows?**

(Newborns kneel, right knee on the ground, left high, left hand on left knee, right on left).

Hertabah - **General troop "Take honor (Salute)".**

The troop leader invites the godfathers of the day (if present) to bless the newcomers. Then the troop leader says - "Ready to promise". The scout flag is lowered 45 degrees between the troop leader and the newcomer. (keeps the promise separately). At the end of the promise, the duty officer gives the "Ready" command. The troop leader passes each one a tie, a hat, and a promise and announces; -

"Welcome to the Homenetmen Scout ranks, where you have already made promises. From now on, you will be part of the world scout family with a scout spirit. "

The guard (hertabah) releases them. He greeted them and their troops passed in a row. After greeting the leader, they will take their places.

Note: During the ceremony, the flag of the country of residence, the Song and Honor Scout, is lined up to the right of the troop leader, one step away and in a vertical position. During the promise, only the scout flag will drop 45 degrees between the Team Leader and the candidate.

ARCHNORT ASDIJAN CEREMONY

At the invitation of the day guard, the candidate introduces himself to the troop leadership, three steps away, and greets them.

Troop Leader - The troop leadership has appointed you as the Leader of the troop. Do you promise to be an active and exemplary Leader, to obey the instructions of your troop leader faithfully and modestly, to serve your brother-in-law with dedication?

Candidate - Yes.

Troop Leader - So from now on take over the leadership of the Homenetmen within the scout staff of the branch (the troop leader passes the ribbons and hands the flag to the troop).

Arachnort - Thank you, Brother Troop Leader, I promise to obey you and lead the My brothers, to be useful to the best of my ability.

(He joins the Troop Leader and returns to the troop. He hands the troop flag to the Vice Leader, opens the left bank, and the troop members place their left bank on the Leader's bank. The leader places the right hand on everyone's shoulders.)

The Aris. - We promise to obey you, as we obey the troop leader, loving you as an older brother, being loyal to you and the troop leader.

Arachnort - Thank you.

(The boys will take their places).

TROOP LEADER OR AKELA CEREMONY

The regional troop leader or the branch troop leader gives the special speech at the ceremony and invites the candidate.

Regional or Chapter Troop leader - Are you ready to take over the leadership of the Homenetmen Ari/Arenoush Troop (Or Wolf/Eagle Troop):

Candidate - Yes.

Regional or Chapter Troop leader: Do you realize that you are taking on the responsibility of educating individuals in the mental, physical, and physical realms?

Candidate - Yes.

Regional or Chapter Troop leader - So I invite you to renew your Ari/Arenoush promise.

Candidate - He greets and says -

I am renewing my Ari/Arenoush promise, which I fulfilled in, committing myself to faithfully to Homenetmen as a troop leader (or Akella), The Faith and Laws of the Aris (or Wolfs), always obeying the instructions of my superior troop leaders.

Regional or Chapter Troop leader - Ready?

He will go up the stairs saying; -

Here are the signs of your degree that are the facts of your commitment.

The regional troop leader or the branch troop leader hands over the certificate.

TRANSFER CEREMONY

TRANSFER FROM THE ARI TROOP TO THE YERETZ TROOP

The troop of Aris is lined up in the shape of a shoe, and in front of it, the elder is in a horizontal row. Between the two troops stands the unit leader, the elder troop leader on the left, and the Ari troop leader on the right. The leader of the Aris names the candidate, introduces himself to the troop leader, greets him three steps away, and then stands in a calm state. The leader of the Aris, addressing the elder troop leader, says; -

Yeretz Troop Leader - years have passed since Brother He servered in a troop of Aris, and now he is old enough to take part in the work of the Yeretz..

The elder troop leader addresses the candidate; -

Do you want to continue raising and teaching the Aris as part of the Yeretz's responsibilites?

Candidate - Yes.

Yeretz Troop Leader - So the phalanx will accept you as a candidate yeretz.

The troop leader of the unit addresses the candidate, saying; -

Chapter Troop Leader: I am glad that you will continue your upbringing of Aryans, I wish you success and enthusiasm.

The elder introduces himself to the troop leader, greets him and stands to the left of the candidate, bringing with him yellow and green ribbons.

The Yeretz Leader puts the yellow and green ribbons on Ari's shoulder, saying; -

Yeretz Troop Leader - **These two colors symbolize bravery and courage, it is up to you to master the red, which is a symbol of old age.**

He shakes his hand and congratulates him, then the candidate and the captain go to the troop of Aryans and greet them. The troop makes 3 farewell calls, after which the ten-year-old leads the candidate.

Note: Before the ceremony begins, in the presence of troops, the Troop Leader introduces himself to the Unit Troop Leader and formally proposes the transfer of his candidate to the Eldership.

The unit leader invites the troop leader to the presence of the elder troop leader and, after securing the latter's approval, ratifies the transfer of the candidate, after which he dictates that the troops perform the part of the day and properly.

Note: Arenoush rituals are similar to Ari rituals. The Arenoushes do what the Ari do.

YERETZ AND BARMANOUHI CEREMONIES

RECEPTION CEREMONY OF YERETZ AND BARMANOUHI INITIATES

After the transfer ceremony, the Chapter Leader, the Yeretz Leader, the Captain, and the candidate become phalanx.

On the instruction of the Yeretz Vice-Commander, the phalanx stands in the form of a shoe, the Yeretz Commander-in-Chief and, if necessary, the Chapter Commander-in-Chief stand One step behind the Vice troop leader, on the left.

Yeretz Troop Leader - I invite the brother who wants to be part of our congregation.

The candidate, led by the ten, introduces himself to the troop leader and they stand 6 steps away, the candidate stands to the right of the corporal.

Corporal - I present Brother as a Candidate for the membership of the Elder.

The Yeretz Troop Leader addresses the Corporal and says: -

Yeretz Troop Leader: Do you assure him that he will always do his job well with a willingness to do good?

Corporal - Yes!

The Yeretz Troop Leader addresses the Candidate -

Yeretz Troop Leader: Do you want to increase your knowledge of Aris while continuing to enjoy nature and life?

Candidate - Yes!

Yeretz Troop Leader - Are you prepared to face life's challenges, and do you feel a commitment to be helpful to your family and the environment in which you live?

Candidate - Yes.

Yeretz Troop Leader - Do you assure me to live a life according to the Ari By-Laws?

Candidate - Yes.

Yeretz Troop Leader: As long as you accept all this, I ask you to renew your promise (if it has been made) or to fulfill the promise of years as a sign of faithfulness.

Then he gives the command "Ready to promise".

The candidate makes the promise with his right hand and utters the promise.

Yeretz Troop Leader gives the "Ready" order and comes to congratulate the candidate. After being taken, he says; -

Yeretz Troop Leader - I trust your word of honor, you are now part of the Homenetmen branch to the Yeretz Troop Leader, as a candidate yeretz.

He passes the yellow and green ribbons (if he has not already) and says; -

Yeretz Troop Leader - These yellow and green ribbons symbolize the branches of wolves and owls.

The troop leader returns to his seat. The captain and the candidate greet each other, then return to the tenth sign together, while the candidate takes a step forward and greets the members of the party, who come to their senses, congratulate him, and return to their seats.

The deputy troop leader instructs the candidate to join the troop:

YERETZ OATH CEREMONY

The brothers who have taken the oath of allegiance stand on either side of the troop leader (3 steps apart on each side), forming a shoe-shaped row, after which the elder troop invites the brother to take his oath. The candidate introduces himself and stands in front of the troop leader, 6 steps away.

Note: The tricolor and scout flags of the country of residence during the ceremony are lined up one step to the right of the troop leader and in a vertical position.

Troop Leader - Are you determined and firmly determined to be called a yeretz, always staying true to the promises and beliefs of the Aris?

Candidate - Yes, I am convinced and determined to stay true to the promise and creed of the Aris.

Troop Leader - Are you ready to serve your church, your nation, your community, and your environment without any expectations?

Candidate: Yes, I am ready to always serve my church, my nation, my union, and my living environment with a scout spirit.

Troop Leader: Do you realize that the articles of the oath of allegiance commit you to adhere to the Homenetmen Program-Charter, to serve the recapture of the rights of the Armenian people, to preserve the Armenian language, culture and description, to fight against perversion and anti-nationalism? :

Candidate - Yes, I assure you.

Troop Leader: As long as you assure me, I demand that you take the oath of office in the presence of all of us.

(The troop leader gives the "Ready Oath" instruction. In this way, the scout flag is lowered 45 degrees, the candidate moves three steps, stands in honor with his right hand, and extends the flag to the flag, firmly and loudly utters the OATH).

I swear by my honor

- Adhere to the Homenetmen Program Charter, lofty Scout principles and laws.
- Serve my nation and homeland and work with all my might to reclaim the rights of the Armenian people.
- Fight against perversion and denationalization, preserving the Armenian language, culture and ethnicity.

(Then he kneels on his left knee and kisses the scout flag and stands up in a ready position, greeting the Troop Leader and the elders). The troop leader comes forward and puts the red ribbon on his shoulder, takes it and congratulates him and corrects the following words; -

Troop Leader: These 3 points symbolize the three branches of Scouting. I wish you to always remember and remember your younger brothers and your responsibilities to them as an elder.

The troop leader returns to his seat and the other elders come to congratulate the elder.

Note: Barmanuhi ceremonies are similar to those of yeretz. The Barmanouhi do what the yeretz do, and the aArenoushes do what the Aryis do.

NEWSLETTER

DEFINITION

A written and analyzed view of an event is called a newsletter by an audience.

If we do a good "amputation" of a newsletter, we will see that it is made up of the words information and writing. Combining these two words, we have a word that means "written information".

One can note the history of past eras as a bulletin, in the sense that it conveys to us written information about what happened there. It's appropriate to answer the question of whether all written information about the past is a story. According to the Arab historian and philosopher Ibn Khaldun, no written information from the past can be considered history if he only narrates a series of events without addressing the political, social, cultural, economic and psychological causes and consequences of their home.

Therefore, it can be said that any written information is not a bulletin, if it did not include the analysis and evaluation of issues and a series of conclusions and experiences from them.

Undoubtedly, the question arises in the mind of a serious follower as to why the issues should be analyzed in a newsletter and therefore what the newsletters serve.

Throughout human history, difficulties have not diminished and will not diminish in our daily lives. They can be difficulties that interest the individual or difficulties that relate to a team. The human being has the God-given wisdom to use the solutions to the difficulties of the past to overcome similar issues that have arisen in the future, people have found it more accurate to keep written information about the issues they face as a permanent source. It has been established that the more exhaustive the issues that have been analyzed, the more similar issues can be resolved in the future.

So, it can be said that a good newsletter is a valuable asset for a faction whose mission will last for years. Not only does he inspire pride in future generations with the achievements and accomplishments he mentions there, but he also opens up to him the "treasure" of an entire past with his rich experiences. By reading these newsletters, one can get acquainted with many of the problems identified there and their solutions with relatively less effort than the efforts made for such experiences gained during the activities. This will save you a lot of work, fatigue and especially time.

With regard to Scouting newsletters, the impression is exaggerated that newsletters only aim to be accountable to the authorities. Although that account occupies an important and fair place in that work. Finally, these newsletters greatly facilitate the evaluation of a group's activities.

The aforementioned benefits and uses can be seen as a source of experience for planning future activities on a more studied basis. Therefore, newsletters need to be familiar so that they can be used to the fullest.

It is natural for a job to have its shortcomings as well as its successes. As much as it is the duty of a newsletter to remember the successes and the events leading up to it, it is also the duty of a newsletter to remember with all due respect the shortcomings and failures and the reasons that give them a home. Accepting mistakes and failures is one of the steps that lead to success. On the other hand, not making mistakes can lead to more dangerous consequences.

Thus, a Scout bulletin is a guide to self-correction and, of course, success in Scout life. Therefore, understanding its importance, as well as mastering its form of preparation, should be a key feature of every conscious group leader.

A) WHAT PARTS DOES A NEWSLETTER HAVE?

1) GENERAL INFORMATION

- a. The name, type and organizing body or association of the manual
- b. Location and date of the event
- c. What is the purpose of the event and the number of participants?
- d. Purpose of the manual:

2) ACTIVITY

a. Scout:

- i. Choice of camp
- ii. Camping decoration
- iii. Camp agenda and schedule
- iv. Handmade

b. Educational:

- i. Forms
- ii. Lectures:
- iii. Quarrel press conference
- iv. Conversations:
- v. Practical work
- vi. Reading:

c. Friendly and disciplined

- i. Relationship between boys
- ii. Relationship between boys and those in charge
- iii. Disciplinary laws
- iv. The atmosphere created in these conditions

d. Friendly:

- i. games
- ii. Tutorials, bonfire

3)

e. Sports:

- i. Competitions:
- ii. Campaign:

f. Relative:

- i. Introduction to the region
 - 1. Geographical
 - 2. Historical
 - 3. Friendly (villagers, communities, craft)
- ii. Visits:
 - 1. Official bodies
 - 2. Other groups
 - 3. Parents

3) MATERIAL

a. Entries:

- i. Attendance:
- ii. Provisions:
- iii. Gifts:
- iv. Other:

b. Outputs:

- i. Rents
- ii. Properties:
- iii. Compiled by:
- iv. From food
- v. Miscellaneous (transportation, stationery)

B) HOW TO MAKE A NEWSLETTER?

1) Preparatory work

- a. Notes and minutes of the day
- b. Archives (program, agenda, and other papers)
- c. Interview during the camp

2) Practically

- a. Compilation and composition of archives and notes taken.

3) Who should prepare the newsletter?

- a. Secretary

C) EPILOGUE

The success or failure of the manual in all the above-mentioned regions

- 1) Valuation
- 2) Your experience
- 3) Future suggestions
- 4) Conclusion



KNOW THE WAYS OF DIPLOMATIC WORK

One of the constant concerns of the responsible bodies has been the work of standardizing the dissertations, in the sense that in the future they can be useful in preparing the history of the union.

A) WHAT IS A TIVAN AND HIS DUTY?

The tivan of a union is the body that is responsible for running the affairs of the union.

The tivan consists of a chairman, a clerk and a treasurer. The chairperson chairs the meeting, and the secretary keeps the minutes on the meeting agenda. It should be noted here that the scout assembly dean generally consists of a group leader and a secretary (except for group meetings).

B) WHAT POINTS MAKE UP THE AGENDA OF A MEETING?

- 1) Presence check
- 2) Questions from the previous dissertation
- 3) Receipts received and sent
- 4) Report
 - a. Work done:
 - b. Work to be done
- 5) Current questions and suggestions
- 6) Reading and ratification of the minutes

The meeting will have the number of the session (for example, the first session), as well as the date, day and place. The responsibilities of the chairperson during the meeting, during the resolution of the agenda, briefly noted all the work done, leaving the agenda, then reading at the end of the meeting and closing the meeting after ratification. This record, recorded during the meeting, is called the minutes of the meeting.

The editor should consider the following points when preparing the transcript:

- a) Attend the meeting
- b) Make the necessary notes
- c) Submit a summary, but understandable.

Summary does not mean preparing and presenting something fast. The minutes should be prepared in such a way that when anyone reads them, they can understand what happened at that meeting.

C) ARCHIVAL WORK

The archives of a branch reflect the life, activities and success of the department and of a particular branch.

Each branch must be meticulous in approaching its branch archives, because any union will go down in history through its archives. Thus, if we search the Homenetmen archives, we will see which siblings have joined the union.

ARCHIVAL WORK INCLUDES

- 1) Proceedings
- 2) Correspondence
 - a. Folder of sent letters
 - b. Folder of received letters
 - c. Delivery of circulars
 - d. Receipt of circulars received
 - i. In case of all received letters, it is necessary to indicate the date of receipt.
- 3) Application form
- 4) Material newsletter
- 5) Property folder
- 6) Minutes of the meetings
- 7) Album

D) EPILOGUE

A branch in its congregation life needs to call a suitable sister or brother to take on the responsibility of writing the dissertation. The role of a clerk is neither difficult nor easy, but it is a very important one. Therefore, general archival work is an important commitment to building the history of Homenetmen at the expense of the future.



LEADING A TROOP

A) PREFACE

Scouting means training leaders from an early age. The best way to do this is to set up a scout club, where the scout prepares to take on age-appropriate responsibilities. The groups are given work and the boy does it with the help and testimony of his little group leader, the Leader.

So, from an early age, boys learn and become accustomed to overcoming difficulties, and over time, by taking on responsibilities and succeeding in them, they reach group responsibilities.

It is worth remembering that a group leader who is aware of his responsibilities can only have a good scout group.

B) ROLE OF A TROOP LEADER IN A TROOP

- 1) When a group leader takes over a group, he selects the best boy (in age, education, upbringing, activity) and prepares educational campaigns, camps, and meetings for them. He then gives responsibilities to those boys so that they can teach the boys in their group the knowledge about the groups. In this way he is trained to lead the group.
- 2) Give importance to gradual meetings. (If such meetings do not exist).

- 3) Involve Leaders in their work, be they administrative or practical work.
- 4) Promote the state of the pockets, considering that this work inspires the spirit of initiative in the scouts and encourages them to follow scouting with more love.
- 5) To create competition between the groups, which greatly contributes to raising the level of the scout group.
- 6) Develop scout ceremonies and imprint them in the minds of scouts.
- 7) Dictations and instructions should be flexible and kind.
- 8) Stay away from harsh and offensive expressions, the relationship with other members should be flexible and friendly.
- 9) Pursue and make sure that the work assigned to a group or individual is fully done before handing over a second task.
- 10) Involve Deputy Group Leaders and Managers in preparing agendas.
- 11) Remotely monitor the work done by each one.
- 12) A group leader can turn to various specialists to successfully organize his work.
- 13) The group leader should not discriminate between the scouts, because any discrimination creates an unpleasant atmosphere.
- 14) A group leader should not have an emotional approach to any issue, but on the contrary, he should be balanced and fair.

- 15) If a group leader feels the need to take a punitive measure against a scout, he must explain his defect or crime, so that the recipient of the punishment will gladly accept that one, otherwise the punishment would not have a positive impact.
- 16) The group leader should always be ready to talk to his scouts and find solutions to their various issues.
- 17) One thing to do, a group leader should not lose himself at all, or when he can not answer a question, scouts should know that the group leader is not an expert, but a scout like them, who has gradually reached that position over time. He does his best to be useful to those around him. In this regard, when such a question arises, it is better to say I do not know, than to avoid answering the question or give a wrong answer, because it can lose the confidence of the scouts.

C) KNOW HOW TO PREPARE A SCOUTING AGENDA

Scouting activities are generally focused on Scouting meetings, the content of which, ie the agenda, is of paramount importance to both the scout and the person in charge, because it is among these agendas that the scout judges the scout and those in charge. All scouting activities and agendas should be well thought out, interesting, engaging and enjoyable. They must develop the scout's mental, physical, mental, and moral values. Scouting should not only be a fulfillment of a boy's dreams and aspirations, but also an opportunity to gain new experiences.

D) WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO PLAN?

To plan means to look to the future and determine the path on which the group should thrive. The advantages of programming work are many, as the programs become more attractive. You can make a list of all the experienced team leaders and professionals you need to have in your agenda at different destinations. Balanced agendas should be considered when planning. A balanced Scout quarterly schedule should include the following: -

- Group meetings and activities
- Extracurricular and adventurous activities
- Interesting private activities for the boys in charge of the group and the older boys
- Opportunity for personal development
- Educational work
- Sports or other games
- Relative

Note: In programming, the group leader must know where the group is headed.

WHAT ARE THE MAIN POINTS?

- a) Annual route
- b) Seasons program
- c) Monthly agenda

a) Just as to build a building it is necessary to have a solid and durable foundation, so it is necessary to have a one-year layout that contains different chapters, with subdivisions.

b) When preparing our quarterly or monthly schedules, in order not to be confronted with the reality, we must take into account the changes of the seasons and their conveniences.

c) How to prepare an agenda? -

- Specify the topic of the month or agenda
- Teach new knowledge during each gathering
- Always retrieve previously learned knowledge
- Do not procrastinate at all
- Arrange games in such a way that they occupy or enhance the scout's mental abilities, physical composition and senses.
- Provide an opportunity to discover personal belongings
- We need to define the level we are striving for, given the capabilities and capabilities of a group of scouts.
- What matters is not the abundance of items on the agenda, but their diversity and usability, so that no items are deleted from the agenda without compelling reasons.
- Schedules should not be erratic, such as frequent trips and skipping study tours, or having too many meetings and forgetting group competitions. Agenda divisions need to be balanced and studied
- In preparing the agenda, take into account the annual agenda of the governing bodies

- Always strive to innovate, keeping in mind the needs and thoughts of the current generation
- You should change your place of business as often as possible and stay away from the club or neighborhood as much as possible.

Based on these points, arrange the agenda in such a way that it starts with light work, gradually becomes more active, and the ending is such that it ends with a surprise and the scout does not want to leave the group.

PREPARATORY WORK

There is a lot of work to be done in the preparatory part, the program of which must be prepared in advance, so that in the face of the reality we do not change the agenda and do not even make the scout noticeable in case of difficulty.

(Preparation of games, presence of lecturers, ordering of films, the issue of visiting factories, etc.).

E) SPECIAL NOTEBOOK FOR TROOP LEADER

It is necessary for the group leader to have his own personal notebook of agendas. He must always have that notebook in front of his eyes in order to respect the hours and their course. At the end of the program, he should record his remarks and evaluations and give them conclusions so that they can be presented to a preferred graduate.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES, IMPORTANCE, AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LEADER

A. COVER

The gradual composition of a group consists of; -

- a) The group leader
- b) Deputy Group Leader
- c) The Managing Director
- d) Leaders

Note; -

- (a) Arachnorts and Vice-Leaders, equivalent to the rank of Chief Scout, shall be invited to the meeting of the rank and file.*
- b) In the case of Phalanx, the rank and file consists of the Group Leader, the Deputy Group Leader, the Ten Commanders, and the Deputy Chief.*
- c) In the case of Vohmak, the ranks consist of Akella, Palu, Baghira, and other assistants.*

B) DUTY

Gradual staff is the executive body of a group, whose responsibilities are;

- a) Plan the group's activities
- b) Examine the ability of group members
- c) Organize scout courses with the permission of the responsible bodies



- d) Supervise the work and consistency of the group members
- e) Pursue the implementation of group status
- f) Discuss, evaluate and compare the work done by the group.

C) QUALIFICATION

The powers of the hierarchical staff are; -

- a) Adjust age group transfers.
- b) Supervise the implementation of the group's internal regulations.
- c) Specify the day, time and place of the current meetings.
- d) Manage punitive decisions for group members based on disciplinary and punitive articles of the Scout Rules.

D) OBLIGATION

Gradual staff convenes regular meetings.

Note; -

The minutes of the meeting are prepared on the spot, ratified, and passed through the group leader to the unit group meeting.

The hierarchical staff is morally and materially accountable to the unit group leadership.

The hierarchical staff implements the decisions of the unit leadership.

Gradual staff maintains the group archives and files (membership, various activities, relative, financial input and assets).

WHAT IS AN IMMEDIATE EMERGENCY?

Immediate emergency care is a voluntary service that aims to reach out to all those injured, sick, or adventurous who are in distress and in need of salvation, regardless of color, idea, or creed.



The immediate caregiver must be calm but agile, always keeping his composure, even in the face of the most difficult situations, and have a spirit of sacrifice, personality, courage, self-confidence, as well as some skill and exercise.

It is his duty to take the wounded or sick person to the hospital safely and quickly, without aggravating his condition, and to take him to the surgeon or doctor for a second. The duty of an ambulance immediately ends when the doctor takes care of the injured or sick person.



The experience of an adventure depends on the quality and speed of the first aid. The faster and calmer the patient is transported to the hospital, the greater the benefit to the victim.

Therefore, the paramedic should be familiar with how to properly pick up, transport, prepare a bandage, and, if necessary, stop bleeding or intervene with artificial respiration. All of this, of course, is achieved through frequently repeated theoretical and practical courses given in specialized centers, by doctors, and under the supervision of assistants.



The ambulance does not have special medical tools at its disposal. He acts with confidence in his knowledge and flexibility. His tools are his two hands. He also brings great help to the wounded with his psychological encouragement, which he needs so much.

The immediate ambulance tries to take the adventurer out of danger without endangering himself, always avoiding actions that surprise those around him. He keeps the ambulance rushing away from the people in the wrong and inappropriate ways, who often do harm to the wounded or the victim instead of good.

The immediate ambulance is not only useful to those around him, but also to all humanity, everywhere and at all times.

Is there a mental pleasure that is as great as the satisfaction of saving someone else's life?

BANDAGES

A bandage is a bandage to attach and protect a compress on a wound or injured part of the body.

The fold is a piece of gauze with thin cotton threads, woven in a net, light, transparent and folded several times, antiseptic, and stored in a separate cupboard. Used to clean or cover wounds.

Bandages can be gauze, linen, stretch paper or cloth. The latter are called Velpeau's bandages, one end of which is endowed with a special pair of metal clasps (agrafe) to fasten the bandage around the wound.

Elastic bandages can have a red, blue, or green line along either side (approximately 0.25 cm) along one side of the entire face to make the contours of the wrapper more visible.

There are also special disposable bandages, equipped with a special fold that is tied to them and filled with cotton, just to be placed on the wound and tied without the need for another fold, all of which are antiseptic and stored in separate cabinets.

Gauze and elastic bandages should be considered for purulent wounds and used only once.

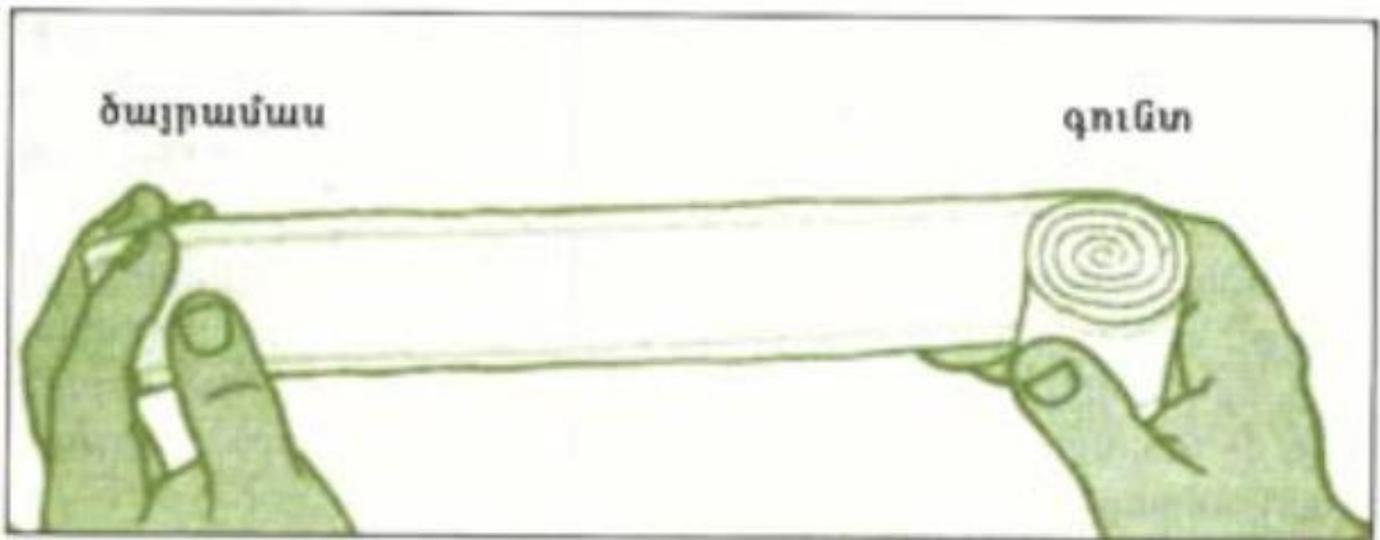
Canvas bandages can be reused after washing and ironing.

Elastic cloth bandages can also be reused only after washing, but without ironing, the iron spoils them.

The latter are illuminated like wool. They can be dried by alternating between two napkins in the sun, one under the bandage and the other over the tent.

The width of the bandage should be appropriate for the body where it is to be used. It should be 5 cm. finger, 7 cm. hand, elbow, forearm, arm, leg, calf, knee and head, and 10 cm. for the shoulder, torso and hip.

The bandage is wrapped around itself in its closet to form a circle and will have a free edge.



Bandage

Gauze and linen bandages are tightly wrapped, and elastic bandages are quite weak.

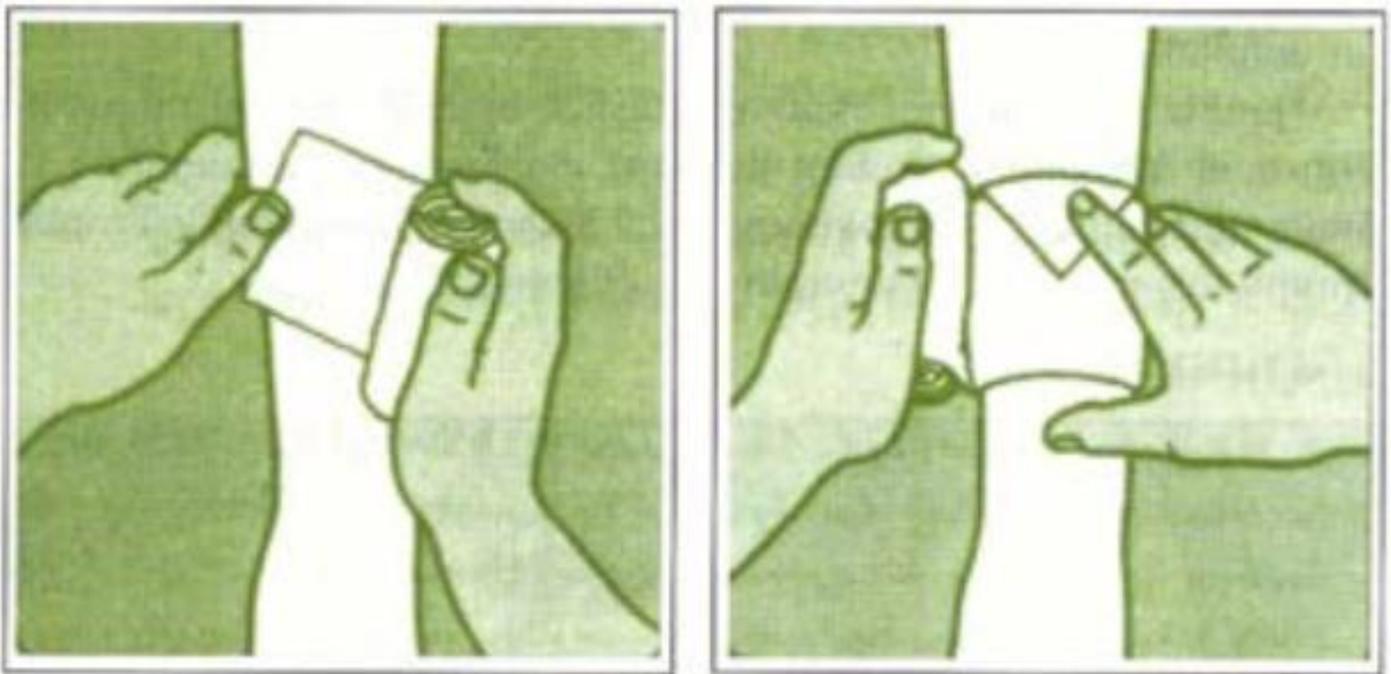
Apart from these ordinary bandages, there are other related items, such as adhesive tape and other ties, such as a sling, a triangular bandage, and a bandage.

GENERAL RULES FOR TYING A BANDAGE

Hold the ball up with your right hand, the inside of the bandage on our side, and place the free edge of the bandage on the right side of the wound covered with sterile folds with your left hand, and start wrapping from left to right, making a two-dimensional circle and passing the ball from one hand to the other.

The paramedic works in the opposite direction if he is left-handed. He grabs the ball with his left hand, the inside of the bandage on his side, and with his right hand he puts the free edge on the wound to the left, and begins to wrap it from right to left, passing the ball from one hand to the other.

Make the first circle diagonally, holding the ball slightly below the free edge, and the second horizontally on the first, bending the top corner of the bandage between the first and second frames so that the bandage does not slide on the next frames.



How to start tying the bandage

Finish the patting by always making two more full circles.

If the bandage is too short, continue with a second bandage of the same width.

Always fasten the end of the bandage away from the wound by attaching two pieces of adhesive tape to it or inserting a safety pin.

Attach the adhesive tape along the bandage, the end of the latter a few cm. After turning to the bottom. Place the safety pin across the width of the bandage, from top to bottom, the end of the bandage is also a few cm. After turning it down.

In the case of a gauze bandage, it can also be fastened with a knot.

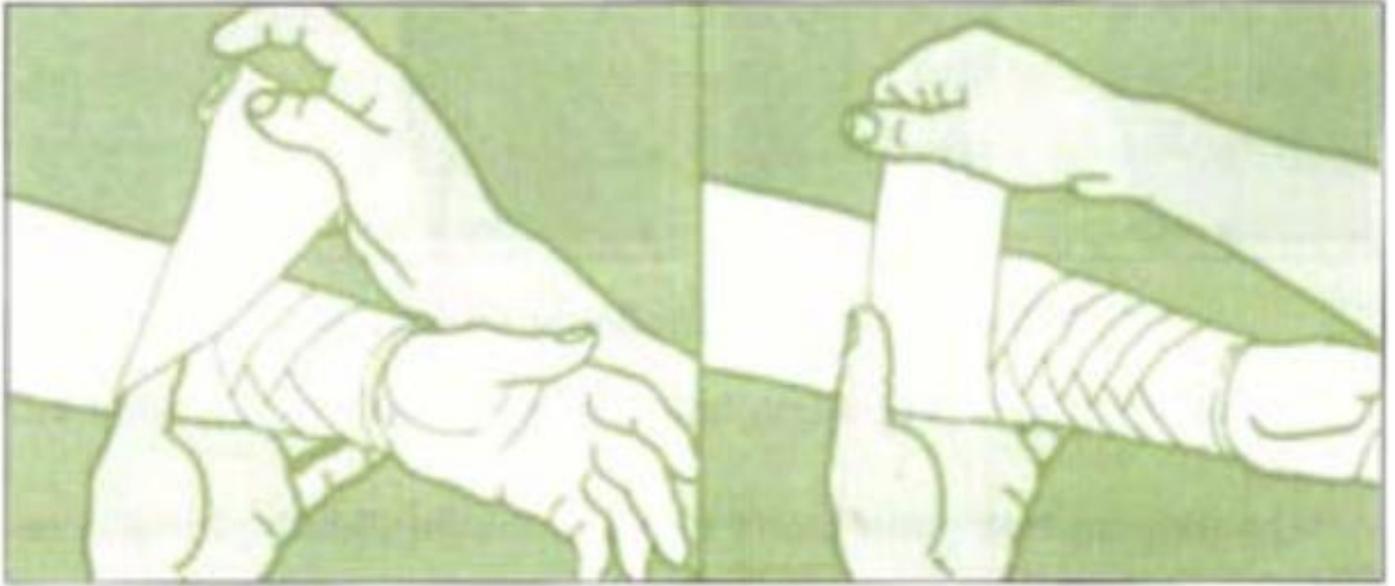
After finishing the wrapping, cut the bandage with scissors, and cut the edge with a pair of scissors along the middle, tie the two protruding ends once and, after wrapping in opposite directions, tie a knot with a flat knot, always keeping the knot away from the wound.

Linen and elastic bandages should never be cut, but used in their entirety for accessories that fit their length.

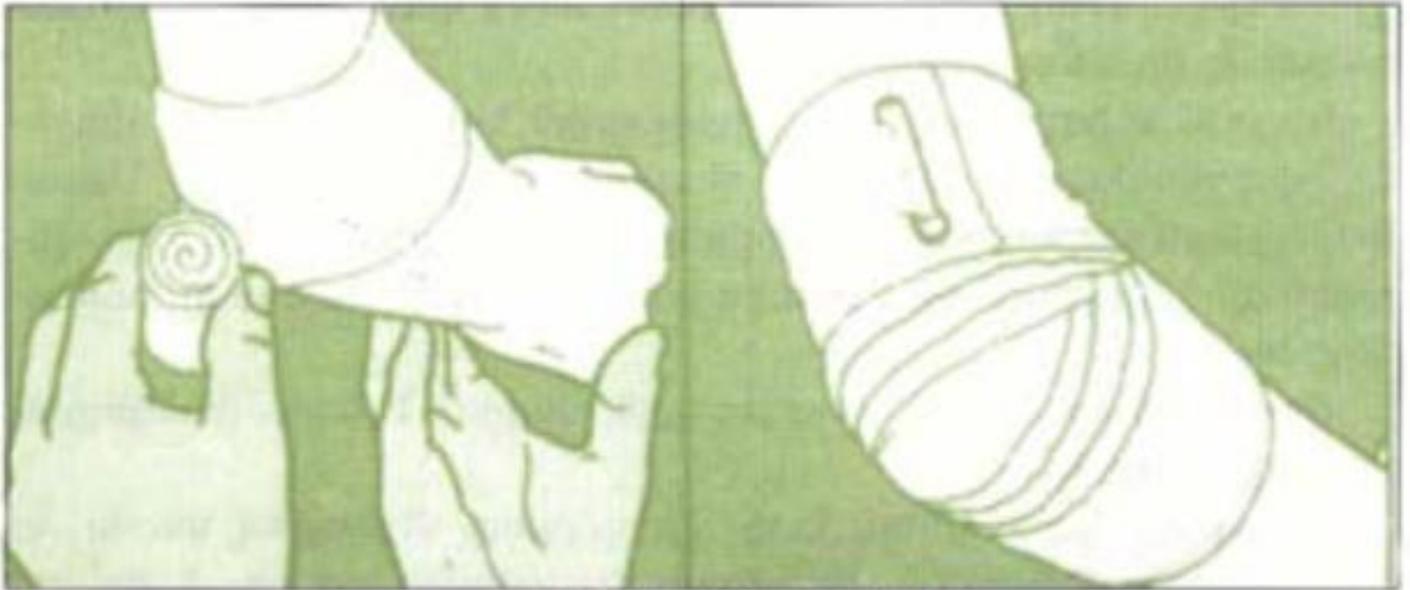
The bandage should remain firmly on the fold, but should not be too tight to stop blood flow.

To loosen the bandage, remove the adhesive tape or safety pin, and if it is fastened with a knot, loosen the knot and tightly wrap the bandage from one hand to the other without wrapping.

BANDAGE EXAMPLES



wrapped in molds



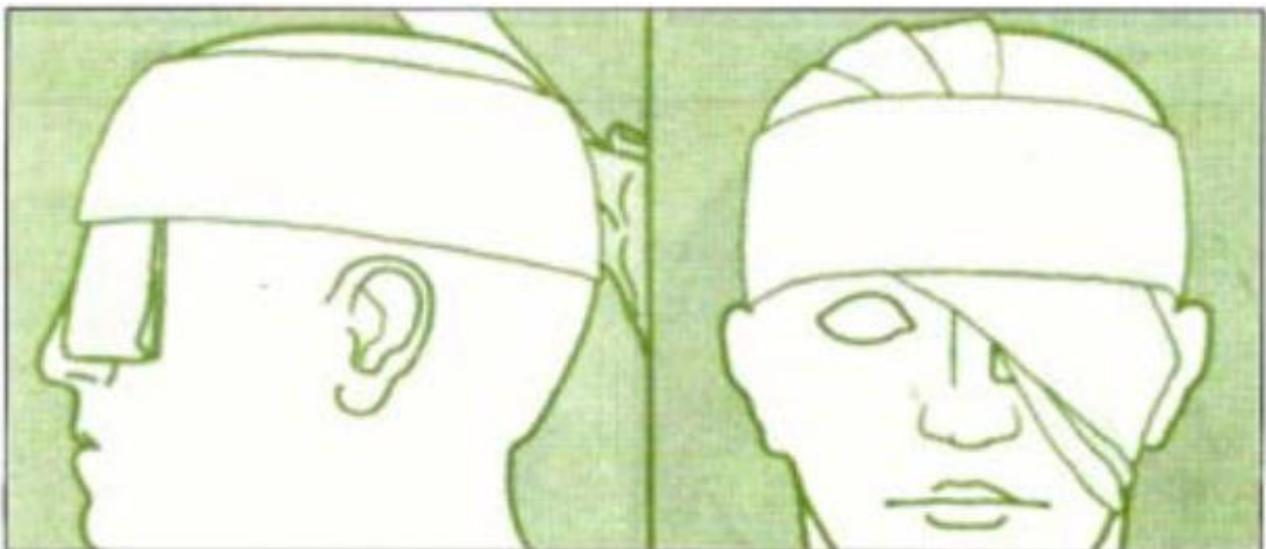
elbow bandage



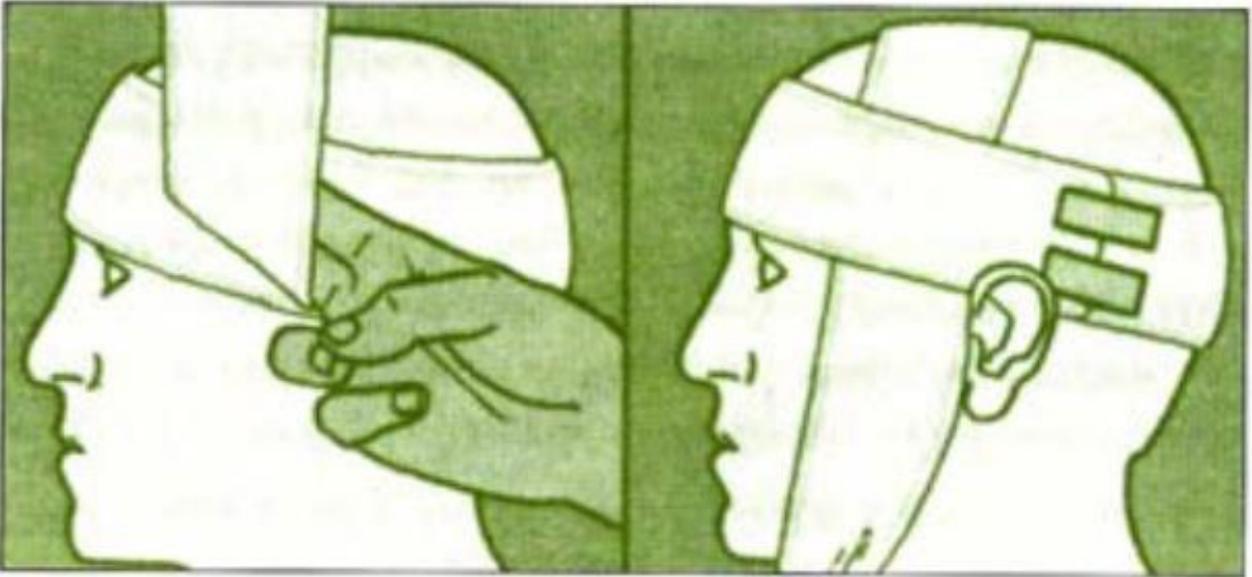
Finger bandage



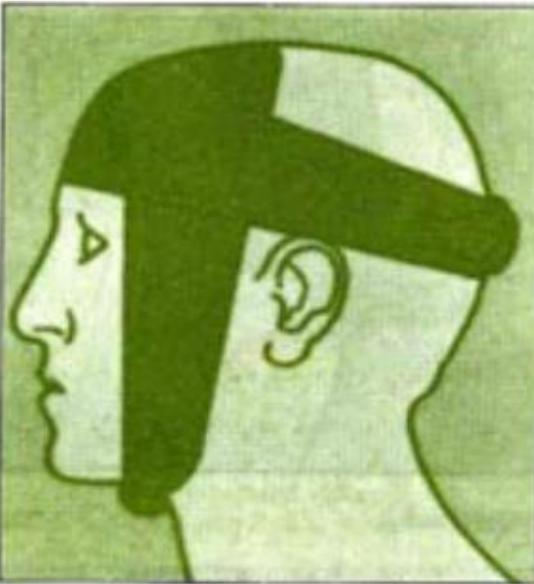
Foot bandage



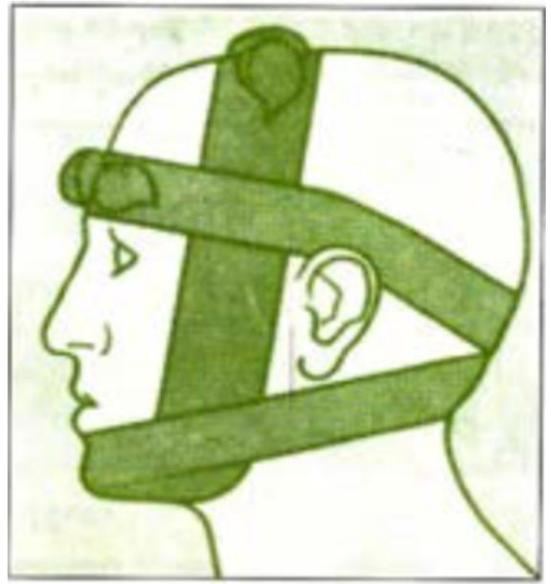
Eye bandage



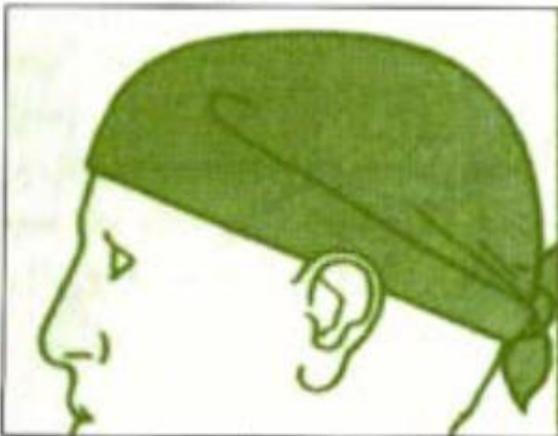
Head bandage



Forehead bandage



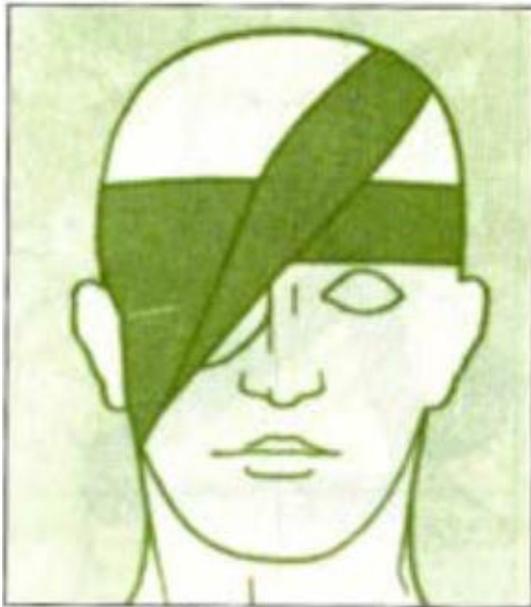
Chin bandage



**Head bandage
(wound is on the forehead)**



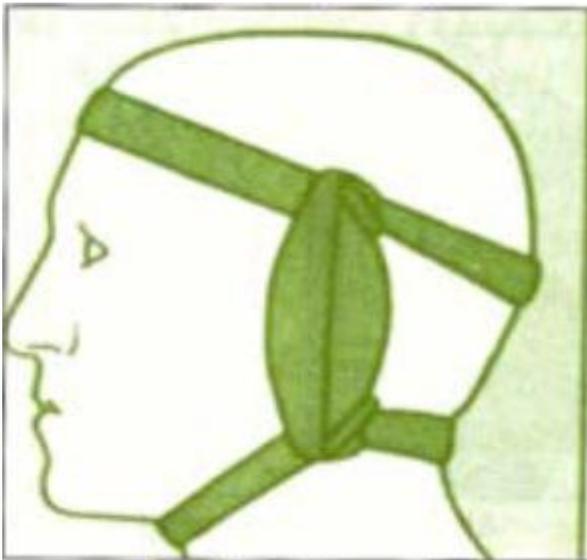
**Head bandage
(wound is on the back of head)**



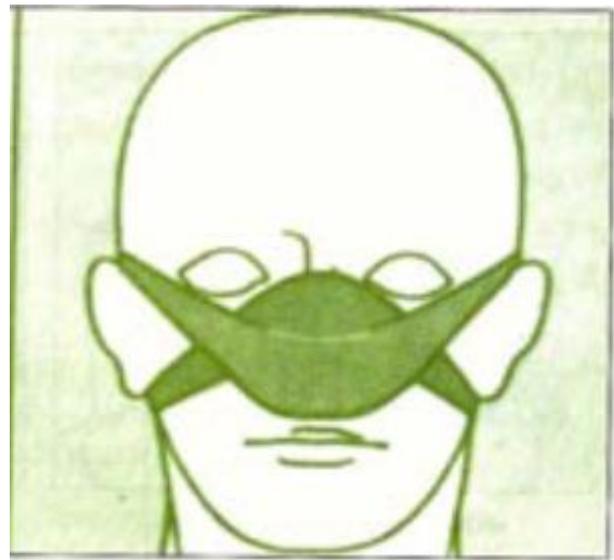
Eye bandage



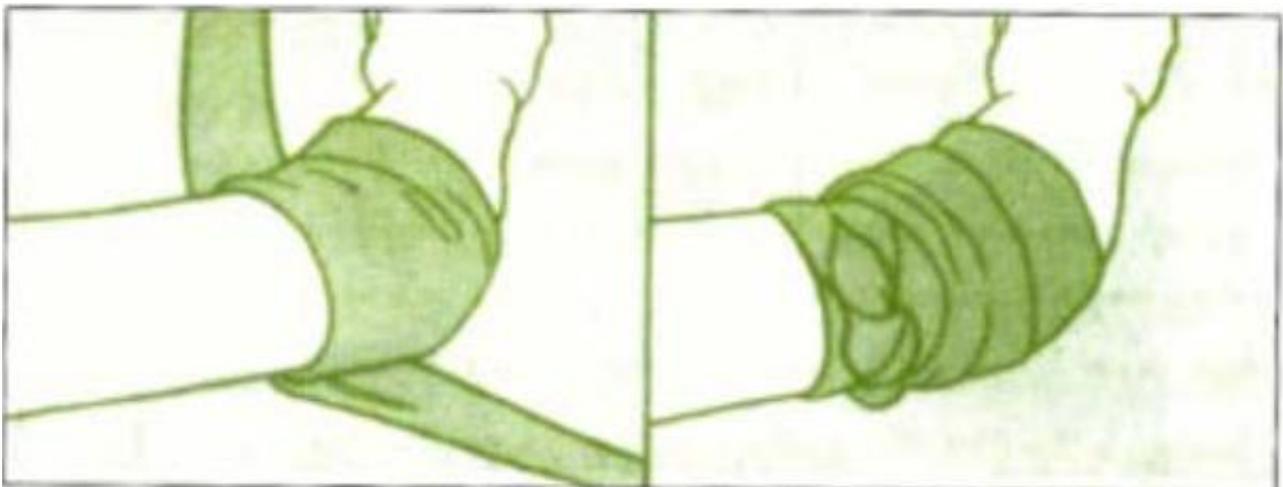
Neck bandage



Ear bandage



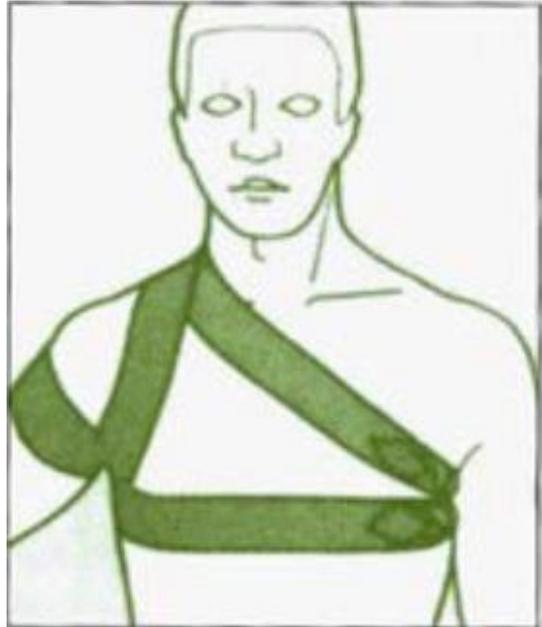
Nose bandage



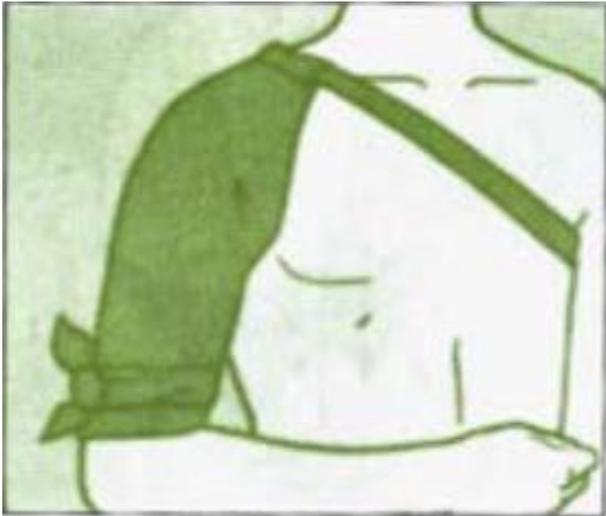
Elbow bandage



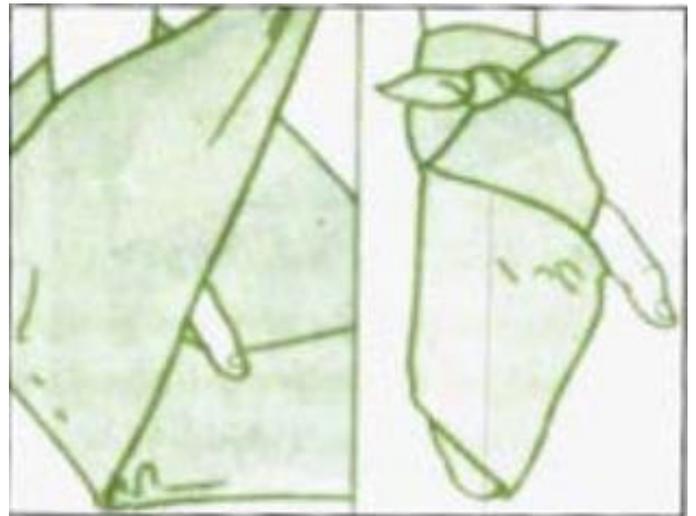
Stomach bandage



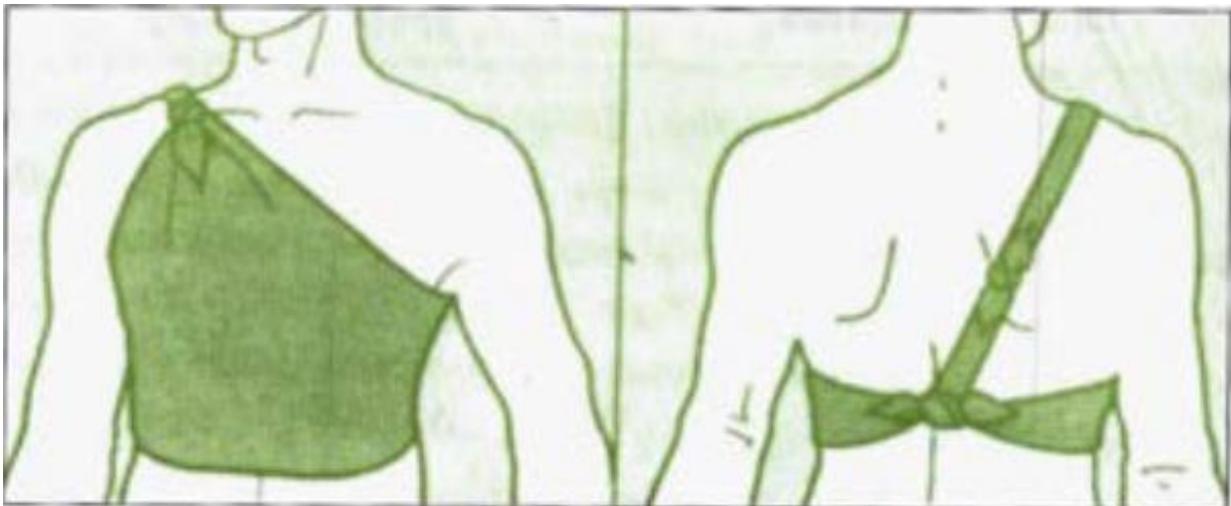
Armpit bandage



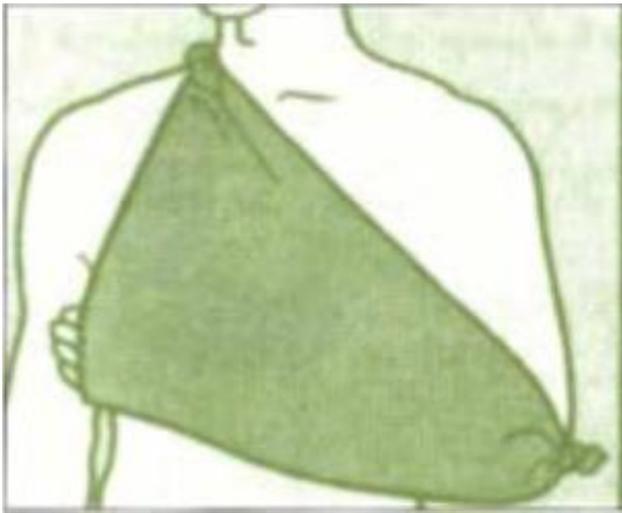
Shoulder bandage



Hand bandage



Chest Bandage



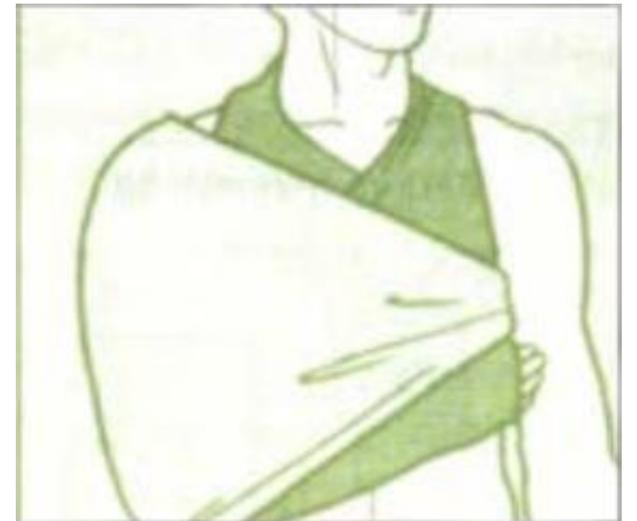
**shoulder immobilization
(in case of break)**



**shoulder immobilization
(in case of dislocation)**



Simple connection



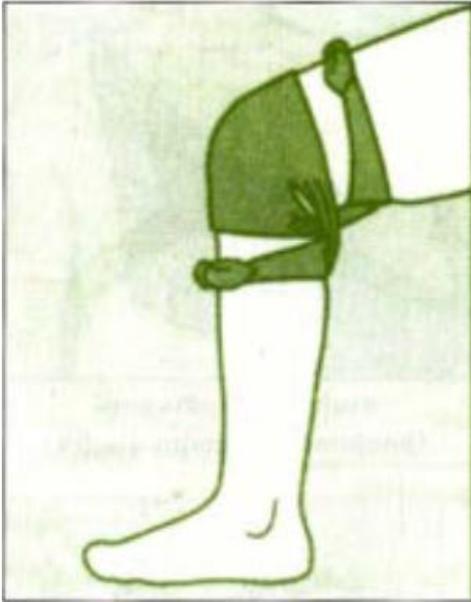
Counterweight



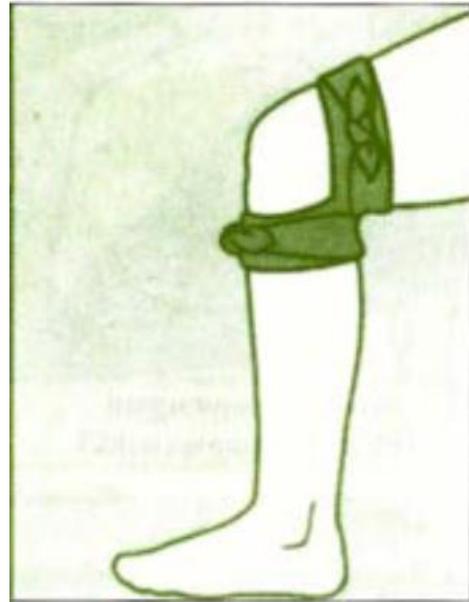
Arm immobilization



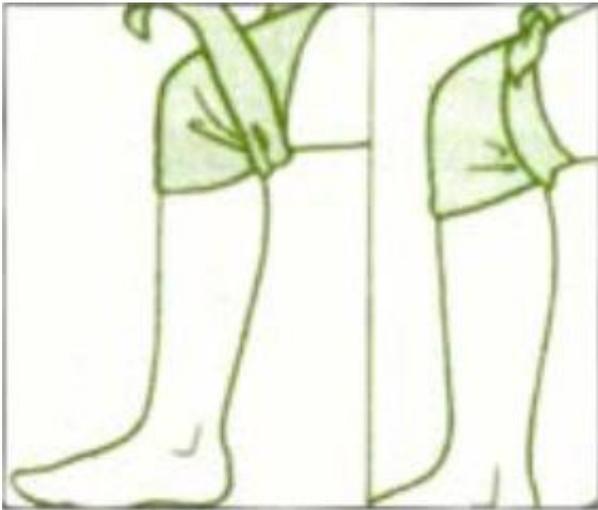
Elbow immobilization



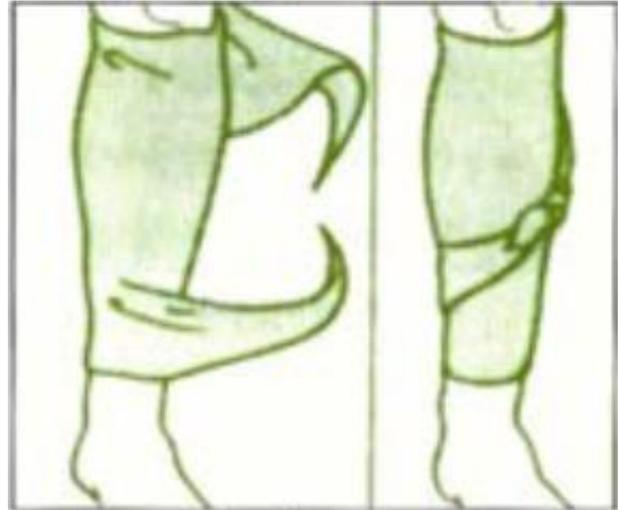
Knee banded



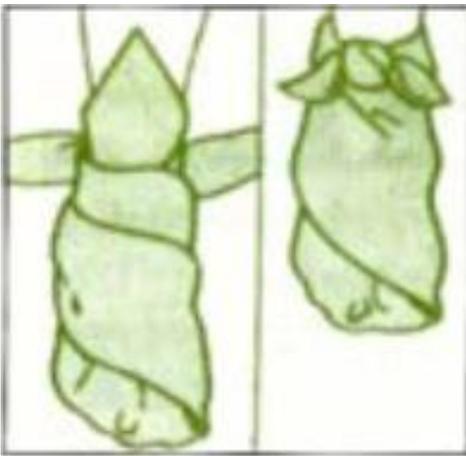
Knee brace



Knee wrap



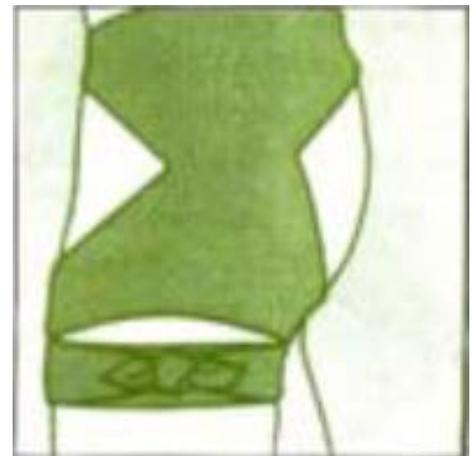
Calf banded



Foot wrap



Butt wrap



Hip wrap

WOUNDS

A wound exists when the skin is damaged, that is, cut, torn, or crushed.

There are two types of wounds. light and heavy.

Minor wounds are small, contaminated cuts or superficial scars.

Severe wounds are cuts that are deep, extensive, and contain foreign bodies, such as pieces of soil, glass, metal, or clothing.

BACTERIA

They are very small living creatures that cannot be seen with the naked eye. they can only be seen under a microscope.

There are a lot of bacteria in nature. Some of them can cause illness. They were called pathogenic bacteria.

Many harmful bacteria live permanently on the skin and on all objects. The fur protects our body against the penetration of bacteria, as long as it is not damaged. Therefore, two important points should always be kept in mind;

- 1) Every wound should be considered infected, that is, dangerous bacteria may have penetrated there, which may cause serious complications. Therefore, any wound, even the simplest, must be healed and healed soon.
- Bacteria multiply rapidly. You never have to wait for a wound to heal. It should be treated as soon as possible. The future of the wound and the wounded depends on the first cure.

DETERMINATION

It is the condition of an object on which there are no bacteria. for example, heat-shrinkable tools or folders. It is difficult for an immediate ambulance to do treatment under perfectly antiseptic conditions, but even so, he must always strive to work cleanly.

CONTROL

It is the action of spoiling the bacteria. Bacteria that enter a wound can be decomposed by a substance called antiseptic. When a wound is properly cleansed, only an antiseptic can have its full effect.

LIGHT WOUNDS

They are the most accidental.

Their treatment is within the capacity of the immediate ambulance.

Therefore, he must know his duty well.

WHAT TO DO?

A) PREPARE MEDICATION SUPPLIES

- A piece of white clean cloth 50 cm. x 50 cm. for use as a cover.
- In a metal box with tools such as:
- Two scissors, one straight and the other with curved ends.
- Private possessions with thorns and foreign bodies.
- A special treatment kit for picking up folds and placing them on the wound.
- A small plate to put the tools used in and a small bowl to fill the spill.
- Sterile veil folds (sterile gas compress) 5 cm. x 5 cm. and 10 cm. x 10 cm in separate cabinets to clean and cover wounds.
- A pulley of adhesive tape (leukoplast), 5 meters long and 2 cm. across. to post the folds on the wound.
- A box of ready-made tape (handyplast strips), the central part of which is dipped in antiseptic, to cover small wounds.

- Bandages of various widths, simple and elastic.
- Cotton wrapped in its closet.
- Two or three échepe, one of which is antiseptic and otherwise stored in the bag.
- A nail brush.
- Plain soap in a private box or liquid soap in a bottle to clean the injured area and wash the hands of an ambulance immediately.
- Antiseptics, such as:
 - A bottle of mercryl laurylé or dettol to soothe wounds.
 - bottle of fresh oxygen water (eau oxygenée) for bleeding wounds, which also partially stops bleeding.
 - A bottle of 90 proof alcohol. For the use of the ambulance hands only.

Every family should have all these necessities in their house, in a private cupboard, clean and tidy.

Colored antiseptics, such as mercurochromc, can mask wound infection because of their dark color.

Antibiotics or powders should only be used as directed by your doctor.

B) DISINFECTING TOOLS

There are three simple ways to disinfect tools; -

1) BOILING

- a. Place the tools in a special metal pan filled with water and boil for 20 seconds. Immediately after removing from the heat, drain the water immediately to keep the tools almost dry. Wait a while for them to cool before use.
- b. Boiling can be best observed with hourly antiseptic agents.

2) IGNITION

- a. It is used when the tools are not easy to boil.
- b. Put the tools in a metal plate, for example, their box cover. Add a very small amount of alcohol and burn it with a match and leave it until it goes out automatically. Then, tighten the tools before using them.
- c. Ignition has the potential to damage instruments.

3) DIPPING IN ALCOHOL

- a. It is used for the holders of folds, the tip of which is permanently soaked in 90 degree alcohol.

C) WASH HANDS

Wash hands, wrists, and nails thoroughly with plain soap. Then, pour a little alcohol on the horses and wait for it to dry in the air, without wiping with a napkin. Hands can be infected with a napkin.

D) CLEAN AND HEAL THE WOUND

Clean the wound with a liquid antiseptic and disinfect it from the center to around the healthy skin.

Clean the wound with a sterile bandage and not with a cotton swab, the threads of which close the wound.

Cut the saliva hair evenly with a pair of antiseptic scissors.

Remove visible foreign bodies, such as gravel, pieces of glass, etc., with an antiseptic dispenser. If there are deep or penetrating foreign bodies, it means that it is a serious wound that the doctor must take care of.

Carefully cut small pieces of dead skin at the ends of the wound with curved scissors.

Re-sterilize the wound with a liquid antiseptic.

If the wound bleeds, apply a sterile cloth to the area.

E) COVER THE WOUND

If the wound and its surroundings are clean and dry, put one or more folds of antiseptic folded over it and fasten them with an adhesive tape or bandage.

If the wound is a clean, small incision, attach a handyplast bandage to it.

Whenever possible you should have all four of these components in place for launch to maximize profits. In this way, moisture is removed, as it can absorb water under the skin.

F) RENEW THE TREATMENT

It is preferable not to change the medicine too much. Two days is enough. Bleeding is faster. Only treatments for bleeding or purulent wounds should be changed once or twice a day.

The medicine should be carefully removed from the wound. Do not pull the last fold forcefully. may be bleeding due to the wound being closed. It is necessary to wet it with antiseptic first. Wait a few seconds and then pick up the wound.

G) CONTROL THE WOUND

It is necessary to follow the wound dressing to check for redness, swelling, pain, and heat in the following days around the wound. If so, they are signs of inflammation and, therefore, you should definitely consult a doctor. When we are in a secluded place where there is no doctor, we can put hot and alcohol-soaked folds on the inflamed wound many times a day, which we prepare as follows: -

Boil the water in a pan for 20 seconds and let it cool without removing the lid. When our hand can withstand the heat of the baby, which is about 40 degrees, it means that the water temperature is good and we will put the baby down on the fire. Pour 90 cups of alcohol into a cup of water for a cup of water. Beware of pouring alcohol into the water while the child is on fire. can ignite.

We put these folds soaked in the mixture on the wound and repair it often to prevent inflammation.

H) THINK ABOUT TETANUS PREVENTION

Ask the injured person if he or she has been vaccinated against tetanus. If so, is the vaccine still valid or not? If the vaccine is not ready or is not effective, ie five years have passed, consult a doctor immediately, up to six hours after the wound has healed, for an injection of serum antitétanique serum and start vaccination regularly.

Tetanus is often a deadly disease. The cause is a bacterium that is found in the intestines of animals (especially horses), from whose feces the soil on the ground is infected. Therefore, soil-contaminated wounds are particularly susceptible to this condition.

It is not only severe wounds that cause this terrible complication, but also simple, everyday wounds that can cause nausea, such as wounds caused by nails, thorns, rose or other plant thorns, and animal bites.

The disease appears within two to three weeks of receiving the wound. It is characterized by painful muscle spasms, the first sign of which is the inability to open the mouth due to damage to the jaw muscles.

In case of such anxiety, when the injured person is careless in the wound or has passed unnoticed, it is necessary to see a doctor immediately.

To prevent paralysis, the wound must first be cleansed and disinfected. A wound caused by a bite or a bite is better left to bleed. Although this prevention is necessary, it is not enough.

The most effective way to prevent tenatuns is to apply it regularly, three times a month, by injecting it under the skin of the arm. One year after the third injection, the first rappel vaccine is given, and every five years thereafter, the next vaccination is given only once.

The vaccine protects the individual for five years.

For a wounded person who has never been vaccinated or who was trained more than five years ago, the doctor inserts into his or her pelvic floor muscle, preferably made from human blood. (anti-Corps) in their blood. This serum does not cause any side effects to the subject and is marketed under the trademark tétaglobine or tétaglobuline, the quantity being the same for both adult and child.

Serum made from horse blood can cause general reactions in hypersensitive individuals, such as nausea, vomiting, dizziness, redness of the skin, itching, iodine, and sometimes immediate death, especially when it is injected into a vein a second time. As a result, it is no longer in use.

The anti-inflammatory serum has a rapid effect on the body's ability to contain antibodies, but it protects the individual for only a short time, only three weeks before the antibodies are gradually expelled with the urine. At the same time, the doctor regularly administers the anti-tuberculosis vaccine, the effect of which begins three weeks later, when the resulting antibodies begin to appear in the subject's blood.

If the injured person has already been prepared five years ago, the doctor is satisfied with just giving him a reminder injection.

SEVERE WOUNDS

WHAT TO DO?

Without touching the wound, without trying to disinfect it and without looking for foreign bodies in it, cover it with sterile folds and tie it with a bandage. If you do not have them, you can use a freshly ironed clean cloth, but never a dirty one.

Take the folds with a special holder, or catch the parts that will not touch the wound and place them firmly on the wound, so that they do not slip under the bandage when the first bandage is completed.

Tie the bandage more or less tightly according to the degree of bleeding, always being careful not to let the edge of the limb freeze or turn purple for a few seconds after placing the bandage.

If the wound is on one of the upper limbs, rest the limb in a neck brace.

Lay the wound in a horizontal position and cover it.

Put a label on the clothes, mentioning the name of the injured person, the time of the accident, the moment, the type of wound and the need for immediate care.

Take him to the hospital without delay.

SPECIAL SEVERE WOUNDS

A) BREAST WOUNDS

WHAT TO DO?

Put some antiseptic bandages on the immediate wound and fasten them with a not too tight bandage.

Immediately transport the casualty to a hospital in a semi-sitting position or on the side that feels more relaxed, placing a pillow under the head and shoulders and covering it. If the head is lying down, it may suffocate.

If the wound hisses or bubbles, and the casualty is in a state of respiratory distress, cover the wound with multiple folds and fasten them with a few rows of adhesive tape or a three-edged sling, or simply rest your open hand firmly on them.

In case of shortness of breath, apply artificial respiration immediately.

If the wound is whistling, but the wounded person is not in a state of respiratory distress, it is enough to put more than one fold on the wound and fasten them with four adhesive tapes around it.

B) ABDOMINAL WOUNDS

WHAT TO DO?

Put a piece of antiseptic cloth on the wound and bandage the abdomen with a wide bandage.

If the bowel has come out of the wound, do not try to insert it and never use it folded, but with a very clean cloth, preferably antiseptic, cover it and tie the abdomen with a wide, not too short bandage, and transport the wounded to the hospital, lying on the cone, covered, kneeling. bent and placed a pillow under their idleness to keep the abdominal muscles weak.

If any foreign body is left in the wound, do not try to remove it. The wounded should be transported as quickly and as little as possible.

Always think that invisible internal bleeding can occur with wounds to the chest and abdomen.

C) EYE WOUNDS

An eye injury is always a serious injury.

WHAT TO DO?

Immediately place the victim on his back, hold his head firmly, and instruct him to never move, to look up, not to turn his head left or right, and to be careful not to cough. If the vitreous humor (humeur vitree) of an eye, that is, the fluid that fills its inner shell, is emptied, that eye is lost.

Deliver the wound to the ophthalmologist without wasting time.

D) BLISTERS AND OTHER WOUNDS

MULUT (ABCÉS)

There is a buildup of pus under the skin or in a cavity, caused by a variety of bacteria and cells.

The injured part is swollen, red, painful, and when we touch it, we feel hot. He has a fever and cannot sleep.

WHAT TO DO?

Be sure to see a doctor.

The doctor will cut the blister when it is mature and decide on the most appropriate treatment. It is only by breaking through that the pus is completely drained. After the pus has drained, the wound soon heals.

If it is not possible to see a doctor right away, you can put warm folds soaked in alcohol on the tuber and repair it often.

In case of acne tuberculosis, it is always necessary to consult a dentist, before that, rinse your mouth with warm water, but do not put hot creases on your cheek. There may be a risk of fistula, ie the tubercle may open out of the cheek.

E) FINGER WOUNDS (ULCERS)

It is a lump that forms around the finger and appears with the same symptoms. It generally happens to those who do handicrafts. Their fingers are often pierced by metal scraps or wooden sticks.

There are two types of finger ulcers; -

- 1) **NAIL ULCER** - A small tuber around the nail. Inflammation can spread under the nail and the nail can rot.
- 2) **HAND ULCER** - The tuber is formed on the fingerprints, especially on the thumb and forefinger, putting the person in serious danger. The infection can reach the hand and forearm, making the finger swollen and unusable, as well as spreading throughout the body and into the bloodstream, causing septicemia, or blood poisoning, threatening the individual's life.

WHAT TO DO?

Be sure to show any finger ulcers to your doctor without delay, especially when they cause fever, insomnia, and difficulty moving.

F) FURUNCLE

It is a small, purulent lump of fur around the root of a saliva, characterized by its red color, conical shape, and small protrusion of the tip. It is very rare for a mouse to be alone or for others not to follow it.

WHAT TO DO?

Be sure to see a doctor.

If it is not possible to see a doctor immediately, after shaving the skin, apply a liquid disinfectant around the scalp to prevent the spread of the infection, and drop another drop on top.

In order to mature the nose, use masks as instructed by the doctor. When it is no longer mature, let the pus drain automatically, changing the medication twice a day, after cleaning the skin with a good antiseptic.

Pull the bristles with a fork when the skin around it is found dead.

G) PEG (IMPETIGO)

On the surface of the fur is a very transmissible small wound, which is recognized by its yellowish-honey-colored skin, and when the latter is torn, the wound bleeds. It is more common in children and is generally seen on their faces.

It comes from an insect bite or a sore throat, especially when a child scratches them.

The child scratches himself and spreads the infection all over his body, possibly infecting his playmates.

WHAT TO DO?

Clean the smallest bite or even the simplest insect bite with an antiseptic.

To remove the skin of the wound, cover it with a liquid antiseptic.

Apply a perfume instructed by the doctor on the skin, cover it with a few folds and change it daily.

BURNS

Burns are injuries to the tissues of the body. Tissues are the structures that make up cells, such as skin, muscles, nerves, bones, and so on.

THE REASONS

- fire
- The flame
- Flammable metal or any hot, solid body
- Boiled water or any hot liquid, such as tea, coffee, milk, etc.
- Hot springs or smoke
- The sun's rays
- Radiation
- Electricity
- Chemical or architectural combustion products, such as sulfuric acid (acide sulfurique), chloride hydric acid (acide chlorhydrique), citric acid (nitric acid), caustic soda (soude caustique), etc.

Burns are divided into three degrees, depending on the depth of the damaged tissues.

The first and second degree burns are called light burns, and the third degree burns are called severe burns.

MILD BURNS

These are superficial and non-superficial injuries.

First-degree burns are characterized by redness of the skin.

Second-degree burns are characterized by one or more large and small tumors that contain a clear, clear fluid.

WHAT TO DO?

For first-degree burns, sprinkle a little rice powder on the reddened skin and drink plenty of water.

For second-degree burns, if the tumors have not exploded, disinfect them with a liquid antiseptic, apply a sterile fold over them, and secure them with adhesive tape, being careful not to explode them. If the tumors have already exploded, they can become infected soon. They should therefore be treated, such as a light wound, that is, disinfected with a liquid disinfectant, cut small pieces of dead skin around with a disinfected curved scissors, re-disinfected and put a sterile fold on them, be careful not to overheat during the healing process. , so as not to infect it with bacteria in the mucus. Keep the fold for 48 hours, then take it out into the open air to ease the burn.

Although a burn itself is sterile from the effects of heat, it can soon become infected when it is stretched and the necessary precautions are not taken immediately. Therefore, it is preferable to show any burns to a doctor who is not yet infected, and always consider the risk of diarrhea, of course, against which the injection of anti-tuberculosis serum and immediately afterwards it is necessary, if the subject is not regularly prepared in advance.

SEVERE BURNS

Extensive and deep injuries. The wider and deeper they are, the greater the risk of death. In severe burns, the skin is charred and the muscles, nerves, veins, and bones are partially damaged.

A burn that is larger than the palm of a hand and is a deep, severe burn.

Severe burns are also observed; -

- a) Those that are located on certain parts of the body, such as the face and iodine or natural cavities.
- b) Internal burns, for example:
 - Burns of the digestive tract caused by the import of incendiary substances, which endanger the life of the individual.
 - Burns caused by hot water or smoke inhalation, which cause gradual suffocation.
- c) Dirty burns.
- d) Burns of unhealthy people, weak children, the elderly, alcoholics and diabetics.

WHAT TO DO?

If the subject's clothes are in the barn, do not allow him to run, but immediately wrap him in a blanket or roll him on the ground.

Heal the burn like a severe wound. If the burns are not very widespread, put a few folds of antiseptic on them, and if they are widespread and numerous, wrap the person in a clean sheet.

By law, a burn must not be exposed. The clothes protect against burns, which are already resistant to the effects of heat. Taking off his clothes means exposing his burns to the open air, which can be infected by bacteria.

Exceptions are burnt persons whose clothes are soaked in boiling water or other liquid or moistened with hot heat. It is necessary to expose them immediately and pour cold water on them. It is also necessary to expose people whose clothes are made of some synthetic materials and continue to burn without obvious flames.

In both cases there is no need to remove the last linen in contact with the skin, which serves as a cover for the burn, but continue to pour cold water on it.

If a part of the body, such as the face or hands, is burned by a boiling liquid, immediately pour plenty of cold water on it.

Bend, cover, soothe, and, without wasting time, transport to a hospital in a horizontal position, where modern surgical and aesthetic remedies are able to save many cases of severe burns and correct the changes caused by them.

WHAT TO DO WITH EXTERNAL AND INTERNAL BURNS?

Pour plenty of cold water over external burns for at least 10 seconds. Then wrap them clean or, if possible, in an antiseptic cloth and take the person to a hospital immediately.

When taking care of burns, be careful not to touch them with your bare hands. Fingers can burn from the burning material of burns.

In the case of sulfuric acid, being an oily liquid, it would not soon penetrate the fur. Therefore, it is necessary to first wipe it with a quickly disinfected fold, and then pour plenty of cold water on the burn, as the sulfuric acid in contact with the water releases heat, which causes more burns.

If sulfuric acid is sprayed into the eye, rinse it thoroughly with an antiseptic wipe, rinse the eye with plenty of water, and keep the eye open for at least 10 seconds under running water. Then, by closing the eye, establish an antiseptic fold on it and take it immediately to the ophthalmologist or to the hospital.

Never try to vomit for internal burns, because if you are going to vomit, the burning substance that has reached my stomach, rising from the same digestive tract, will cause a second burn.

After learning about the type, quantity, as well as the age of the swallowed substance, take it to the hospital soon without drinking any liquid.

It is also necessary to take the airway burns caused by hot springs or smoke inhalation to the hospital as soon as possible.

PREVENTION

- Do not smoke in bed, nor in places where there are flammable substances, such as gas stations, chemical plants, etc.
- Do not use alcoholic beverages, fragrances, aesthetics, or chemicals in the fire, as they are flammable and soon ignite.
- Do not stay in the sun for a long time.
- Do not leave children alone in a room with a fire.
- Keep matches, flammable substances and chemicals out of the reach of children.
- Do not place a boiling pot on the floor or a hot iron on the edge of the table. The child can burn himself by touching them.
- Do not place the newborn crib near the fire.
- Do not fill chemicals in beverage bottles, drinking one by mistake will cause an internal burn.
- Use electricity safely.

SPILLING OF BLOOD

Bleeding is the outflow of blood vessels.

There are three types of bleeding; -

- 1) **EXTERNAL BLEEDING** - When blood flows out of our body due to a wound. We can easily see it, but we do not know where it comes from.
- 2) **INTERNAL BLOOD** - When blood flows in our body and stays there and we do not see it, as in the skull, chest, abdomen or extremities.
- 3) **MANIFESTED BLOOD** - When blood flows in our body, but due to a natural opening that is in contact with the outside world, such as the nose, mouth, ear, sacrum, urinary, and external genitalia, it begins to come out.

EXTERNAL BLEEDING

WHAT TO DO?

Without touching the wound, try to disinfect it and look for foreign bodies in it, immediately, first of all, apply direct pressure on the wound, preferably with a clean handkerchief or a folded cloth. If you do not have them, press hard on the wound with your hand, and then shake the wound in a horizontal position. After about a second of pressure, we can face three things; -

FIRST CASE - Bleeding decreases or stops. So a damaged vein is a superficial or deep vein, or a small branch on a limb. This is the most common case.

WHAT TO DO?

When the bleeding stops, the wound should be cleansed of foreign bodies, disinfected, a sterile bandage placed on it, and not tied too loosely or too tightly, and the bandaged limb held high by placing a pillow or folded dress under it. Then, check if the blood is circulating easily "and whether the vein is hitting the bandage or not.



The connected extremity is raised

SECOND CASE - Bleeding continues against the handkerchief or folded rag, which means that the injured person has a large breath.

WHAT TO DO?

You just have to be more discriminating with the help you render toward other people. To perform this operation, it is necessary to know the direction of the main airways and the points where we can press those airways on a bone.

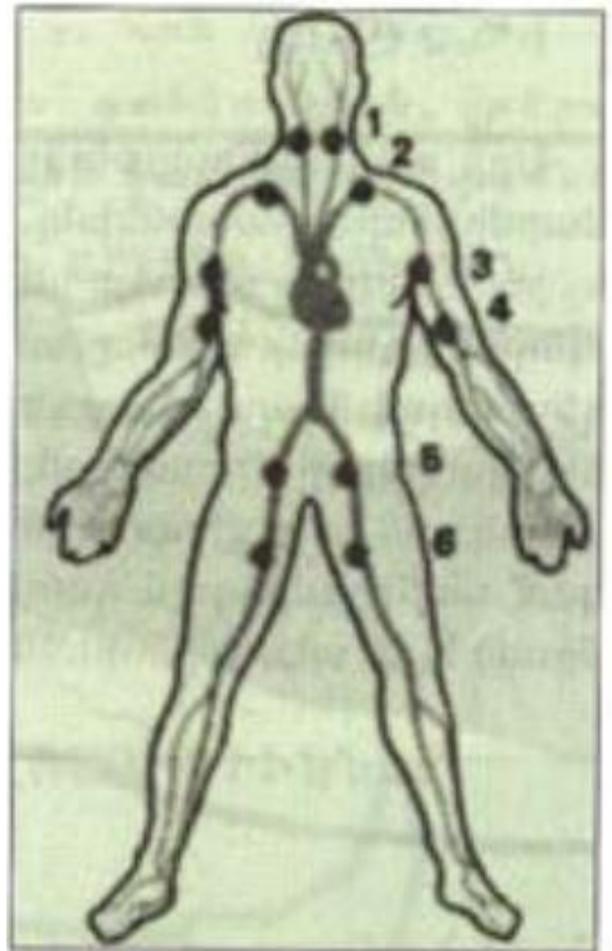
THERE ARE 6 MAIN WOUNDS

1) NECK WOUNDS

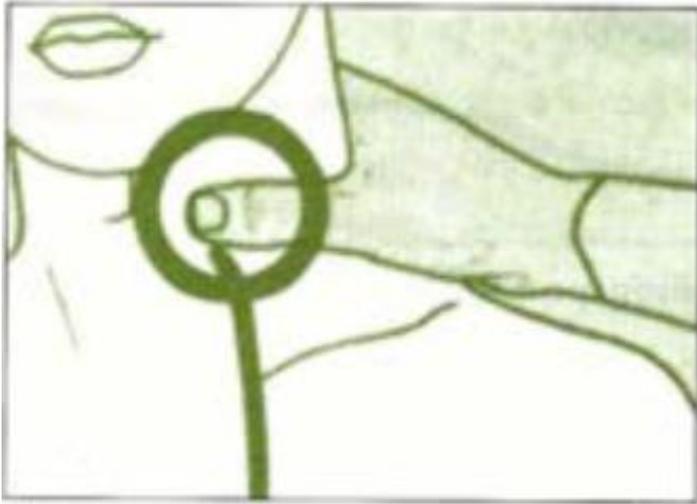
The cervical airways, called carotid arteries (Artères carotides), pass through both sides of the trachea and supply blood to the scalp.

By pressing them with the thumb on the last vertebra of the neck, we can stop the bleeding on the neck above that point, always being careful not to put pressure on the trachea and not to obstruct breathing.

Use the right thumb in a horizontal position if the wound is on the left side of the neck, and the left thumb if the wound is on the right side, holding the neck with the other fingers at the same time.



pressure points



pressure on the neck and airway

Although a wound on the skin of the face or scalp seems to bleed profusely, in reality it does not cause much blood loss, and the bleeding is easily stopped by placing a clean cloth on the wound and pressing on it for a few seconds.

Therefore, for wounds on the skin of the face and scalp, it is never necessary to put pressure on the neck and airways.

2) A LITTLE BELOW THE SHOULDER

The armpit extends from the chest to the back of the shoulder blade.

By pressing it with the thumb on the back of the shoulder blade on the first rib, we can stop the heavy bleeding on the shoulder and under the arm.

We use the right thumb in a vertical position, from top to bottom, if the wound is on the left side, and the left thumb, if the wound is on the right side, holding the back with the other fingers at the same time.

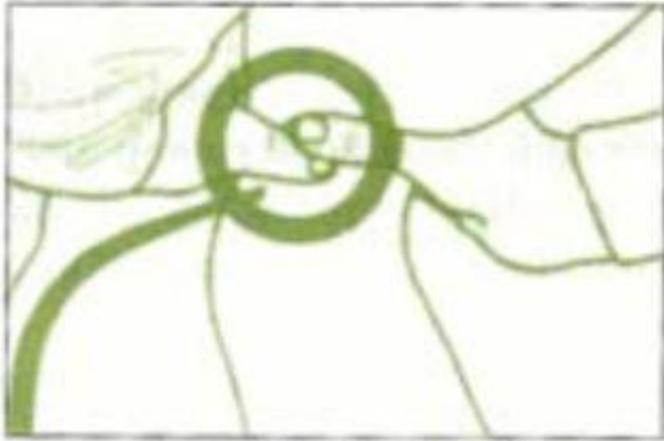


**pressure on the arm
on the artery**

3) BELOW THE ARM

The arm ventricle passes through the axillary cavity, where it is called the arterial axillaire.

By joining the two thumbs together, pressing it against the head under the arm, and at the same time wrapping around the shoulder with the other fingers, we can stop the heavy bleeding from the elbow.

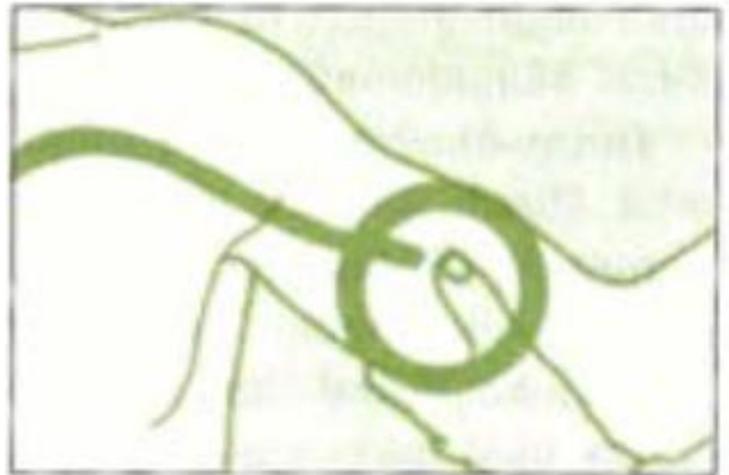


**Pressure on the arm
On the artery**

4) ON THE ARM

The axillary ventricle descends from the inside of the forearm into the biceps muscle, called the artère hunérale.

With the thumb on the inside of the arm, under the biceps, pressing on the humerus, we can stop the heavy bleeding below the elbow.



**Pressure on the arm
On the artery**

Use the right thumb if the wound is on the right arm, and the left thumb if the wound is on the left arm, holding the back of the arm with the other fingers at the same time.

5) ON THE GROIN

The abdomen is the fold that connects the abdomen to the abdomen.

The lower extremity ventricle passes through the abdomen, through the groin, where it is called the femoral artery (artère fémorale).

With a straight fist, pressing it against the groin in the middle of the groin with all your might, we can stop the heavy bleeding from the knee.

We use the right or left fist for either side.



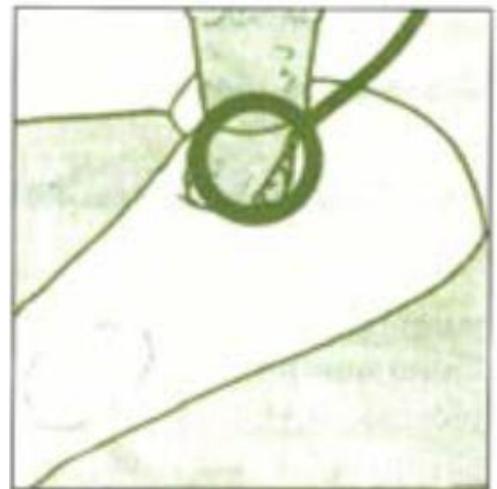
**Pressure on the thigh
on the artery,
in the middle of the groin crease**

6) ON THE THIGH

The femoral ventricle descends from the middle of the groin to the inside of the groin and passes back into the kneecap.

By pressing it firmly on the femur from the inside with a straight fist, we can stop the heavy bleeding below the knee.

We use the right or left fist for either side.



**Pressure on the thigh,
From the side of the groin**

ATTENTION!

A) Always apply pressure to the bone and as close to the wound as possible.

B) Never reduce the pressure. Continue until the injured person is in an extended position until they reach the hospital and are taken to a surgeon.

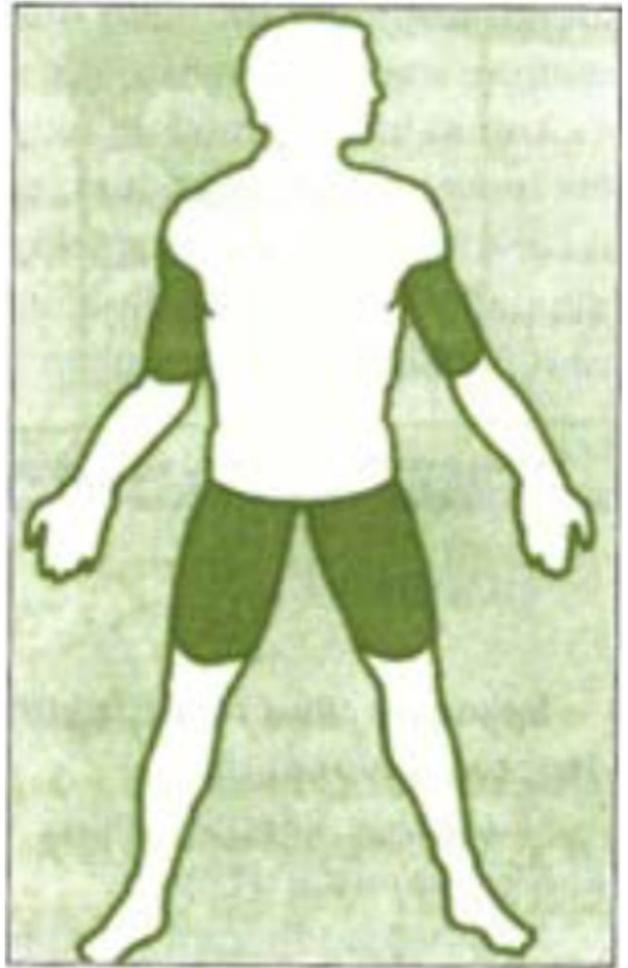
C) Blood erupts profusely and intermittently.

So an important organ or organ is completely cut off.

WHAT TO DO?

First find the root of the bleeding vein and press it against a bone with your thumb or fist. Then, to stop the blood from circulating, apply a garrot, a strong, non-elastic, wide bandage around the injured limb, always above the elbow and knee, between the heart and the wound, and after pressing the two ends together tightly, apply pressure to the breath. and tie both ends of the bandage. If you do not have a wide bandage, you may be required to wear a tie, necklace or socks.

Cover the wound, put a piece of paper on it, indicating the time and second of applying the bandage.



**wide bandage always
above the elbow and knee,
between the heart and the wound**

ATTENTION!

After tying the bandage, never try to push it once. can cause immediate death to the injured, causing heavy bleeding.

It is the doctor's job to untie the bandage, not the rescuer's.



**Applying a bandage
hour and second**

SPECIAL ACCESSORIES

Occasionally, one of the injured limbs remains crushed under a heavy object for a long time, causing the bleeding to stop temporarily.

In such a situation, without removing the wound and lifting the weight, a wide bandage should be applied around the limb, always above the elbow and knee, between the heart and the wound, so that when the weight is removed, the bleeding does not resume suddenly and causes the death of the wounded.

INTERNAL BLEEDING

THE REASONS:

Strong blow to the head, chest, buttocks, abdomen or extremities.

Narrow and deep wounds from knife, pistol, bomb pieces.

Any car or road adventure?

Fall from a high place or roll on the stairs.

Bleeding glands in the stomach.

Sunstroke and high blood pressure, which can cause cerebral hemorrhage.

SYMPTOMS

Anyone with internal bleeding is in a state of shock. That is, he turns pale, eats, sweats and thirsts. The hands become cold, the breathing becomes shallow and the consciousness gradually loses. The vein is hard to find. If it is touched, it will be very weak and fast. 120 to 140 beats per second. The normal is 70.

Internal bleeding in the extremities is manifested by swelling, chills, and purple in that organ.

WHAT TO DO?

Lay him on his back, cover him, calm him down, and take him to the nearest hospital without wasting time to prevent a concussion or its aggravation and to save him from imminent death.

Beware of drinking water, tea, coffee, wine or other irritating and alcoholic beverages, as well as any heart-strengthening injections. By increasing the work of the heart, they can increase the bleeding.

Never forget that internal bleeding can only be stopped by surgery, and blood loss can be replaced by blood transfusions.

LATE-ONSET INTERNAL BLEEDING

Sometimes the symptoms of internal bleeding may appear later, perhaps as a small wound in the body, or as a small breath.

Therefore, whenever a person receives a severe blow to the head, chest, back, or abdomen, one should always suspect possible internal bleeding and immediately lay him or her on the back and bring him or her under surgical supervision.

MANIFESTED BLEEDING

They are the ones that flow out of a natural cavity, such as through the nose, mouth, ears, anus, urethra, and external genitalia, and so on.

BLOODY NOSE

It can be caused by simple causes, such as the flu, a blow to the nose, or the result of a serious illness or accident, such as constipation, high blood pressure, airborne or typhoid fever, or a broken bone.

WHAT TO DO?

Bleeding can be stopped with the subject's index finger by pressing lightly on the bleeding nostril for a few seconds, holding the used arm firmly on a table, or if this is not easy, holding it with the other hand, always in a sitting position, and certainly not in a prone position, which can cause bleeding.



**Pressure:
On the nose**

Use the right index finger on the right nostril for the nostril, and the left for the left.

If the bleeding does not stop soon and continues, be sure to see a doctor.

BLEEDING FROM THE MOUTH

It appears by vomiting blood or spitting blood. It is always caused by serious digestive and respiratory causes, such as stomach cramps, mumps, pneumonia, tuberculosis, lung cancer, etc., or a strong blow to the chest that explodes into a deep breath.

WHAT TO DO?

Lie still on one side of the subject, give no food at all, and never drink water.

Collect the vomit and saliva in a bowl and immediately call a doctor or transport the person to the hospital. After seeing the vomit and saliva and examining the patient, the doctor performs the necessary instructions.

BLEEDING FROM THE EARS

He often comes forward trying to clean his ear with matches or other peaks, as a result of which the drum explodes. Bleeding also occurs due to a strong blow to the ear or a fracture of the humerus.

WHAT TO DO?

Contact a specialist immediately.

BLOOD IN THE STOOL

It can have many serious causes, such as a strong blow to the abdomen, which can cause a vessel to rupture, or an intestinal cortex, hemorrhoids, or hemorrhoids that can cause bleeding over time.

WHAT TO DO?

Keep the patient in bed lying on their back until the doctor arrives or is transported to the hospital.

Collect some of the lost blood in a bowl to show to a doctor.

BLOOD FROM URINARY AND SEX FOREIGN FACTORIES

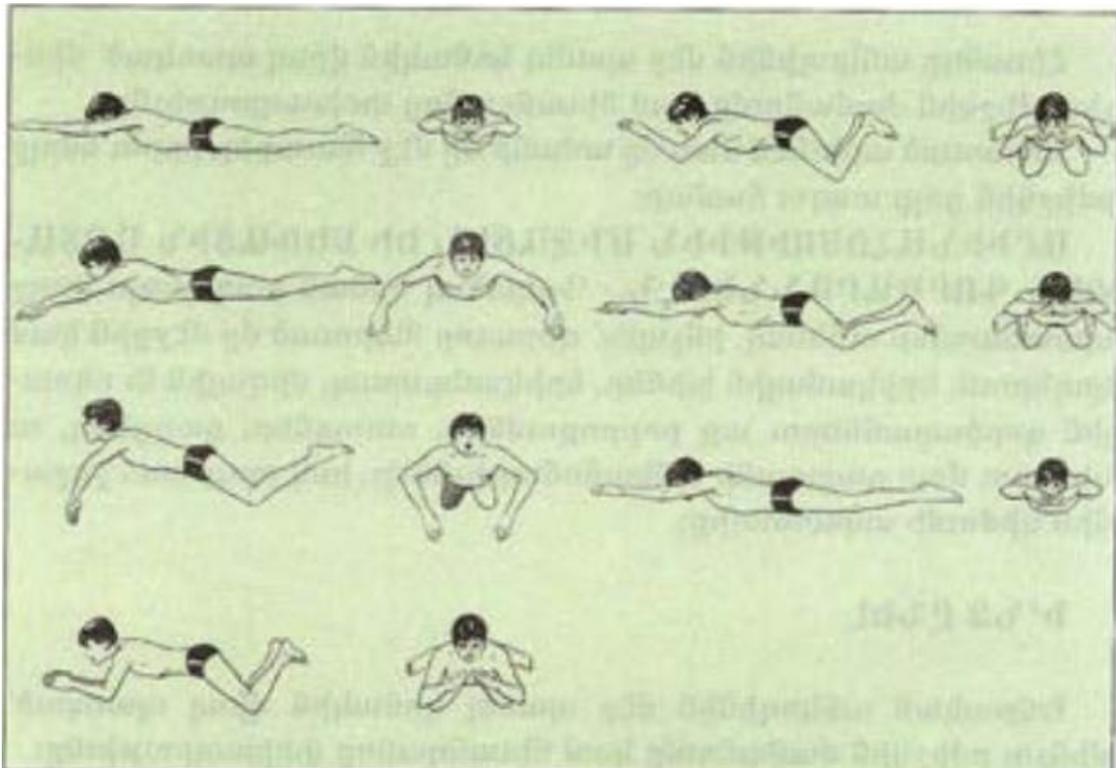
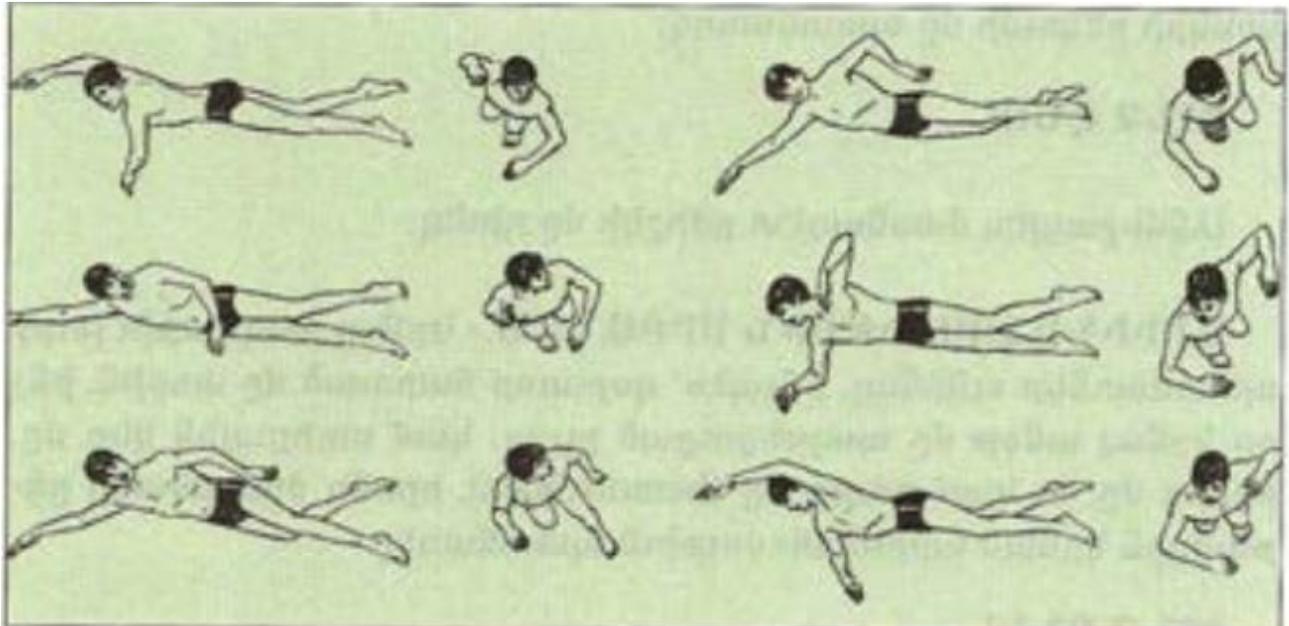
They can also have many serious causes, such as a strong blow to the back or ribs, kidney stones, kidney stones, other urinary tract infections, tumors, cancer, and menstrual irregularities in women, and miscarriage during pregnancy.

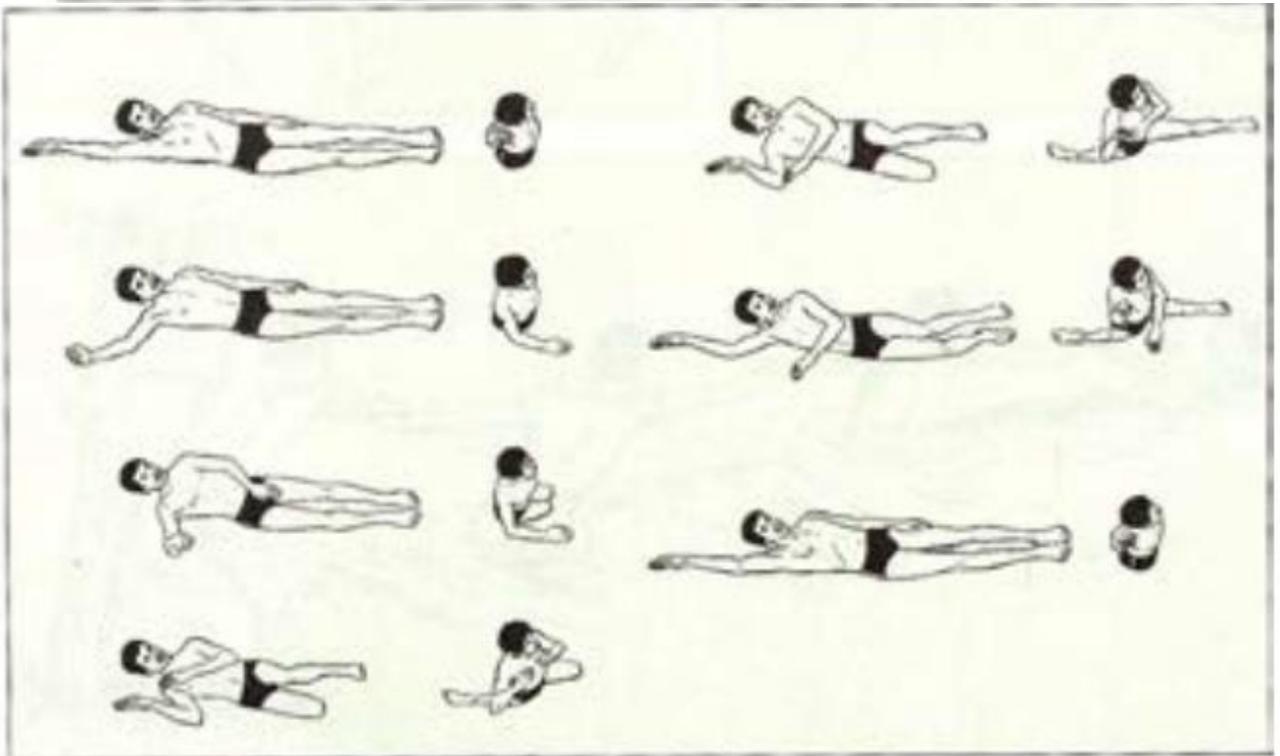
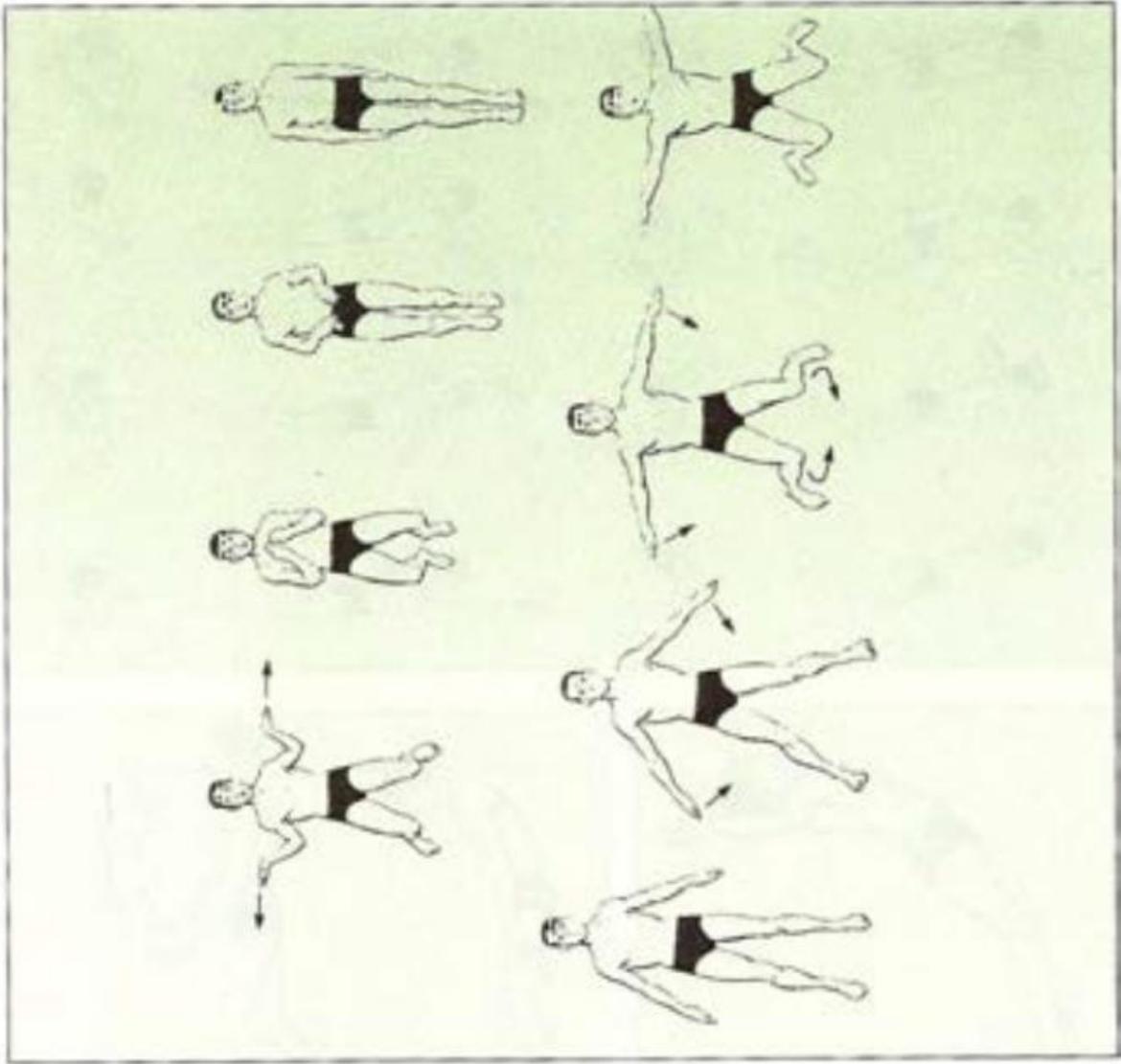
WHAT TO DO?

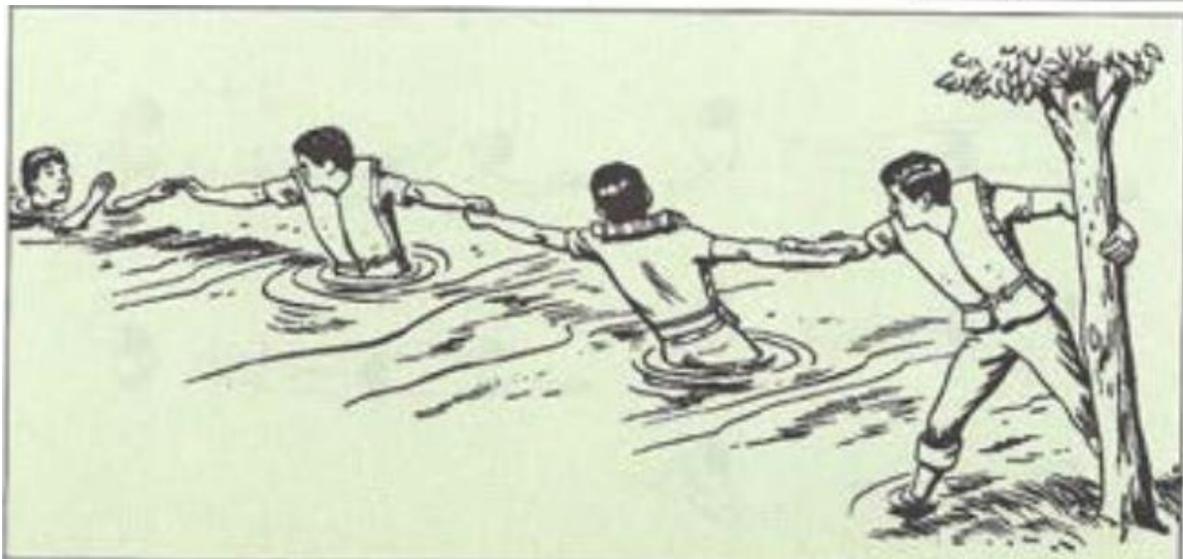
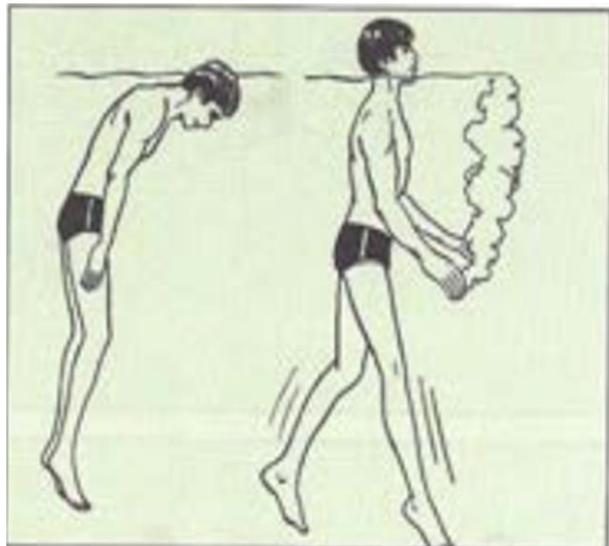
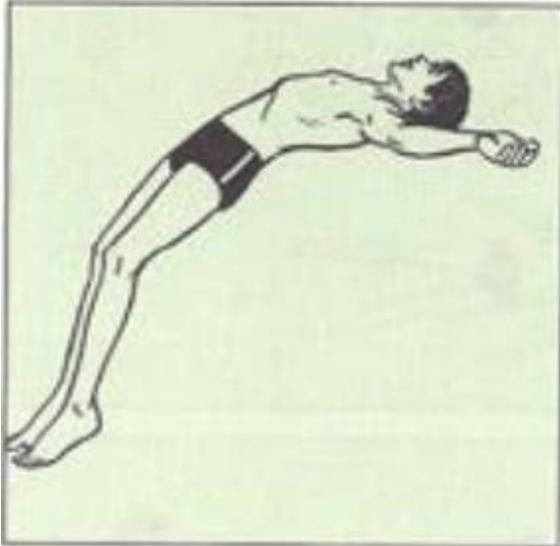
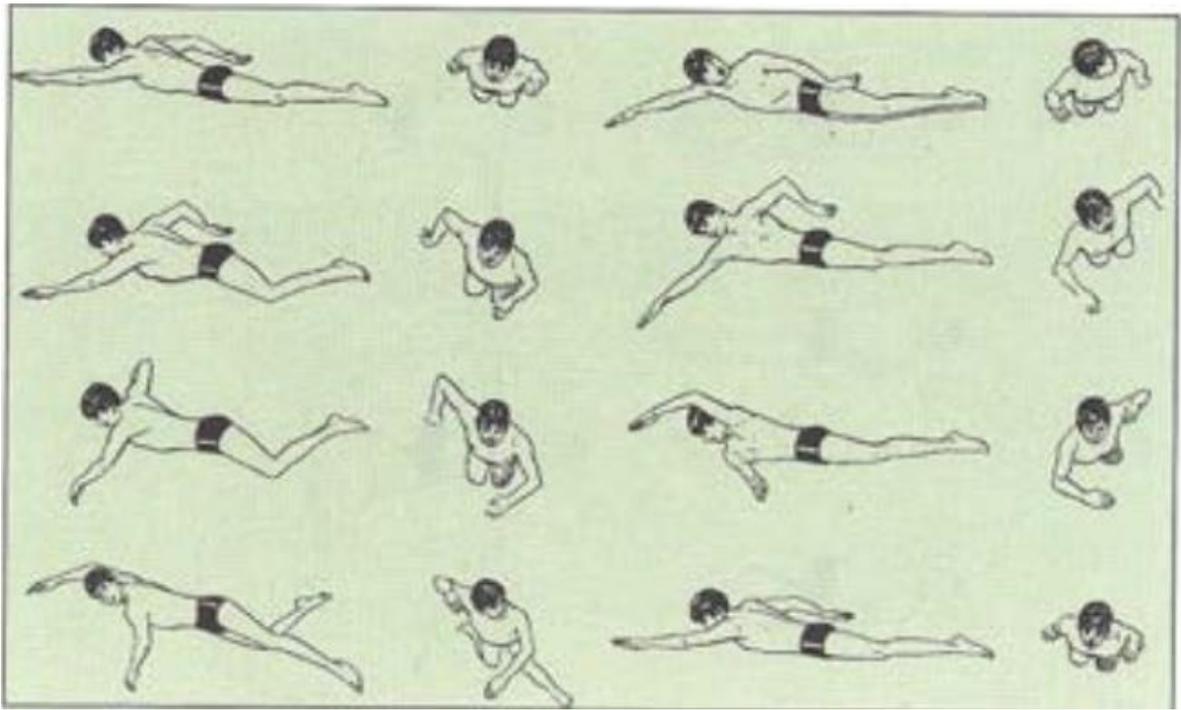
Keep in bed under the bed until the doctor arrives or is transported to the hospital.

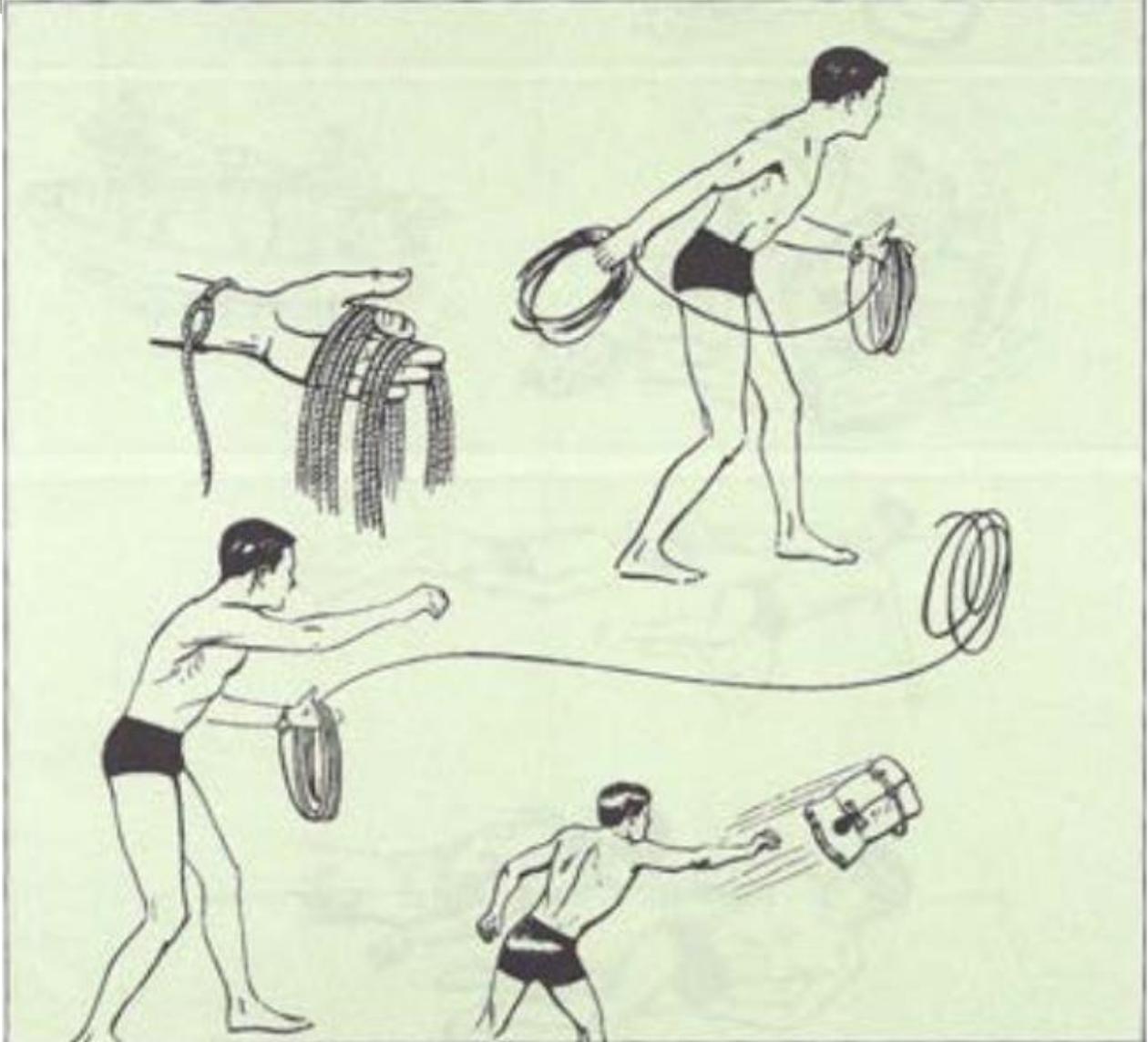
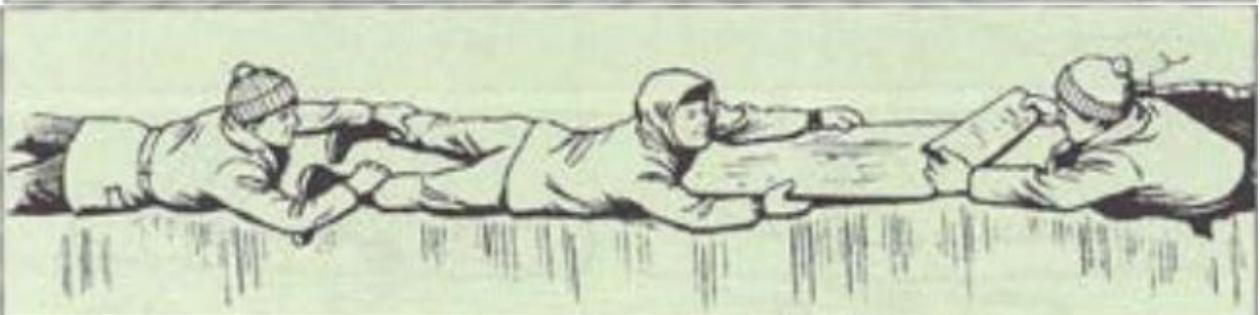
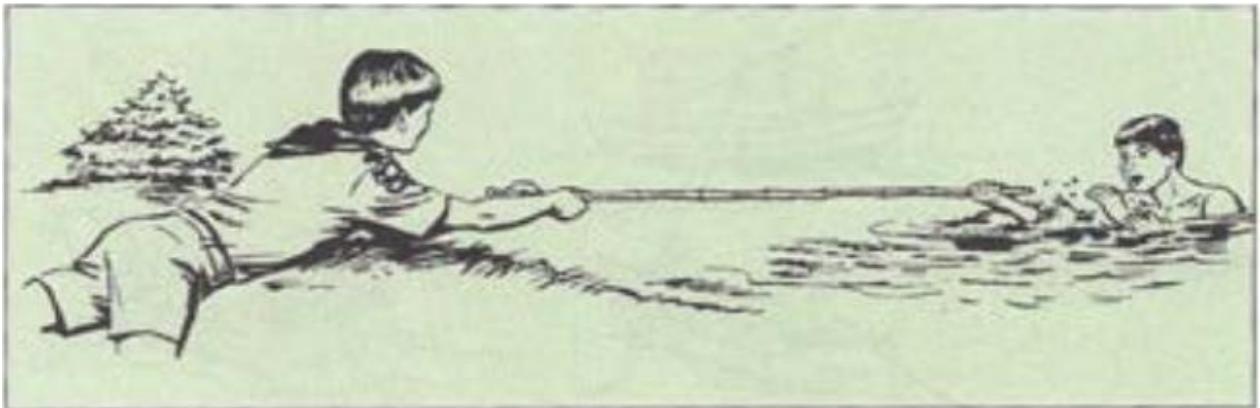
LEARN TO SWIM, DIVE, RELEASE A SUFFOCATE, AND GIVE ARTIFICIAL BREATHING

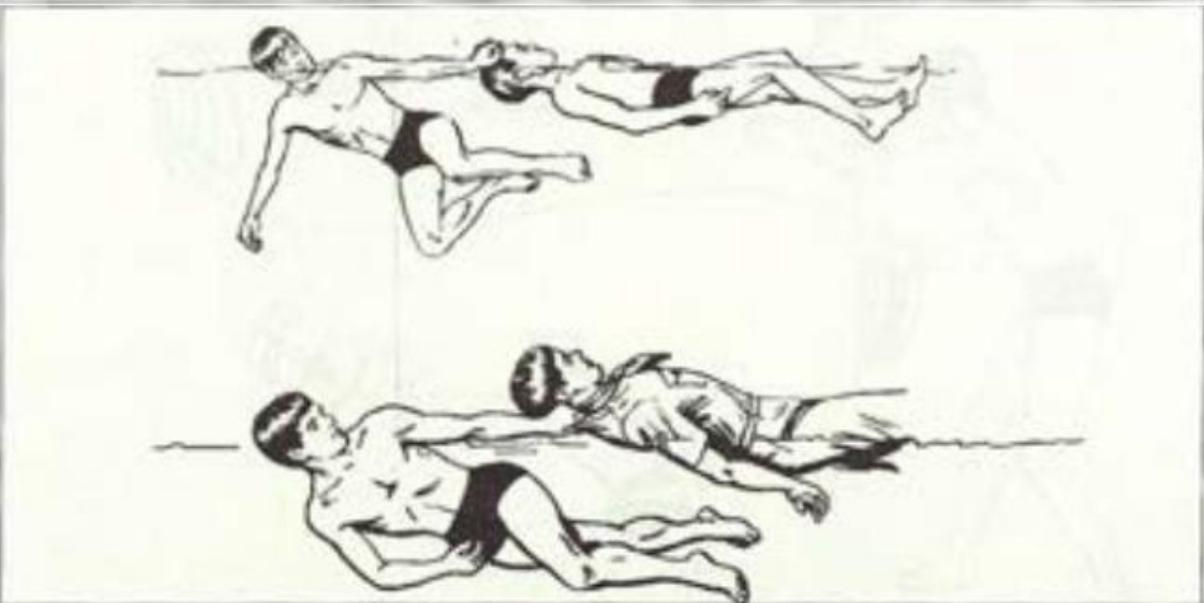
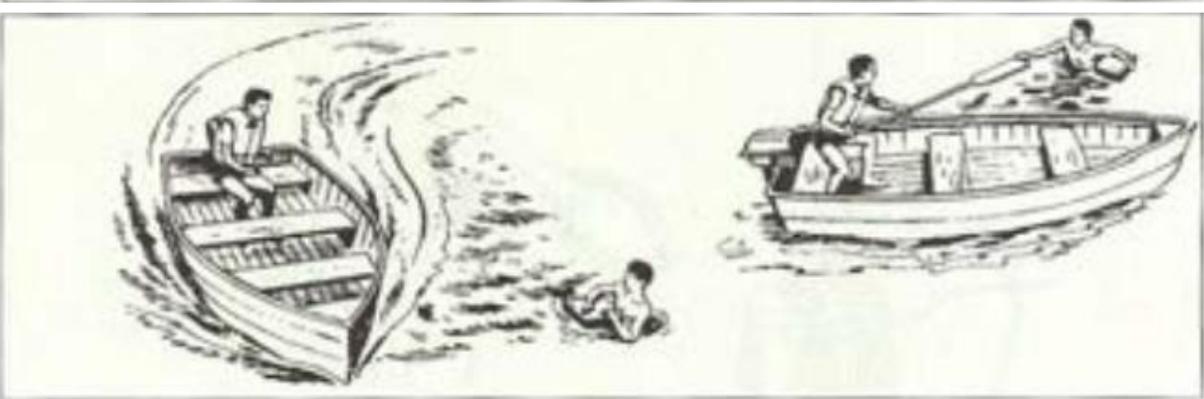
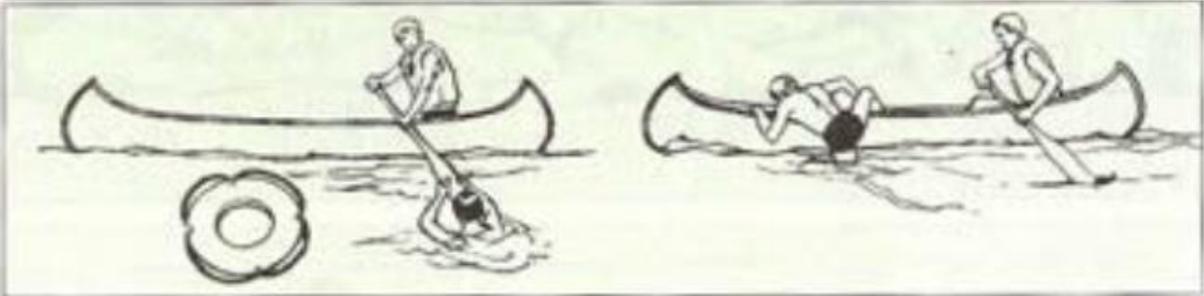
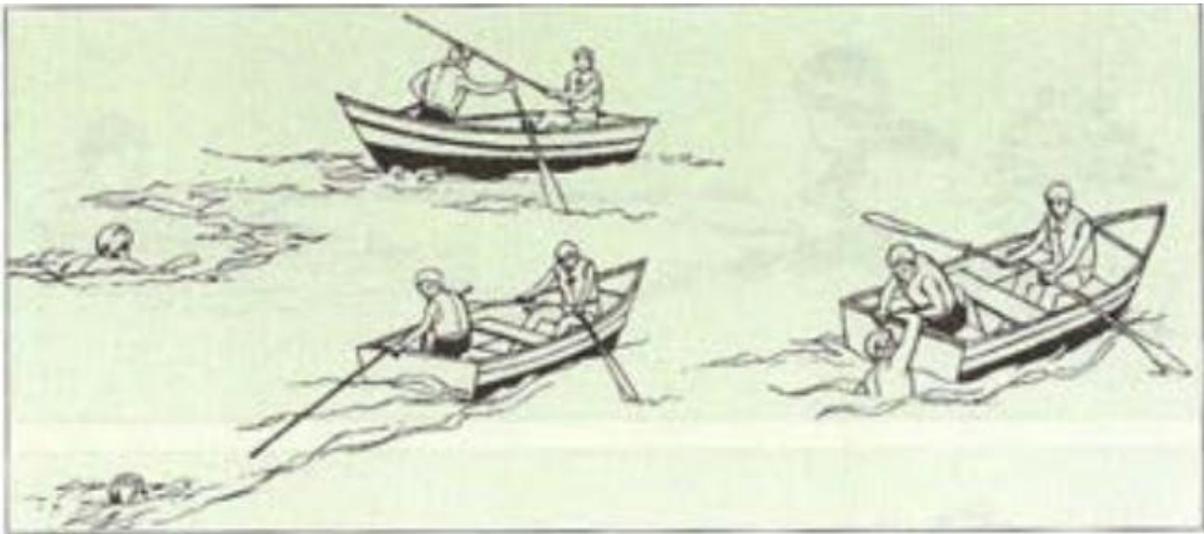
The explanation in the language of pictures should be applied practically.

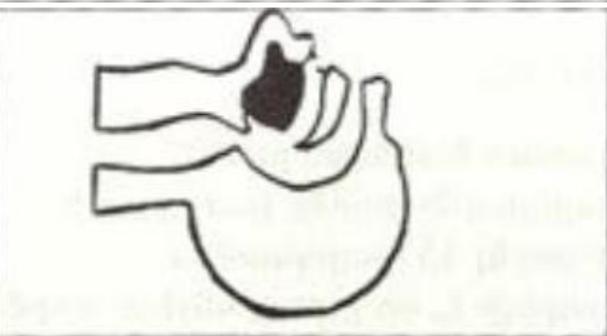
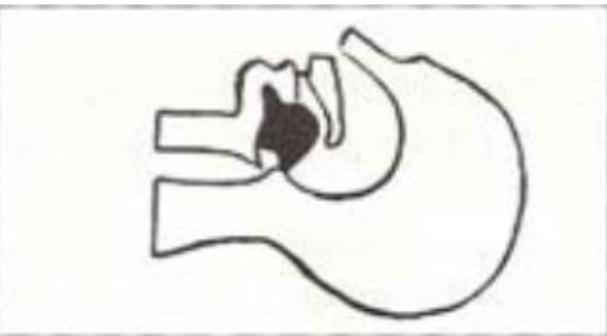












EXERCISE

WHAT IS EXERCISE

Exercise comes with birth. The human body needs movement. Daily exercise is a necessity to have a healthy and long life.

The Homenetmen principle "A healthy mind in a healthy body" is a daily practice for the Homenetmen Scout. There are various types of exercise, of which the Swedish exercise is still relevant today because it is simple and easily accessible. The movements of the Swedish sport can be seen in all sports. The Swedish sport is mine.

- The most basic exercise is walking.
- Exercise should be done with love.

WHEN AND HOW TO EXERCISE

Morning exercise is considered the most useful, because at that time the body is rested, the stomach plays its role and the air is clean.

It is recommended to exercise 1.30 to 2 hours after dinner.

One of the preconditions for exercise is not smoking and having a sports spirit.

There are exercises suitable for every age.

Swedish training is recommended for 11-16 year old scouts.

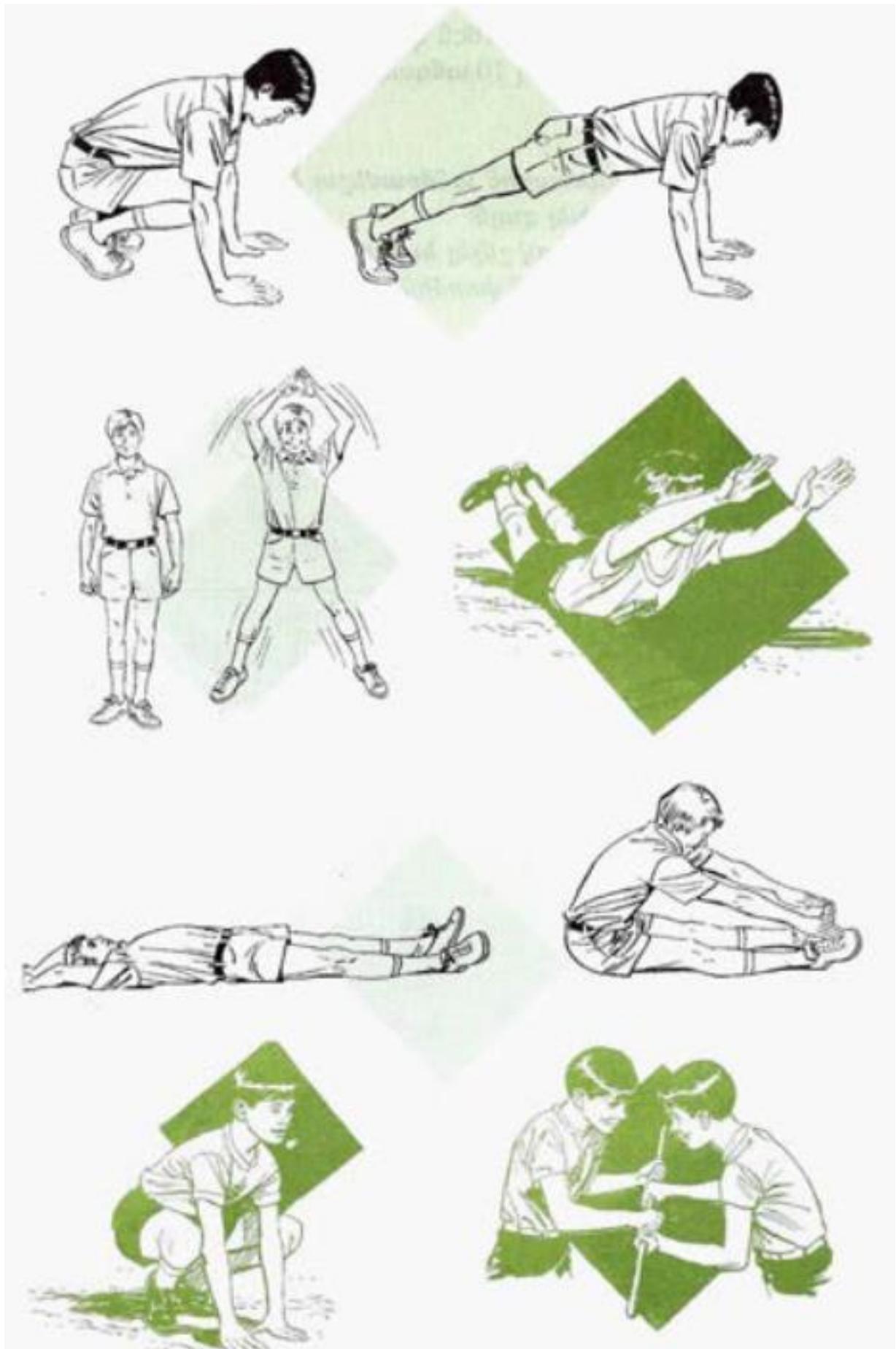
They are one of the preconditions for exercise; -

- 1) Wear a wide, special sports suit.
- 2) For a beginner, 7-10 seconds of experience is enough. Later, it can be extended for 15 seconds.
- 3) At the initial stage, it is dictated that each attempt be made only 5 times. Persons over 18 are allowed to make each attempt 10 times.

Note; -

- a) During the exercise it is necessary to focus the gaze on a point and not to move it.*
- b) It is necessary to breathe through the nose and exhale through the mouth.*
- c) The instructor, on the last try, needs to change his voice a little.*





SWEDISH EXERCISE

THE FIRST ATTEMPT TO BREATHE

The subject must be ready. The legs are slightly open, rising on the toes, raising both arms to the shoulder, then lowering them. After performing this experiment 5 times, you need to take a long breath and then exhale.

PURPOSE:

- 1) facilitates breathing.
- 2) Gives flexibility to the chest cage.
- 3) Strengthens the shoulder muscles.

HEAD EXERCISES

The subject opens his legs and puts his hands on his back.

He tilts his head first forward, then backward, right, left, and finally turns his head first to the right and then to the left in a circular motion.

PURPOSE:

Strengthen the neck and head muscles.

HAND MOVEMENTS

- a) Move your arms open, straight, forward, up, horizontally and down.
- b) When opening and closing the wrist, make the fists in a closed position, up, up, horizontally, and down.

PURPOSE:

- 1) Strengthen the shoulder muscles.
- 2) Strengthen the buttocks and muscles of the wings.

SHOULDER MOVEMENTS

Put your hands on your back, shoulders up, down, back and straight.

PURPOSE:

Strengthen the muscles of the shoulders, arms and back of the shoulder.

BACK MOVEMENTS

Subject, after unlocking the legs, he puts his hands on his back.

- a) Keeping a straight line, leaning forward, backward, right and left. Then, with a circular motion, turn the circumference of the back, first to the right and then to the left.
- b) Raise your hands, bend them up and try to bring your fingers to the ground. It is a condition that the subject does not bend his legs.
- c) Raise your hands, try to bend and bring your right hand to your left foot and then your left hand to your right foot.

PURPOSE:

- 1) strengthens the back.
- 2) Gives flexibility to the back.
- 3) strengthens the muscles of the abdomen, back and back.

SECOND BREATHING EXPERIMENT

Applicable in the middle of the exercise

Wing the wings horizontally. Take a long breath. Exhale with the wings facing each other, exhale and then inhale.

PURPOSE:

- 1) Activate the lungs
- 2) Make it easier for the lungs to expand.

LEG MOVEMENTS

He puts his hands on his back

- A) It is in a standing position. He pulls the leg up, bends it from the knee, then lowers it to do the same with the other leg. The same applies to the side, right and left, in the case of two legs.
- B) After climbing on your toes, bend your knees, try to sit up and stand up again.
- C) Wings straight forward. Try to bring the right hand to the left and the left to the right without bending the legs.

GIVE THE BODY A STRAIGHT SHAPE

A) The subject sits on the ground, spreads his arms wide and places his hands on the ground.

B) The subject body throws it back and keeps it straight.

Listening to instructions 1-2, he takes a position and tries to bend over, kiss the ground and get up. On the 3rd he brings his feet forward, and on the 4th he gets up.

PURPOSE:

Strengthens and strengthens the muscles and tendons of the shoulders and arms.

EXERCISES WHILE LAYING DOWN

A) Lie on your back. Spread the wings horizontally.

When riding a bicycle, try to bend the knee of the right foot first, then the left.

B) After connecting the two legs, lift it up and bend it towards the face, then towards the right and left wings.

C) Place both hands behind the head. Cross your fingers.

Tilt your head up. It is preferable not to bend the subject's knees during this exercise.

PURPOSE:

1) strengthens the back.

2) melts excess oils.

3) strengthens the abdominal muscles.

THE THIRD EXPERIMENT OF BREATHING

Take a long inhale by rising to the front of the toes, raising the two wings, and then exhaling by lowering the wings sideways.

During this breathing experience, the exercise reaches its peak. All the senses and muscles of the body are in motion, and the heart beats naturally.

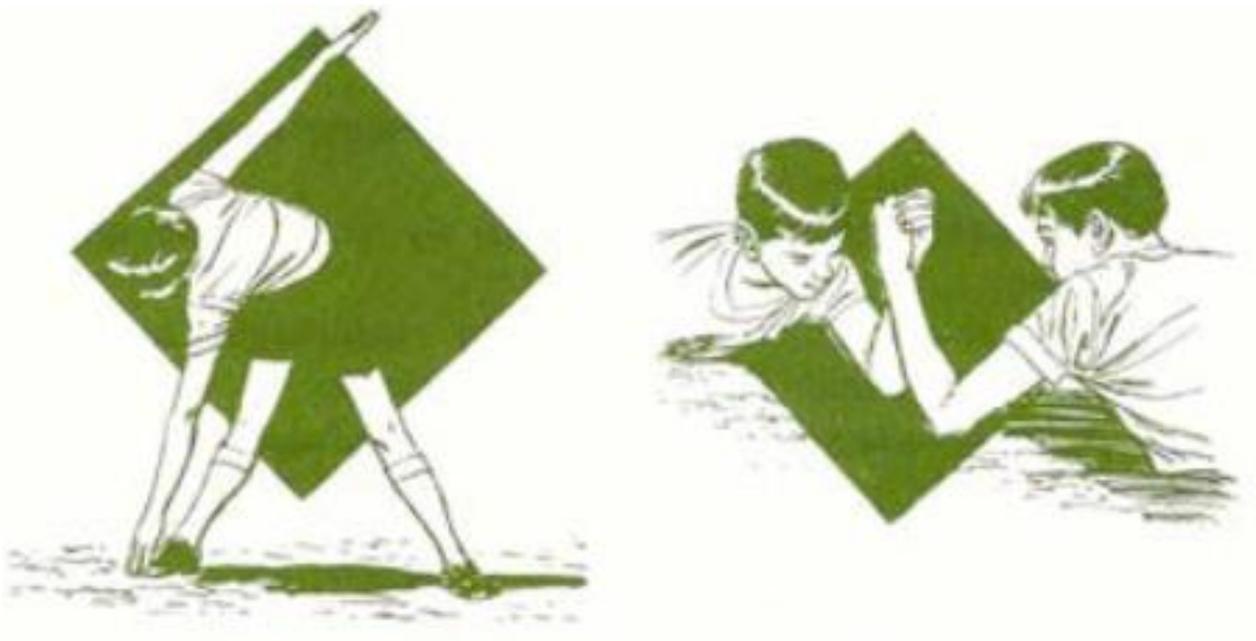
After this breathing experience, a 1-second rest is recommended.

After a step run, a 2-second slow run is dictated.

It is recommended not to drink water before washing.

Note; -

After some training, the subjects can follow their favorite exercises. For example, swimming, making a pyramid, playing fun and fun sports games, riding a bicycle, following athletics ...





Transcribed and Translated by the Providence Homenetmen Scouts