

Progressive Pioneering

Leaders: Assistant senior patrol leader and troop instructors

Location: _____

Learning Objectives

At the end of this session, each participant should be able to

- Lash two spars together with the Japanese lashing
- Lash two spars together with a Filipino lashing
- Lash three spars together with the figure-of-eight lashing to make a tripod
- Explain why these might be better than regular lashings
- Teach these skills to other patrol members

Materials Needed

- Three models: one each of the Japanese square, the Filipino diagonal, and the figure-of-eight lashings
- Twelve Scout staves
- Nine 15-foot lengths of ¼-inch rope
- Handout: "Japanese, Filipino, and Figure-of-Eight lashings" (one per participant)

Introduction

Display the models and briefly describe the three lashings. Ask if any Scout is familiar with these lashings. If so, involve him in the teaching.

Demonstration

Using two Scouts as helpers, demonstrate the Japanese square lashing. Point out that it originally was developed to be used with bamboo, which is slippery. If the lashing does slip, it will slip only as far as the bamboo joint.

Using Scouts to help, demonstrate the Filipino diagonal lashing. It is a good alternate for the diagonal.

Use Scouts to help demonstrate the figure-of-eight lashing. This is good for building a tripod.

Program Notes

Patrols assemble in assigned locations in the activity area. The troop instructors present demonstrations on the innovative Japanese square lashing, Filipino diagonal lashing, and figure-of-eight lashing. (See the Appendix for details of these lashings—"Progressive Pioneering—Lashings.")

Presentation Plans

Standard presentation plans will be prepared for each lashing by the Scoutcraft staff. Some items to cover are the following:

- Before the presentation, prepare one trestle using conventional square and diagonal lashings and another using the Japanese and Filipino lashings (a Pacific Rim trestle).
- Include background information on the development of the knots.
- Explain that these are the preferred lashings for use at the junior leader training conference for pioneering projects and patrol projects.
- Demonstrate the strength of these lashings by comparing the two prepared trestles.

A troop instructor works with each patrol. He demonstrates each lashing and then works with the Scouts to teach the skill. As each lashing is taught, the troop instructor should draw on the resources of the patrol to assist the other Scouts. The more they are involved in their own learning, the more effective the experience will be for the patrol and its members.

Skill Presentations

- Japanese square lashing
- Filipino diagonal lashing
- Figure-of-eight lashing

Patrol Assignments

Patrol	Troop instructor
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Pacific Rim Trestle

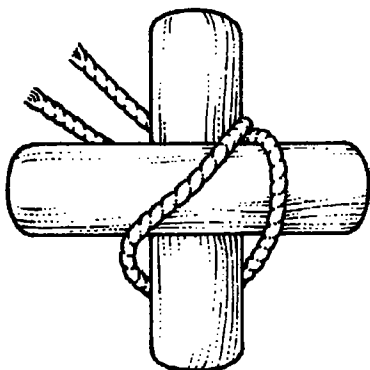
After each patrol member has learned the three lashings, the troop instructor should point out the use of the Japanese and Filipino lashings in the construction of the Pacific Rim trestle. The patrol then divides into two groups to build trestles. The patrol leader should select the sturdiest trestle for use in "Crossing the Pacific."

(Note: *Pacific Rim* is a term applied to countries bordering the Pacific Ocean. It has come into use to describe the increased international trade across the Pacific among countries including the United States, Japan, the Philippines, and Australia.)

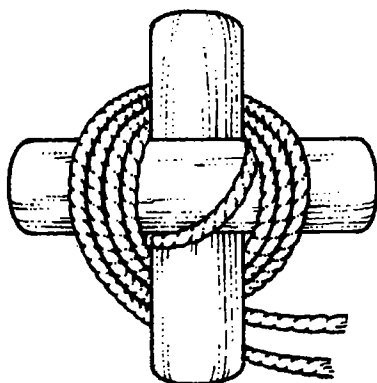
Crossing the Pacific in (Your State)

After trestles and tripods are completed by patrols, they will assemble at one end of the activity area to "cross the Pacific." In this event, a patrol member is seated on the cross braces of the trestle and the Scouts carry him across the field (to Asia) and return. (Some might call this a race.)

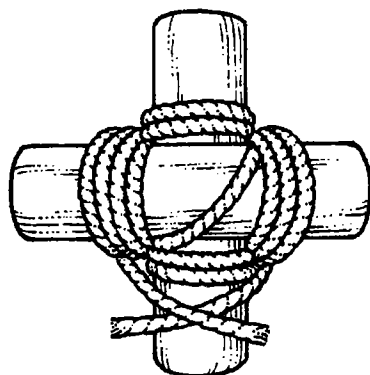
Japanese Square Lashing



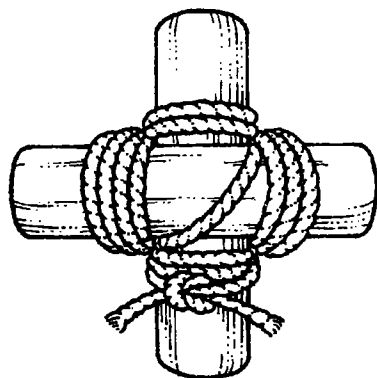
Use an ordinary rope about 30 percent longer than for the traditional square lashing. Double it and pass the bight to the lower spar.



With the two parts of the rope side by side, and never overriding, take two complete turns around both spars the same as for the traditional square lashing.

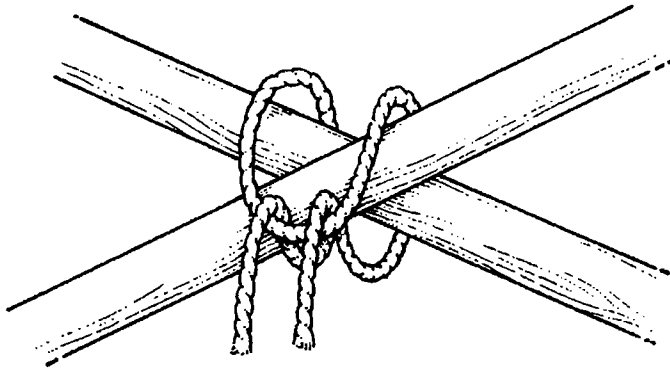


Take the two parts of the double rope and make frapping turns by taking the two ropes between the spars in opposite directions. (One advantage is that it is easier to pull these turns very tight.) Two or three turns are sufficient.

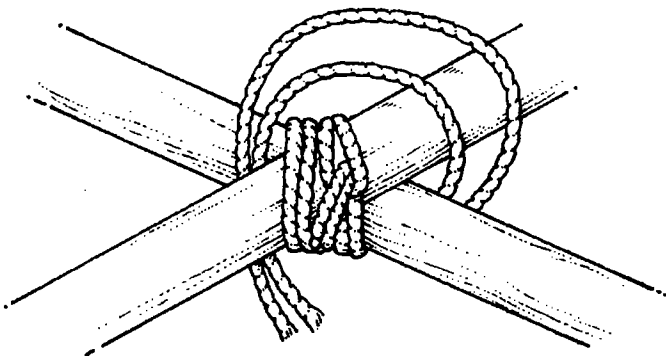


Finish the lashing by joining the two running ends together with a square knot and tucking in the ends.

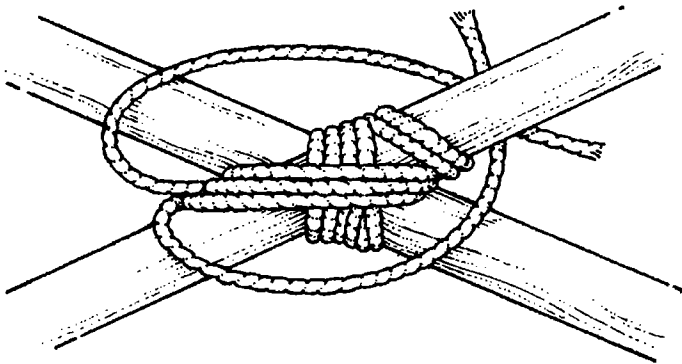
Filipino Diagonal Lashing



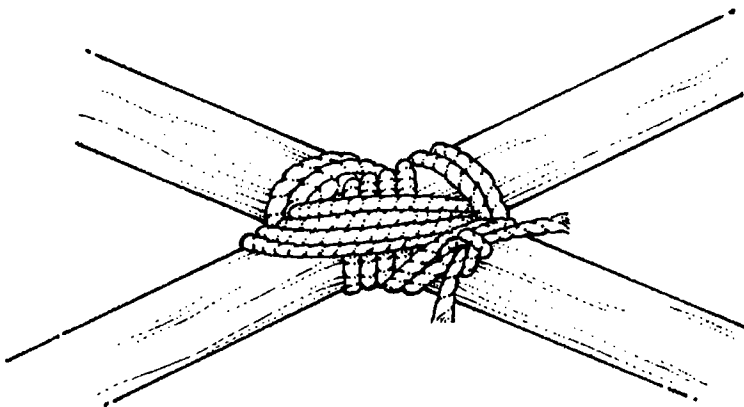
Start with the middle of the rope, tucking the running ends through the middle "loop" after going around both spars. Use the loop to pull the spars together.



Proceed as for a diagonal lashing, taking the running end around both spars, keeping both ends together.



Separate the ends and take frapping turns *between* the spars, pulling the rope tight as you do so.

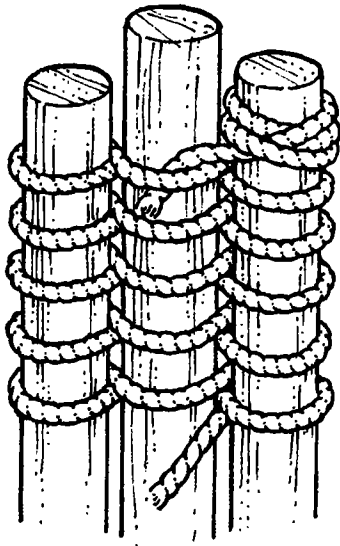


Finish with a square knot. The Filipino lashing is a good alternate for the diagonal lashing.

(From *The Advanced Scout Standard*, London: The Scout Association, 1975. Originally presented by John Thurman, camp chief of Gilwell Park, in *Pioneering Principles*.)

Figure-of-Eight Lashing

When three spars are lashed together, the so-called figure-of-eight is used ("so-called" because "figure-of-eight" is not a true description). Lay the three spars alongside each other, butt to butt, tip to tip, and apply the lashing to the three tips 12 or 18 inches from the end.



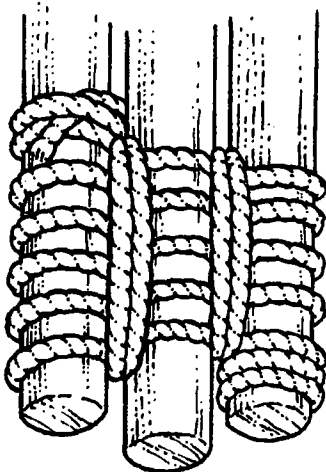
Start with a clove hitch around one of the outside spars and twist the end around the rope.

The rope goes alternately over and under. Use six or more loose turns.

Finish with a clove hitch.

Make frapping turns between each pair of spars.

The three legs are then opened to form an equilateral triangle at the base—spars an equal distance from each other.



To complete the tripod, three extra spars should be square lashed across the butts a foot or so from the base. For greater security, the butts should be heeled into the turf.

(From John Sweet, *Scout Pioneering*, London: The Scout Association, 1974.)