



# THE SCOUT LEADER

Published By: THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Volume 28, No. 3

Ottawa, Ont.

December, 1950

**DECEMBER  
THEME**

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A scene from the International Training Camp at Gilwell Park, England, where the International Commissioners met this year.



## THE SCOUT LEADER

The Idea Magazine for Canadian  
Scouters

PUBLISHED MONTHLY  
by

The Canadian General Council  
THE BOY SCOUTS ASSOCIATION

Chief Scout for Canada  
His Excellency Field Marshal the  
Right Hon. Viscount Alexander  
of Tunis, K.G.

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### CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS

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Vol. 28, No. 3 December, 1950

# \* EDITORIAL \*

SEVERAL times lately the statement has been made that the Junior Leaders of today are not as good Scouts as were their fathers. Although in many cases the speaker may be trying to challenge a group of boys it is nevertheless an unwise assertion to make.

Last month it was the writer's pleasure to attend the Toronto District Camporee. At this gathering 305 boys, divided into regular and composite Troop Patrols, camped for a week-end under the observation of several judges who marked them against a camping standard which has been established from camping experience over the past forty years. Although there was a wide difference in the grade and ages of the Scouts, one thing became obvious to the most casual observer,—the standard of Patrol Leader control was very good in every one of the fifty-odd Patrols. From the moment the Patrols were drawn up before the headquarters tent for registration until the final flag-lowering ceremony these Scouts were a personification of the great dream of our Founder, Lord Baden-Powell.

Then there was the group of Patrol Leaders and Troop Leaders within the Canadian contingent to the Second American National Jamboree. Without qualification it can be said that this group could match any similar contingent raised in the days of their fathers. Despite the rather hectic routine involved in being a popular attraction in the International Section, the ability of the boys to work cheerfully and efficiently together

was evident at all times. The contingent was an outstanding example of smartness in Scouting.

These are but two examples to demonstrate that in quality and efficiency our Junior Leaders do not suffer in comparison with the Scouts of former years. Now we as Scouters should rise to the tests laid down by B.-P. when he wrote that the Scouter must be the Patrol Leader of his Junior Leaders and should by personal example inspire them to accept the responsibility of leadership.

As we prepare to launch "Plan Achievement" let us remember the need to set that example.

### B.-P. and Plan Achievement

AS WE prepare to swing into the new plan for the further development of Scouting in Canada, let us remind ourselves of one very important aspect in the Scout programme,—the need for maintaining the B.-P. spirit. It is of vital importance that every boy should know the thrilling tale of adventure which forms the historical background of our game and the life story of our Founder. Lord Baden-Powell was one of the really great men of his time and it is our duty to make sure that the boys of this generation know his story. Beginning in this issue of *The Junior Leader* we are featuring the pictorial account of the life of B.-P. and we suggest that Scouters should encourage their Patrol Leaders to make this material available to the entire Patrol to supplement chats from the *Scoutmaster's Five Minutes*.

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The Stores Department regrets that due to the unprecedented demand for Apple Day Tags this year, a number of orders could not be filled. Anticipating an increased demand the Stores Department ordered one and a half million tags, but even this number was not sufficient to meet the requirements. The Executive Commissioner for Stores hopes that Groups unable to obtain tags were not too seriously inconvenienced, and that despite the emergency they had most successful Apple Days.





# PLAN ACHIEVEMENT AND PUBLIC RELATIONS



By LEONARD L. JOHNSON,  
*Executive Commissioner for Public Relations at Canadian  
Headquarters*

THE future growth of Scouting largely depends upon each of us, *individually first*, collectively in terms of final achievement.

Plan Achievement and Public Relations are closely related, for the people of Canada have to be shown what Scouting is and is doing if we are to achieve the Plan's objectives in supporters, service and leadership.

First step in developing Plan Achievement from the public relations viewpoint is making sure that every member of Scouting in Canada knows about Plan Achievement, what its aims are and what is being done to promote the plan. "Every member," is intended to include Cubs, Scouts and Rovers as well as leaders. Unless the boys are brought into the picture and sold on the idea, we won't get very far with it.

It is most important that everybody be included—boys, leaders, group committee and ladies' auxiliary members and council or local association members. If enough people learn about Plan Achievement, get enthused about it and tell their neighbours and friends about it, we will succeed. The opening paragraph of this article, with its emphasis upon the personal responsibility of each of us, as individuals, to play our part in Plan Achievement, is worth re-reading.

Perhaps you, as a Scouter or lay worker feel inclined to say "I don't know anything about public relations."

Your statement has been anticipated and an answer has been provided in the form of a Public Relations Handbook which is available to every Cubmaster, Scoutmaster, Rover Leader or Council member, as well as Group Committee and Ladies' Auxiliary Chairmen. Your Provincial and District Scout Headquarters will send you a copy for the asking, at no expense to you. You will find the P.R. Handbook a mine of useful information in your everyday Scouting and helpful in your individual and group efforts to promote Plan Achievement.

To whet your appetite, here are some of the chapter headings in the P.R. Handbook: Making Canadian Scouting Known—The Way We Act—The Way We Look—Good Turns are P.R. Plus—Scout Displays and How to Advertise Them—Speaking for Scouting—Broadcasting Scouting—Making P.R. Opportunities. The P.R. Handbook has already run to three editions and has won favourable comment from Public Relations experts all across Canada and in other countries. You will do well to send for your copy now.

There's an old saying that what's everybody's business is nobody's business. For this reason it is wise to appoint one person to make it his business to be responsible for Scouting public relations in each district and in each group. The idea of having a committeeman in your group as your

Public Relation man may be a new one to you but it is working well in places where it has been tried. It fits in, too, with Lord Rowallan's idea of "More people doing less, better." One man, one job, and that job done well.

Getting down to actual public relations within the group, in connection with Plan Achievement, amounts to this: First sell the entire Group on Plan Achievement—that is make it known to every boy, leader and lay member. Then, through a co-operative effort, plan the Group's programme of action—setting targets for Pack, Troop, Crew, Group Committee and Ladies' Auxiliary, and then, most important of all—at certain periods review progress to date, strengthening by appropriate action where needed, and making sure that people outside your group know about what is being done for the benefit of the boys of their community.

Plan Achievement seeks public support and more leaders for Canadian Scouting. That support and those leaders will only be forthcoming when we show the people of Canada that Scouting in general, and we as individual members, are making an effort to not only help ourselves, but to be of service to others as well. One of the finest ways of attracting public interest is by well-planned community good turns, and by doing Good Scouting at every opportunity.

*The Chief Executive Commissioner  
And All of Us Here at Canadian Headquarters  
Wish Scouters and Other Readers  
of The Scout Leader  
A Very Merry and Joyous  
Christmas*



## Chips from the Gilwell Log

Being  
ExtractsFrom  
Part I

## Correspondence Course

"I found this course very interesting and instructive. My only regret is that I did not take it when I first became a Scouter as I feel that, had I done so, my instruction would have been much more complete."

I have been in Scouting 20 years this month, going through Cubs, Scouts, Rovers and now Scoutmaster, and having held my King's Scout and Bushman's Thong. I felt I knew most things concerning Scouting. I say I thought I knew it, until I took Part I, now I realize that I really did not know anything. I really appreciate this Course and wish to thank you for your splendid help which has been given me during this Part I.

\* \* \*

I have enjoyed writing this Course—the questions are fair and cover quite fully the experiences of any Scouter.

Thank you for the comments made on my answers and the tips you so generously gave me on the different aspects of the questions with the corrections.

"Scouting as a boy's organization, is at least 200% cheaper than anything comparable. In the United Kingdom the entire cost of Scouting is 1/10 of that of Cadets".

—JOHN THURMAN, *Camp Chief*,  
Gilwell Park, England.



This is the Group of Canadian Scouters who represented Canada at the International Cub Leaders' Conference held in Edinburgh this year.



R. F. (JOHN) THURMAN  
Camp Chief, Gilwell Park, England.

## Gilwell Re-union

THE never to be forgotten thrill of a Gilwell Part II course was relived by those holding the Wood Badge in the South Central District of Ontario. Some thirty Gilwellians gathered at Blue Springs Scout Reserve for a week-end of fun, camping experience and above all to renew their pledge to remain faithful to their duty to give their Scouts, Cubs and Rovers their very best by refreshing their training. During the week-end the Scouters took up a collection to purchase a new blackboard for the training camp and thus establish contact with the classes to come. Each Scouter present agreed to make a supreme effort to have at least one other Scouter from his district take advantage of the training courses which will be offered next summer and to do all in his power to make it easier for Scouters to obtain the necessary time off from work, etc.

To be a recognized member of the Boy Scouts Association, each Cub, Scout, Rover and Scouter must be registered and should carry a registration card. Registration is a duty each Scouter should accept and give first priority. No badges or other services can be given to an unregistered unit or group.

Gilwell Camp Chief's  
Recollections

I'm writing this in Canada, sitting outside my tent and looking across a lake to a glorious forest—for once it isn't raining, and what a change that is. All around me are the evening sounds of a Gilwell Course, the fifth I have camped with in the past three weeks, the chopping of wood, the crackling of fires or perhaps chops, the cooks calling a little despairingly to their mates, the murmur of the plotting staff hashing up some new diabolic. How familiar it all is, how much the same as evening at Gilwell anywhere! Why, only this year I've seen the same scene and heard these same evening noises in places as far apart and as different as Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Pakistan, and of course at home in mother Gilwell. Different places, different people but the same pattern, the same spirit, the same friendliness, the same effort. A day or two ago someone asked me, "What is the most important thing about the Wood Badge?" and my answer was simply, "The effort made to get it." If I'd had the time I might have added for the questioner as I will for you just this: "and the effort made afterwards to justify going on wearing it!" It is rather unique this pair of beads on a bootlace. Not a reward for something done, not a mark of special distinction, rather it is a public acknowledgment that the wearer is prepared to go on striving to give the best that is in him and never to be satisfied either with what he gives or with what he achieves. All that is something, and because it's that and that alone it has come to mean so much wherever Scouting is known.

—From *The Scouter*.

## 10th Toronto Troop Feted

Lt.-GEN. Sir Edward Grasett, Governor of the Island of Jersey, presented the 10th Toronto Troop with a memorial plaque at their annual picnic on September 15th. The plaque commemorates the \$1,300 which the Troop raised during the war years and offered to this English Channel island to help in the re-establishment of Scouting after the German occupation. The 'thank you' was received by Lee Campbell, Scoutmaster of the 10th during the war and the contingent leader of the Canadian representation to the Sixth International Jamboree in 1947.









Major-General F. F. Worthington, C.B.E., M.C., Co-ordinator of Civil Defence, speaking to a full session of Scouters and supporters who attended the 15th Quebec Provincial Scouter's Conference held at North Hatley, Que., over the Thanksgiving week-end. With General Worthington are G. Robley Mackay, Provincial Commissioner, and Evan McCormick, Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Training.

## Quebec Provincial Scouters Conference

By B. H. Mortlock

WITH the largest registration in its 15 years of history, the Quebec Provincial Scouters' Conference, held at North Hatley, Que., over the Thanksgiving weekend, was a pronounced success. Ably organized and carried out by the Quebec Provincial and Montreal District Staff under the leadership of Provincial Executive Commissioner C. J. Dendy, it attracted 156 Scouters from all over the province.

Most of the conference sessions were presided over by Provincial Commissioner G. Robley Mackay, and after his departure by Assistant Provincial Commissioner for Training Evan McCormick.

The weatherman contributed to the success of the conference with perfect weather, and the setting beside beautiful Lake Massawippi in the shadow of the Appalachian hills, decked in gorgeous autumn finery could hardly be improved.

At the opening dinner on Saturday evening a welcome was extended by Mayor C. Reed of North Hatley, and Commissioner Clarence G. Blake of the Sherbrooke District.

Mr. Mackay gave an outline of the

purpose of the conference at the opening session, and introduced the guest speaker, Executive Commissioner for Publications at Canadian Headquarters, B. H. Mortlock, who spoke on the theme "The Whole Object of Scouting." A dance in the lakeside club house followed the opening ceremonies.

Sunday morning Anglicans attended Holy Communion at nearby St. Mark's Church, and Roman Catholics attended Mass in the North Hatley Catholic Church. Scout's Own was conducted by Rev. Drummond Oswald, Secretary of the Quebec Religious Education Council.

The general sessions which carried through Sunday and Monday morning were devoted largely to the application of Plan Achievement, in which Scouters evinced a lively and intelligent interest. Sessions were held in groups for Pack, Troop and older boy leaders. Sessional chairmen were, Wall Clarke for Cub Leaders; Evan McCormick for Scout leaders, and Charles Downey for those interested in the Rover and older boy programme.

At the afternoon session, Major-General F. F. Worthington, Co-ordina-

tor of Civil Defence for Canada, gave a talk on civil defence plans, outlining opportunities where Scouting can co-operate. Elwood Wilson, District Forester of the Quebec Department of Lands and Forests, delivered an intensely interesting talk on reforestation and conservation, and showed how Scouting could make a very real contribution to this important work.

Following nature movies and dinner E. Russell Paterson, former Executive Commissioner for Quebec and a lecturer at Sir George Williams College, Montreal, delivered a witty and delightfully humorous talk on the topic "Questions Boys Ask About the Stars." His talk answered a number of questions which had been submitted by Scouts about the heavenly bodies. He declined, however, to answer those questions which concerned such stars as Betty Grable and others of the Hollywood constellation.

Practical sessions under the leadership of Field Commissioners L. C. Houldsworth, Lillian Poltrick and J. L. MacGregor were held for Scout, Cub and Rover leaders respectively.

Special exhibits included those on Pond Life by Albert Foley; Visual Education by Benograph Company; Light Weight Camping Gear by The Woods Mfg. Co.; Handicrafts by George Shearman, and a bookstall under W. J. C. Hewetson.

Monday morning's activities got under way with a Wood Badge Breakfast, attended by some forty holders of the badge, followed by a question period with a "panel of experts" to answer the questions. Further group discussions on Plan Achievement, and a noonday report from each section by the section chairmen, brought the business sessions to a close. The conference concluded with a luncheon, at which Mr. Mortlock briefly summarized the conference sessions.

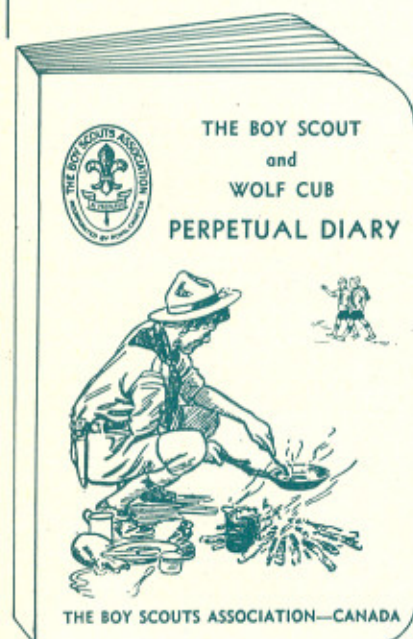
### Build New Headquarters

Scouts of the 1st Marathon, Ont., Troop, have received a grant of land from the Department of Lands and Forests on which to erect a headquarters building. This Troop has been camping on the property bordering on Three Finger Lake for the past few years and with the addition of a permanent shelter it is hoped that more camping days will be recorded in the next year. As soon as the announcement of the grant was made the Scouts went into action and mustered a clearing party to start work on the allotted land immediately.



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**CANADA . . . LAND OF HOPE.** By The Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Published by The Canadian Chamber of Commerce, 530 Board of Trade Building, Montreal 1, Que. Single copies 40c each; 10-24 copies 35c each; 25-29 copies 30c each; 100 copies or more 25c each.

Once again the Canadian Chamber of Commerce has come forward with a very fine production designed to awaken the interest of the Canadian people in their great land. This little booklet of forty-nine pages deals in a very wide and general way with our great country from its colorful history, through the steady evolution of our society until the present. In conclusion the authors state, 'We feel sometimes that Canadians are the most modest and reserved people in the world. To some extent such qualities are to be admired. But when they reach a certain point the outsider is apt to wonder whether or not they don't constitute an inferiority complex.' This small work is recommended as good reading for every Scouter and indeed every member of the Movement.

**KNOW YOUR GOVERNMENT.** By The Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Priced at the above scale.

In introducing this book, The Chamber says, 'This booklet is presented in the faith that democracy is the best system of government. It tells something about Canada's govern-

mental machinery and suggests how the citizen can help it to work more efficiently.' The prime aim of the Boy Scout programme is to develop good citizens. It is imperative that Scouts be familiar with their system of government so that they may see its advantages over totalitarian and other evil forces which are in existence all around us. This brief summary of some of the outstanding facts about Canada's government is easy reading and would prove very useful for any Scout working toward his Citizen badge. It has just been revised and contains a list of the members of both Houses and an up-to-the-minute map of Canada.

The Canadian Association for Adult Education, 340 Jarvis Street, Toronto, publishes a magazine called *Food for Thought*. It is issued in a series of eight copies annually and costs \$2.00 per annum.

We have looked over the April 1950 issue and find therein such subjects dealt with as "Leadership Training for Rural Canada", "A University Serves the Public", "\$100 a Month at 65", "Towards Better Race Relations", to name less than half of the interesting articles contained in the journal.

It may well be that this publication would be of value to Rover Scout Crews. Matters of present day import are dealt with by people who know what they are talking about and their submissions should be useful particularly to Rover Scouts in training.

## 2nd Aldershot Pack Wins Trophy

THE Second Aldershot Pack in Ontario won the coveted William Hunter shield and first place pennant this year at the fourth annual Dundas-Aldershot District Wolf Cub Rally. With over 150 present at the competition the Aldershot Cubs with Miss Lucy Ann Gallagher as Akela, swept the field with a total of 31 points. Second place was taken by the 25th Hamilton Pack with 18 points, and the third place pennant went to the Second Dundas Pack with 16 points.

"Strong men are made by opposition; like kites they go up against the wind".

—FRANK HARRIS

## Invested by Sign Language

SCOUTS and Scouters believe that obstacles were created to be overcome. Several months ago a Scoutmaster approached 13-year-old Peter Chapple and asked the lad if he would like to become a Scout. Pete was in hospital at the time undergoing treatment which it was hoped would restore his speech lost in an accident while he was a baby. Pete nodded, and, now, after receiving his instruction by sign language, Pete is to be invested as a Scout. We are indeed proud to welcome this Scout to our ranks and to offer him our very best wishes for his continued success in Scouting. By the way his pals presented him with a toggle made from a tree in his native Prince Rupert, B.C.



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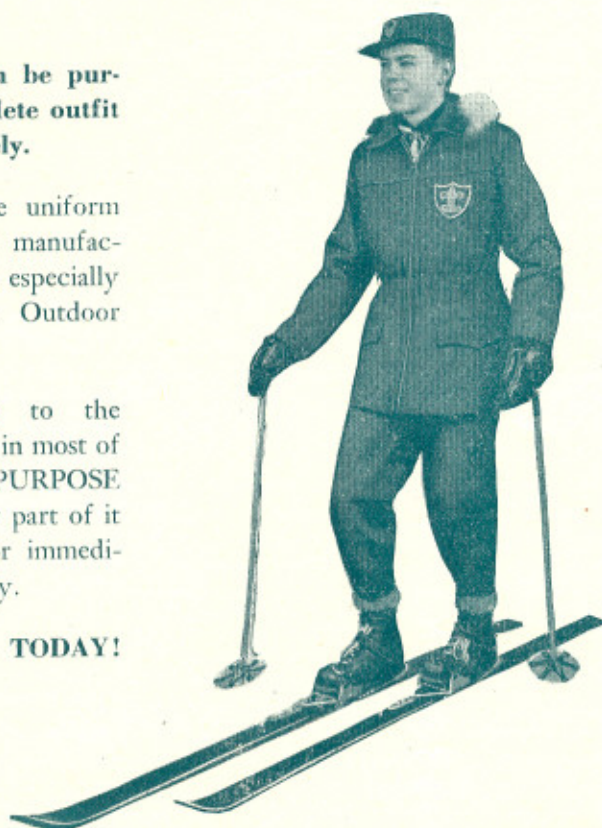
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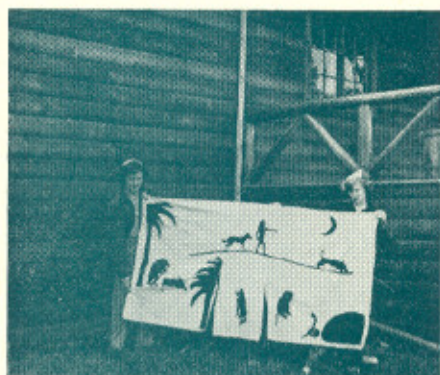






# AKELA'S DEN

*Two Wide Games by W. R. Holman in The Scottish Scout Training Refresher*



A Lair Curtain made by Akela Mayoris Allen and Phyllis Bowcott of the 1st Whitby Pack during the Niagara District Akela Club Refresher course.

## Akela Club Refresher Course

THE Niagara District in Ontario recently held an Akela Club Refresher course over a week-end at their district campsite, Camp Wetaskiwin, near St. Catharines. The week-end was devoted to handicrafts and with the Scouters divided into six sixes a considerable amount of interest was built up in this important phase of Cubbing. Pin Printing, Splatter Printing, Rubber Mold making, Plaster Cast making and Toy making for game materials, were among the many subjects dealt with by the course. Signalling, nature rambles, games, camp fires and jungle atmosphere were also included in the week-end programme and all those who attended expressed the view that they would return to their Packs with a renewed interest and enthusiasm to give their Cubs their very best. Thirty-nine specialization certificates were issued to the course by the Canadian Camp Chief, Mr. E. F. Mills, and he has expressed the hope that more districts will adopt similar schemes to train more leaders. In the four years the Niagara District has held these courses well over a hundred Scouters have taken advantage of the training and they have already decided to request permission to hold another course sometime in the new Scouting year.

## The King's Ankus

*Background*—Mowgli and the Wolves are seeking the King's City, and the King's Ankus, which is guarded by the White Cobra and several other Cobras. The Bandarlog have heard of what is happening, and are watching the Wolves to see what happens. Only Mowgli knows the Master Word, and only he can take the Ankus from the White Cobra. But the Bandarlog hope to intercept him after he has got it, and before he can take it back to the Council Rock. They want to have it in the Cold Lairs for themselves.

*The Game*—Three parties are required: about 45 per cent of the Pack to be Mowgli and the Wolves, about 45 per cent to be Bandarlog, and about 10 per cent to be the White Cobra and his brothers. The Cobras, with a stick to represent the Ankus, are sent out first to find their own hiding place within the area used for the game. When they have had enough time to get settled in, Akela sends Mowgli and the Wolves to a definite Council Rock (known to the Bandarlog), from which they may set out as soon as they have reached it. The Bandarlog are sent at the same time to a definite Cold Lair (known to the Wolves), from which they may set out as soon as they have reached it.

The Wolves must find the King's City, where the Cobras are, and lead Mowgli to it. He only can take the Ankus from the Cobras, and they must give it to him when he gives the Master Word (which only he knows apart from the Cobras). The Cobras can kill anyone else who approaches near enough, but they cannot leave the King's City until Mowgli has the Ankus. However, owing to the length of time the Cobras have been in the King's City, they have forgotten how to move quickly, and they can only walk. Wolves and Bandarlog can kill each other as required, but they cannot kill a Cobra. Mowgli can be killed by the Bandarlog, but not by a Cobra. The Bandarlog win the game if they

get the Ankus to the Cold Lairs before time is up; the Wolves and Mowgli win if they get it to the Council Rock in time; the White Cobra wins if the Ankus is not found.

## The Hunting of Mowgli

*Background*—Mowgli, hunting with some Wolves, has fallen and hurt his arm. The Wolves therefore start to escort him back to their cave. News of this reaches the Tabaqui, who decide to kidnap Mowgli, take him back to their den, and here force him to teach them to be as clever as the Wolves. The news also reaches Shere Khan, who decides that now his chance has come to kill Mowgli. Bagheera and Baloo, hearing what has happened, hurry to help their injured brother while Chil, high overhead, keeps watch over all the Jungle, and tells Mowgli and the Wolves the movements of his friends and enemies.

*The Game*—Two fairly large parties are required to represent Mowgli and the Wolves on one side, and Tabaqui on the other. Individuals are needed to represent Shere Khan, Bagheera, Baloo and Chil. A starting point for Mowgli and the Wolves is required, also for Tabaqui. Each should be unknown to the other, and they should be fairly far apart. A cave for the Wolves and a den for Tabaqui must also be selected; these locations should be known to all. The individuals scatter, and start anywhere they like. The Wolves must get Mowgli to the cave unseen if possible. All the others must try to establish contact with this party, whether allies or enemies. Wolves and Tabaqui meet in equal contest, but it takes two Wolves attacking at once to tackle Shere Khan, and two Tabaqui attacking at once to tackle Bagheera or Baloo. Either Bagheera or Baloo can tackle Shere Khan in equal contest. Bagheera and Baloo can attack any Tabaqui they like, and Shere Khan can tackle any Wolf or Wolves he likes. Chil is strictly non-combatant, and cannot be killed. His job is to keep



Mowgli informed about what is going on. The Wolves win if they get Mowgli safely to the cave within the time limit. If a Tabaqui takes hold of Mowgli, he must go with the Tabaqui without any resistance and hindrance; he can, of course, be rescued. If the Tabaqui manage to kidnap Mowgli and take him to their Den, then they have won.

*Remarks*—Neither game is half as complicated in playing as it is in the description. Both have been played very successfully with Cubs. But it is essential for them to have a thorough understanding of the game and the story first. Ground with plenty of cover is needed, but not a lot of space. Wool is needed for armlets to represent lives. This should be renewed by an Old Wolf so that Cubs can rejoin the game quickly. Old Wolves should roam the area, and should not be above dropping hints as to the whereabouts of the enemy if the game shows signs of stagnating.

## The Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund

THE Canadian Scout Brotherhood Fund continues to mount with each passing day. The total at press time was \$1,446.00. Of this amount nothing has been paid out chiefly because the Scouts of Winnipeg, Rimouski, Cabano and other devastated areas have not yet asked for assistance. The Quebec Provincial Council forwarded a cheque to the Scouts of Rimouski in the amount of \$200.00 but this did not pass through the Brotherhood fund. We will continue to build this fund up in the same manner as the 'B.-P. Chins-up' fund, fully conscious that disaster can strike at any moment and we want to be prepared to deal with it effectively. Your contribution will be acknowledged in *The Scout Leader* and once again we urge you to forward it today if you have not already done so.

J. D. Hoffner, 7454 Nornial Ave., Chicago 21, Ill., U.S.A.	\$ 1.00
2nd New Glasgow Rover Crew, New Glasgow, N.S.	5.00
R. Bateman, Duncan, B.C.	20.00
1st West Vancouver Pack	2.50
1st West Vancouver Auxiliary	5.00
Western Canadian Contingent to the American Jamboree	10.00
Members of Blue Springs Gilwell Classes	14.41
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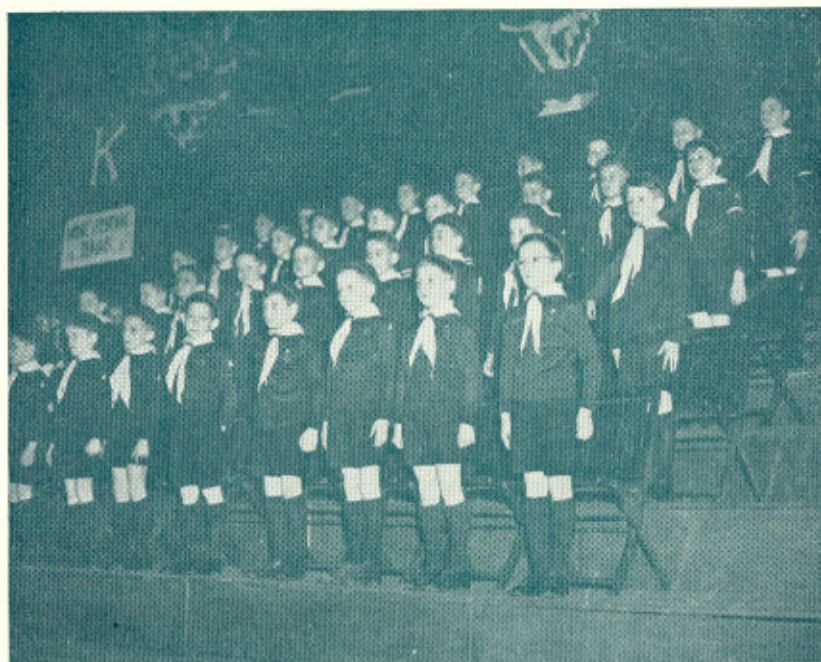
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**The Publications Dept.  
The Boy Scouts Association**

306 METCALFE STREET  
OTTAWA, ONTARIO



Off for a real Scouting Adventure!



Most boys like to sing in a group. Here a group of Wolf Cubs are being given the opportunity to learn this valuable means of expression which they may put to use in singing carols at Christmas. Hospitals welcome such offers of good turns, and the boys love to sing so why not plan to have your unit sing for shut-ins this year.



# MOUNTAINEERING AS A SCOUT ACTIVITY

By Alfred Huber, Switzerland (in "Jamboree")

"I know no better physical exercise than this, since it not only trains and develops every muscle in the body, but also encourages healthy living, moderation in eating and drinking and smoking, and the development of nerve, endurance and resourcefulness, besides being a most healthy, most enjoyable and manly form of recreation."

—LORD BADEN-POWELL in  
*Rovering to Success.*

YES, indeed, mountaineering is one of the finest sports and spare-time activities one could think of. And whoever has once experienced the wonderful feeling of reaching a mountain peak after a long, strenuous climb, he will again and again be attracted by the summits.

It is a general belief that climbing is a purely physical problem, that anyone in good physical condition will necessarily also be a good climber. In fact, this kind of climbing on the basis of good muscles only is becoming widespread—real mountaineering, however, involves far more than this!

Real climbing in the Alpine regions, amongst the high peaks, requires a great variety of abilities, and it will, on the other hand, yield very many unforgettable impressions and experiences. For real climbing—or, better, mountaineering—one must be prepared carefully. Both body and spirit have to be trained to meet the difficulties of high mountain regions. The approaches to the peaks have to be explored; maps and compass must be examined; weather forecasting is a most important part in mountaineering; a mountaineer must be able to judge natural conditions and to make his decisions accordingly. Failing in these could result in dangerous consequences. To all those difficulties comes the complication of the necessary co-operation within a group of mountaineers. Alone you might be defeated by the difficulties; with the aid of some friends you will be able to face them.

Every trip to high peaks does in a way resemble an expedition to unexplored countries, to unknown dangers and unexpected events. Its success will depend both upon your own personality and upon the surrounding conditions of nature. A mountaineer must know exactly his personal physical capacity and his limits. Moreover, he must know the properties and conditions of nature in high regions. He has

to know how to recognize natural features, in order to avoid dangers of stone and snowslides, avalanches, snowstorms, etc. He has to know how to act in case of such danger or accidents. Nowhere more than in mountains are decisions a question of life or death.

Mountaineering, however, is not only a challenge to personal and natural difficulties. In addition to this you will, as a mountaineer, be able to read nature as an open book. Up in the mountains, where the natural conditions have not been changed, converted, mechanized by men, you will learn to watch wild animals and plants, to admire rare stones, minerals, etc. The various rock layers and folds may give you an idea of how wonderfully this world and its mountain ranges have been built up. In bright sunshine as well as under the star-sparkled sky, in the early morning dawn as well as on a camp fire, your soul will always be open to the good and clean. You are, in fact, closer to the sky, to God. And you will receive experiences and impressions of a force which life in the cities and crowded lands would never be able to give you.

And when you reach the summit after a long and hard climb, when the whole world is spread out to your feet, you will know you have overcome your own indolence; you have won a victory over your own body! And you will feel a tremendous joy. So many people of the cities and lowlands do not know at all about this wonderful experience, when they ask: "Why climb mountains?"

"When we reach the mountain summits we leave behind us all the things that weigh heavily down below on our body and spirit. We leave behind us all sense of weakness and depression. We feel a new freedom, a great exhilaration, an exaltation of the body no less than of the spirit. We feel a great joy. The religion of the mountain is in reality the religion of joy and of the release of the soul from things that weigh it down with a sense of weariness, sorrow and defeat.

"Climb your mountain in company with others, but when you reach the glorious summit with its vast outlook, sit down apart and think.

"And as you think, drink in the wonderful inspiration of it all.

"When you come down to earth again you will find yourself another

man in body and mind—and what is more, in spirit." (B.-P. in *Jamboree*, July, 1923).

And so mountaineering is a real Scout activity.

How can a Boy Scout do some preliminary training before reaching the mountains?

In both quotations as quoted above, B.-P. gives a few excellent hints on how to prepare yourself at home for the mountaineering season and, as well, on how to experience a lot of fun and satisfaction. There are mentioned: furniture climbing; tree climbing; house climbing and other possibilities.

A careful preliminary training is indispensable. Even experienced, outstanding mountaineers want to practise before performing difficult ascents. Even lowland countries without mountains offer such possibilities as gravel pits, stone pits, quarries, and seashore cliffs, which are well suited for training in real rock climbing. This is a great pleasure and good practice by itself, even for those of you who do not intend climbing high mountains.

While training, you should practice the standard technique of mountaineering, which is explained in many good books, as for instance *Climbing in Britain*, by J. E. Q. Barford (Pelican Books). You have to learn the principles of using your fingers, hands, and feet while climbing. Your body has to learn to keep balance in every climbing situation. The use of the climbing rope has to be learned. It is one of the common experiences with beginners that they do not know how to handle a rope and how to get along in a group of climbers roped together, so that they bring not only themselves but also their comrades in danger. It is also most important to train for the rescue of climbers out of glacier crevasses, which can easily be practised on house walls, in barns, etc.

A good technical training, however, does not make a good mountaineer. In addition, the body has to be trained to be physically fit to meet the strains of mountaineering. This applies to beginners as well as to experts. Again and again the Kandersteg leaders report that many participants in the climbing courses lack powers of endurance. As most of the Alpine summits can be reached after ascents of several hours only, climbers should prepare themselves on training hikes of three, four



and more hours. Pack your rucksack and take everything you would need on a two days' trip. Go rather slowly but steadily, with a short rest every hour. It would be a mistake to go too fast and then arrive at the summit exhausted.

Practise the use of map and compass in good and bad weather; learn to apply the visual and acoustic emergency signals; practise first aid and transportation of injured in case of freezing, overheating, fainting, fractures, crushes. Get used to simple meals, prepared from food carried along in your own rucksack. Amongst the high peaks you can rely neither on hotels nor food stores, but on yourselves and your comrades only.

But again; practise endurance; not only in good weather, but also in rain, snow, storm and cold. It may happen that you will be surprised, on an ascent, by a sudden thunderstorm or other bad weather. Then your fitness and endurance would be put to a severe test.

The entire outdoor activity and woodcraft life as a whole, as practised by the Scout Movement, is an excellent preparation for mountaineering, as long as they have not become "motorised" or otherwise equipped with mechanical means of comfort and transportation.

### General Advice to a Beginner

It would be impossible to give complete instruction for mountaineering in a few pages. For this excellent handbooks are available, and they should be used by anyone who wants to become a mountaineer. A few hints of general value may be given below:

1. Choose for your mountaineering activity only peaks which are, in grade of difficulty, according to your personal fitness and training. Joy and satisfaction of your climbs do not depend upon the height of the mountains. Therefore, begin practising with short, easy courses, and go over to more difficult climbs with increasing training and experience.

2. For mountaineering activities the very best equipment only is suitable and good enough. Conditions in high altitudes may change suddenly, and what had been an easy trip in sunshine may become a fight for life in extremely bad weather. Insufficient personal equipment increases the danger of accidents. Therefore, while buying your equipment, as clothes, boots, ropes, ice axes, etc., ask for the advice of an experienced mountaineer.

3. Ascents which necessitate the use of ropes, crampons, pitons, etc., should be effected only by climbers who know perfectly how to handle these things. Wrong use would increase the danger of accidents, instead of overcoming it.

4. For every mountaineer it takes some time to get accustomed to high altitudes, to the thin air, to being exposed above precipices. Therefore start your mountaineering activity with acclimatising and accustoming exercises. Begin with hikes on safe, marked mountain trails. Then go over to more difficult terrain, as walking over boulders, gravel slopes, steep grassland, snow. Then, being well trained, start climbing on easy rocks. Only after a serious practising period and when you feel fit for it, begin using the rope and climbing difficult and high peaks. For this, however, make sure to get the assistance of experienced mountaineers.

5. Breathe slowly and regularly, while moving in mountainous country. As a rule, beginners go much too fast, reaching the summits out of breath, exhausted. This is nonsense and unwholesome. Be not one of these "summit rushers", who only want to make the peak within the shortest possible time. On the contrary, enjoy the ascent as well as the descent, every minute of it. Keep your eyes and ears, your soul, open for all the beauty you meet on your way.

6. Never forget to observe the weather conditions. Feel free to turn back before reaching the summit, in case the weather seems to turn bad. This is, in every way, wiser than to go astray in fog and storm.

Practise yourselves in the use of the compass at home, before you are in urgent need of it.

7. In mountain regions many potential dangers may seem to be waiting, such as snowcovered crevasses, cornices, stone and snowslides, sudden weather changes, etc. They can be avoided, but inexperienced climbers often do not recognize them in due time. Therefore beginners should never attempt making long or difficult climbs without being accompanied by experienced mountaineers.

8. Always behave as a real Scout, towards other people as well as towards nature. The mountains are not personally yours, and many other climbers want, just as you, to enjoy their beauty. Be polite and chivalrous, ready to help, and companionable. Take residues of your meals, wrapping-paper, empty tin cans, etc., back home or dig them under. Leave your resting-places in perfect order and cleanliness. Do not pull or dig up masses of alpine flowers. Other climbers would also like to enjoy them on their way to the peaks.



Scouts in Nova Scotia believe in driving their point home with graphic displays. By means of this well constructed float, these Scouts have clearly shown how very important the maintenance of the movement should be for the Canadian public.



# THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE OPEN ROAD

## Rovering to Success



ROVERS in every section of Canada have been holding Moots and generally preparing for the 1st Canadian National Moot to be held next year. From New Brunswick we hear of the Provincial Rover Moot which was held at Yoho Lake, 16 miles from Fredericton, over the Labor Day week-end. Some fifty Rovers gathered to discuss the programme for the coming year and to lay plans to attend the National Moot to be held in Ontario. Following a request from the Rovers the New Brunswick Provincial Headquarters will now send copies of their mimeographed paper, "The Trailman" to each Rover Scout registered.

During the week-end it was suggested that each Crew review its service potential and at the risk of being dismal, consider what action Rovers could take in the event of disaster in their communities. With the appointment of Civil Defence committees in each community in the near future, it is hoped that Rover Crews will start now to prepare themselves to be of service in this vital field. Mock emergencies should be staged and Crews brought into action as if they were called upon to deal with the real thing.

In Quebec, Rovers were active at the recent Provincial Scouters' Conference at North Hatley. During the conference Rovers provided the training team with service Scouts and at the same time the same Rovers took part, along

with their 'skippers' in the various discussions which were held. A short demonstration of how Rovers could help the Troop with instruction in such sports as boxing, judo, and club swinging was staged and plans were laid at the conference to hold courses for Rovers in these specialized fields. Rovers have a definite and very important part in Plan Achievement and as the entire conference was built around this great scheme, the Rovers had an opportunity to sit down and study their part in it and lay plans for the achievement of the main goal of more Service by the time the National Rover Moot rolls around.

\* \* \*

The theme of the London, Ont., Rover Moot was, 'The Rover Crew as a part of the Scout Group'. Forty-five Rovers and Scouters gathered at Camp Onkwe, the London District campsite, for a rather cold and wet week-end. However, despite the elements, Crew camping; a wet, wide game featuring tracking by compass, and flares with mud and water were among the attractions which the Rovers enjoyed. Talks and discussions on conservation and Rovering generally were held, and a demonstration of axemanship. London Rovers are planning to attend the National Rover Moot and have laid plans to have as many Rovers as possible at the great event.

## Rover Leader Part II Gilwell

THE first Rover Leader Part II Course since the end of World War II was held at the Blue Springs Scout Reserve near Acton, Ontario from September 20th to 24th. The course was under the direction of the Canadian Camp Chief with Mr. Arthur E. Paddon of the Toronto District Staff as the course leader. Mr. Paddon was

assisted by Wilfred Hilton who is A.D.C. for Rovers in Toronto.

There were fourteen candidates for the course and the average age of the group was 37. Hal Taylor, leader of the Canadian Contingent to the International Rover Moot in Norway took a session on Duty to his Neighbour and The Rover Squire. A session on Fitness was taken by Bob Hunt of Toronto and the Pioneering was under the direction of A.S. "Scotty" Fleming.

Although the weatherman was not too kind to the trainees, they felt that the course had been a success and that they would go back to their Crews with a more consolidated view of the Rover programme. Quebec is now completing plans for A Rover Scout Leader's Part II and it is hoped that we may hear of more such courses in the new year.

Great things are done when men and mountains meet;  
These are not done by jostling in the street.  
WILLIAM BLAKE

He who can draw a joy  
From rocks, or woods, or weeds, or  
things that seem  
All mute, and does it—wise.  
BARRY CORNWALL



**A Real Canadian  
Scouting Adventure**

**PLAN NOW!**

to attend and wear this insignia  
of the 1st Canadian Moot



## THE DATES

Friday, August 31st  
to

Tuesday, September 4th  
1951

## THE PLACE

BLUE SPRINGS SCOUT RESERVE,  
ONTARIO



## Prepare for Winter Scouting with Films

**W**INTER Camping, Ice Rescue and Ski Novice are the titles of three films of interest to Scouts at this season. These are all 16 mm. sound films, subject to a rental charge. The borrower pays shipping charges both ways.

**WINTER CAMPING:** 22 minutes, sound, black and white. This film was produced in snow country, but its techniques are designed for any cold weather camping. A picture that all Scouts should see. This is a companion picture to the film "Ice Rescue" which runs 4½ minutes.

**ICE RESCUE** was prompted by the many deaths caused by unpreparedness and carelessness in rescue methods. The Scouts who made this picture possible went through the ice at temperatures ranging from ten to twenty above zero to demonstrate the technique of ice rescue. Every Scout and Scouter should see this film. Follow it with demonstrations of the technique shown and then practice in groups.

Both films, Winter Camping and Ice Rescue, can be rented direct from The Training Department, The Boy Scouts Association, 306 Metcalfe St., for a total of \$2.00. They are always sent out together from the Training Department. However, the Winter Camping film alone can also be rented from The Canadian Film Institute, 172 Wellington St., Ottawa, at a charge of \$2.00. Covering remittances should accompany orders regardless of which source is used.

**SKI NOVICE**, is Associated Screen News film No. 9419, one reel, in colour, rental charge \$3.00. Learning to ski from a book is not as easy as it seems. This instructional film will help the beginner grasp the basic principles of ski-ing. It should be ordered direct from Associated Screen News Ltd., 1330 Sherbrooke Street West, Montreal, P.Q. Your order should quote film number and title and be accompanied by a remittance for three dollars.

### Looking for a Game?

#### Birds

**Birds' Nest Jack Straw**—The cat-bird's nest may be taken to illustrate this game. It should only be played with an abandoned nest. Before dissecting it, each player lays claim to the kind of material he thinks most abundant in the nest. It may be a hemlock twig. He has first claim on hemlock twigs but on no other. Take out a stick for example. The same is true for all the sticks, leaves, weeds, grasses, fine roots and strips of bark. Remove the parts one by one. In case someone recognizes a part as grass and no one else knows the kind, he is entitled to the specimens of that kind. Ten seconds or a count of ten is allowed for each to claim their kind of twig. In case it is not claimed by the one entitled to it the object is given to the next one recognizing it. Have the players count the number of each kind of material. Add five points for the naming of any one kind. The second part of this game consists of finding the source of material. The director of the game holds up a strip of bark which probably is that of the grape vine. After everyone has examined it carefully the leader blows a whistle and the first one discovering the grape vine gets a point. This is repeated for each kind of material.

#### Trees

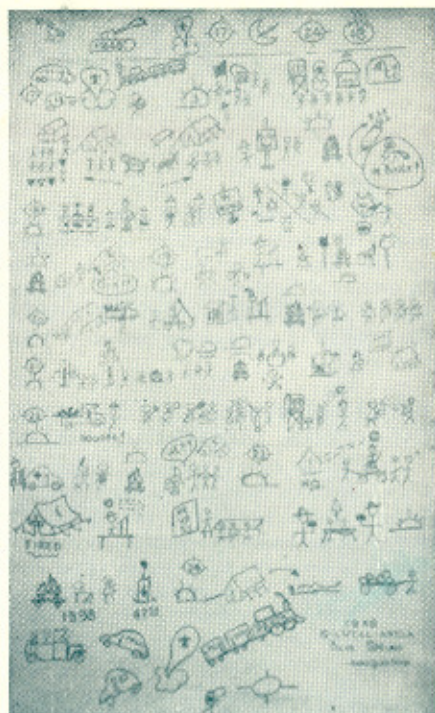
**Twig Matching**—Obtain several kinds of twigs 8 to 12 inches long. Cut into two parts. Mount the lower half on board. Scatter the other halves on a table. At a given signal the players observe closely one of the twigs and then run to the unmounted group to get the other half. If the wrong half is brought back he tries again. This game requires close observation. Leaves may be used in the same way, or flowers with short stems may be fitted to longer stems, or leaves to leaf scars.

**Indoor Twig Relay**—Have a group of winter twigs scattered at one end of the room. Have as many of each kind as there are players. Show a twig, as the white ash. The players may look as long as they wish. Samples are then passed back and they are given 30 seconds to get a white ash twig. Everyone back to his Patrol with a white ash twig at the end of 30 seconds gets one point.

#### General

**Game of Touch**—The players are blindfolded and a natural object is placed in their hands. They have 30 seconds to feel of it. The name is then written down. Some objects particularly suited to this game are: various seeds, leaves, fruits, evergreens, flowers, barks of trees, nuts, feathers, shells, vegetables and soils.

**Game of Taste**—Many of the objects



Here is the story of a Gilwell Course at Blue Springs Scout Reserve near Acton, Ont. Try your eye on this one and see if you can read the sign language into a coherent report.

suitable for smell are adapted to the game of taste. Others are rhubarb, sorrel, licorice, sugar, salt, clove, cinnamon, radish, catnip, peach, cabbage.

**Tree Tag Day**—Give each player 10 tags with the names of ten trees common to the tag area. Give them 20 minutes to pin the tags five feet from the ground on the north side of the trees named. No tree is to have more than one tag. A great number of tags may be given for an all day tagging. The one tagging the greatest number correctly wins. A second game of "Calling in the Tags" may then be played. A player may bring in any tag except his own. If he finds a tree incorrectly tagged he leaves it and on a later tour of inspection obtains two points if he can correct the mistake.

**Tree Scouting**—Call Patrol Leaders together. Tell them to study the oak leaves on the chart and then at a given signal give two minutes to obtain a white oak leaf. The tree given should be known to be nearby. At the end of two minutes blow a whistle. Those back in their places with a white oak leaf (no more, no less) score a point. Next send them scouting for a red oak acorn, a balm-of-Gilead bud, and so on. The team scoring the greatest average represents the group of best tree scouts.



## HEADQUARTERS NOTICES

The following bulletins from the International Bureau are passed on for the information of Canadian Scouters and members of The Boy Scouts Association in Canada. The Boy Scouts International Conference through its secretariat the Bureau, is the body which establishes world policy and its decisions represent the opinions of the member nations of this Bureau.

### REQUESTS FOR SCOUT EQUIPMENT, LITERATURE, ETC., FROM INDIVIDUALS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

During its recent meeting in Portugal, the International Scout Committee considered the increasing number of requests for Scout badges, books, equipment, etc., received from individuals (or units) by the Scout Headquarters or local units of other countries. Requests made in a reasonable manner by Scout pen-pals or "linked Groups" on an exchange basis, where the linking arrangements have been properly made through the respective national Scout Headquarters, are not open to objection; except in so far as your Association's badge regulations may apply.

In all other cases it is strongly recommended that such requests should be made through the individual's (or Group's) own national Scout Headquarters. Where this procedure is not followed all such requests shall be referred back to the International Commissioner of the country from which they originate.

Where requests of this kind are received from countries in which there is no recognized Scout Association consult the International Bureau.

### VISITS ABROAD—HITCH-HIKING, ETC.

Those present at the International Commissioners Get-together in Portugal this year expressed great concern at certain undesirable aspects of Scout Visits Abroad.

Illustrations were given of parties of Scouts travelling in another country without any funds of their own and expecting to be given accommodation and hospitality at the expense of their brother Scouts. In some cases these parties alleged that they were paying their own way by giving concerts and entertainments. This was generally felt to be more of an excuse than a fact, since it entailed a great deal of work and trouble and frequently expense on behalf of the Scouts of the country they were visiting.

It was most strongly recommended that no International Letters of Recommendation should be issued to parties of this kind unless the object of their journey was entirely legitimate and all arrangements had been clearly made beforehand.

As a corollary to this it was further recommended that parties of Scouts travelling in a Foreign Country without an International Letter of Recommendation should be given no support and should be reported to the International Commissioner of their home Association.

There is no desire in any way to harm or kill the Scout spirit of Adventure, but it is unscoutlike to adventure at the expense of others and completely foolish to seek to indulge in it without making all the preparations which are essential to the success of any adventure—small or great.

The Scout Motto of "Be Prepared" must continue to be the accepted rule.

The "Get-together" also came to the unanimous decision that the practice of asking for lifts, commonly known as "hitch-hiking", was a form of begging and to be condemned as such. The good name of the Scout Movement has already suffered through Scouts begging for help in this way. It is requested, therefore, that it be made known as widely as possible that, except in a case of emergency, any form of Scout hitch-hiking should be forbidden.

### OUR NEW MEMBERS

We are happy to report that the Boy Scouts of Japan and the Boy Scouts del Uruguay have been given international recognition by unanimous agreement of the member countries of the International Scout Conference and are therefore now themselves member Associations of the Conference.

#### Japan

Scouting in Japan was founded in 1911, and their Association was a founder member of the International Conference until the Movement was dissolved in Japan in 1940. Since the end of World War II the Movement has been newly organized and re-established, but includes a number of Scouters well known from international Scout gatherings of earlier years. During the past three years or so there have been encouraging reports of their progress. In the summer of 1948 a representative meeting of local Scouters was held and the first General Meeting and a National Scout Convention took place at Tokyo in September 1949. The Convention, held in the famous Palace Plaza, was attended by 3,500 Scouts of 200 different Troops from all prefectures of the country, the programme including a parade, camping and scoutcraft competitions and religious services for each denomination. Meanwhile an energetic leadership training programme has been carried out since 1948 and already some 200 regional and district preliminary training Courses have been run for Scouters and Commissioners. By last April the Association had 733 Troops with 15,500 Scouts and nearly 1,400 Scouters. A Cub branch is also being started.

The Constitution of the Association has received Governmental approval and this and their Scout Promise and Law have been examined by the International Committee and found to conform to international standards.

#### Uruguay

During the past few years Scouting has been launched in Uruguay and a National Council formed with the support and active interest of the Churches, Rotary Club, Y.M.C.A. and educational leaders. In July 1948 the Uruguayan Ministry of Public Instruction gave its approval to the Movement and recognition as a body of public welfare. The Director of the International Bureau paid a brief visit to Montevideo in 1948 and the Travelling Commissioner of the Bureau also visited them in May 1949 to discuss their organization and plans for development. Preliminary training courses for junior leaders have been held, and the membership is now over 1,200.

The application of the Boy Scouts del Uruguay for international recognition has also been examined and approved by the International Committee, and after reference to member Associations of the Conference has now been ratified.

We welcome these two members to the councils and membership of world Scouting.

### FILM SERVICE

Thanks to the cooperation of Mr. T. D. Archibald, of Montreal, the Public Relations Department at C.H.Q. announces inauguration of a 16 mm. Film Programme Planning Service. Mr. Archibald has undertaken to suggest suitable film programmes for use by Scouting groups.

Special forms have been inserted with this issue of *The Scout Leader* for this purpose. Requests for this service should be made direct to Mr. Archibald at 809 Upper Belmont Avenue, Westmount, Montreal 6, P.Q., at least 4 to 6 weeks prior to proposed date of film showing, as films must be booked by the applicant upon receipt of the suggested programme. This is another P.R. Service for the benefit of the Movement.